

# Indepth Research Institute

Transforming People and Organizations in Africa Since 2003



#### Linear Regression Assumptions- explored in this class

Linearity – the relationships between the predictors and the outcome variable should be linear

Normality – the errors should be normally distributed – technically normality is necessary only for hypothesis tests to be valid, estimation of the coefficients only requires that the errors be identically and independently distributed

Homogeneity of variance (homoscedasticity) – the error variance should be constant

Independence – the errors associated with one observation are not correlated with the errors of any other observation



# Normality

```
// Visual checks
kdensity r, normal
                    // Kernel density with normal overlay
                 // P-P plot
pnorm r
                 // Q-Q plot
qnorm r
// Formal tests
swilk r
                // Shapiro-Wilk test
```

# Normality Corrective actions

**Model Specification** 

Ensure model is correctly specified.

Add or drop variables and interaction terms as needed.

**Check Regression Assumptions** 

Verify that all assumptions are met, as one violation can affect others.

**Assess Non-Normality** 

Examine residuals' shape using a Q-Q plot.

Apply appropriate corrections if non-normality persists.

**Consider Transformation Drawbacks** 

Transformed outcomes require back-transformation for interpretability.

**Re-check Assumptions Post-Correction** 

After adjustments, reassess all assumptions.



### Normality Corrective actions by shape

**Skew Adjustments** 

Moderate Positive: Use  $\sqrt{y + constant}$ , Substantial Positive: Use  $\log(y + constant)$ , Severe Positive: Use 1/(y + constant), Negative Skew: Use similar transformations with (constant - y)

Alternative: Try a Box-Cox transformation

Multiple Peaks: Add a categorical variable

Fat/Thin Tails - For asymmetry: See skew adjustments, For fat tails: Use asinh(y)

Truncated/Censored Data - Fit a special model (e.g., Heckman or beta)

Discrete Outcomes - Use a generalized linear model (e.g., logit, Poisson)



# Heteroscedasticity

```
// Visual check
rvfplot, yline(0)

// Formal tests
estat hettest  // Breusch-Pagan test
whitetst  // White's test
```

#### Heteroscedasticity Corrective actions

- Check the other regression assumptions, since a violation of one can lead to a violation of another.
- Modify the model formula by adding or dropping variables or interaction terms.
- Fit a generalized linear model.
- Instead of ordinary least squares regression, use weighted least squares.

# Multicollinearity Diagnostics

# Multicollinearity corrective

Combine predictors drop predictors

# Non-linearity assessment

```
// Component-plus-residual plots
acprplot x1, lowess // With lowess smoothing
cprplot x1, lowess // Alternative visualization
```

### Non-linearity corrective actions

Check the other regression assumptions, since a violation of one can lead to a violation of another.

Modify the model formula by adding or dropping variables or interaction terms.

Add polynomial terms to the model (squared, cubic, etc.).

Fit a generalized linear model.

Fit an instrumental variables model in order to account for the correlation of the predictors and residuals.



#### Resources

- 1. <a href="https://stats.oarc.ucla.edu/stata/webbooks/reg/chapter2/stata-webbooks/regression-diagnostics/">https://stats.oarc.ucla.edu/stata/webbooks/reg/chapter2/stata-webbooks/regression-diagnostics/</a>
- 2. https://youtu.be/wXLFDTcPF84













(+254) 715 077 817 or (+254) 792 516 000



outreach@indepthresearch.org



www.indepthresearch.org



Runda-Nairobi, Tala Road, Off Kiambu Road