Multicollinearity Example n = 25 males; height is in inches, Rtfoot and Leftfoot are foot lengths in centimeters

Correlation matrix: Height LeftFoot RtFoot	
Height 1.0000000 0.5466786 0.5345347	
LeftFoot 0.5466786 1.0000000 0.9078141	
RtFoot 0.5345347 0.9078141 1.0000000 Note the	strong correlation between the feet
Left foot only: <pre>lm(formula = Height ~ LeftFoot, data = MaleFeet) Coefficients:</pre>	
F-statistic: 9.804 on 1 and 23 DF, p-value: 0.004689)
<pre>Right foot only: lm(formula = Height ~ RtFoot, data = MaleFeet) Coefficients:</pre>	
<pre>Both feet: lm(formula = Height ~ LeftFoot + RtFoot, data = MaleFeet) Coefficients:</pre>	
F-statistic: 4.877 on 2 and 22 DF, p-value: 0.01765	The combination <i>is</i> significant
Anova for model with both, with left foot entered fir Response: Height Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F) LeftFoot 1 80.106 80.106 9.4900 0.005468 ** RtFoot 1 2.230 2.230 0.2642 0.612382 Residuals 22 185.704 8.441	st Left foot is significant alone Right foot not significant, <i>given</i> left foot is already there.
Both feet, Anova with order of entry reversed: Response: Height Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)	
RtFoot 1 76.586 76.586 9.0730 0.006411 ** LeftFoot 1 5.749 5.749 0.6811 0.418060 Residuals 22 185.704 8.441	Right foot is significant alone Left foot not significant, <i>given</i> right foot is already there.
Variance Inflation Factors: > library(car)	

> library(car)
> vif(Both)
LeftFoot RtFoot
5.685903 5.685903