

SIMPLE OLS REGRESSION, PART II: GOODNESS OF FIT

Richard Lee Rogers

Last Update: February 14, 2016

Example

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Poverty Rate ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

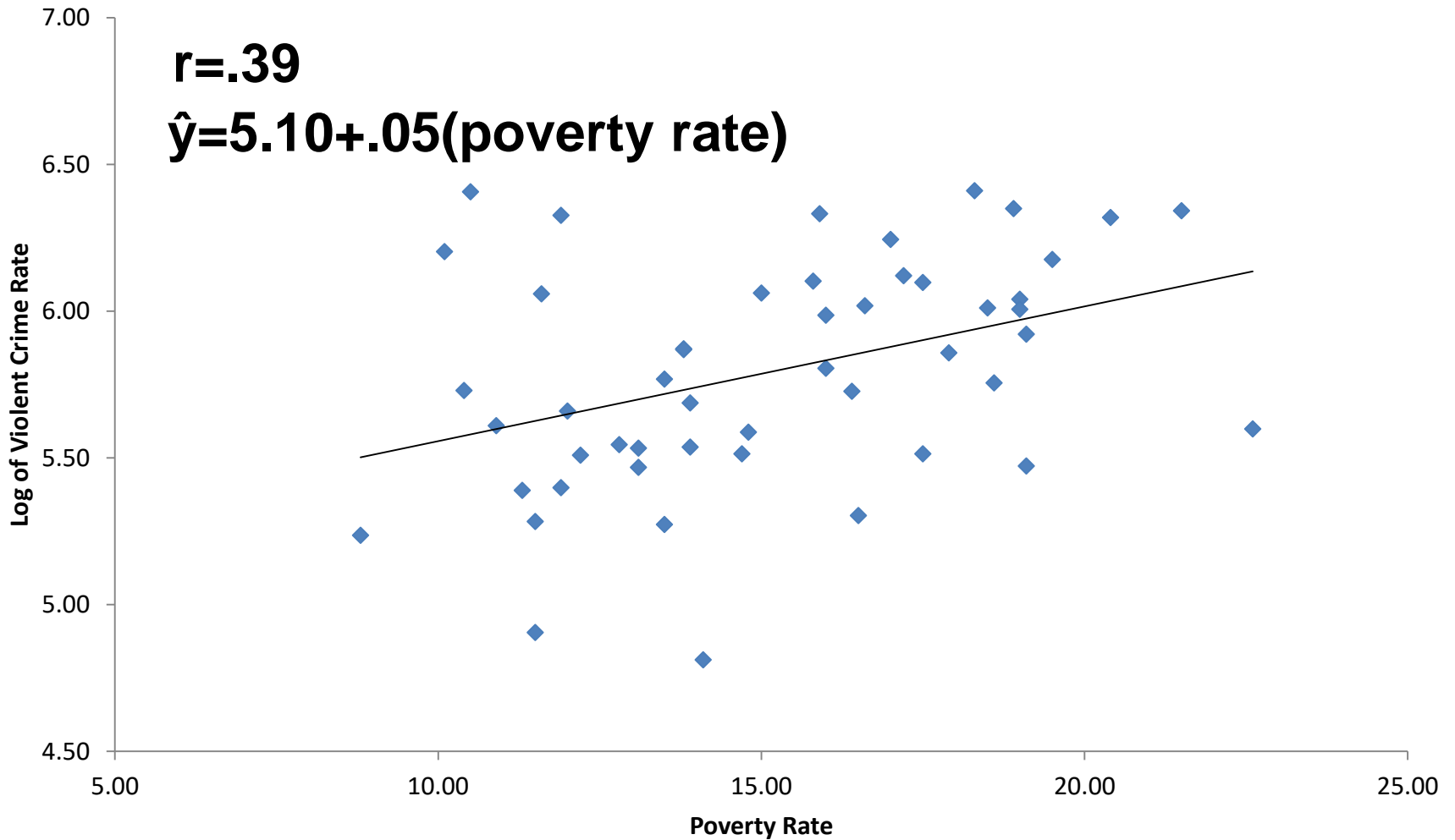
a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.097	.243		20.981	.000
	Poverty Rate	.046	.016	.391	2.939	.005

