

# Getting started with regression techniques in SPSS

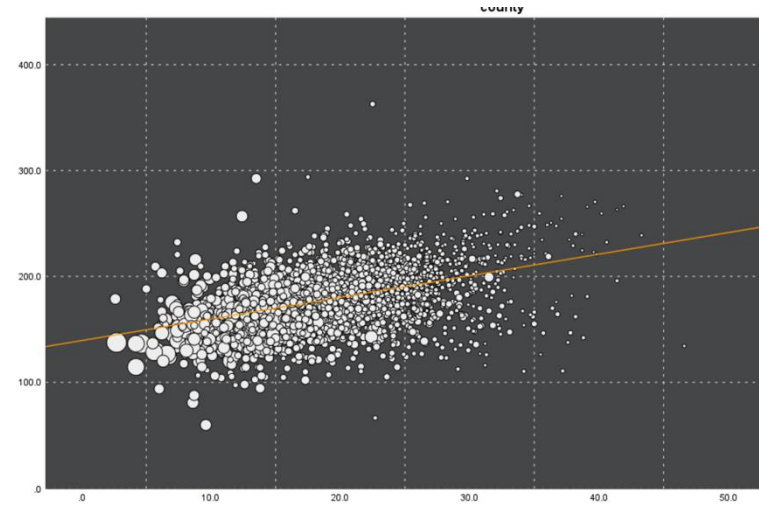
Jarlath Quinn

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Just waiting for all attendees to join...



# Getting started with regression techniques in SPSS

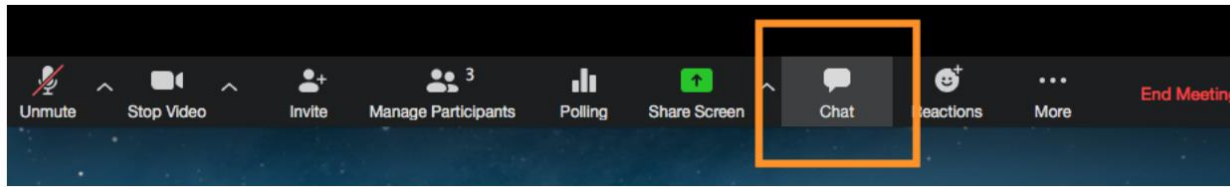
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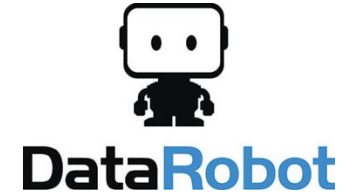
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# FAQ's

- Is this session being recorded? Yes
- Can I get a copy of the slides? Yes, we'll email links to download materials after the session has ended.
- Can we arrange a re-run for colleagues? Yes, just ask us.
- How can I ask questions? All lines are muted so please use the chat panel – if we run out of time we will follow up with you.





- Gold accredited partner to IBM, Predictive Solutions and DataRobot specialising in advanced analytics & big data technologies
- Work with open source technologies (R, Python, Spark etc.)
- Team each has 15 to 30 years of experience working in the advanced and predictive analytics industry

Deep experience of applied advanced analytics applications across sectors

- Retail
- Gaming
- Utilities
- Insurance
- Telecommunications
- Media
- FMCG



# Agenda

- Overview of regression techniques and linear relationships
- Performing a Simple Linear Regression
- Using Multiple Linear Regression to make predictions
- Predicting response *probability* with Logistic Regression

