

Solutions for Session 5: Linear Models

25/10/2011

```
. do solution.do
. global basedir http://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/staff/mark.lunt
. global datadir $basedir/stats/5_LinearModels1/data
. sysuse auto, clear
(1978 Automobile Data)
```

```
. regress mpg weight
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1591.9902	1	1591.9902	Number of obs =	74	
Residual	851.469256	72	11.8259619	F(1, 72) =	134.62	
Total	2443.45946	73	33.4720474	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.6515	
				Adj R-squared =	0.6467	
				Root MSE =	3.4389	

mpg	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
weight	-.0060087	.0005179	-11.60	0.000	-.0070411	-.0049763
_cons	39.44028	1.614003	24.44	0.000	36.22283	42.65774

- 2.1 Yes: the coefficient for weight is very significantly different from 0
- 2.2. 65.15%: this is given by R-squared
- 2.3 A reduction of 0.006 mpg

```
. lincom _cons + 3000 * weight
(1) 3000 weight + _cons = 0
```

mpg	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
(1)	21.41422	.3998898	53.55	0.000	20.61706	22.21139

- 2.4 21.4 mpg, with a 95% CI of (20.6, 22.2)

2.5 No, because there are no vehicles this light in the dataset

```
. use "$datadir/constvar"
```

```
. regress y x
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	47.9706438	1	47.9706438	Number of obs =	80	
Residual	207.014126	78	2.65402726	F(1, 78) =	18.07	
Total	254.98477	79	3.22765532	Prob > F =	0.0001	
				R-squared =	0.1881	
				Adj R-squared =	0.1777	
				Root MSE =	1.6291	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
x	2.676801	.6296237	4.25	0.000	1.423317	3.930286
_cons	1.599564	.1827062	8.75	0.000	1.235824	1.963304

3.1 Yes, $p=0.000$

```
. predict rstand, rstand
```

```
. predict yhat  
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
```

```
. scatter rstand yhat
```

```
. graph export graph1.eps replace  
(file graph1.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.2 The variance (the spread of the data) increases as the fitted value increases

```
. hettest
```

```
Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity  
Ho: Constant variance  
Variables: fitted values of y  
chi2(1) = 34.34  
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

3.3 *hettest* confirms that the variance is not constant

```
. rvfplot
```

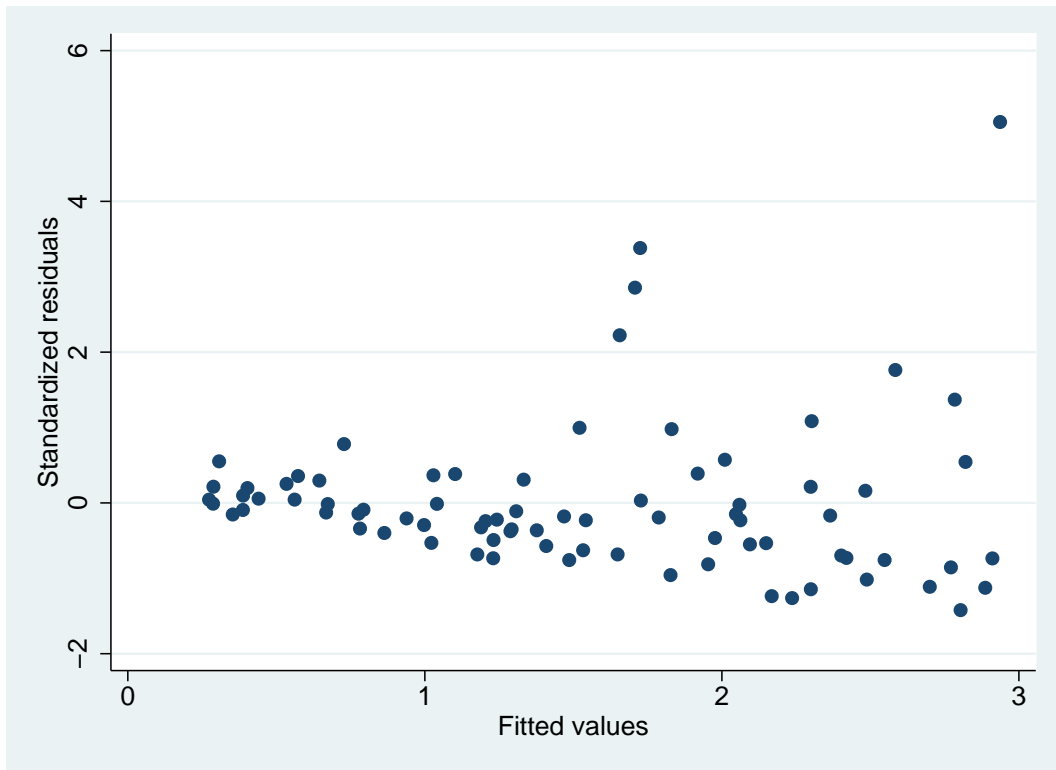


Figure 1: . scatter rstand yhat

3.4 Yes: there is very little difference between these two plots

```
. graph export graph2.eps replace  
(file graph2.eps written in EPS format)  
  
. gen ly = ln(y)
```

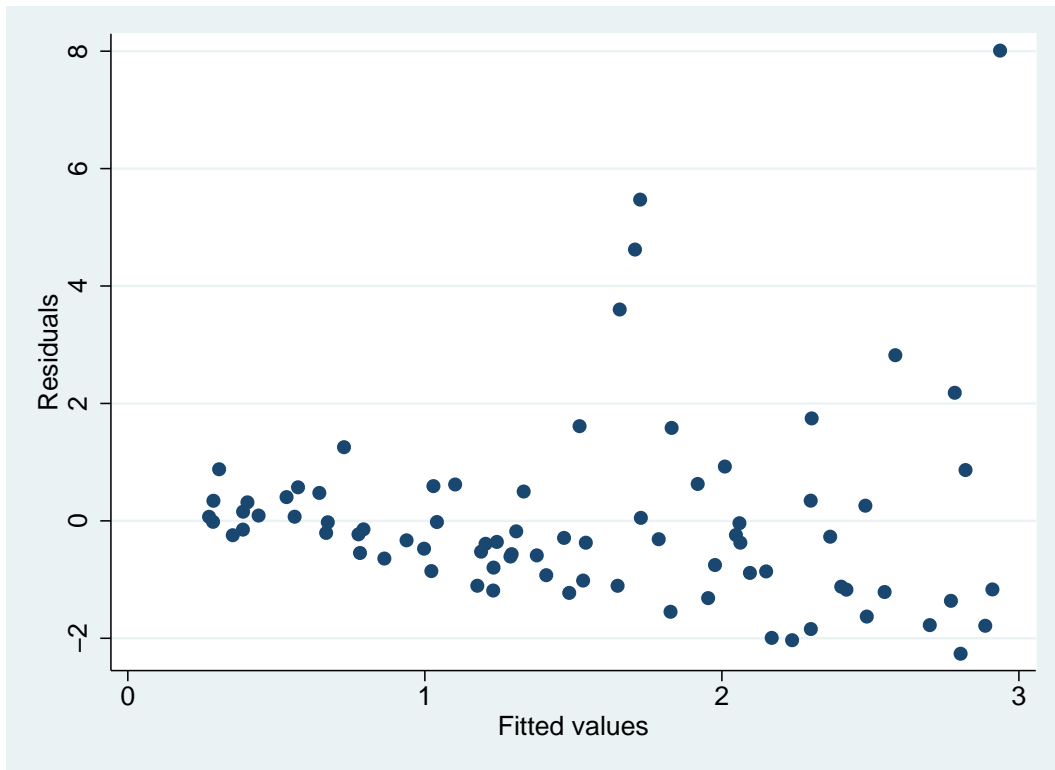


Figure 2: . rvfplot

```
. regress ly x
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	18.8639824	1	18.8639824	Number of obs =	80	
Residual	66.9993584	78	.858966134	F(1, 78) =	21.96	
Total	85.8633408	79	1.08687773	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.2197	
				Adj R-squared =	0.2097	
				Root MSE =	.9268	

ly	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	1.678592	.3581924	4.69	0.000	.9654853	2.391698
_cons	-.0323861	.1039414	-0.31	0.756	-.2393176	.1745454

