

# Package ‘mctest’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Multicollinearity Diagnostic Measures

**Version** 1.3.1

**Description** Package computes popular and widely used multicollinearity diagnostic measures <[doi:10.17576/jsm-2019-4809-26](https://doi.org/10.17576/jsm-2019-4809-26)> and <[doi:10.32614/RJ-2016-062](https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2016-062)> . Package also indicates which regressors may be the reason of collinearity among regressors.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Depends** R (>= 3.4), stats

**Imports** graphics

**LazyData** TRUE

**BugReports** <http://rfaqs.com/contact>

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**NeedsCompilation** no

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mctest-package	<i>Overall and Individual Multicollinearity Diagnostic Measures</i>
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**Description**

R package for computing popular and widely used multicollinearity diagnostic measures.

**Details**

This package contains functions for computing overall and individual multicollinearity diagnostic measures. The overall multicollinearity diagnostic measures are Determinant of correlation matrix, R-squared from regression of all  $x$ 's on  $y$ , Farrar and Glauber chi-square test for detecting the strength of collinearity over the complete set of regressors, Condition Index, Sum of reciprocal of Eigenvalues, Theil's and Red indicator. The individual multicollinearity diagnostic measures are Klein's rule, variance inflation factor (VIF), Tolerance (TOL), Corrected VIF (CVIF), Leamer's method, F &  $R^2$  relation, Farrar & Glauber F-test, and IND1 & IND2 indicators proposed by the author. The package also indicates which regressors may be the reason of collinearity among regressors. The VIF values and eigenvalues can also be plotted. Some other statistics such as correlation matrix, Eigenvalues and condition indexes are also available in the package.

For a complete list of functions, use `library(help="mctest")`.

**Author(s)**

Muhammad Imdad Ullah, Muhammad Aslam

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eigprop	<i>Eigenvalues and Variance Decomposition Proportion</i>
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**Description**

Computes eigenvalues, condition indices and variance decomposition proportions of  $X'X$  or its related correlation matrix  $R$  (see Belsley et al. (1980) <doi: 10.1007/BF00426854> ; Belsley, 1991; Kendall, 1957 and Silvey , 1969).

**Usage**

```
eigprop(mod, na.rm = TRUE, Inter = TRUE, prop = 0.5, ...)
```

**Arguments**

mod	A model object, not necessarily type <code>lm</code>
na.rm	Whether to remove missing observations.
Inter	Whether to include or exclude Intercept term, by default <code>Inter = FALSE</code> .
prop	variance proportion default threshold, <code>prop=0.5</code> .
...	Extra argument(s) if used will be ignored.

## Details

The eigprop function can be used to detect the existence of multicollinearity among regressors. The function computes eigenvalues, condition indices and variance decomposition proportions of regression coefficients. To check the linear dependencies associated with the corresponding eigenvalue, the eigprop compares variance proportion with threshold value (default is 0.5) and displays the proportions greater than given threshold from each row and column, if any. If Inter = TRUE, eigenvalues, condition indices and variance proportions are computed without intercept term. A list object of class "eigp" is returned:

## Value

The eigprop objects are:

ev	A vector of eigenvalues. By default Inter = TRUE, eigenvalues are returned with intercept term included in the X matrix.
ci	A vector of condition indices. By default Inter = TRUE, condition indices are returned with intercept term included in the X matrix.
call	The matched call.
Inter	logical, if TRUE (the default value) eigenvalues, condition indices and variance proportions are returned with intercept term included.
pi	A matrix of variance decomposition proportions. By default Inter = TRUE, variance decomposition proportions are returned with intercept term included in the X matrix.
prop	Default threshold proportion for comparison purpose.

## Note

Missing values in data will be removed by default. There is no method for the detection of multicollinearity, if missing values exists in the data set.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imdad Ullah, Muhammad Aslam

## References

- Belsely, D. A. A Guide to Using the Collinearity Diagnostics. *Computer Science in Economics and Management*, **4**(1): 33–50, 1991.
- Belsley, D. A., Kuh, E., and Welsch, R. E. *Regression Diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980.
- Imdad, M. U. *Addressing Linear Regression Models with Correlated Regressors: Some Package Development in R* (Doctoral Thesis, Department of Statistics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan), 2017.
- Imdadullah, M., Aslam, M., and Altaf, S. mctest: An R Package for Detection of Collinearity Among Regressors. *The R Journal*, **8**(2):499–509, 2016.
- Silvey, S. D. Multicollinearity and imprecise estimation. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B (Methodological)*, **31**(3):539–552, 1969.