Scatterplot of the Relationship



Model Summary and ANOVA Tables

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

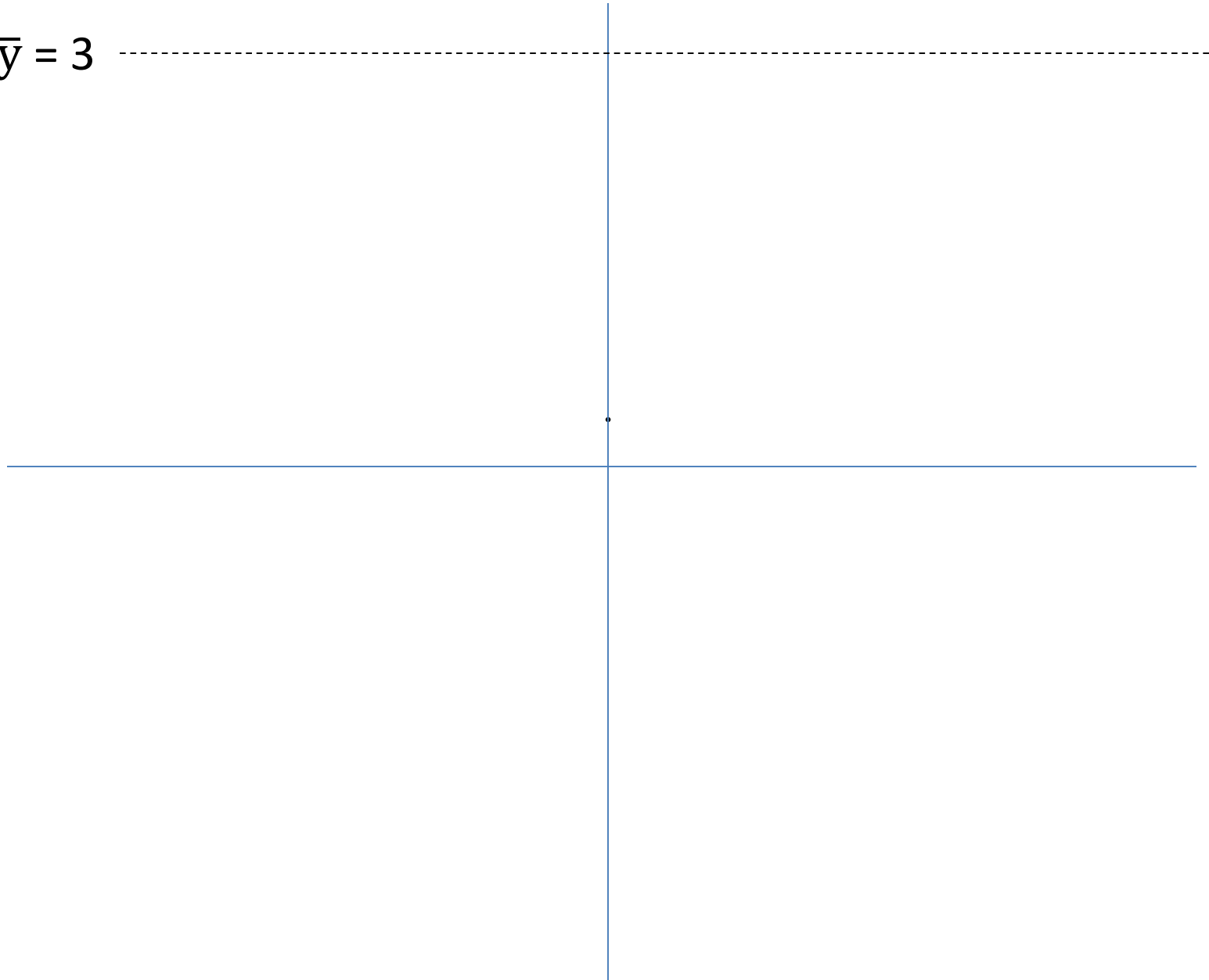
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable. Log of violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