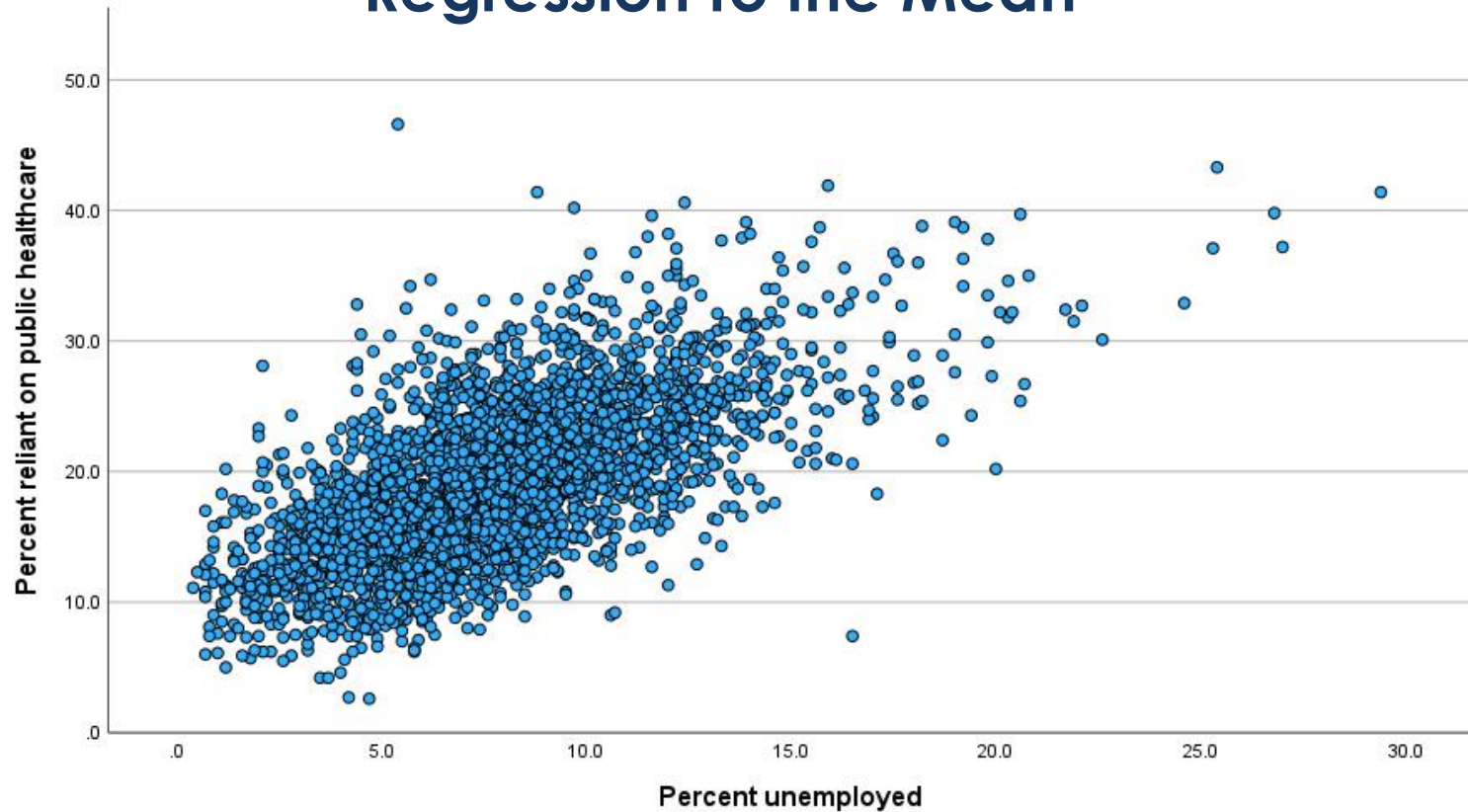
# What do we mean by 'Regression'?

- [A family of statistical techniques](#) used to predict outcomes and generate estimates for hundreds of applications
- Linear Regression is used
  - when the outcome is continuous (or scale) data
  - the relationships between the fields can be described using straight lines
- Quadratic Regression
  - Is a variant of Linear Regression when the outcome is continuous
  - the relationship with the dependent variable is curvilinear
- Logistic Regression is used
  - When the outcome consists of 2 (or more) categories
- Poisson regression
  - is commonly used when the dependent variable records counts of events