## See Also

Overall collinearity diagnostics [omcdiag](#), Individual collinearity diagnostics [imcdiag](#)

## Examples

```
## Hald Cement data
data(Hald)
model <- lm(y~X1+X2+X3+X4, data = as.data.frame(Hald))

# with Intercept term
eigprop(model)

# without Intercept term
eigprop(model, Inter = FALSE)

# different proportion threshold
eigprop(model, prop = 0.45)

# only variance proportions
eigprop(model)$pi

# only condition indices
eigprop(model)$ci

# only eigenvalues
eigprop(model)$ev
```

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Hald

*Portland Cement benchmark of Hald(1952)*

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## Description

Heat evolved during setting of 13 cement mixtures of four basic ingredients. Each ingredient percentage appears to be rounded down to a full integer. The sum of the four mixture percentages varies from a maximum of 99% to a minimum of 95%. If all four regressor X-variables always summed to 100%, the centered X-matrix would then be of rank only 3. Thus, the regression of heat on four X-percentages is ill-conditioned, with an approximate rank deficiency of  $MCAL = 1$ . The first column is the response and the remaining four columns are the predictors.

The Hald data as used by Hoerl, Kennard and Baldwin (1975). These data are also in package `wle`.

## Usage

```
data(Hald)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 13 observations on the following 5 variables.

Y Heat (cals/gm) evolved in setting, recorded to nearest tenth.

X1 Integer percentage of 3CaO.Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the mixture.

X2 Integer percentage of 3CaO.SiO<sub>2</sub> in the mixture.

X3 Integer percentage of 4CaO.Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the mixture.

X4 Integer percentage of 2CaO.SiO<sub>2</sub> in the mixture.

**Source**

Woods H, Steinour HH, Starke HR. "Effect of composition of Portland cement on heat evolved during hardening. Industrial Engineering and Chemistry 1932; 24: 1207-1214.

**References**

Ridge Regression: some simulations, Hoerl, A. E. *et al*, 1975, Comm Stat Theor Method 4:105

**Examples**

```
data(Hald)
y <- Hald[, 1]
x <- Hald[, -1]
```

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imcdiag

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*Individual Multicollinearity Diagnostic Measures*


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**Description**

Computes different measures of multicollinearity diagnostics for each regressor in the design matrix  $X$ . Individual measures includes variance Inflation factor (VIF) (Marquardt, 1970), Farrar F-test for determination of multicollinearity (Farrar and Glauber, 1967), Auxiliary F-test for relationship between F and R-square (Gujarati and Porter, 2008), Leamer's method (Greene, 2002), Corrected VIF (CVIF) Curto and Pinto (2011) <doi: 10.1080/02664763.2010.505956>, Klein's rule Klein (1962), and IND1 & IND2 (Imdad, et. al., 2019) <<https://doi.org/10.17576/jsm-2019-4809-26>> proposed by the researchers.

**Usage**

```
imcdiag(mod, method = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, corr = FALSE,
        vif = 10, tol = 0.1, conf = 0.95, cvif = 10, ind1 = 0.02,
        ind2 = 0.7, leamer = 0.1, all = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mod</code>	A model object, not necessarily type <code>lm</code>
<code>na.rm</code>	Whether to remove missing observations.
<code>method</code>	Specific individual measure of collinearity such as VIF, CVIF, and Leamer, etc. For example, <code>method="VIF"</code> .
<code>corr</code>	Whether to display correlation matrix or not, by default <code>corr=FALSE</code> .
<code>vif</code>	Default threshold for VIF measure, <code>vif=10</code> .
<code>tol</code>	Default threshold for TOL measure, <code>tol=0.10</code> .
<code>conf</code>	Default confidence level for Farrar's $W_i$ test, <code>conf=0.99</code> .
<code>cvif</code>	Default threshold for CVIF measure, <code>CVIF=10</code> .
<code>ind1</code>	Default threshold for IND1 indicator, <code>ind1=0.02</code>
<code>ind2</code>	Default threshold for IND2 indicator, <code>ind2=0.7</code>
<code>leamer</code>	Default threshold for Leamer's method, <code>leamer=0.1</code> .
<code>all</code>	Returns all individual measure of collinearity in a matrix of 0 (not detected) or 1 (detected).
<code>...</code>	Extra argument(s) if used will be ignored.