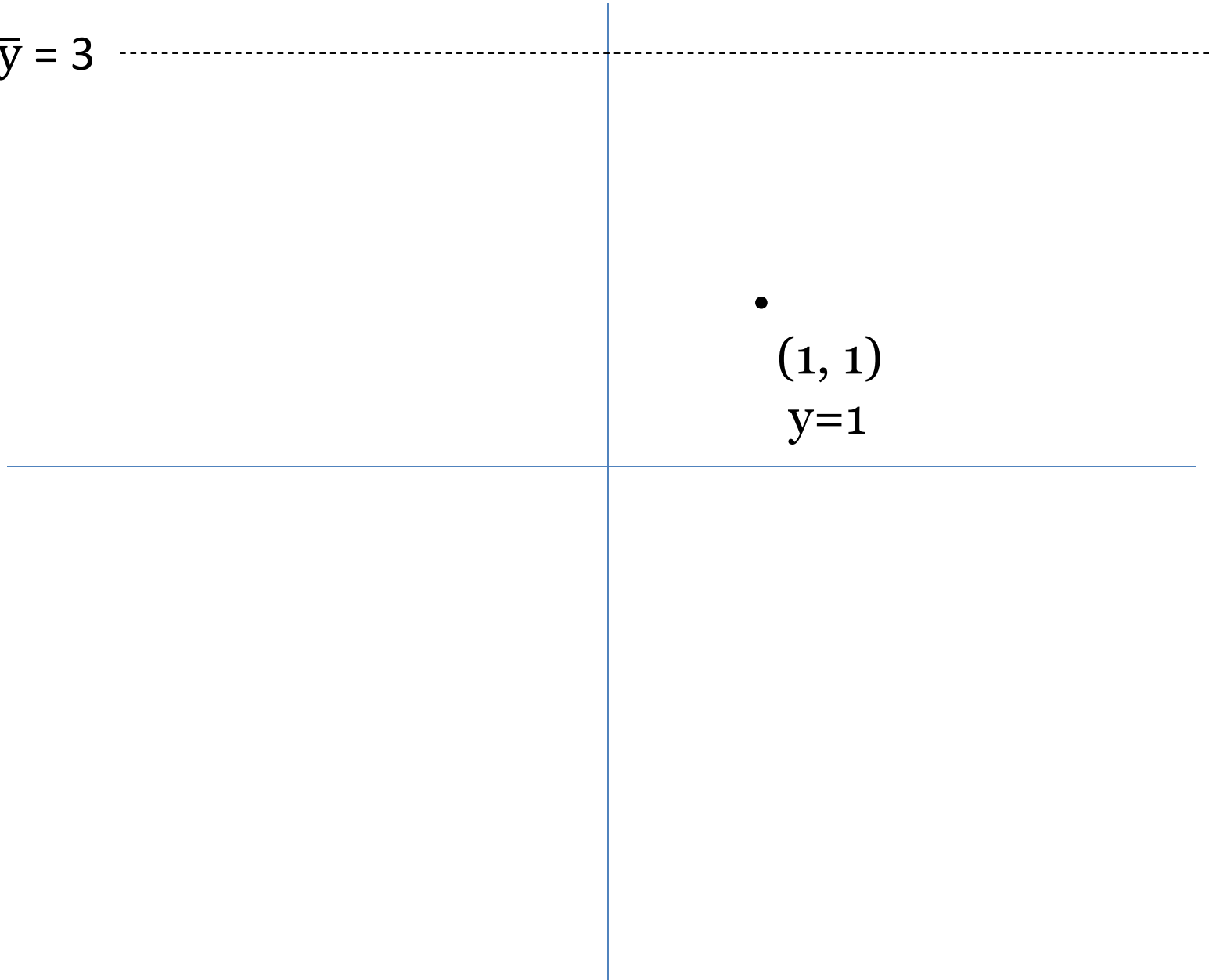
Explaining Sums of Squares

$$\bar{y} = 3$$