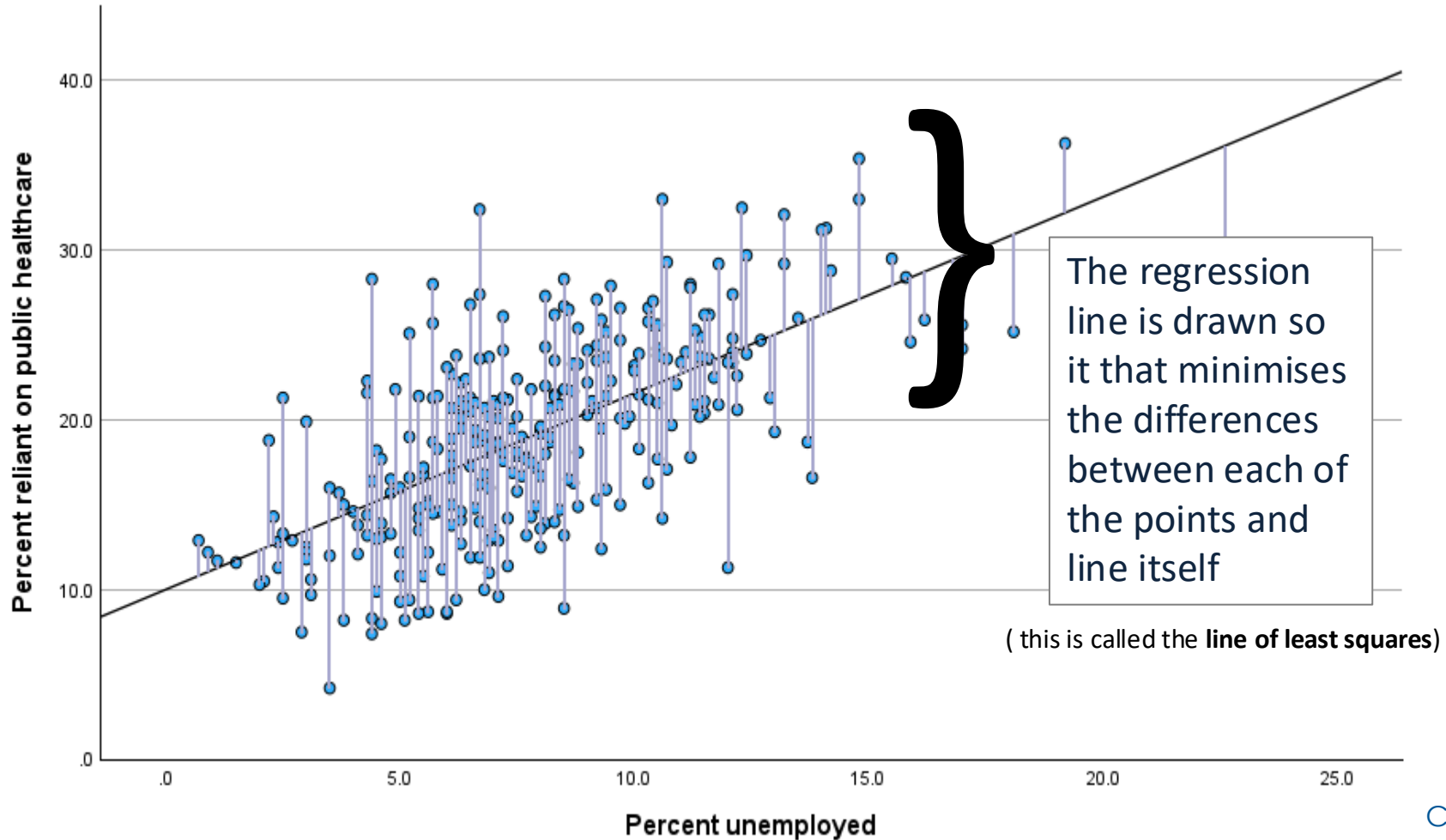
# Where are Regression Techniques Used

- Modelling the relationship between promotion spend and revenue
- Estimating pollution levels following heavy rainfall
- Predicting tourism revenue based on exchange rates and air travel costs
- Predicting student test scores based on previous test results and peer-group performance
- Estimating website hits based on re-tweets and follower numbers
- Predicting sales of barbeques based on temperature forecasts

# “Regression to the Mean”

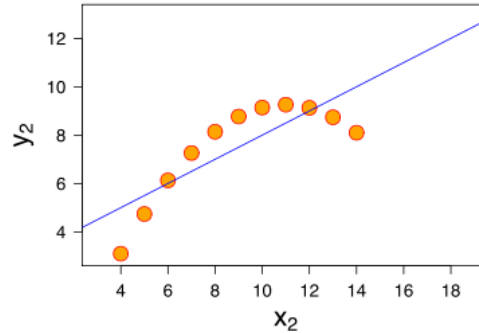
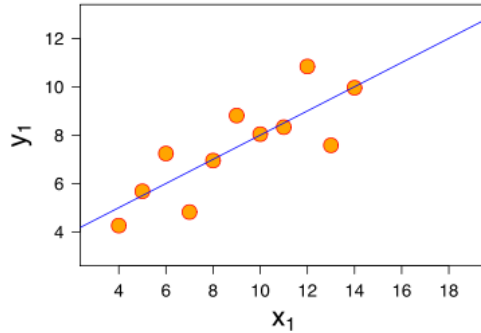


# “Regression to the Mean”

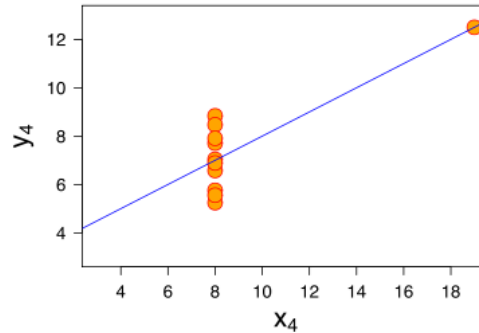
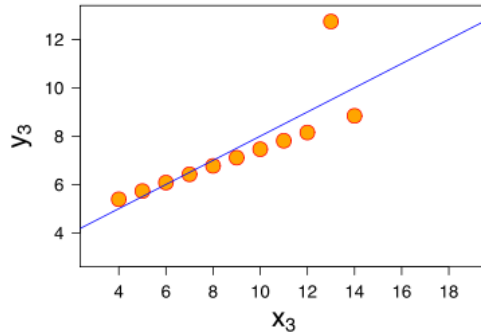