```
. predict rstand2, rstand
. predict yhat2
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
. scatter rstand2 yhat2
```

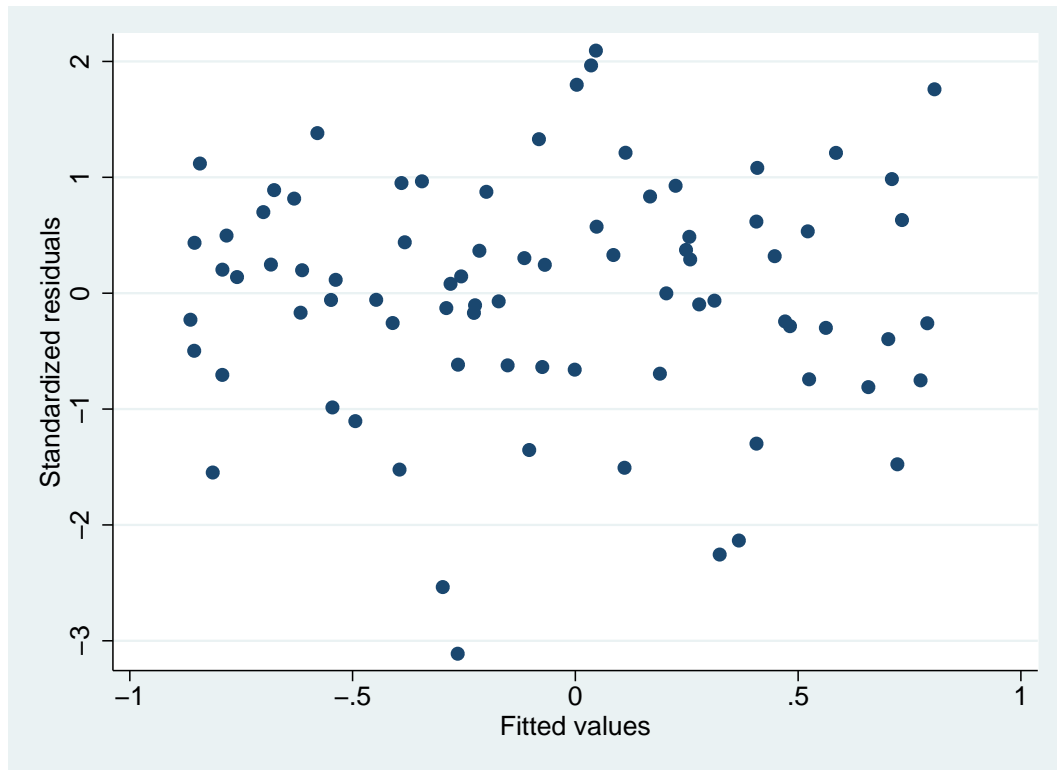


Figure 3: . scatter rstand2 yhat2

```
. graph export graph3.eps replace
(file graph3.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.5 There is no longer evidence of changing variance

```
. hettest
Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
Ho: Constant variance
Variables: fitted values of ly
chi2(1)      =    0.52
Prob > chi2  =    0.4696
```

3.6 This is confirmed by hettest

```
. use $datadir/wood73, clear
```

```
. scatter Y x1
```

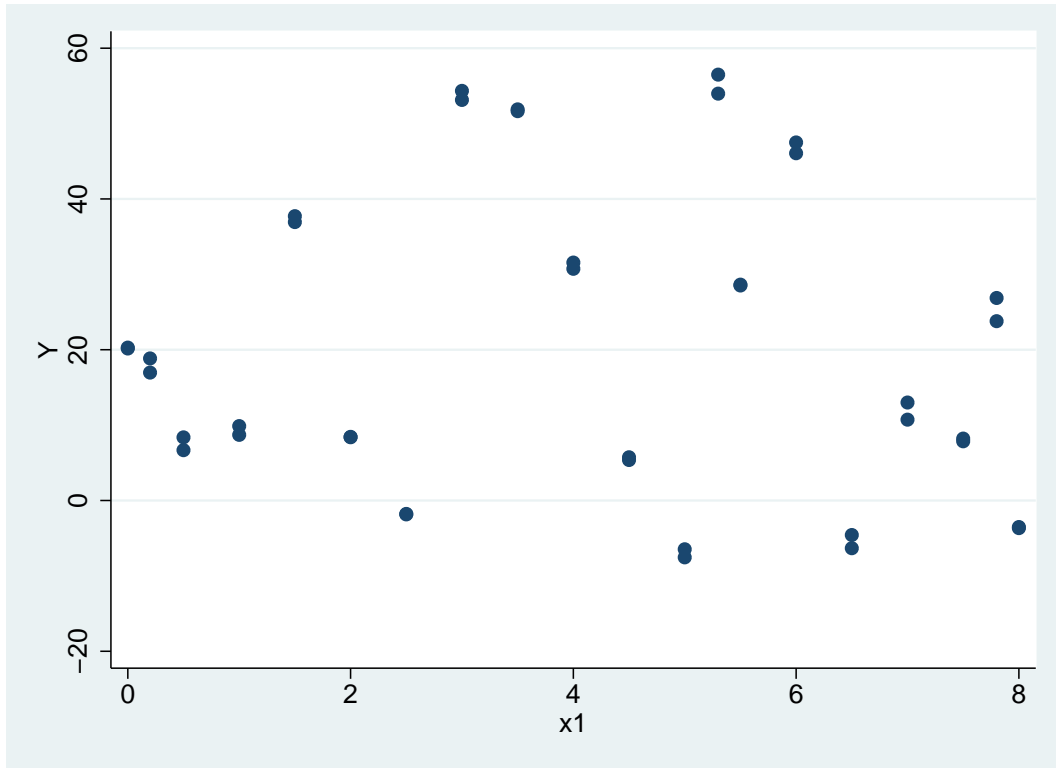


Figure 4: . scatter Y x1

```
. graph export graph4.eps replace  
(file graph4.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. scatter Y x2
```

```
. graph export graph5.eps replace  
(file graph5.eps written in EPS format)
```

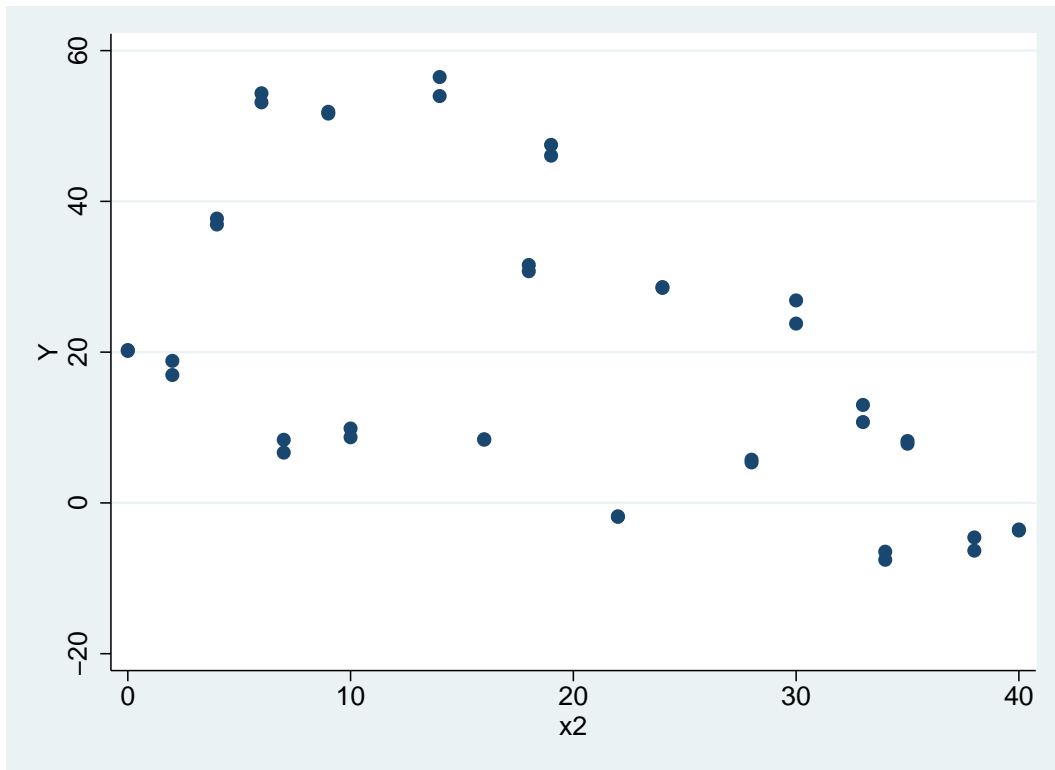


Figure 5: . scatter Y x2

```
. regress Y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	14349.7681	2	7174.88407	Number of obs =	40	
Residual	1405.26007	37	37.9800018	F(2, 37) =	188.91	
Total	15755.0282	39	403.975082	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9108	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9060	
				Root MSE =	6.1628	

Y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	12.23327	.7632992	16.03	0.000	10.68668	13.77987
x2	-3.049444	.1574177	-19.37	0.000	-3.368402	-2.730485
_cons	29.62759	1.858254	15.94	0.000	25.86241	33.39277