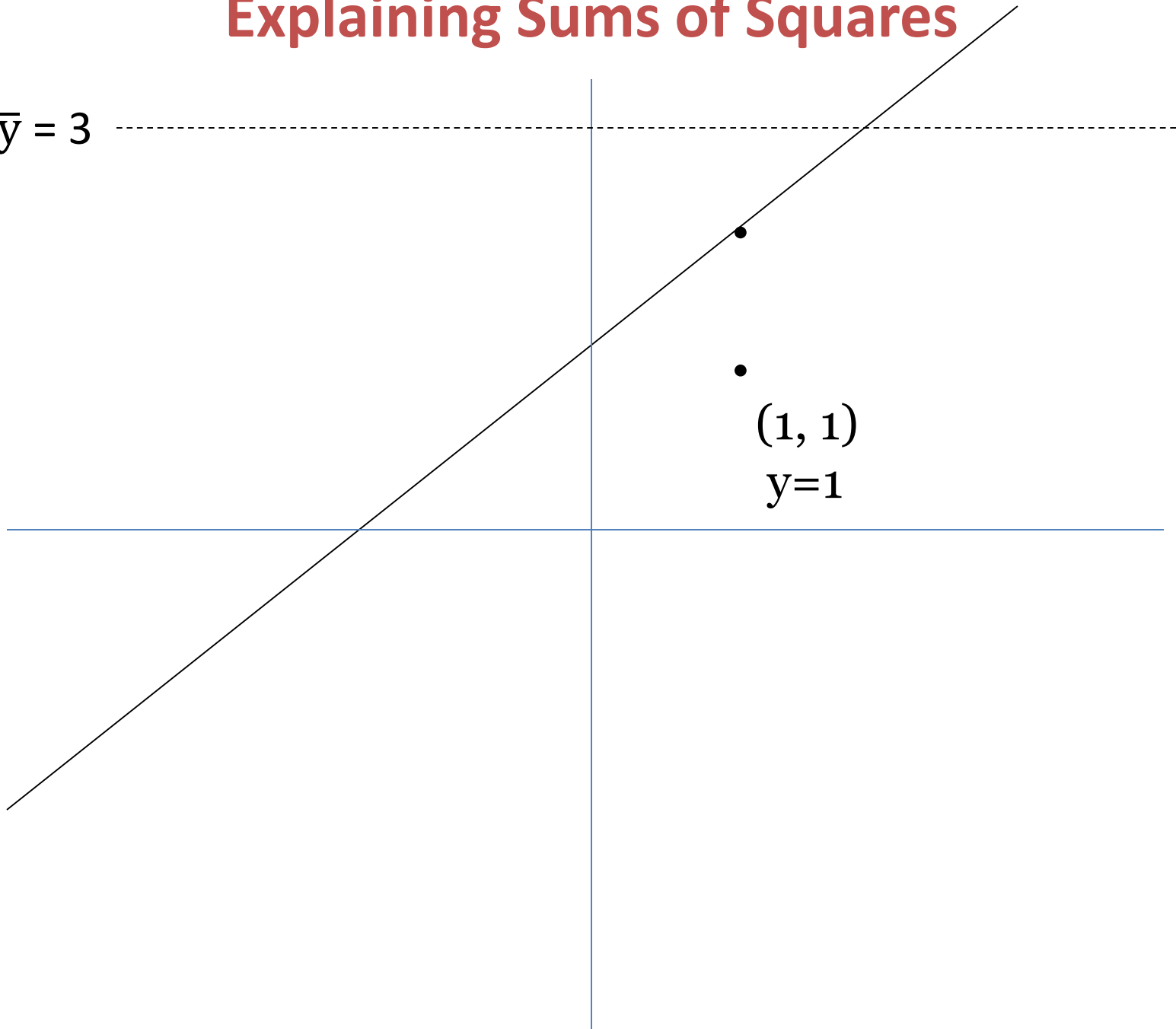
Explaining Sums of Squares

$$\bar{y} = 3$$