# Regression to the Mean

\*

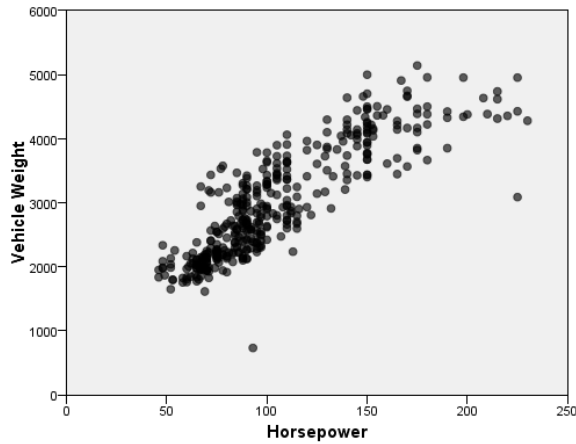


- But be careful...
- It is just an average after all...

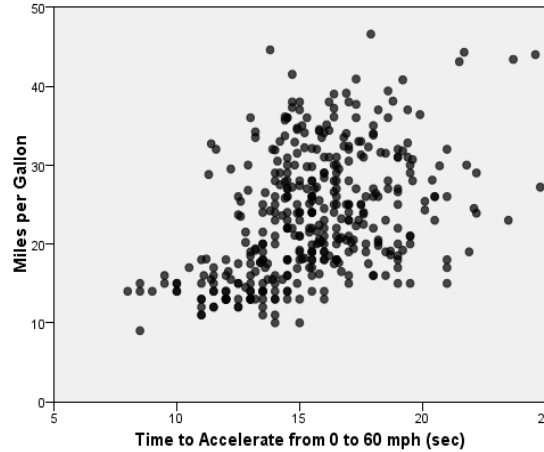


\* *Anscombe's Quartet*

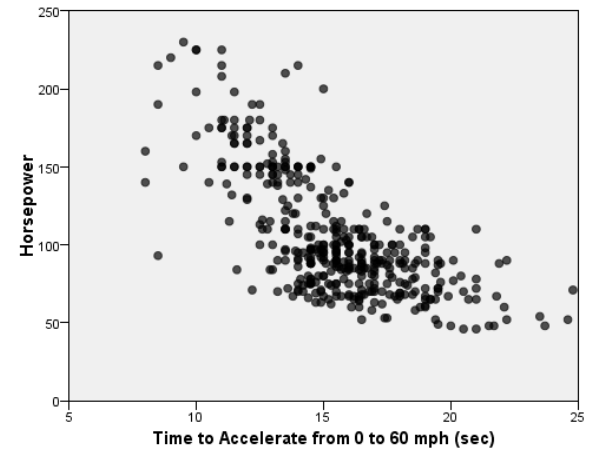
# Measuring Linear Relationships



0.859



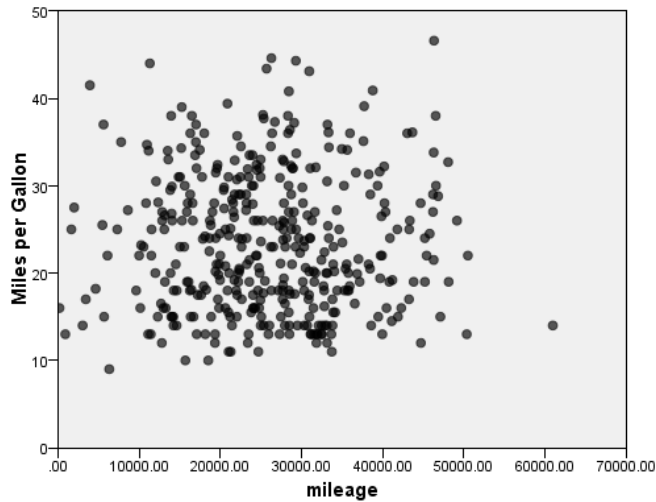
0.434



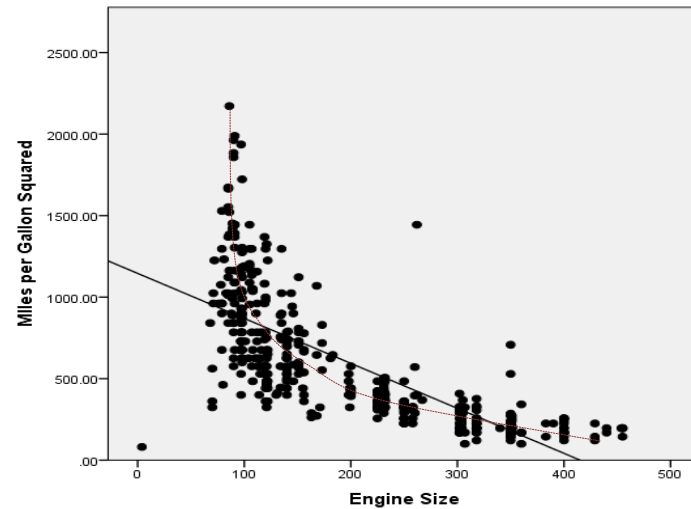
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**Pearson Correlation Values**