```
. cprplot x1
```

```
. graph export graph6.eps replace
(file graph6.eps written in EPS format)
```

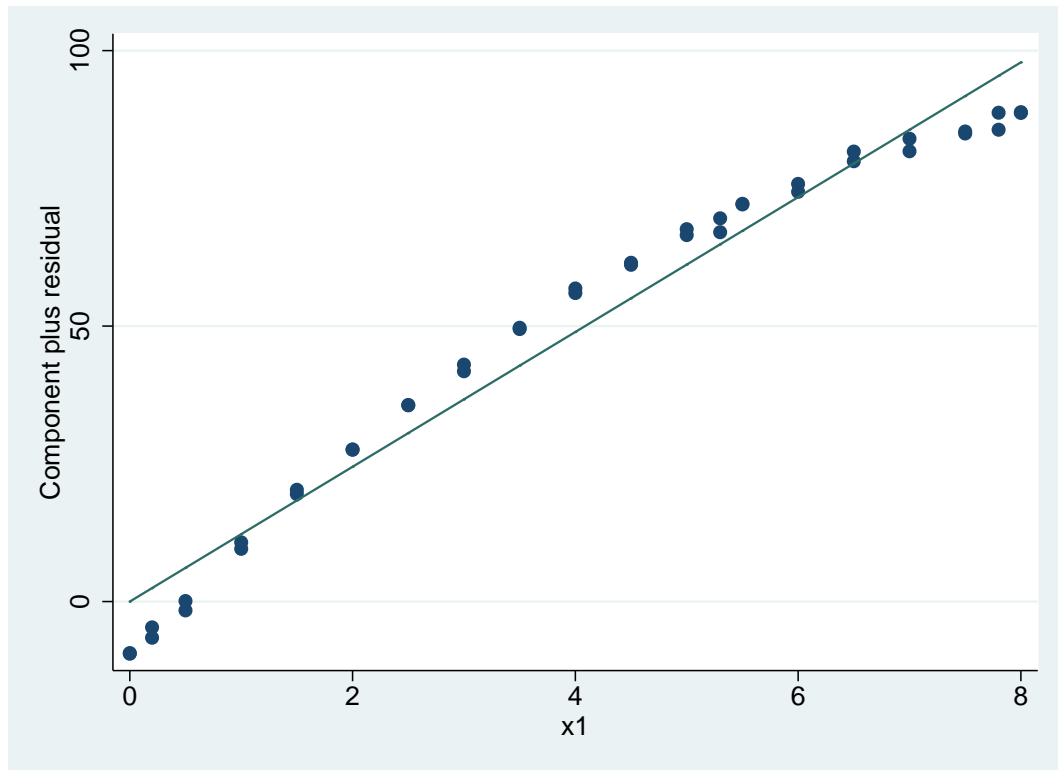


Figure 6: . cprplot x1

3.9 Y against x1 looks non-linear

```
. cprplot x2
```

```
. graph export graph7.eps replace
(file graph7.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.9 Y against x2 looks reasonably linear

```
. gen x3 = x1^2
```

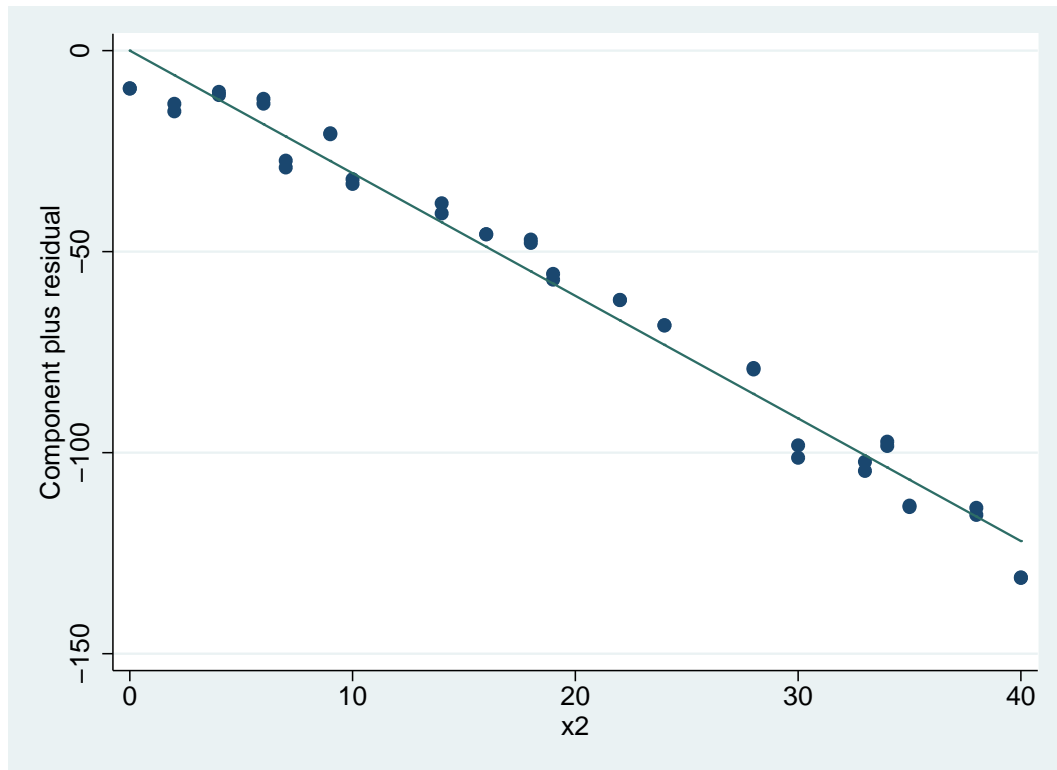


Figure 7: . cprplot x2

```
. regress Y x1 x2 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	15720.4479	3	5240.14929	Number of obs =	40	
Residual	34.580338	36	.960564943	F(3, 36) =	5455.28	
Total	15755.0282	39	403.975082	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9978	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9976	
				Root MSE =	.98008	

Y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	20.31001	.2458675	82.61	0.000	19.81137 20.80866
x2	-3.007407	.0250592	-120.01	0.000	-3.05823 -2.956585
x3	-1.038003	.0274786	-37.78	0.000	-1.093733 -.9822743
_cons	20.00627	.3901361	51.28	0.000	19.21504 20.7975

3.10 Yes, the coefficient for x3 is highly significant, so after adjusting for x1 and x2, it is a significant predictor

```
. cprplot x1
```

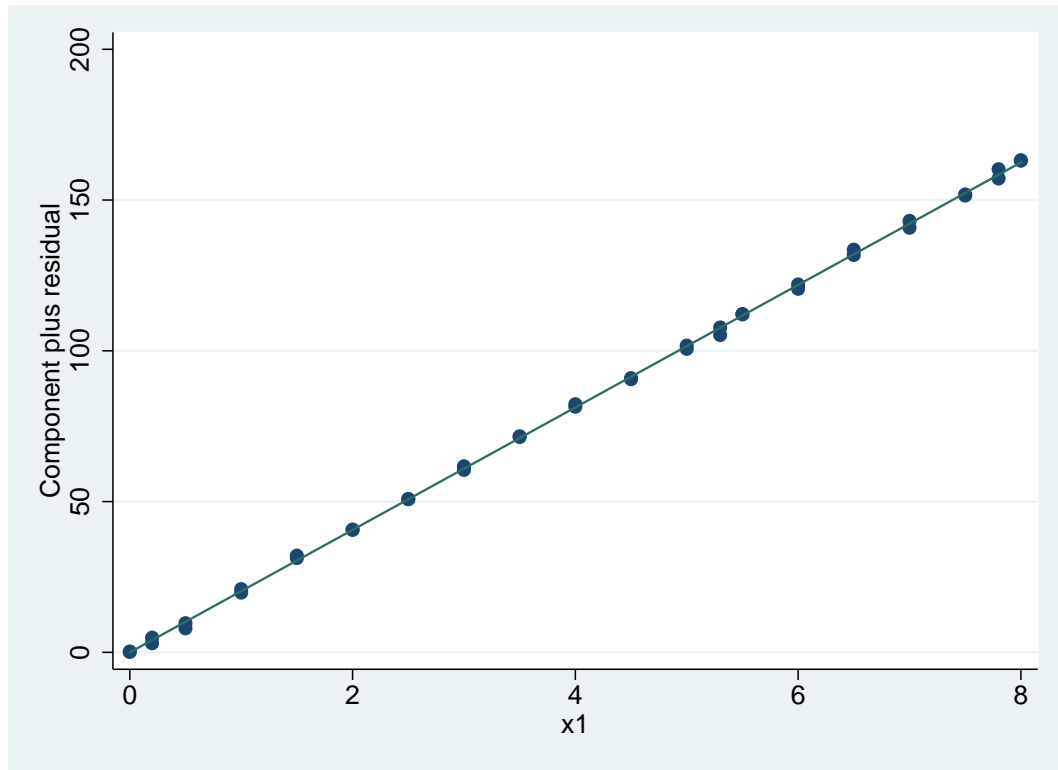


Figure 8: . cprplot x1

```
. graph export graph8.eps replace  
(file graph8.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. cprplot x2
```

```
. graph export graph9.eps replace  
(file graph9.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. cprplot x3
```

