

Weighted Least Squares Regression

Test name: Weighted Least Squares Regression

Dataset: D:\DATA ANALYSIS\H Regression Tests and Models\Weighted Least Squares Regression\dataset.csv

Rows in original dataset: 649

Columns in original dataset: 33

Rows used in WLS model: 649

Outcome variable: G3

Numeric predictors: G1, G2, studytime, failures, absences, age

Categorical predictors: school, sex, address

Formula: $G3 \sim G1 + G2 + studytime + failures + absences + age + C(school) + C(sex) + C(address)$

OLS baseline model fitted first.

Weights created as inverse estimated residual variance from OLS residuals.

Mean scaled WLS weight: 1.0000

Minimum scaled WLS weight: 0.5477

Maximum scaled WLS weight: 1.5136

Breusch-Pagan $p < 0.05$ suggests heteroscedasticity, so WLS is useful to consider.

OLS adjusted R-squared: 0.8501

WLS adjusted R-squared: 0.8620

Interpretation: WLS coefficients estimate the expected outcome after giving more influence to observations with lower estimated error variance.

Decision guide: compare OLS and WLS coefficients, residual plots, and heteroscedasticity diagnostics before reporting the weighted model.

Reporting guide: state outcome, predictors, weight-construction method, coefficient estimates, 95% CIs, p-values, fit statistics, and diagnostic conclusion.

Charts generated: 7

Weighted Least Squares coefficients

model	term	coefficient	standard_error	t_value	p_value	ci95_lower	ci95_upper	decision_alpha_0.05
Weighted Least S	Intercept	-0.3660	0.7178	-0.5100	0.6103	-1.7755	1.0434	Not statistically significant
Weighted Least S	C(school)[T.MS]	-0.1518	0.1099	-1.3813	0.1677	-0.3677	0.0640	Not statistically significant
Weighted Least S	C(sex)[T.M]	-0.1680	0.0962	-1.7454	0.0814	-0.3569	0.0210	Not statistically significant
Weighted Least S	C(address)[T.U]	0.0759	0.1075	0.7060	0.4805	-0.1353	0.2871	Not statistically significant
Weighted Least S	G1	0.1419	0.0356	3.9844	0.0001	0.0720	0.2118	Statistically significant
Weighted Least S	G2	0.8561	0.0340	25.1439	0.0000	0.7892	0.9229	Statistically significant
Weighted Least S	studytime	0.0506	0.0581	0.8702	0.3845	-0.0636	0.1648	Not statistically significant
Weighted Least S	failures	-0.2766	0.0968	-2.8575	0.0044	-0.4667	-0.0865	Statistically significant
Weighted Least S	absences	0.0151	0.0104	1.4407	0.1501	-0.0055	0.0356	Not statistically significant
Weighted Least S	age	0.0436	0.0408	1.0684	0.2857	-0.0365	0.1238	Not statistically significant