# Non-Linear Relationships



-0.005

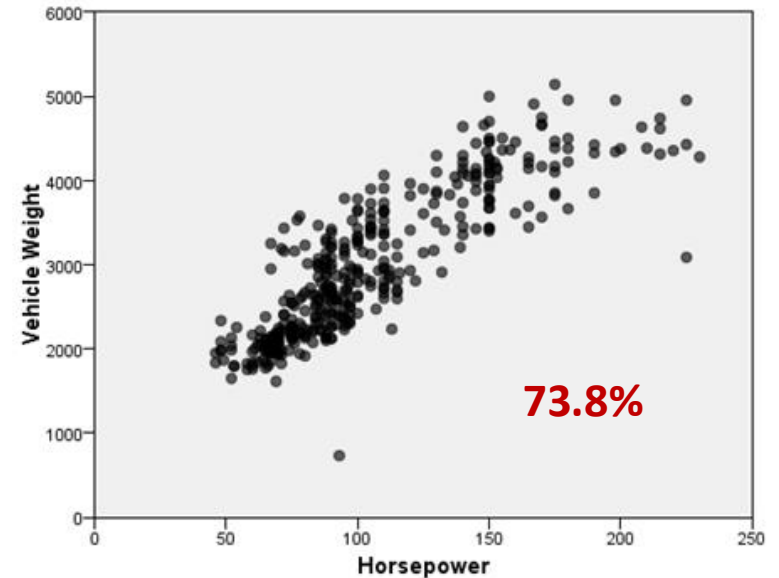


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**Pearson Correlation Values**

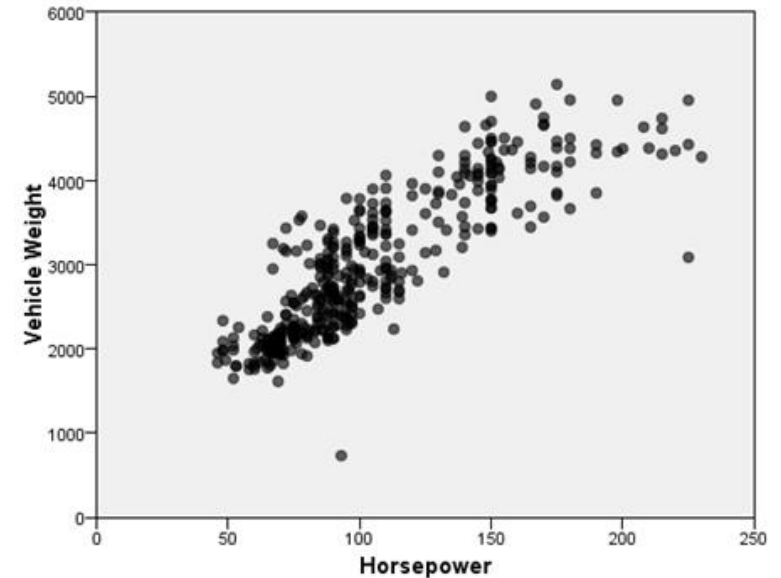
# Correlations as Percentages

- Correlation = 0.859
- $0.859 \times 0.859 = 0.738$
- $0.738 = 73.8 \%$
- Correlation Squared = 'R Square'



# From Correlation to Prediction

How can we express linear relationships as predictive models?





How long does it take to cook a chicken?