```
. graph export graph10.eps replace  
(file graph10.eps written in EPS format)
```

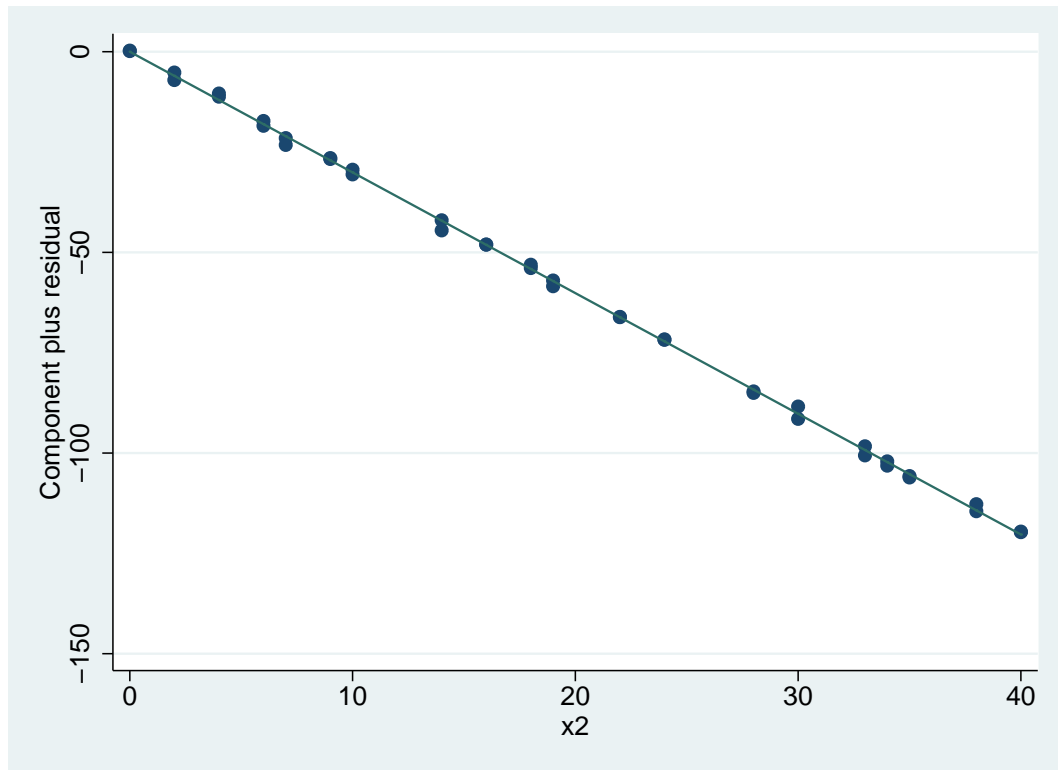


Figure 9: . cprplot x2

3.11 No, the non-linearity has been removed

```
. predict Yhat
(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. scatter Y Yhat

. graph export graph11.eps replace
(file graph11.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.12 The correlation between observed and predicted values is extremely high, so the regression model is producing excellent predictions. This is to be expected, since R-squared was well over 99%

```
. use $datadir/lifeline, clear
```

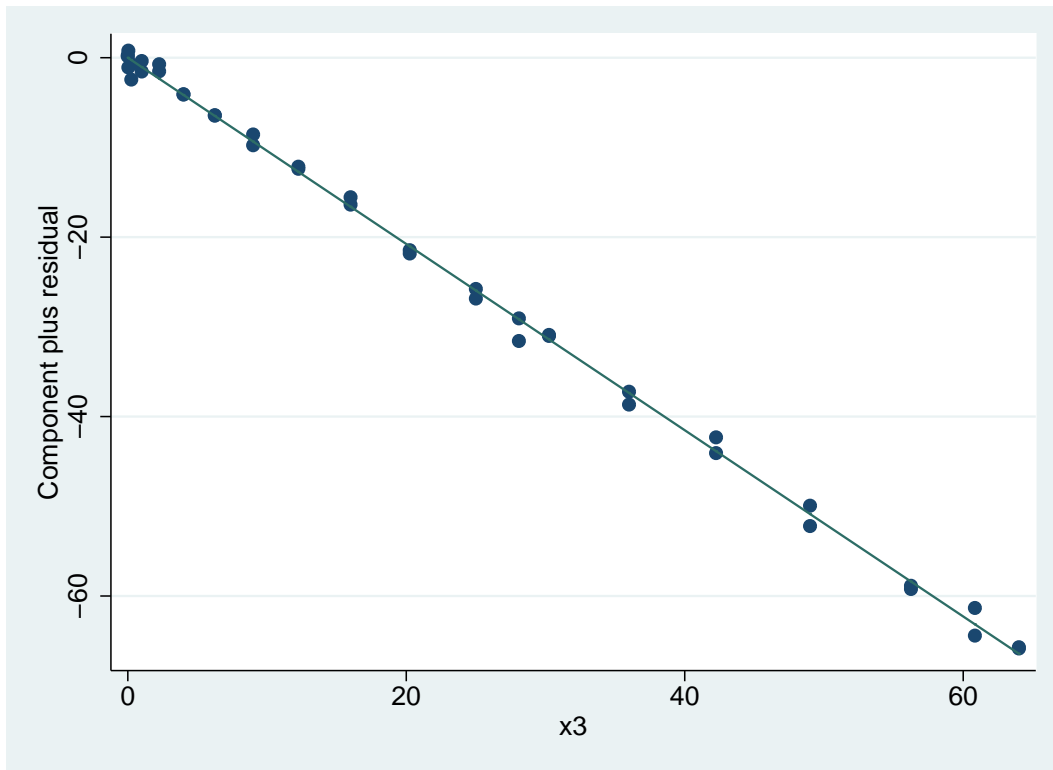


Figure 10: . cprplot x3

```
. regress age lifeline
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1301.96859	1	1301.96859	Number of obs =	50	
Residual	8453.25141	48	176.109404	F(1, 48) =	7.39	
Total	9755.22	49	199.086122	Prob > F =	0.0091	
				R-squared =	0.1335	
				Adj R-squared =	0.1154	
				Root MSE =	13.271	

age	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lifeline	-3.272017	1.203391	-2.72	0.009	-5.691596	-.8524384
_cons	97.1552	11.37154	8.54	0.000	74.29119	120.0192

3.13 Yes: $p = 0.009$

```
. scatter age lifeline
```

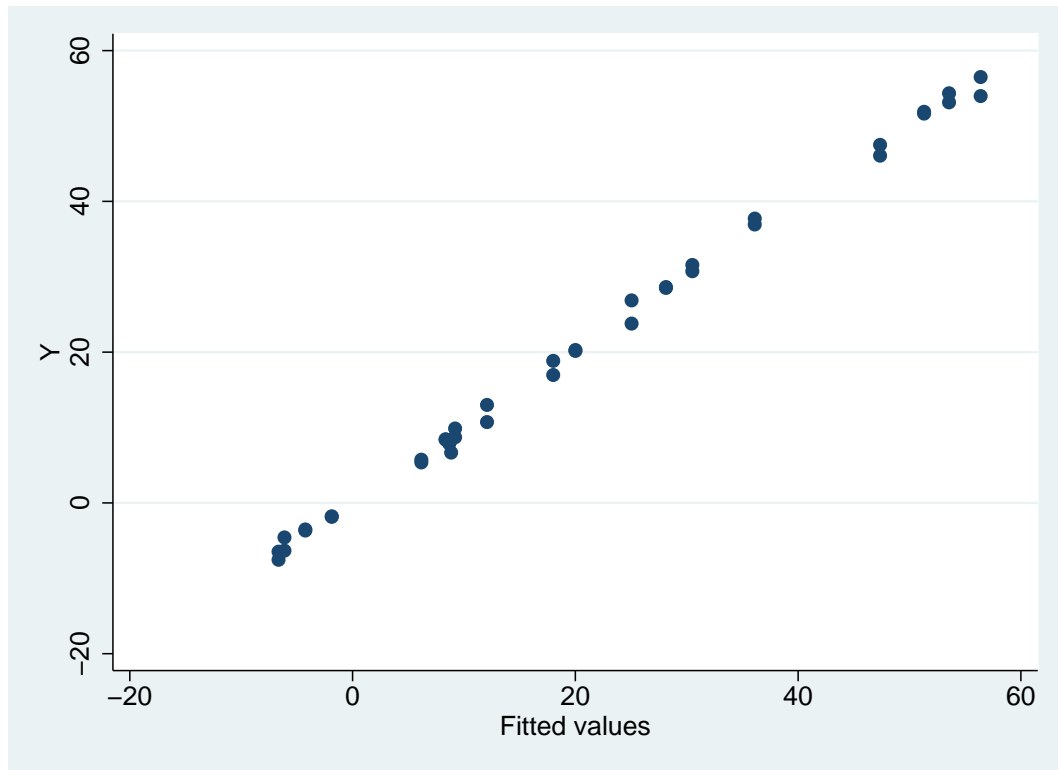


Figure 11: . scatter Y Yhat

```
. graph export graph12.eps replace
(file graph12.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.14 There is a single outlier in the bottom right corner of the plot
3.15 This point has high leverage, and so should have a large effect on the regression

```
. predict predage
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
```

```
. predict cooks, cooks
```

```
. scatter cooks predage
```

```
. graph export graph13.eps replace
(file graph13.eps written in EPS format)
```