OLS vs WLS fit statistics

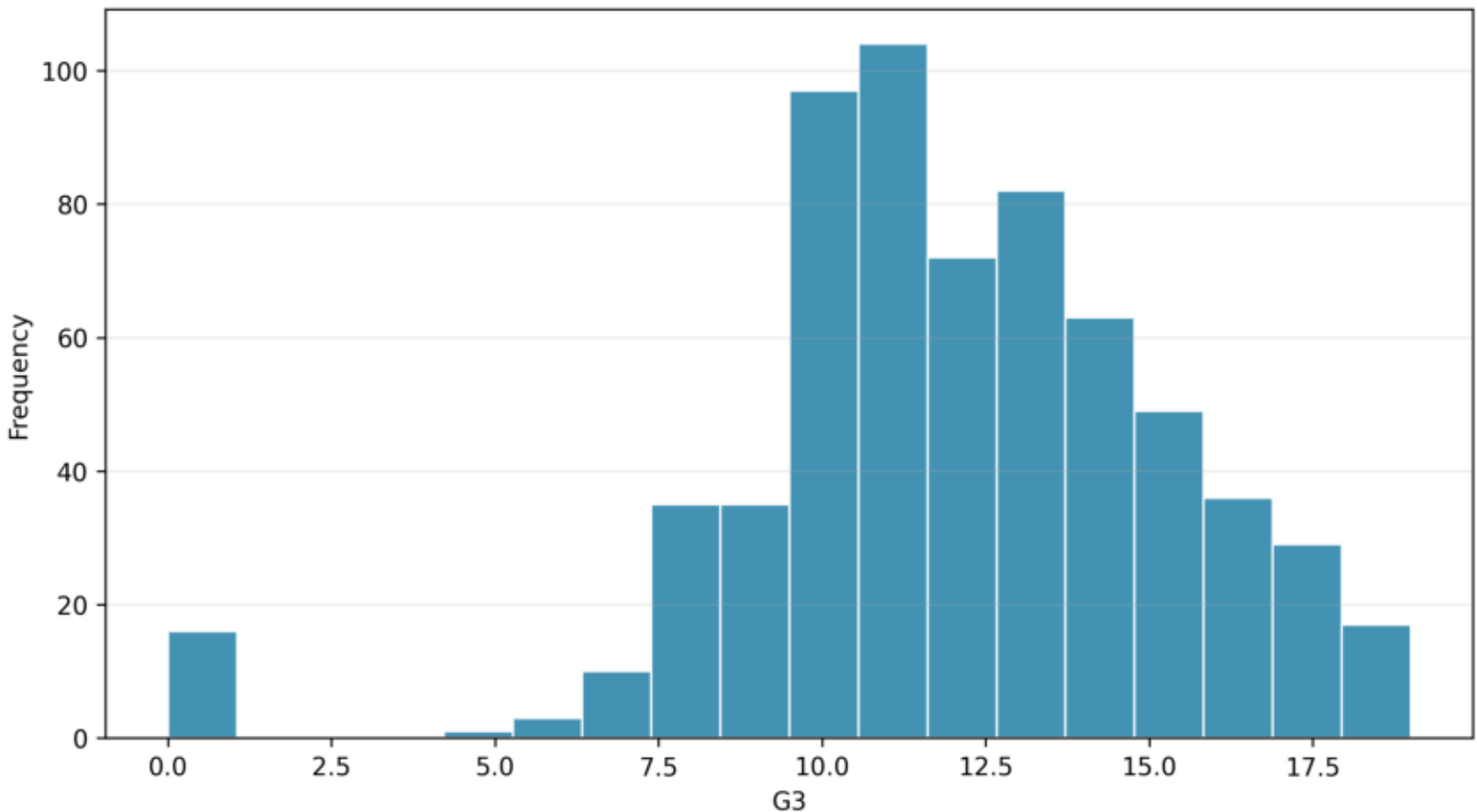
model	n	df_model	df_resid	r_squared	adj_r_square	aic	bic	rmse	weighted_rm	f_statistic	f_p_value
Ordinary Lea	649.0000	9.0000	639.0000	0.8522	0.8501	2142.0090	2186.7633	1.2410		409.4514	0.0000
Weighted Lea	649.0000	9.0000	639.0000	0.8639	0.8620	2052.9054	2097.6597	1.2424	1.1482	450.8106	0.0000

WLS diagnostics

diagnostic	statistic	p_value	interpretation
Breusch-Pagan LM test on OLS residual	34.0147	0.0001	p < 0.05 suggests heteroscedasticity and non-constant variance
Breusch-Pagan F test on OLS residuals	3.9270	0.0001	p < 0.05 suggests non-constant residual variance
OLS residual SD	1.2419		Baseline unweighted residual spread.
WLS residual SD	1.2434		Residual spread after inverse-variance weighting