Explaining Sums of Squares

$$\bar{y} = 3$$

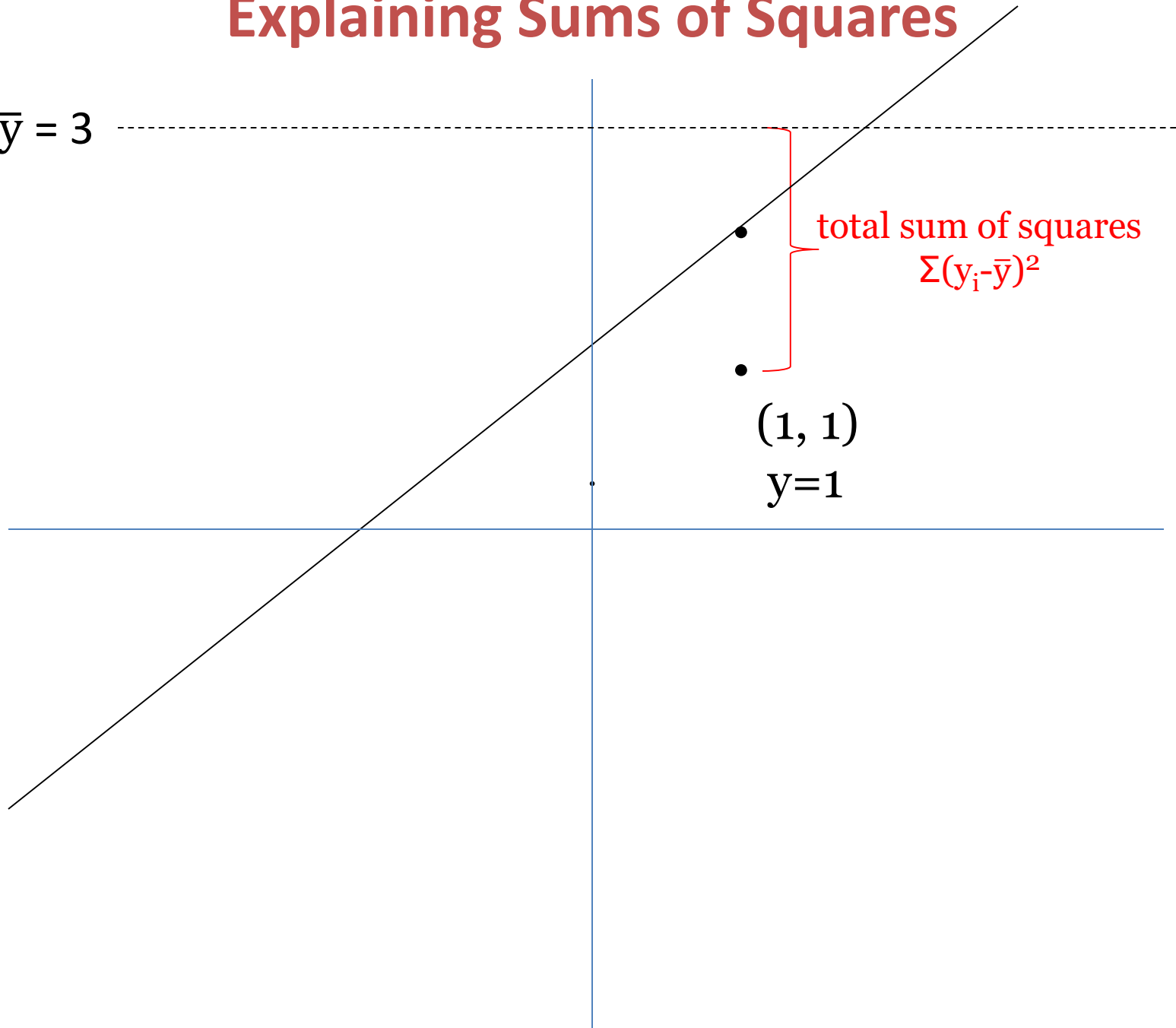


(1, 1)