**Details**

The `imcdiag` function detects the existence of multicollinearity due to  $x$ -variable. That's why named as individual measures of diagnostics. This includes VIF, TOL, Klein's rule, Farrar and Glauber F-test,  $F$  and  $R^2$  relation, Leamer's method, CVIF, IND1, and IND2 diagnostic measures of multicollinearity. If `method` argument is used (`method="VIF"`), the VIF values for each regressor will be displayed with decision of either collinearity exists or not which is indicated by 0 (collinearity is not detected by method for regressor) and 1 (collinearity is detected by the method for regressor). If argument `all=TRUE` all individual measures of collinearity will be displayed in a matrix of 0 (collinearity is not detected) or 1 (collinearity is detected).

**Value**

This function detects the existence of multicollinearity by using different available diagnostic measures already available in literature. The function returns the value of diagnostic measures with decision of either collinearity is detected by the diagnostic measure or not. Value of 1 indicates that collinearity is detected and 0 indicates that measure could not detect the existence of collinearity. A list object of class "imc" is returned:

<code>x</code>	A numeric matrix of regressors.
<code>y</code>	A vector of response variable.
<code>idiags</code>	Listing of specific individual measure such as <code>method="CVIF"</code> provided. If <code>method</code> is not used all individual diagnostics will be displayed.
<code>method</code>	Specific individual collinearity measure, such as VIF, TOL, CVIF, IND1, and IND2 etc.
<code>corr</code>	Logical, if <code>FALSE</code> (the default value) a correlation matrix will not be displayed.

R2	R-square from regression of all regressors $X$ on response variable $y$ .
call	The matched call.
pval	Returns significant regressor as number after comparing the $p$ -value of regressors from <code>summary.lm</code> function with $1 - \text{conf}$ .
all	If TRUE individual collinearity measures will be returned as a matrix of 0 or 1.
alldiag	Matrix of all individual collinearity measures indicated as either 0 (collinearity not detected) or 1 (collinearity detected) for each diagnostic measure and each regressor.

### Note

Missing values in data will be removed by default. There is no method for the detection of multicollinearity, if missing values exists in the data set.

### Author(s)

Muhammad Imdad Ullah, Muhammad Aslam

### References

- Belsely, D. A. A Guide to Using the Collinearity Diagnostics. *Computer Science in Economics and Management*, **4**(1): 33–50, 1991.
- Belsley, D. A., Kuh, E., and Welsch, R. E. *Regression Diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980.
- Chatterjee, S. and Hadi, A. S. *Regression Analysis by Example*. John Wiley & Sons, 4th edition, New York, 2006.
- Curto, J. D. and Pinto, J. C. The Corrected VIF (CVIF). *Journal of Applied Statistics*, **38**(7), 1499–1507.
- Greene, W. H. *Econometric Analysis*. Prentice–Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 4th edition, 2000.
- Imdad, M. U. *Addressing Linear Regression Models with Correlated Regressors: Some Package Development in R* (Doctoral Thesis, Department of Statistics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan), 2017.
- Imdadullah, M., Aslam, M., and Altaf, S. mctest: An R Package for Detection of Collinearity Among Regressors. *The R Journal*, **8**(2):499–509, 2016.
- Imdad, M. U., Aslam, M., Altaf, S., and Ahmed, M. Some New Diagnostics of Multicollinearity in Linear Regression Model. *Sains Malaysiana*, **48**(2): 2051–2060, 2019.