# How long does it take to cook a chicken?

- 7 minutes per pound plus 45 minutes

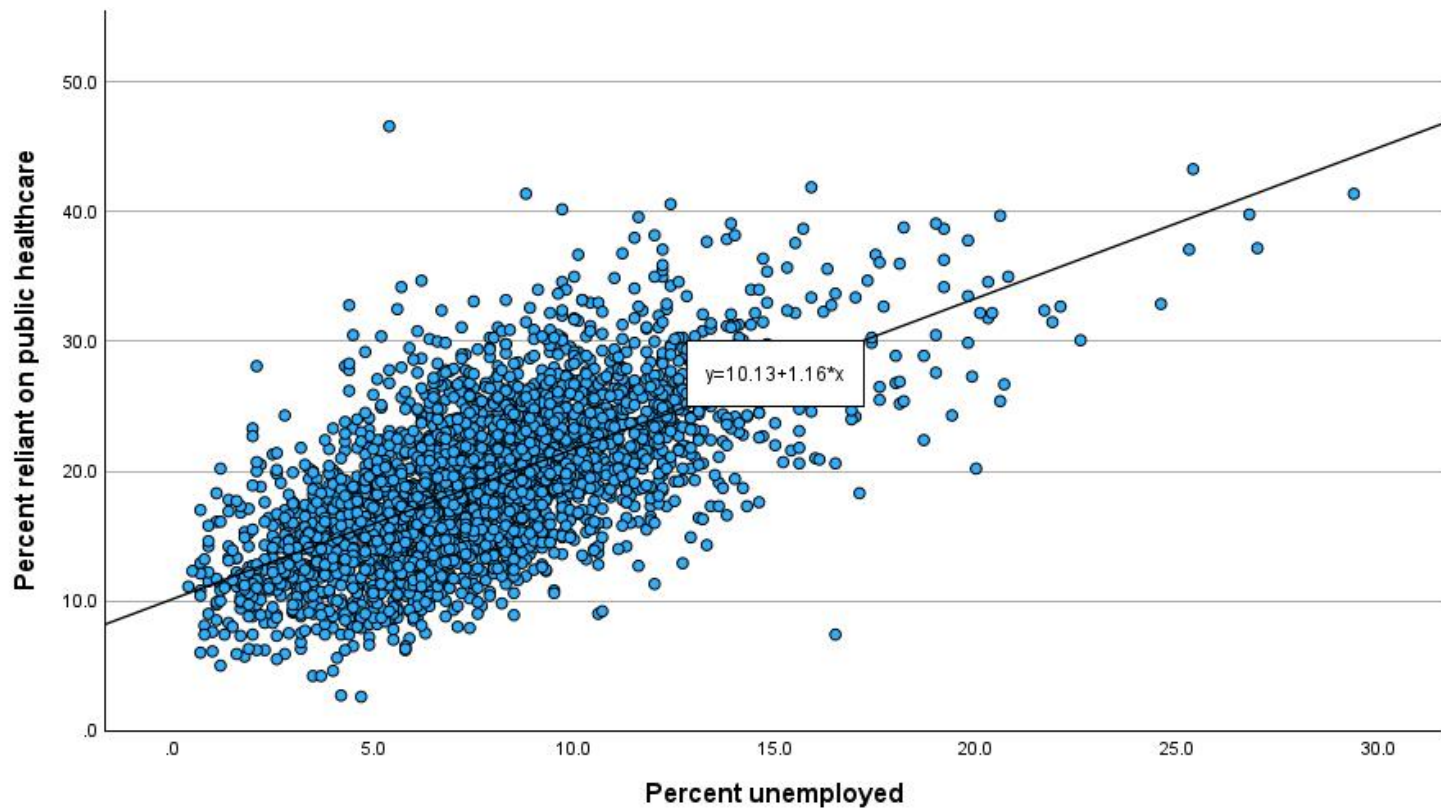
$$y = mx + c$$

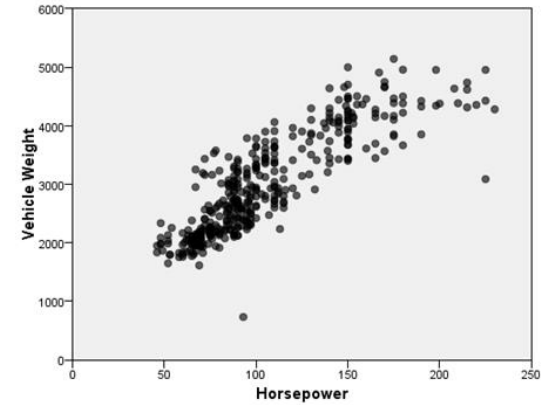
or

- 20 minutes per pound plus 20 minutes

$$y = a + bx$$







Lets look at a demo of Linear Regression in  
IBM SPSS Statistics



How can we predict category outcomes?