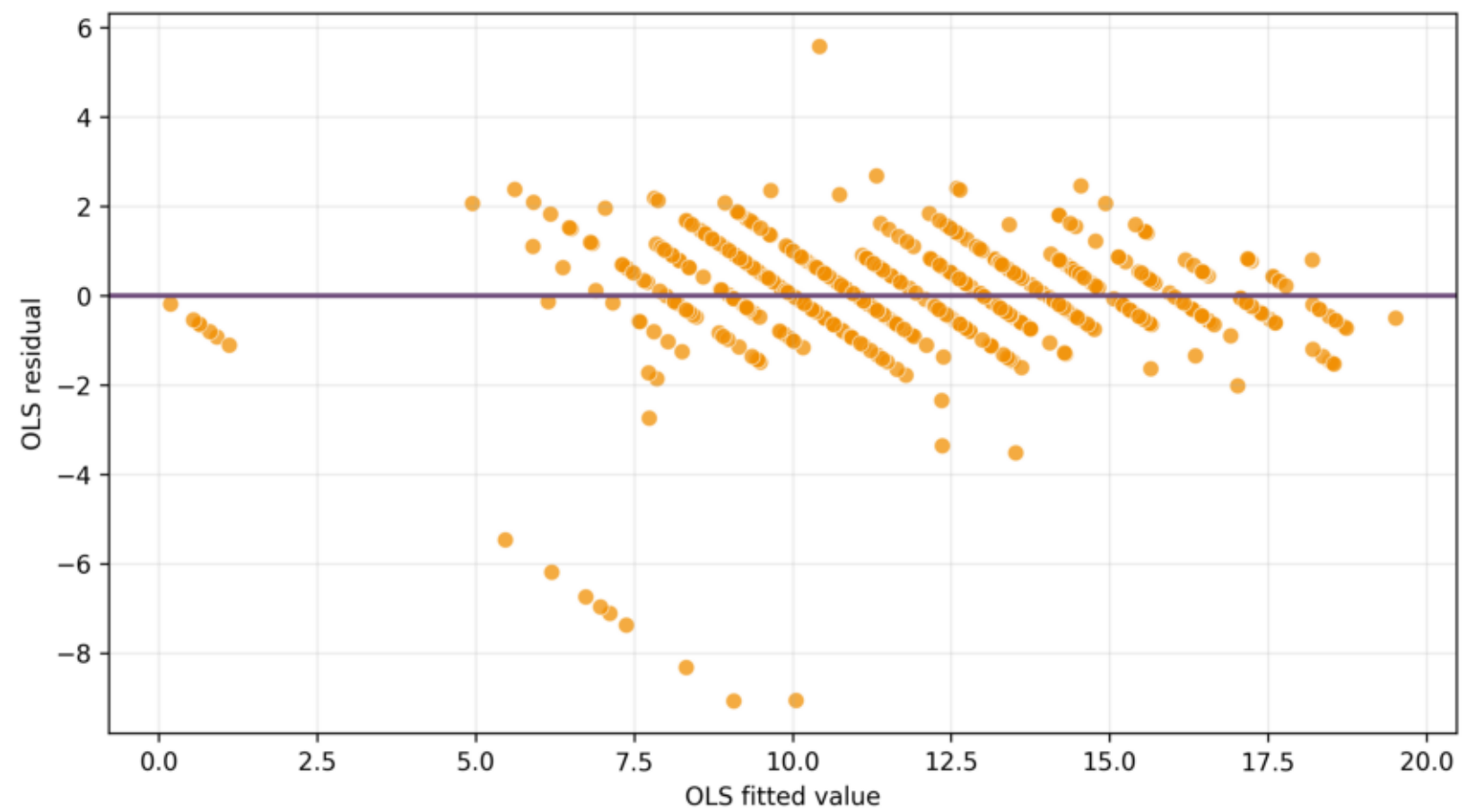
Outcome distribution

Weighted least squares is fitted to the selected continuous outcome.