### See Also

Overall collinearity diagnostic [omcdiag](#), collinearity plot [mc.plot](#)

## Examples

```
## Hald Cement data
data(Hald)
model <- lm(y~X1+X2+X3+X4, data = as.data.frame(Hald))

## all Individual measures
id<-imcdiag(model); id$idiags[,1]

# VIF measure with custom VIF threshold
imcdiag(model, method = "VIF", vif = 5)

# IND1 measure with custom IND1 threshold and correlation matrix
imcdiag(model, method="IND1", ind1=0.01, corr=TRUE)

# CVIF measure with custom CVIF threshold and correlation matrix
imcdiag(model, method = "CVIF", cvif = 5, corr = TRUE)

# Collinearity Diagnostic measures in matrix of 0 or 1
imcdiag(model, all = TRUE)
imcdiag(model, method = "VIF", all = TRUE)

## only VIF values without collinearity detection indication
imcdiag(model, method = "VIF")[[1]][,1]
plot(imcdiag(model, method = "VIF")[[1]][,1]) # vif plot
```

---

mc.plot

*Plot of VIF and Eigenvalues*


---

## Description

Plot of VIF and Eigenvalues for detection of multicollinearity among regressors. The VIF and Eigenvalues are also displayed on graph. Eigenvalues plot can be displayed with or without inclusion of intercept term.

## Usage

```
mc.plot(mod, Inter = FALSE, vif = 10, ev = 0.01, ...)
```

## Arguments

mod	A model object, not necessarily type lm
Inter	Whether to include or exclude Intercept term, by default Inter=FALSE.
vif	Threshold of VIF and will appear as horizontal line on VIF plot. The default value is vif=10.
ev	Threshold of Eigenvalues and will appear as horizontal line on Eigenvalues plot. The default value is ev=0.01.
...	Extra argument(s) if used will be ignored.



## Details

mc.plot function draw graphs of VIF and Eigenvalues for graphical detection of collinearity among regression. Horizontal line for VIF and Eigenvalues is drawn as indication of threshold values of both VIF and Eigenvalues for testing the multicollinearity.

## Value

Don't return any thing, it displays plot.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imdad Ullah, Muhammad Aslam

## References

Belsely, D. A. A Guide to Using the Collinearity Diagnostics. *Computer Science in Economics and Management*, **4**(1): 33–50, 1991.

Belsley, D. A., Kuh, E., and Welsch, R. E. *Regression Diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980.

Chatterjee, S. and Hadi, A. S. *Regression Analysis by Example*. John Wiley & Sons, 4th edition, New York, 2006.

Greene, W. H. *Econometric Analysis*. Prentice–Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 4th edition, 2000.

Imdad, M. U. *Addressing Linear Regression Models with Correlated Regressors: Some Package Development in R* (Doctoral Thesis, Department of Statistics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan), 2017.

Imdadullah, M., Aslam, M., and Altaf, S. mctest: An R Package for Detection of Collinearity Among Regressors. *The R Journal*, **8**(2):499–509, 2016.

## See Also

Overall collinearity diagnostic measures [omcdiag](#), Individual collinearity diagnostic measures [imcdiag](#)

## Examples

```
## Hald Cement data
data(Hald)
model <- lm(y~X1+X2+X3+X4, data = as.data.frame(Hald))

## plot with default threshold of VIF and Eigenvalues with no intercept
mc.plot(model)

## plot with default threshold of VIF and Eigenvalues with intercept
mc.plot(model, Inter = TRUE)

## plot with specific threshold of VIF and Eigenvalues with no intercept
mc.plot(model, vif = 5, ev = 20)
```

```
## plot with specific threshold of VIF and Eigenvalues with intercept
mc.plot(model, vif = 5, ev = 20, Inter = TRUE)
```

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mctest

---

*Multicollinearity diagnostic measures*


---

## Description

The function `mctest` display overall, individual or both types of multicollinearity diagnostic measures from `omcdiag` and `imcdiag` functions, respectively.