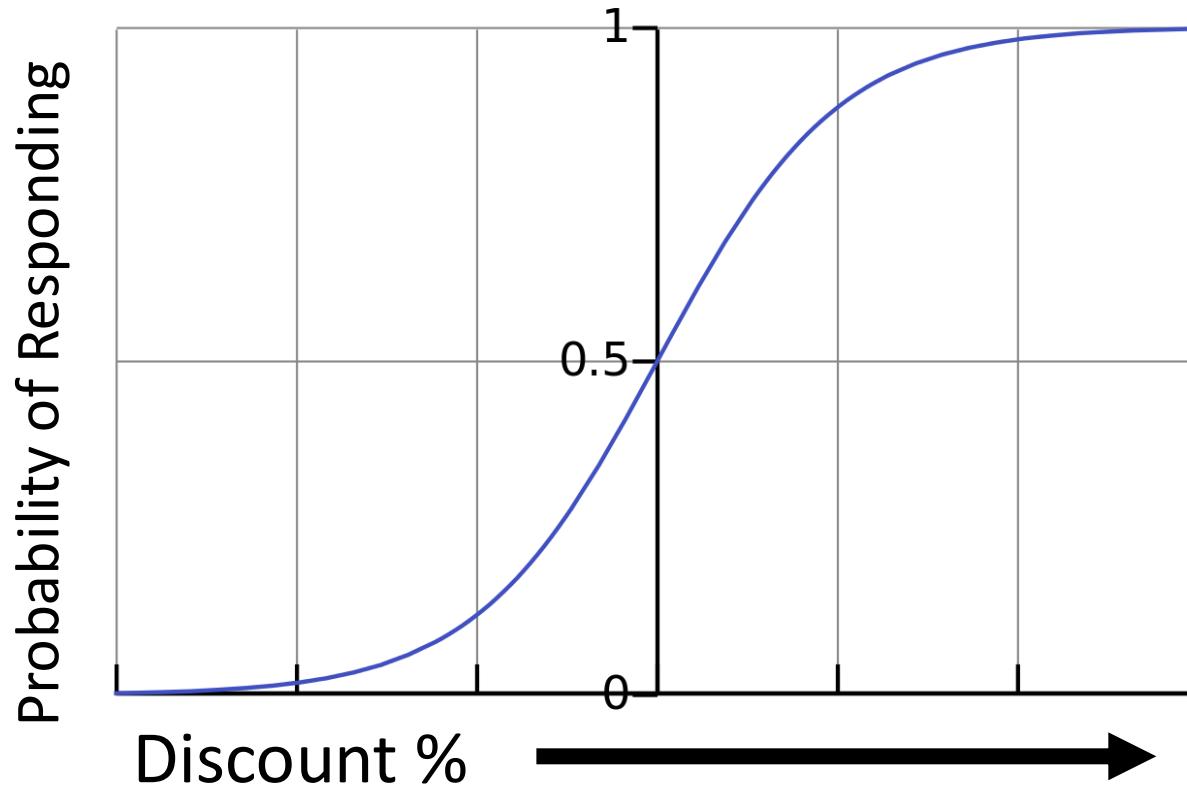
# Logistic Regression

- Allows us to predict things that linear regression can't
- Such as...
  - Response to a marketing campaign
  - Credit risk
  - Whether a subscriber is likely to renew a service
  - Risk of equipment failure
  - How likely is it that a particular patient will be readmitted to hospital
  - Whether a charity donor will switch to Direct Debit

# Logistic Regression

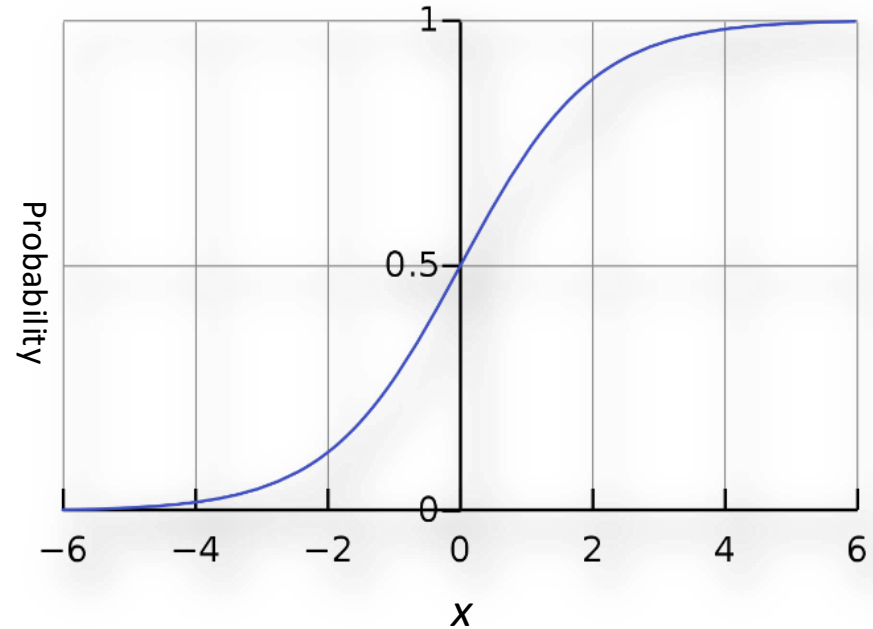
- But....
- These outcomes are not *continuous numbers* so standard linear regression won't work
- When the outcome consists of two categories we use *Binary* Logistic Regression
- When the outcome has three or more categories we use *Multinomial* Logistic Regression
- Logistic gets around the limitations of describing relationships with straight lines by using a special *sigmoid* curve