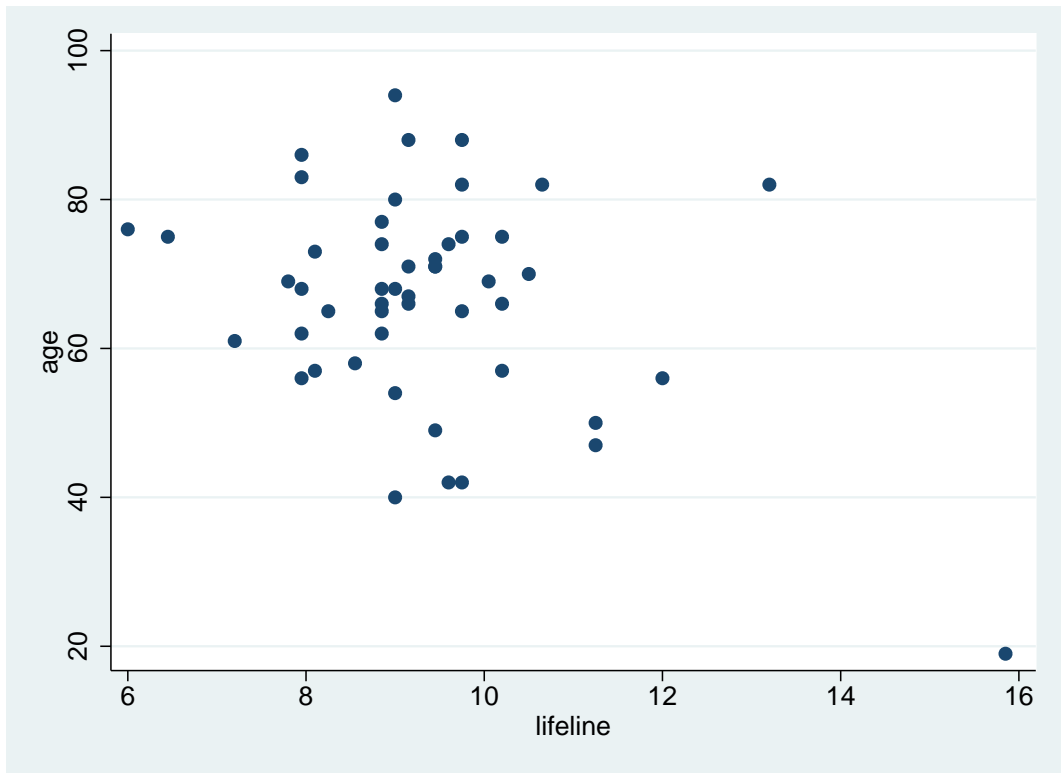


Figure 12: . scatter age lifeline

3.16 Certainly 1, possibly 2

```
. summarize cooks, det
```

Cook's D				
	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	2.53e-06	2.53e-06		
5%	4.09e-06	2.80e-06		
10%	.0002006	4.09e-06	Obs	50
25%	.0009213	5.30e-06	Sum of Wgt.	50
50%	.0049755		Mean	.0563673
		Largest	Std. Dev.	.264227
75%	.0238684	.0426679		
90%	.0376543	.0473808	Variance	.0698159
95%	.0473808	.4377032	Skewness	6.361973
99%	1.836694	1.836694	Kurtosis	43.01234

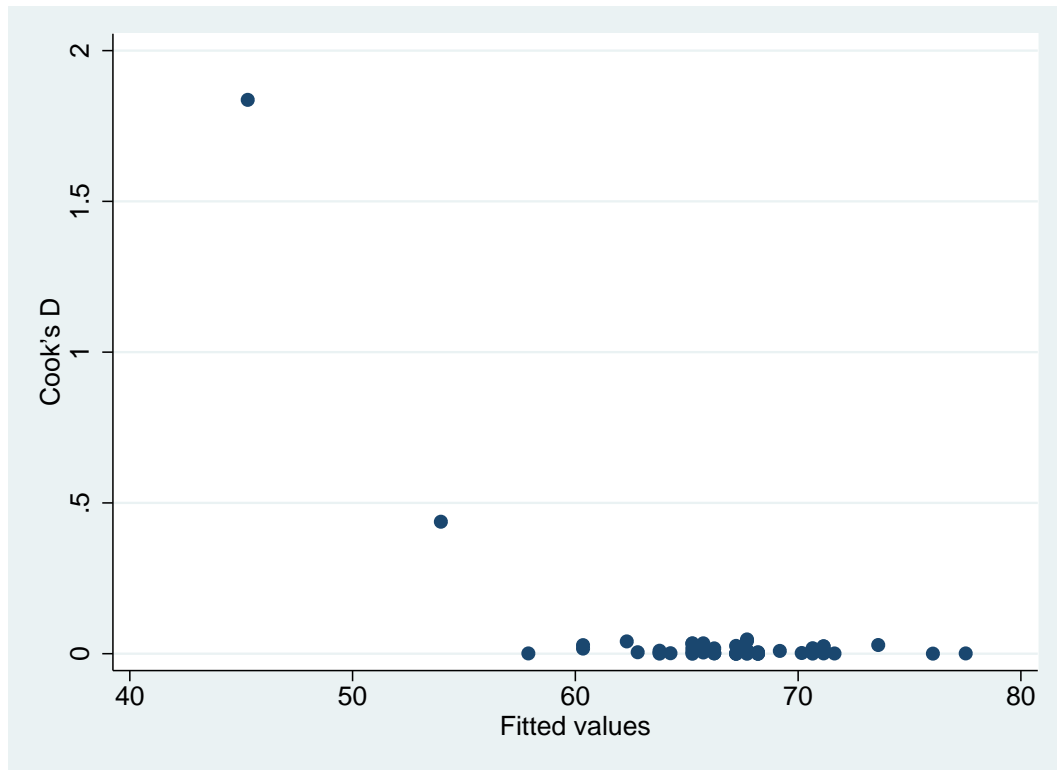


Figure 13: . scatter cooks d predege

```
. regress age lifeline if cooks d < 1
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	82.6429704	1	82.6429704	Number of obs =	49	
Residual	7354.74478	47	156.483932	F(1, 47) =	0.53	
Total	7437.38776	48	154.945578	Prob > F =	0.4710	
				R-squared =	0.0111	
				Adj R-squared =	-0.0099	
				Root MSE =	12.509	

age	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lifeline	-1.028681	1.415509	-0.73	0.471	-3.876316	1.818955
_cons	77.08287	13.12612	5.87	0.000	50.67652	103.4892

3.17 Effect of lifeline is no longer significant

. regress age lifeline if cooksd < 0.1

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	314.264999	1	314.264999	Number of obs = 48		
Residual	6912.40167	46	150.269601	F(1, 46) = 2.09		
Total	7226.66667	47	153.758865	Prob > F = 0.1549		
				R-squared = 0.0435		
				Adj R-squared = 0.0227		
				Root MSE = 12.258		

	age	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	lifeline	-2.25765	1.561149	-1.45	0.155	-5.40008	.8847788
	_cons	87.88501	14.32105	6.14	0.000	59.05822	116.7118

3.18 The association between age and lifeline is still not significant

3.19 There is no association between age and lifeline in general, the apparent association was caused by a single unusual observation

. regress age lifeline

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1301.96859	1	1301.96859	Number of obs = 50		
Residual	8453.25141	48	176.109404	F(1, 48) = 7.39		
Total	9755.22	49	199.086122	Prob > F = 0.0091		
				R-squared = 0.1335		
				Adj R-squared = 0.1154		
				Root MSE = 13.271		

	age	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	lifeline	-3.272017	1.203391	-2.72	0.009	-5.691596	-.8524384
	_cons	97.1552	11.37154	8.54	0.000	74.29119	120.0192

. predict rstand, rstand

. qnorm rstand

3.20 The plot is reasonably linear: no points stand out as being unusual

. swilk rstand

Variable	Shapiro-Wilk W test for normal data				
	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
rstand	50	0.99044	0.449	-1.705	0.95594

3.21 Yes: there is no evidence against the null hypothesis of a normal distribution

```
. use $datadir/hsng, clear
(1980 Census housing data)
```

```
. regress rent hsnval hsnngrow hsnng faminc
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	55285.8044	4	13821.4511	Number of obs =	50	
Residual	5957.31561	45	132.384791	F(4, 45) =	104.40	
				Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9027	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8941	
				Root MSE =	11.506	
Total	61243.12	49	1249.85959			

rent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
hsnval	.0004964	.0001576	3.15	0.003	.000179	.0008139
hsnngrow	.6458343	.0988301	6.53	0.000	.4467803	.8448883
hsng	2.32e-06	9.39e-07	2.47	0.017	4.30e-07	4.21e-06
faminc	.0085855	.0008816	9.74	0.000	.0068098	.0103612
_cons	16.15788	13.70752	1.18	0.245	-11.4505	43.76625

4.1 50

4.2 All 4

4.3 0.65 (0.45, 0.84)