## Usage

```
mctest(mod, type=c("o","i","b"), na.rm=TRUE, Inter=TRUE, method=NULL,
        corr=FALSE, detr=0.01, red=0.5, theil=0.5, cn=30, vif=10, tol=0.1,
        conf=0.95, cvif=10, ind1=0.02, ind2=0.7, leamer=0.1, all=FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>mod</code>	A model object, not necessarily type <code>lm</code>
<code>na.rm</code>	Whether to remove missing observations.
<code>Inter</code>	Whether to include or exclude Intercept term. By default <code>Inter=TRUE</code> .
<code>type</code>	Displays overall, individual or both type of collinearity diagnostics. Overall collinearity diagnostics are displayed by default with eigenvalues and condition indexes, when <code>method</code> and <code>type</code> argument are not used.
<code>method</code>	Specific individual measure of collinearity such as VIF, TOL, CVIF, Leamer, IND1, and IND2 etc, when <code>method</code> argument is used. For example, <code>method="VIF"</code> .
<code>corr</code>	Whether to display correlation matrix or not <code>Inter=TRUE</code> .
<code>detr</code>	Determinant default threshold, <code>detr=0.01</code> .
<code>red</code>	Red indicator default threshold, <code>red=0.5</code> .
<code>theil</code>	Theil's indicator default threshold, <code>theil=0.5</code> .
<code>cn</code>	Condition number default threshold, <code>cn=30</code> .
<code>vif</code>	Default threshold for VIF measure, <code>vif=10</code> .
<code>conf</code>	Default confidence level for Farrar's test, <code>conf=0.99</code> .
<code>cvif</code>	Default threshold for CVIF measure, <code>CVIF=10</code> .
<code>tol</code>	Default threshold for TOL measure, <code>TOL=0.10</code> .
<code>ind1</code>	Default threshold for IND1 indicator, <code>ind1=0.02</code> .
<code>ind2</code>	Default threshold for IND2 indicator, <code>ind2=0.7</code> .
<code>leamer</code>	Default threshold for Leamer's method, <code>leamer=0.1</code> .
<code>all</code>	Returns all individual measure of collinearity in a matrix of 0 (not detected) or 1 (detected).
<code>...</code>	Extra argument(s) if used will be ignored.

## Note

Missing values in data will be removed by default. There is no method for the detection of multicollinearity, if missing values exist in the data set

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imdad Ullah, Muhammad Aslam

## References

- Belsely, D. A. A Guide to Using the Collinearity Diagnostics. *Computer Science in Economics and Management*, **4**(1): 33–50, 1991.
- Belsley, D. A., Kuh, E., and Welsch, R. E. *Regression Diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980.
- Chatterjee, S. and Hadi, A. S. *Regression Analysis by Example*. John Wiley & Sons, 4th edition, New York, 2006.
- Greene, W. H. *Econometric Analysis*. Prentice–Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 4th edition, 2000.
- Imdad, M. U. *Addressing Linear Regression Models with Correlated Regressors: Some Package Development in R* (Doctoral Thesis, Department of Statistics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan), 2017.
- Imdadullah, M., Aslam, M., and Altaf, S. mctest: An R Package for Detection of Collinearity Among Regressors. *The R Journal*, **8**(2):499–509, 2016.
- Imdad, M. U., Aslam, M., Altaf, S., and Ahmed, M. Some New Diagnostics of Multicollinearity in Linear Regression Model. *Sains Malaysiana*, **48**(2): 2051–2060, 2019.

## See Also

overall collinearity diagnostics [omcdiag](#), individual collinearity diagnostics [imcdiag](#), collinearity plots [mc.plot](#)

## Examples

```
## Hald Cement data
data(Hald)
model <- lm(y~X1+X2+X3+X4, data = as.data.frame(Hald))

## Overall diagnostic measures and eigenvalues with intercept term
mctest(model)

## Overall diagnostic measures and eigenvalues without intercept term
mctest(model, Inter=FALSE)

## all individual diagnostic measures
mctest(model, type="i")

## certain individual diagnostic measures with collinearity detection indication
VIF<-mctest(model, type="i", method="VIF")
```

```

VIF[[1]][,1] # named VIF values only

IND1<-mctest(model, type="i", method="IND1")
IND1[[1]][,1] # named IND1 values only

## all individual diagnostic measures with correlation matrix
mctest(model, type="i", corr=TRUE)

## VIF and correlation matrix with collinearity detection indication
mctest(model, type="i", method="VIF", corr=TRUE)

## both overall and individual collinearity diagnostics
mctest(model, type="b")
mctest(model, type="b", method="VIF", cor=TRUE)

## all overall and vif with correlation matrix
## VIF and CN desired threshold
## eigenvalues without intercept term
mctest(model, type="b", method="VIF", Inter=FALSE, vif=15, cn=35)