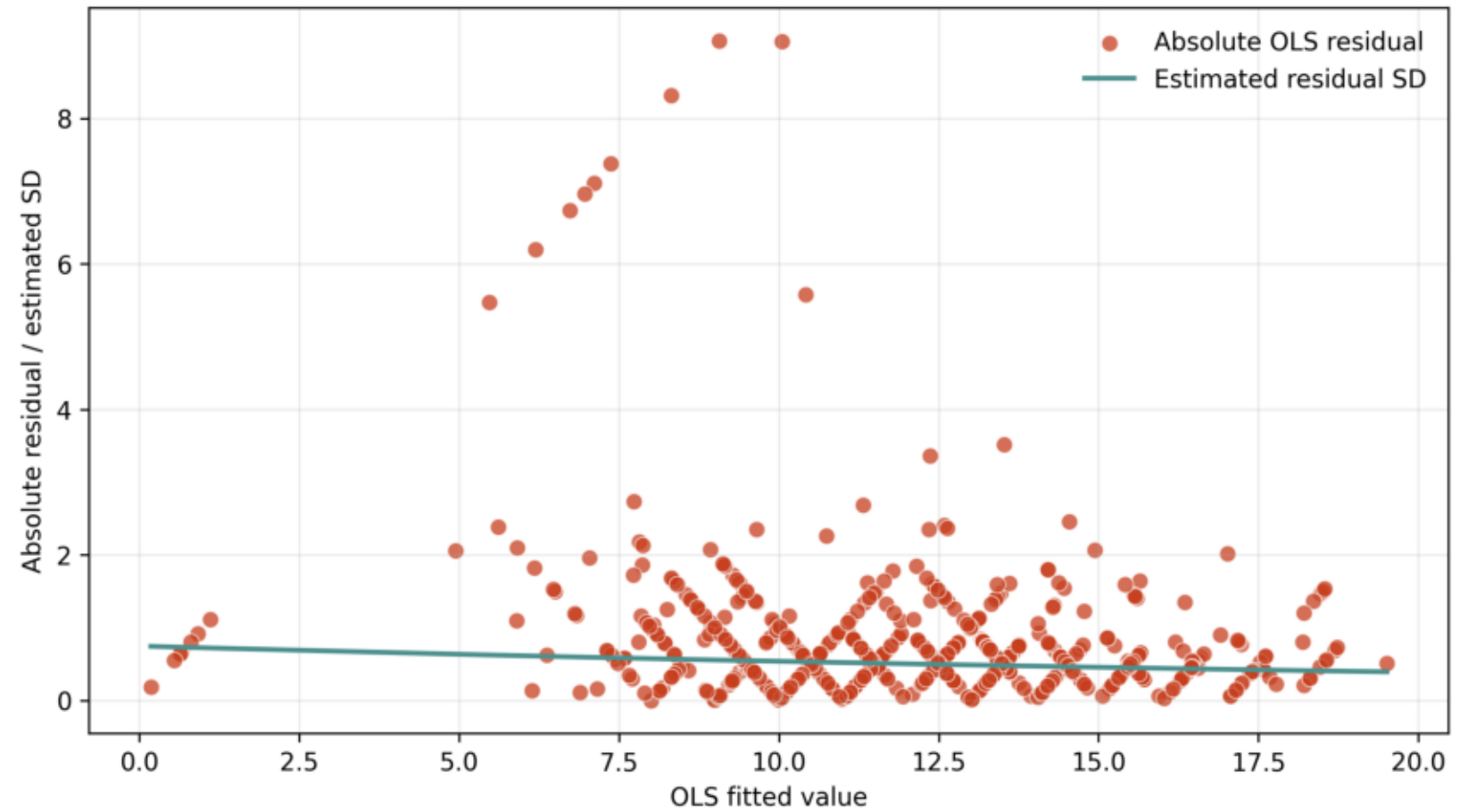
OLS residuals vs fitted values

A fan shape or changing residual spread indicates non-constant variance.