4.4 For each 1% increase in housing growth, the mean rent increases by about 65 cents

The true rent increase is probably between 45 and 84 cents

4.5 R-squared is 0.9, so the model accounts for 90% of the variation in rents

```
. predict rstand, rstand
```

```
. predict pred_val
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
```

```
. scatter rstand pred_val
```

```
. graph export graph14.eps replace
(file graph14.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. hettest
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of rent

chi2(1) = 3.54

Prob > chi2 = 0.0598

4.6 There is a slight suggestion of less variation for smaller fitted values, but it is only slight

Using hettest, it is of borderline significance

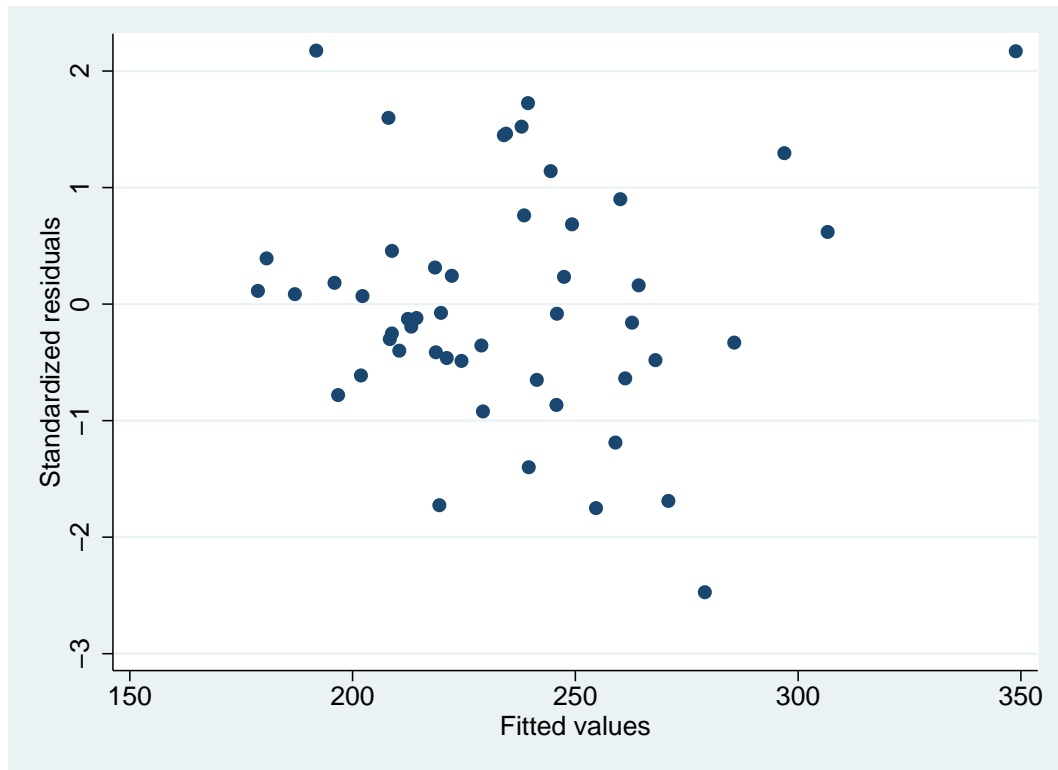


Figure 14: . scatter rstand pred'val

```
. rvfplot
```

```
. graph export graph15.eps replace
(file graph15.eps written in EPS format)
```

4.7 This plot is very similar to the previous one

```
. cprplot faminc
```

```
. graph export graph16.eps replace
(file graph16.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. cprplot hsng
```

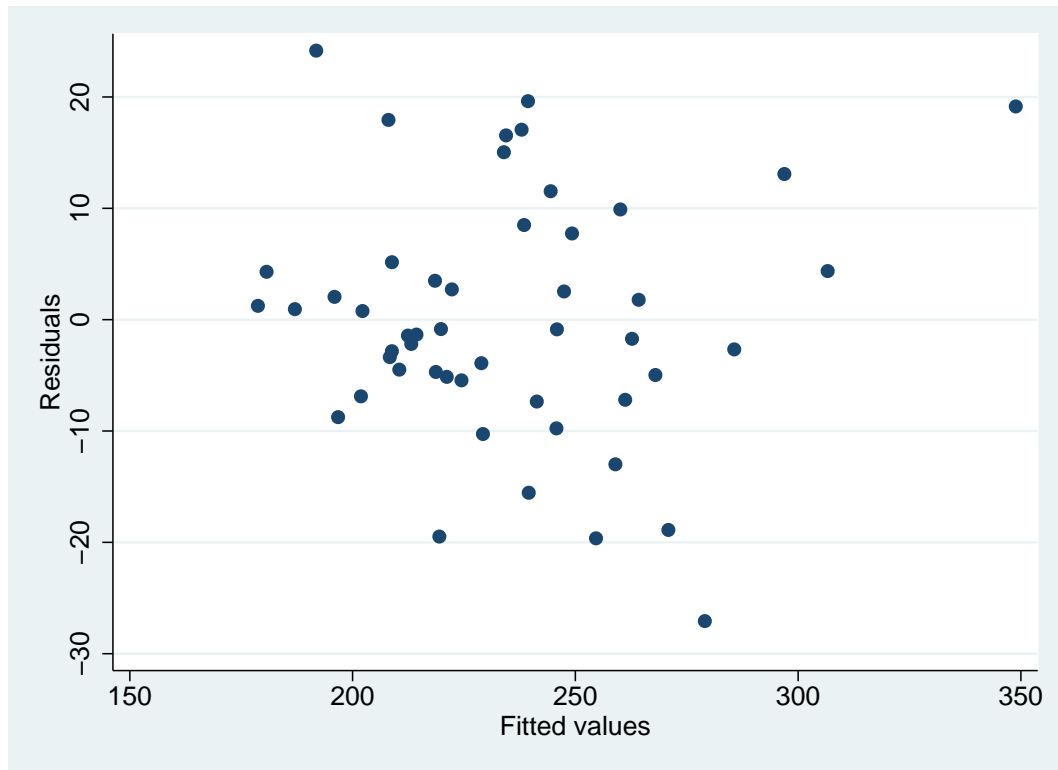


Figure 15: . rvfplot

```
. graph export graph17.eps replace
(file graph17.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. cprplot hsnngrow
```

```
. graph export graph18.eps replace
(file graph18.eps written in EPS format)
```

```
. cprplot hsnngval
```

```
. graph export graph19.eps replace
(file graph19.eps written in EPS format)
```

4.8 There is no sign of non-linearity in any of the plots

```
. predict cooks, cooks
```

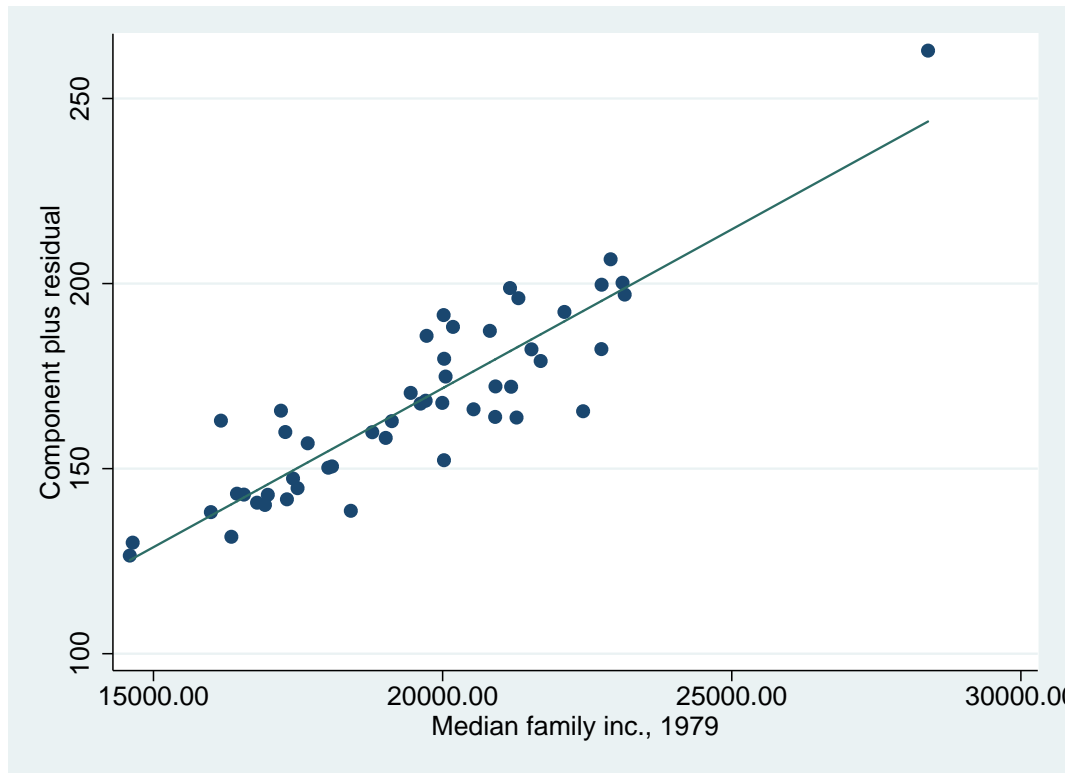


Figure 16: . cprplot faminc

```
. scatter cooksd pred_val

. graph export graph20.eps replace
(file graph20.eps written in EPS format)
```

4.9 There is one point with a large Cook's distance