## Individual collinearity diagnostic measures in matrix of 0 or 1
mctest(model, all = TRUE)
mctest(model, method = "VIF", all = TRUE)
mctest(model, type="b", all = TRUE)

```

omcdiag

*Overall Multicollinearity Diagnostics Measures*

## Description

Computes different overall measures of multicollinearity diagnostics for matrix of regressors. Overall measures of collinearity detection includes Determinant of the correlation matrix (Cooley and Lohnes, 1971), Farrar test of chi-square for presence of multicollinearity (Farrar and Glauber, 1967), Red Indicator (Kovacs et al., 2015) <doi: 10.1111/j.1751-5823.2005.tb00156.x>, Sum of lambda inverse Chatterjee and Price (1977) values, Theil's indicator (Theil, 1971) and condition number (Belsley et al., 1980) <doi: 10.1007/BF00426854> with or without intercept term.

## Usage

```
omcdiag(mod, na.rm = TRUE, Inter = TRUE, detr = 0.01, red = 0.5,
        conf = 0.95, theil = 0.5, cn = 30,...)
```

## Arguments

mod	A model object, not necessarily type lm
na.rm	Whether to remove missing observations.
Inter	Whether to include or exclude Intercept term, by default Inter=TRUE.

detr	Determinant default threshold, detr=0.01.
red	red indicator default threshold, red=0.5.
conf	confidence level of Farrar Chi-Square test, conf=0.95.
theil	Theil's indicator default threshold, theil=0.5.
cn	condition number default threshold, cn=30.
...	Extra argument(s) if used will be ignored.

### Details

This function detects the existence of multicollinearity by using different available diagnostic measures already available in literature such as Determinant of correlation matrix, Farrar test of chi-square, Red Indicator, Sum of lambda inverse values, Theil's Indicator and Condition Number.

Function also displays diagnostic measures value with the decision of either multicollinearity is detected by the diagnostics or not. The Value of 1 indicate that multicollinearity is detected and 0 indicate measure could not detect by the certain diagnostic measure. A list object of class "omc" is returned:

### Value

odiags	Listing of all overall diagnostic measures.
Inter	logical, if TRUE (the default value) condition number is returned with intercept term included.
x	matrix of regressors.
call	The matched call.

### Note

Missing values in data will be removed by default. There is no method for the detection of multicollinearity, if missing values exists in the data set.

### Author(s)

Muhammad Imdad Ullah, Muhammad Aslam

### References

- Belsely, D. A. A Guide to Using the Collinearity Diagnostics. *Computer Science in Economics and Management*, **4**(1): 33–50, 1991.
- Belsley, D. A., Kuh, E., and Welsch, R. E. *Regression Diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980.
- Chatterjee, S. and Hadi, A. S. *Regression Analysis by Example*. John Wiley & Sons, 4th edition, New York, 2006.
- Greene, W. H. *Econometric Analysis*. Prentice–Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 4th edition, 2000.

Imdad, M. U. *Addressing Linear Regression Models with Correlated Regressors: Some Package Development in R* (Doctoral Thesis, Department of Statistics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan), 2017.

Imdadullah, M., Aslam, M., and Altaf, S. mctest: An R Package for Detection of Collinearity Among Regressors. *The R Journal*, **8**(2):499–509, 2016.

Kovacs, P., Petres, T., and Toth, L. A New Measure of Multicollinearity in Linear Regression Models. *International Statistical Review / Revue Internationale de Statistique*, **73**(3): 405–412, 2005.

## See Also

Individual collinearity diagnostic measure [imcdiag](#), Eigenvalues and variance decomposition proportion [eigprop](#)

## Examples

```
## Hald Cement data
data(Hald)
model <- lm(y~X1+X2+X3+X4, data = as.data.frame(Hald))

## all overall diagnostic measures and eigenvalues with intercept
od<-omcdiag(model)

## all overall diagnostic measures and eigenvalues without intercept
omcdiag(model, Inter=FALSE)

## all overall diagnostic measures and eigenvalues with intercept
## with different determinant and confidence level threshold

omcdiag(model, detr=0.001, conf=0.99)

## returns the determinant of correlation matrix |X'X|
omcdiag(model)[1]
```

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