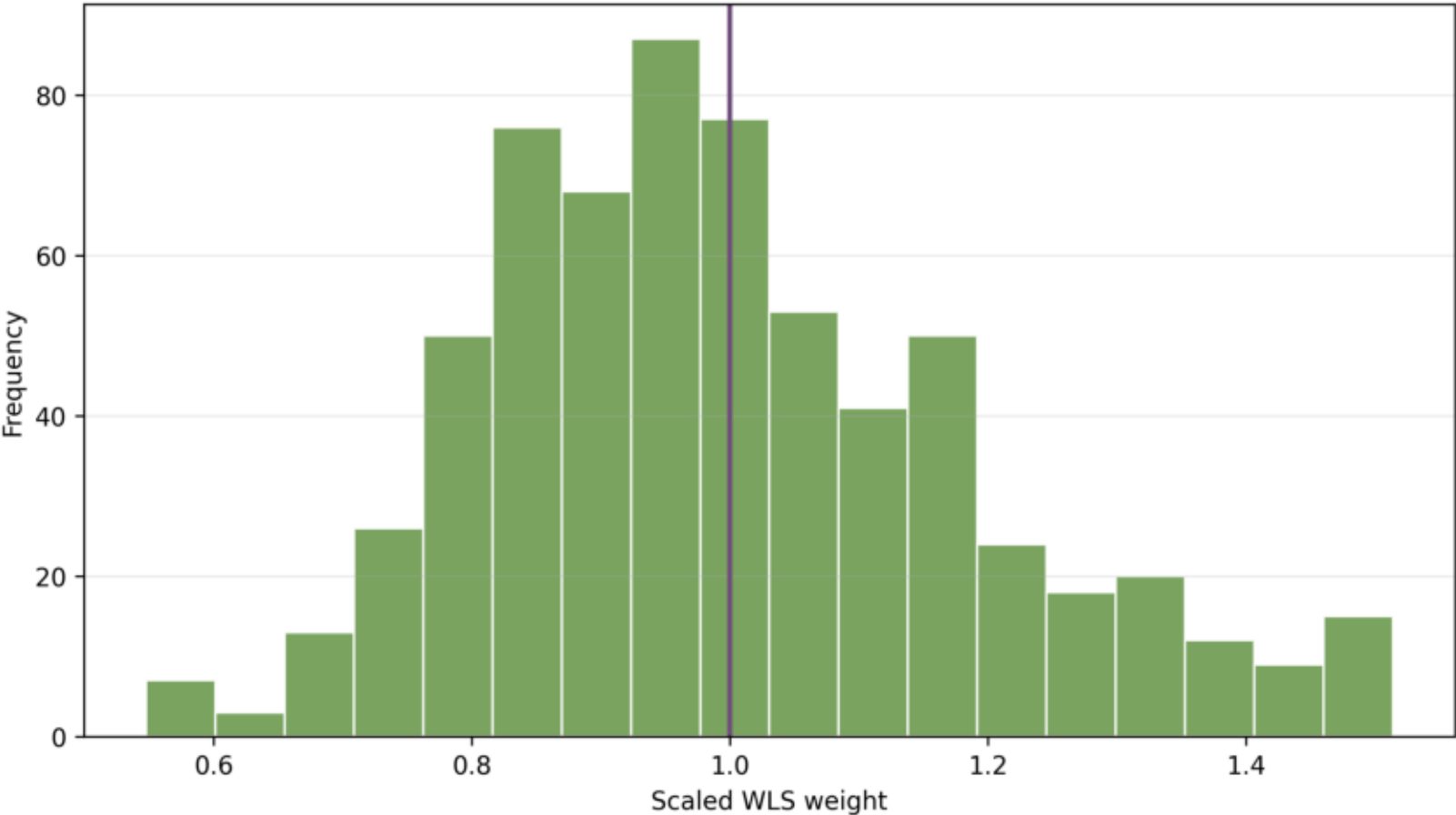
Estimated variance pattern

Weights are created from the estimated residual variance pattern.



