DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA STATISTICS FOR PSYCHOLOGY, SEM.2

Ranjeet Kumar Ranjan

Assistant Professor (Part Time)

ranjeetkrbhu1234@gmail.com

Mob. No.-6203743650

REGRESSION

Regression analysis is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationship between a dependent variable (outcome variable) and one or more independent variable. The most common form of regression is linear regression, in which a researcher finds the line that most closely fits the data.

Linear regression

In linear regression, the dependent variable 'y' is a linear combination of the parameters.

simple linear regression is a linear regression model with a single explanatory variable.

Simple bivariate linear regression-

• It follows the equation:

Y=a+bx

Where 'b' represents the slope of line

- 'b' coefficient denotes the change in 'y' when 'x' changes by 1 unit.
- If 'b' coefficient is significant, the product moment correlation between 'x' and 'y' is also significant.
 'b' coefficient 'x' &'y'

- 'b' coefficient is the slope of regression line(line of best fit).
- The error of prediction will have mean of zero'0' and variance would remain square of standard deviation.

Linear regression equation:

Y = a+bx

B= regression equation

Multiple regression equation:

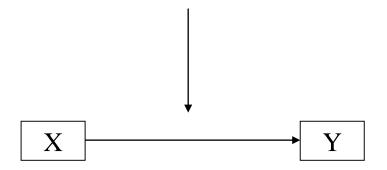
 $Y = bo + b1x1 + b2x2 + \dots$

B0= partial regression equation

In the simplest way, we can say regression analysis helps us to estimate or understand the probability of causation from the simple correlational data.

Moderation in Regression

Moderator variables influence the strength or direction of relation between an independent variable (IV) and a dependent variable (DV). Objective of the moderator variable is to measure M rength of the relationship between the IV & DV.



Y= Dependent Variable

X = Independent Variable

M= Moderator Variable

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 M + b_3 (X \times M)$$

Interaction

Two types of moderation (Interaction)

- 1. Categorical (Moderator : Nominal)
- 2. Continuous (Moderator : Ratio)

1. Categorical Moderator

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 M + b_3 (X \times M)$$

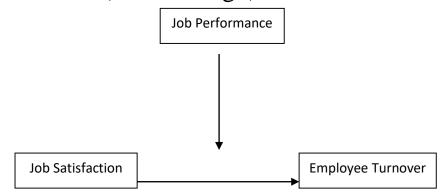
Interaction

Porter's Theory of Job Satisfaction

Y = Employee Turnover

X= Job Satisfaction

M= Job Performance (Low or High)



Y (Employee turnover) = $b_0 + b_1$ (Job Satisfaction) + b_2 (Job performance) + $\underline{b_3}$ (Job Satisfaction X Job Performance)

Interaction

1. Simple Regression Analysis

Y (Employee turnover) = $b_0 + b_1$ (Job Satisfaction)

2. Independent t-test

Y (Employee turnover) = **X** (Job performance)

3. ANCOVA(Analysis of Covariance)

Y (Employee turnover) = $b_0 + b_1$ (Job

 $Satisfaction) + b_2(Job\ performance)$