```
. list if cooksd > 0.4
```

2.	state Alaska	division Pacific	region West	pop 401851	popgrow 32.8	popden 7.0	pcturban 64.3
	faminc 28395.00	hsng 162825	hsnggrow 79.3	hsngval 75200.00	rent 368.00	rstand 2.169972	pred_val 348.8493
	cooksd .6589686						

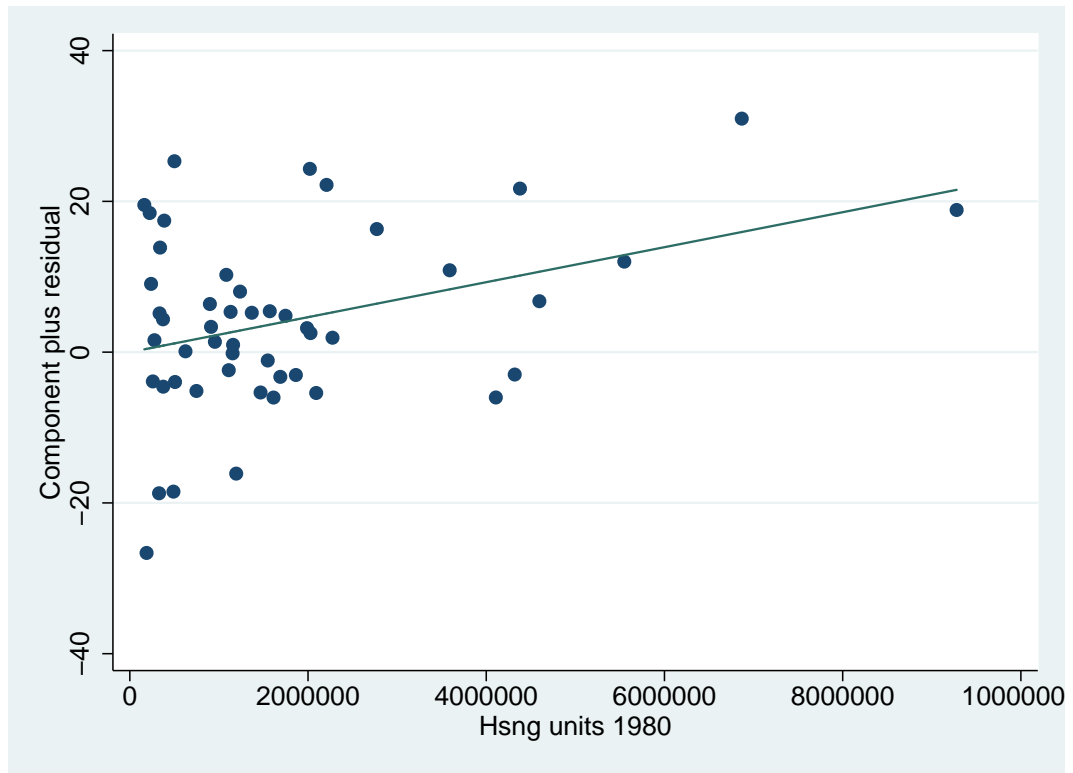


Figure 17: . cprplot hsng

4.10 Alaska

```
. regress rent hsngval hsnggrow hsng faminc
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	55285.8044	4	13821.4511	Number of obs =	50	
Residual	5957.31561	45	132.384791	F(4, 45) =	104.40	
Total	61243.12	49	1249.85959	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9027	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8941	
				Root MSE =	11.506	

rent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
hsngval	.0004964	.0001576	3.15	0.003	.000179 .0008139
hsnggrow	.6458343	.0988301	6.53	0.000	.4467803 .8448883
hsng	2.32e-06	9.39e-07	2.47	0.017	4.30e-07 4.21e-06
faminc	.0085855	.0008816	9.74	0.000	.0068098 .0103612
_cons	16.15788	13.70752	1.18	0.245	-11.4505 43.76625

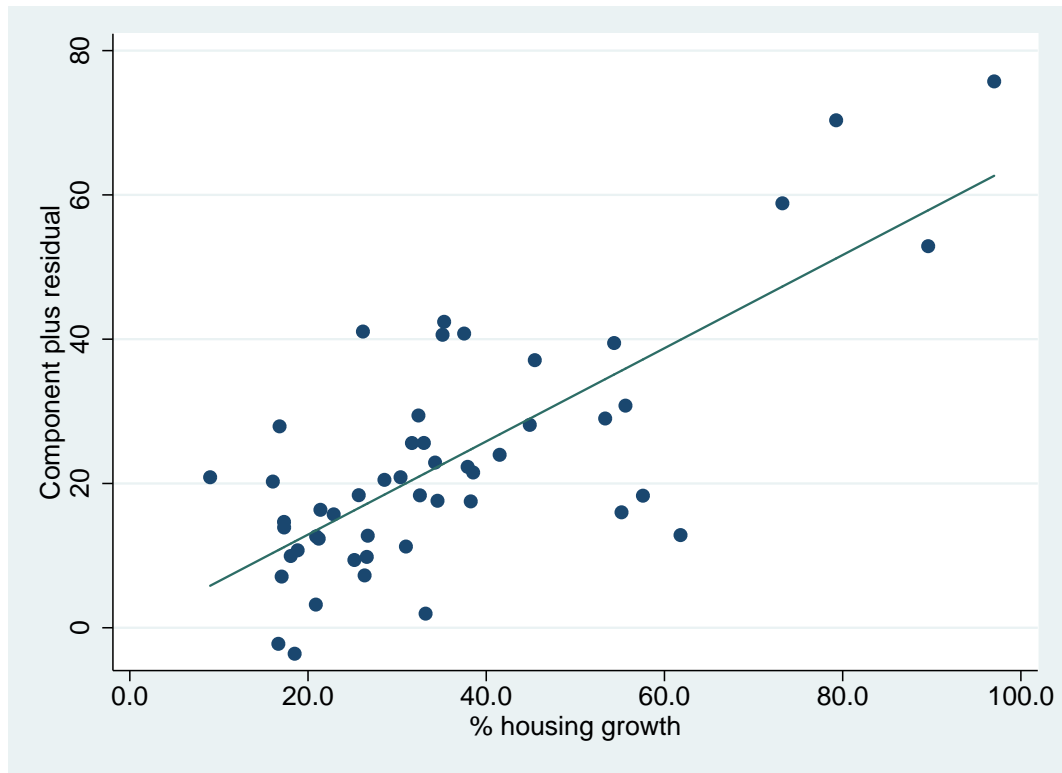


Figure 18: . cprplot hsgngrow

```
. regress rent hsgngval hsgngrow hsgng faminc if cooksd < 0.5
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	37793.9737	4	9448.49341	Number of obs =	49	
Residual	5333.94471	44	121.226016	F(4, 44) =	77.94	
Total	43127.9184	48	898.498299	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8763	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8651	
				Root MSE =	11.01	

rent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
hsgngval	.0006095	.0001588	3.84	0.000	.0002894	.0009296
hsgngrow	.5591967	.1019989	5.48	0.000	.3536314	.764762
hsgng	2.65e-06	9.10e-07	2.91	0.006	8.13e-07	4.48e-06
faminc	.0072962	.0010174	7.17	0.000	.0052459	.0093466
_cons	37.67935	16.19046	2.33	0.025	5.049616	70.30909

4.11 They all change slightly, but all remain significant, in the same direction,

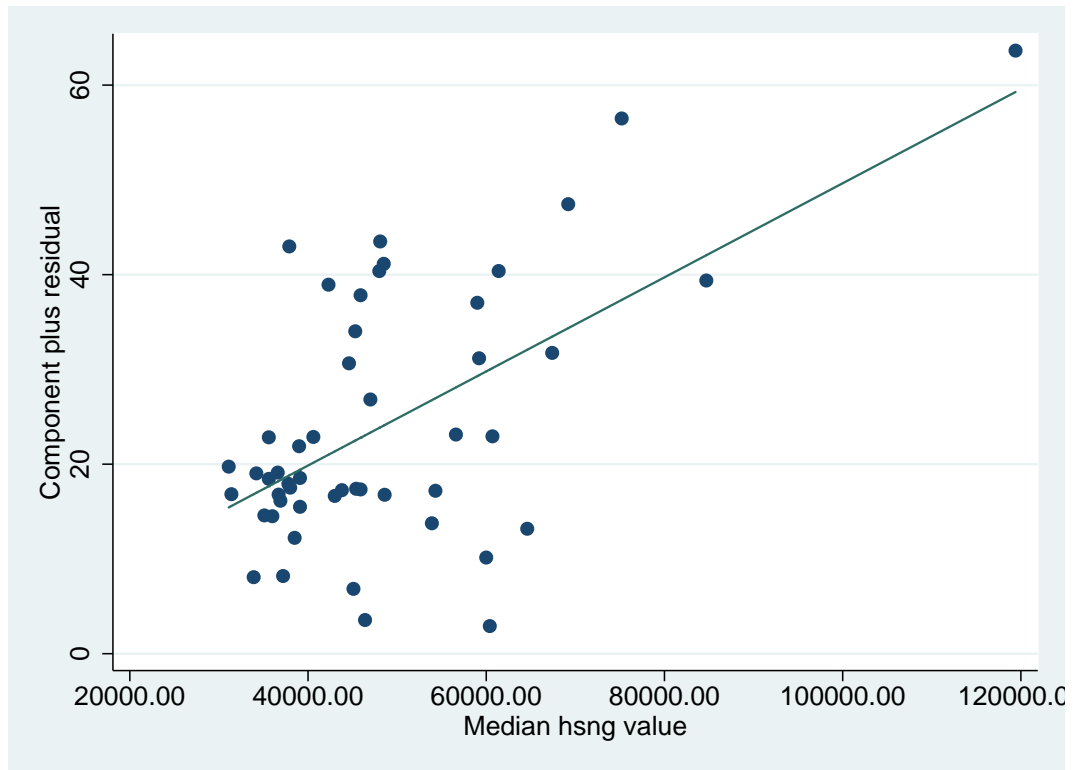


Figure 19: . cprplot hsngval

and with nearly the same magnitude

