

Dependent Variable: CASES\_18PK

Regression Statistics: Linear price-demand model for CASES\_18PK (1 variable, n=52)

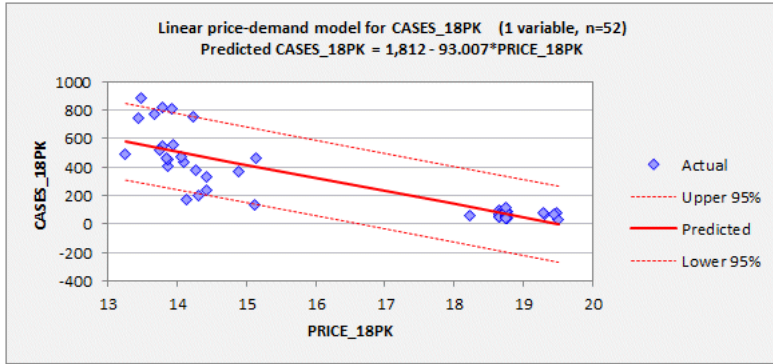
R-Squared	Adj.R-Sqr.	Std.Err.Reg.	Std. Dev.	# Cases	# Missing	t(2.50%,50)	Conf. level
0.751	0.746	130.529	258.825	52	0	2.009	95.0%

Coefficient Estimates: Linear price-demand model for CASES\_18PK (1 variable, n=52)

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Err.	t-Stat.	P-value	Lower95%	Upper95%	Std. Dev.	Std. Coeff.
Constant	1,812	128.070	14.150	0.000	1,555	2,069		
PRICE_18PK	-93.007	7.581	-12.269	0.000	-108.234	-77.781	2.411	-0.866

Analysis of Variance: Linear price-demand model for CASES\_18PK (1 variable, n=52)

Line Fit Plot



Residual Distribution Statistics: Linear price-demand model for CASES\_18PK (1 variable, n=52)

#Res.>0	#Res.<=0	A-D* Stat.	P-value	MinStdRes	MaxStdRes	Durbin-Watson Stat
21	31	2.591	0.000	-2.460	2.547	2.336

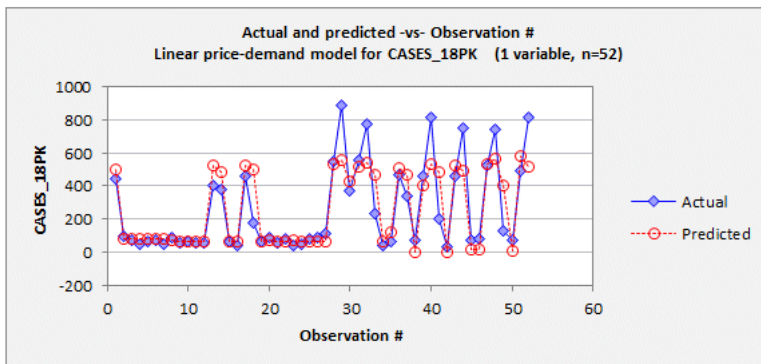
See the residual histogram, normal quantile plot and residual table for more details of the error distribution.

Residual Autocorrelations: Linear price-demand model for CASES\_18PK (1 variable, n=52)

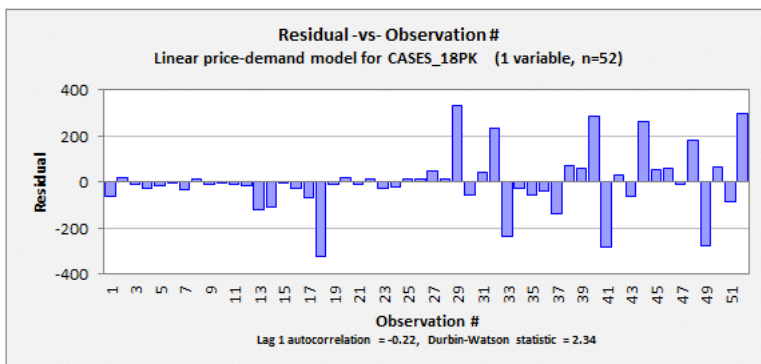
Lag	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12
Autocorrelation	-0.222	0.167	-0.186	0.196	-0.116	0.114	-0.165	0.096

See the Residual-vs-Observation # plot for more details of the time pattern in the errors.

Actual and predicted -vs- Observation #



Residual -vs- Observation #



Screen shot of the top of RegressIt's output worksheet for a simple regression model, as seen in Excel 2010 on a 30-inch monitor with 100% scaling.

This is not the entire worksheet, just what is in the initial field of view after running the model. Note the quantity of information that is visible and the formatting of the tables and charts.

The title of every table and chart includes identifying information about the model and leaves an audit trail if it is copied to other documents.

Grouping of rows (indicated by +/- in the left sidebar) allows individual tables and charts to be selectively hidden. The default view is shown here, in which the text version of the model equation and the analysis of variance table are hidden.

Confidence limits in tables and charts (and their titles) respond interactively to changes in the confidence level in the cell at upper right.

Decimal formatting of numbers whose units are variable-specific is conditional and determined by the following rule: zero decimal places for values greater than or equal to 1000, 3 decimal places for values between 0 and 1000, otherwise the smallest multiple of 3 such that at least 2 digits of precision are shown.

Additional output below consists of the residual-vs-predicted plot, residual histogram and normal quantile plots, and residual table.

The Excel file with the complete analysis is available on the Data page of the RegressIt.com web site, and the Procedures pages on the site also give a walk-through of the analysis. This is an example of a *bad* regression model, as is shown there.