

What to include when writing up Linear Regression results

1. Remind the reader of the type of test you used and the comparison that was made. Both variables need to also be identified.

Example:

“Simple linear regression analysis was used to test if the annual patient days explained nurses salaries.”

2. Report the value of r^2 to provide an understanding of the percentage of variation of the dependent variable that can be explain by the independent variable. Also report the F statistic? to indicate whether the regression is significant. Recall that the statistic was used in ANOVA.

Example:

“The results of the regression indicated the one predictor (i.e., annual patient days) explained 15.8% of the variation in nurses’ salaries [$F(1,25) = 4.69, p = .040$].”

Finding the information on your SPSS printout

“The results of the regression indicated the one predictor (Annual Patient Days) explained 15.8% of the variation in Nursing salaries ($F(1,25)=4.69, p=.040$).”

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.398 ^a	.158	.124	3623.31481

a. Predictors: (Constant), AnnualPatDays

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	61620381.5	1	61620381.5	4.694	.040 ^b
	Residual	328210255	25	13128410.2		
	Total	389830637	26			

a. Dependent Variable: NurSalary
b. Predictors: (Constant), AnnualPatDays

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3963.348	784.754		5.050	.000
	AnnualPatDays	-.296	.137	-.398	-2.166	.040

a. Dependent Variable: NurSalary

all together now...

“Simple linear regression analysis was used to test if the annual patient days explained nurses’ salaries. The results of the regression indicated the one predictor (i.e., annual patient days) explained 15.8% of the variation in nurses’ salaries [$F(1,25) = 4.69, p = .040$].” These results were significant at the $p < .01$ level.