$y=1$

Explaining Sums of Squares

$$\bar{y} = 3$$



total sum of squares
 $\Sigma(y_i - \bar{y})^2$

$(1, 1)$
 $y=1$

Explaining Sums of Squares

$$\bar{y} = 3$$

regression sum of squares

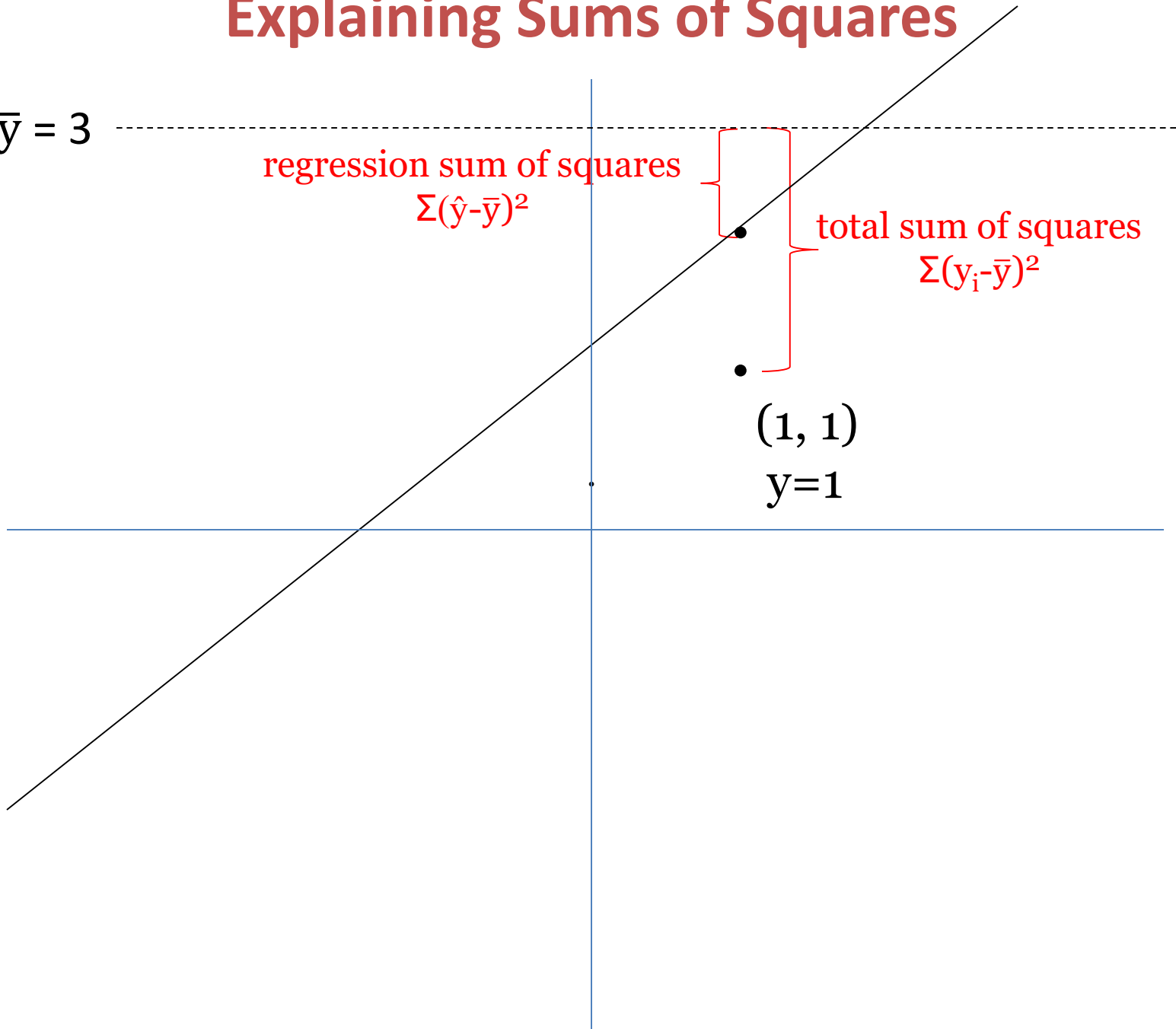
$$\Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2$$

total sum of squares

$$\Sigma(y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

(1, 1)