# Logistic Regression



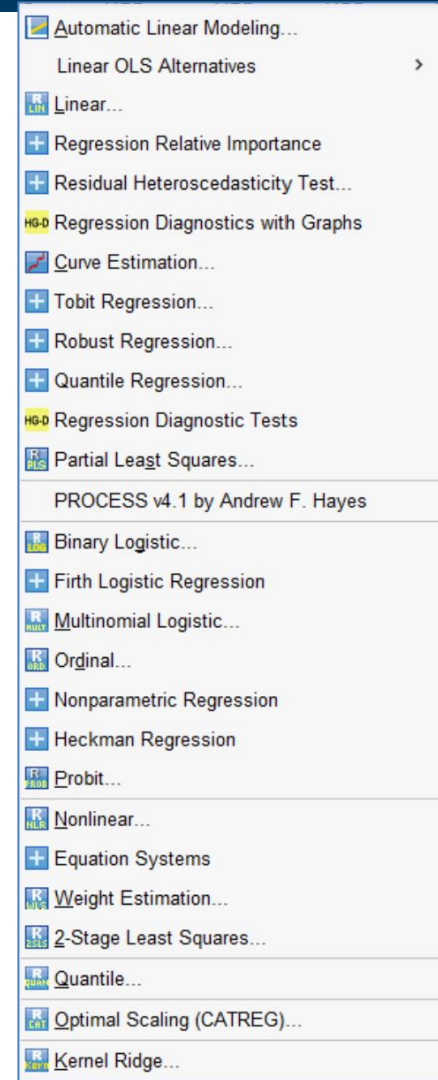
# Logistic Regression

- There is a special formula that converts the values of the predictor coefficients on the x axis to the values on predicted probabilities on the y-axis
- But what *are* these numbers on the x-axis?



# IBM SPSS Regression Methods

- SPSS Statistics has a **lot** of regression methods
- The **Regression Models** module adds several key methods like **Logistic Regression**
- Many additional methods are made available through SPSS' integration with **R** and **Python**



# Additional Resources

- How to model non-linear relationships
- [Introduction to Moderation Analysis](#)
- [Introduction to Mediation Analysis](#)
  
- Check what version / modules of SPSS you have installed
- See exactly what is included in the Regression Module
  
- Choosing the correct statistical test
- [How to interpret significance tests](#)
- [Eat your greens](#) blog series on statistical testing and procedures

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CONVERSATIONS

▼ How can I remove unwanted LOG output?

How can I remove unwanted LOG output

Whats the difference between ANOVA and ANCOVA

DOCUMENT REFERENCES

IBM\_SPSS\_Statistics\_Core\_System\_User\_G...

IBM\_SPSS\_Statistics\_Brief\_Guide.pdf

IBM\_SPSS\_Statistics\_Base.pdf

IBM\_SPSS\_Missing\_Values.pdf

To remove unwanted LOG output in IBM SPSS Statistics, you can hide the log messages in the Viewer. Here's how to do it:

1. From the menus, choose:  
  
Edit > Options...
2. Click the **Viewer** tab.
3. Double-click the **Log** icon to hide log messages in the output.
4. Click **OK** to save your changes and close the dialog box.

This will hide the log output from the Viewer, helping to declutter your output display.

Whats the difference between ANOVA and ANCOVA?

## Difference Between ANOVA and ANCOVA

ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and ANCOVA (Analysis of Covariance) are both statistical methods used to compare the means of different groups. However, they differ in their approach and application:

- **ANOVA:** This method is used to compare the means of three or more groups to see if there are any statistically significant differences between them. It does not take into account any other variables that might influence the dependent variable.
- **ANCOVA:** This method is an extension of ANOVA that includes one or more continuous independent variables, known as covariates. ANCOVA adjusts the means of the groups based on the covariates, which can help reduce the error variance and increase the power of the test.

In summary, ANCOVA is used when you want to control for the effects of one or more continuous variables (covariates) while comparing the means of different groups, whereas ANOVA is used when you only want to compare the means without considering any other variables.

For more detailed information, please consult external sources or the official SPSS documentation.

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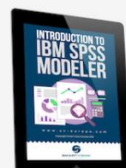


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