Correlation and Regression Interpretations

r – correlation coefficient – The correlation coefficient of (insert r) indicates that there is a (strength level) (direction – positive, negative) linear association between (explanatory variable) and (response variable)

r2 – coefficient of determination – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of the variation in (y-variable) is explained by the linear relationship between (x-variable) and (y-variable).

b – slope – (insert slope value) is the predicted change in (y-variable) when (x-variable) increases by 1 unit.

Se – standard deviation around the least squares line – (insert se value) is the typical amount by which the (y-variable) varies.

a – y-intercept – (insert y-intercept value) is the value of the (y-variable) when the (x-variable) is equal to 0.