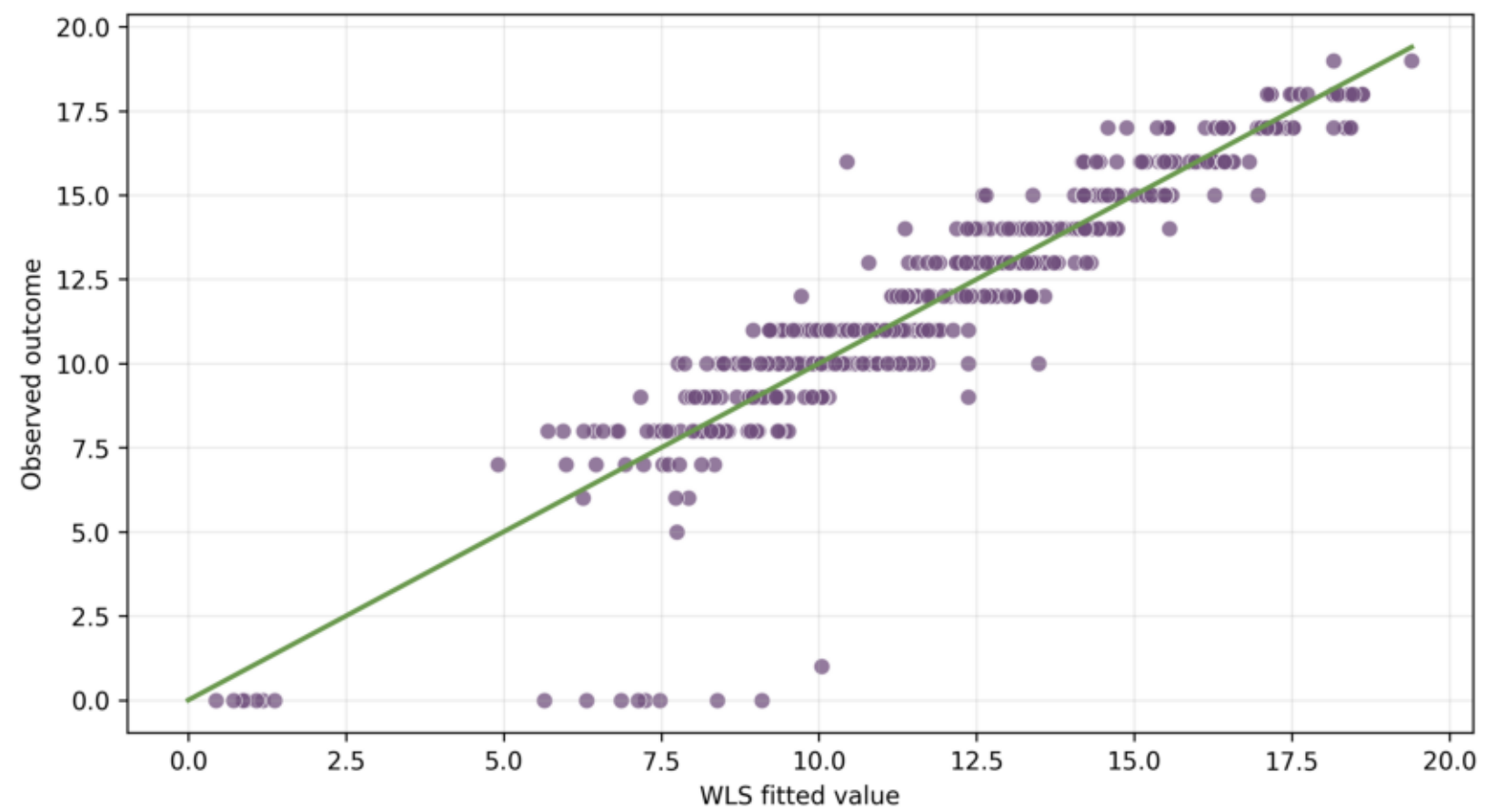
WLS weight distribution

Weights are scaled to mean 1 after inverse-variance estimation and clipping.



