

## READING OLS REGRESSION OUTPUT

The output is from a subsample of the GSS.

Controlling for all other variables in the model, for every unit increase in “X,” “Y” increases by ‘B.’ X is the independent variable, Y is the dependent variable, and B is unstandardized regression coefficient.

Controlling for all other variables in the model, females reported having sex .343 units more frequently than their male counterparts; and that relationship is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Controlling for all other variables in the model, Blacks reported having sex .072 units more frequently than their White counterparts; and that relationship is not statistically significant.

Controlling for all other variables in the model, people who were coded “other race” reported having sex .007 units more frequently than their White counterparts; and that relationship is not statistically significant.

Controlling for all other variables in the model, for every unit increase in age, reported sexual frequency increases by .053; and that relationship is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Because the Adjusted R Square is .215, the independent variables in the model explain 21½% of the variance in reported sexual frequency.

Table 1.  
Unstandardized Regression Coefficients  
For Sexual Frequency  
(standard errors in parentheses)

	Model I
Female	.343 *** (.096)
Black	.072 (.143)
Other Race	.007 (.210)
Age	.053 *** (.003)
Constant	4.861 ***
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	.215
*p<.05    **p<.01    ***p<.001	

[Betas are not shown on the table above. But, if you wish, they can appear on the table in place of the standard errors. Among the independent variables, the largest beta in the model explains the greatest amount of variance in the dependent variable. The second largest beta in the model explains the second greatest amount of variance in the dependent variable, etc...]