y=1



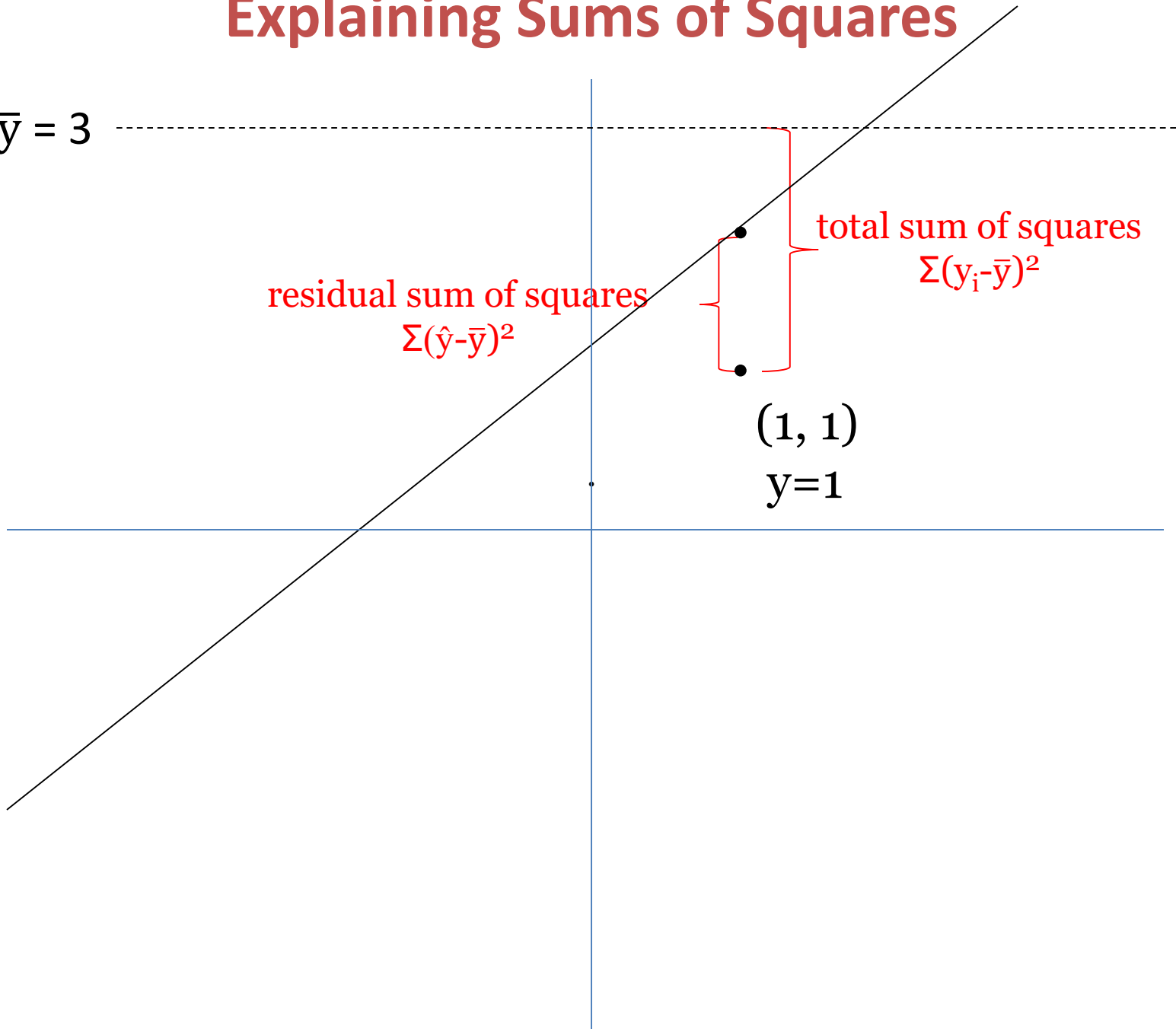
Explaining Sums of Squares

$$\bar{y} = 3$$

residual sum of squares
 $\Sigma(\hat{y}-\bar{y})^2$

total sum of squares
 $\Sigma(y_i-\bar{y})^2$

(1, 1)
y=1



Sum of Squares

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable. Log of violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

R^2

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

$$R^2 = \frac{\text{regression ss}}{\text{total ss}}$$

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

R

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

Adjusted R²

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

$$\text{Adj. } R^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2) \frac{n-1}{n-p-1} = R^2 - (1-R^2) \frac{p}{n-p-1}$$

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

Statistical Significance of the Model

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

Degrees of Freedom

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

Degrees of Freedom

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

Mean Square (Mean Square Error)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