```
. predict pred2
(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. scatter pred2 pred_val
```

4.12 No: the predicted values including and excluding Alaska are very nearly the same

```
. qnorm rstand

. scatter pred2 pred_val

. graph export graph21.eps replace
(file graph21.eps written in EPS format)

. qnorm rstand
```

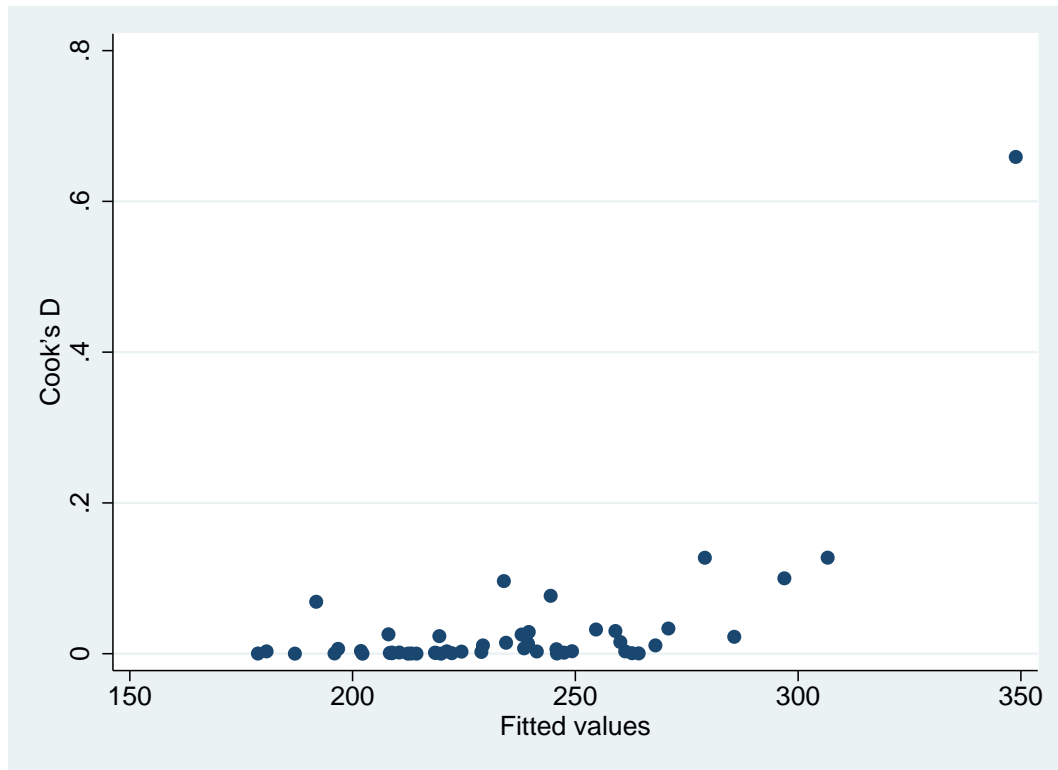


Figure 20: . scatter cooks d pred`val

```
. graph export graph22.eps replace
(file graph22.eps written in EPS format)
```

4.13 Yes, the residuals appear to be normally distributed

```
. swilk rstand
```

Variable	Shapiro-Wilk W test for normal data				
	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
rstand	50	0.97838	1.017	0.036	0.48579

4.14 Yes, there is no evidence against the null hypothesis of a normal distribution

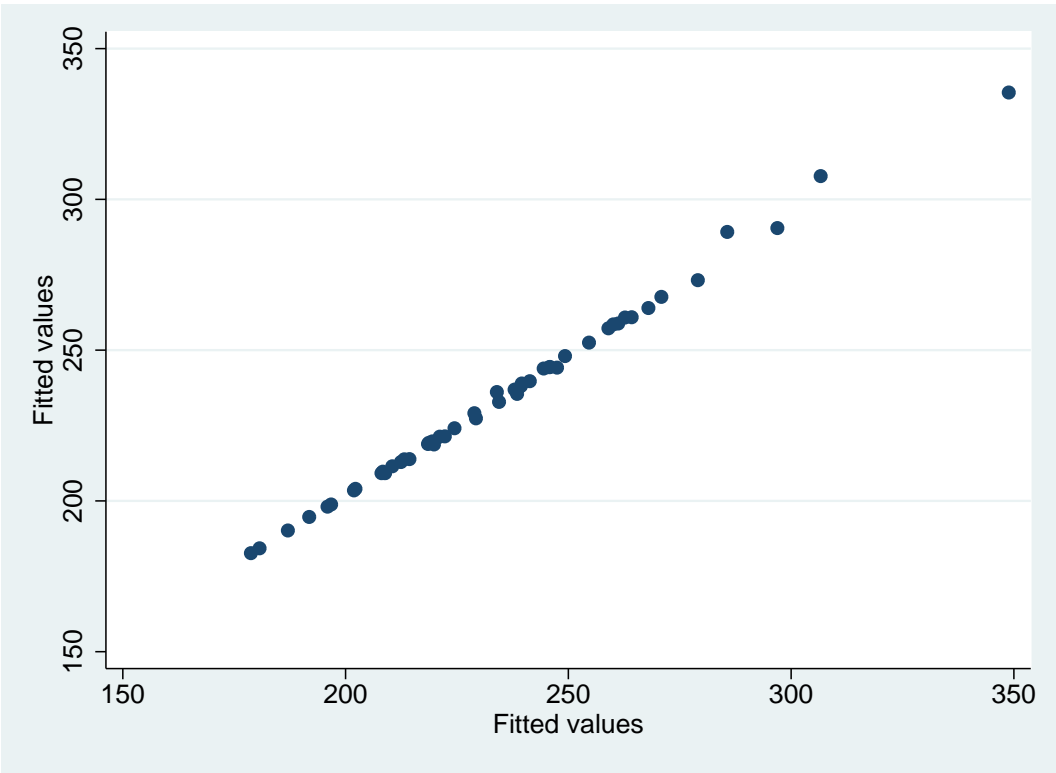


Figure 21: . scatter pred2 pred'val

end of do-file

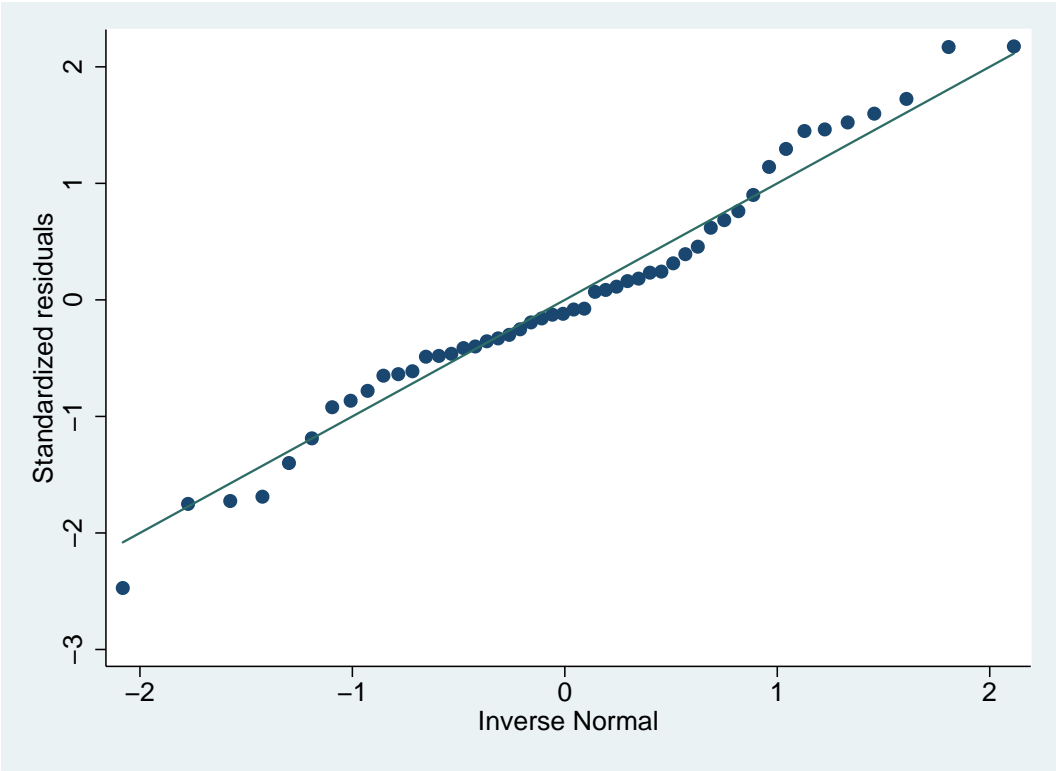


Figure 22: . qnorm rstand