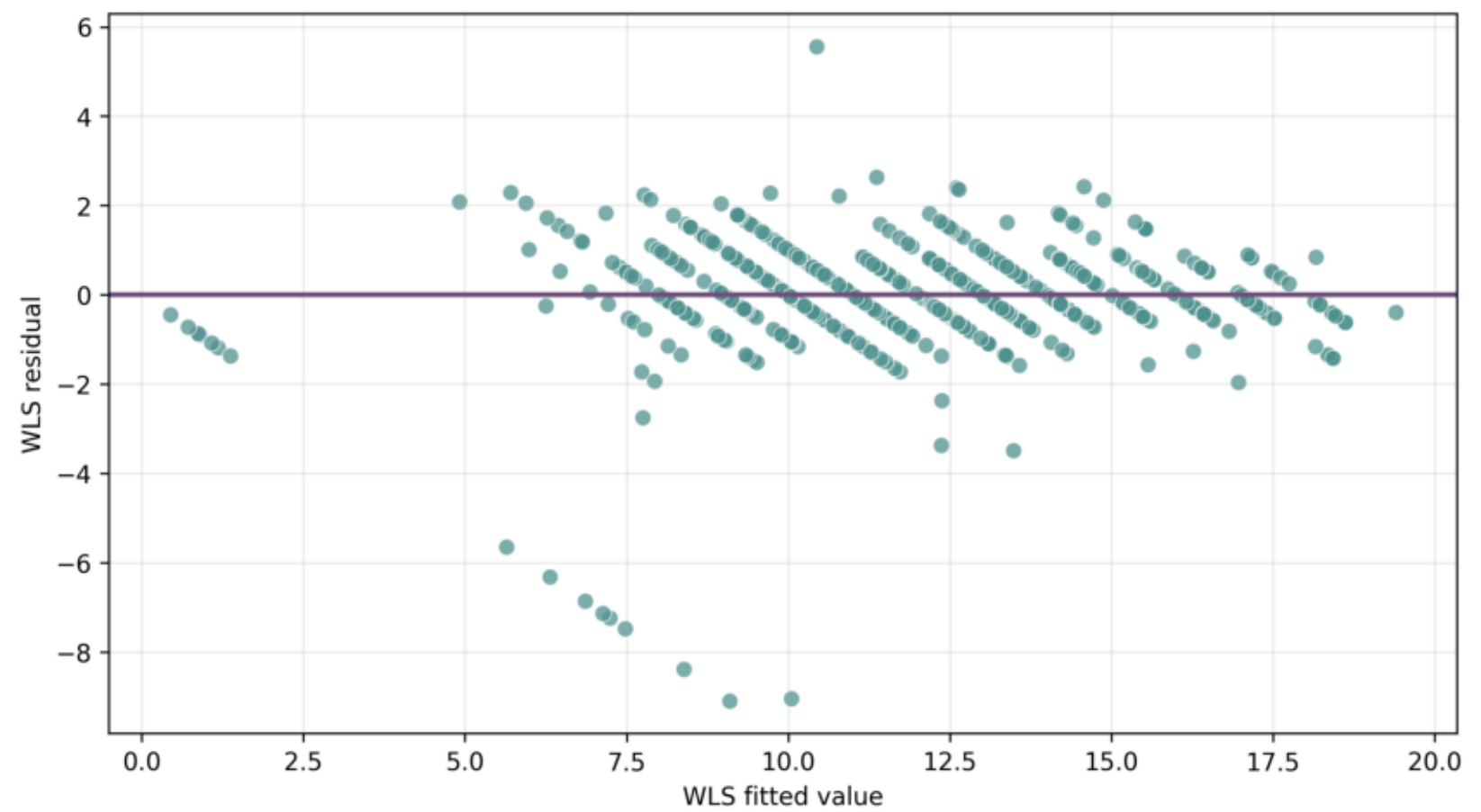
Observed vs WLS fitted values

Points close to the diagonal indicate stronger fitted-value agreement.



WLS residuals vs fitted values

Residual spread should be more stable after weighting if the weights are appropriate.



OLS vs WLS coefficient comparison

Large shifts suggest that variance weighting changes the fitted relationship.