F

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.391 ^a	.152	.135	.36130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

$$F = \frac{\text{Regression Mean Square}}{\text{Residual Mean Square}}$$

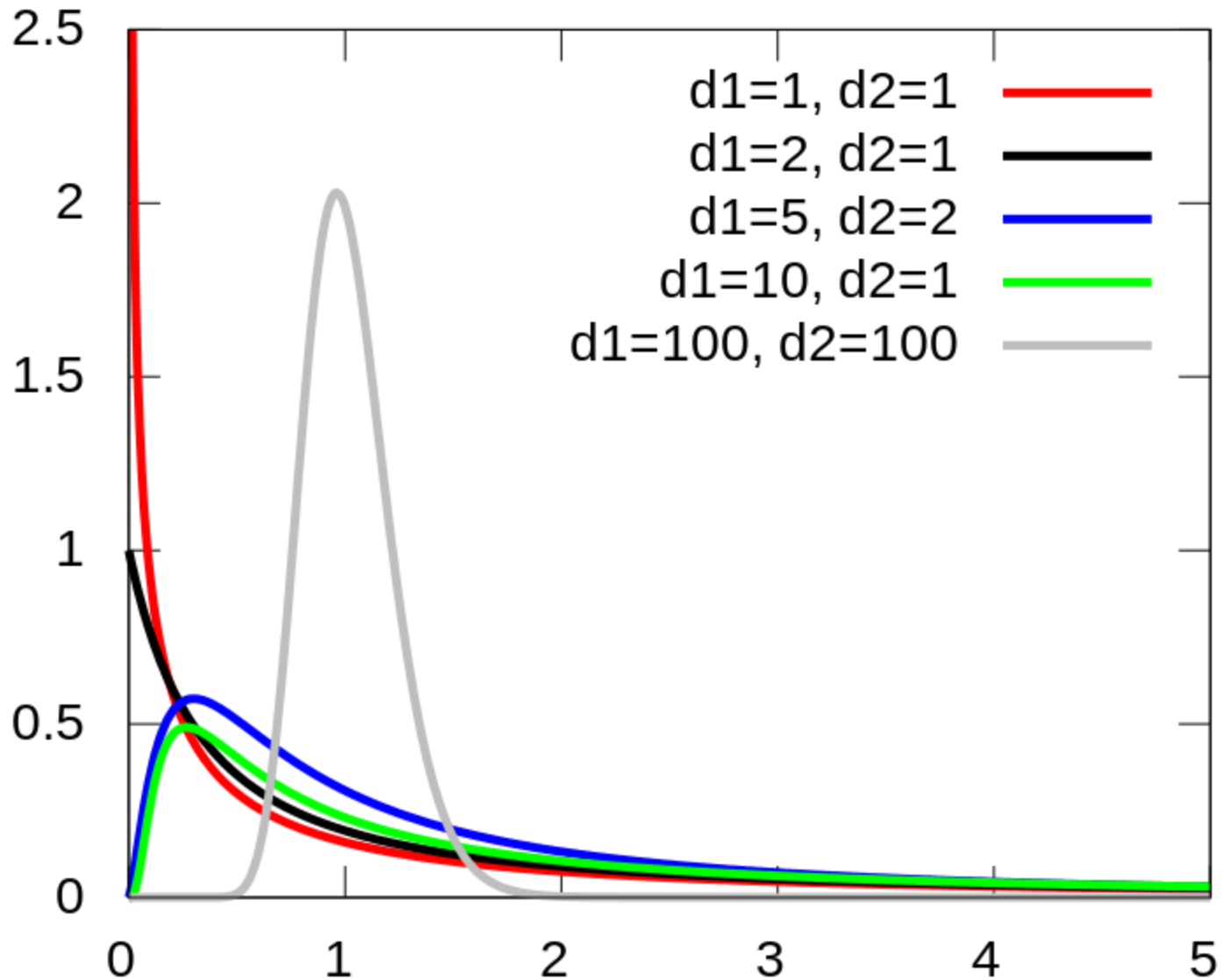
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.127	1	1.127	8.637	.005 ^b
	Residual	6.266	48	.131		
	Total	7.393	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Log of Violent Crime Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poverty Rate

F-Distribution



Note: This image is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license.

Simple OLS Regression

- Simple OLS regression is used when both dependent and independent variables are numeric.
- From beta and the standardized beta, we learn direction and magnitude. The beta coefficients can be tested for their statistical significance.
- We can use the sum of squares to estimate the fit of the model (R^2). The fit of the model also has statistical significance.

Simple OLS Regression

- Simple OLS regression is used when both dependent and independent variables are numeric.
- From beta and the standardized beta, we learn direction and magnitude. The beta coefficients can be tested for their statistical significance.
- We can use the sum of squares to estimate the fit of the model (R^2). The fit of the model also has statistical significance.