

Applied Categorical & Nonnormal Data Analysis

Quantile Regression

By now you are familiar with OLS regression, a least squares criterion is not the only way to do regression. We could look at the absolute deviations from some point estimate, say the median. We would be trying to obtain the minimum absolute deviations (MAD).

According to Koenker (2000), quantile regression is a statistical technique intended to estimate and conduct inference about conditional quantile functions. Quantile regression methods offer a mechanism for estimating the conditional median function in addition to other conditional quantile functions. Ordinary least squares regression asks the question "How does the conditional mean of Y depend on the covariates X?" Quantile regression asks this question at each quantile of the conditional distribution giving a more complete description of how the conditional distribution of Y given X.

In Stata this can be done using the **qreg** command. Here are some quantile regressions using the **hsb2** dataset.

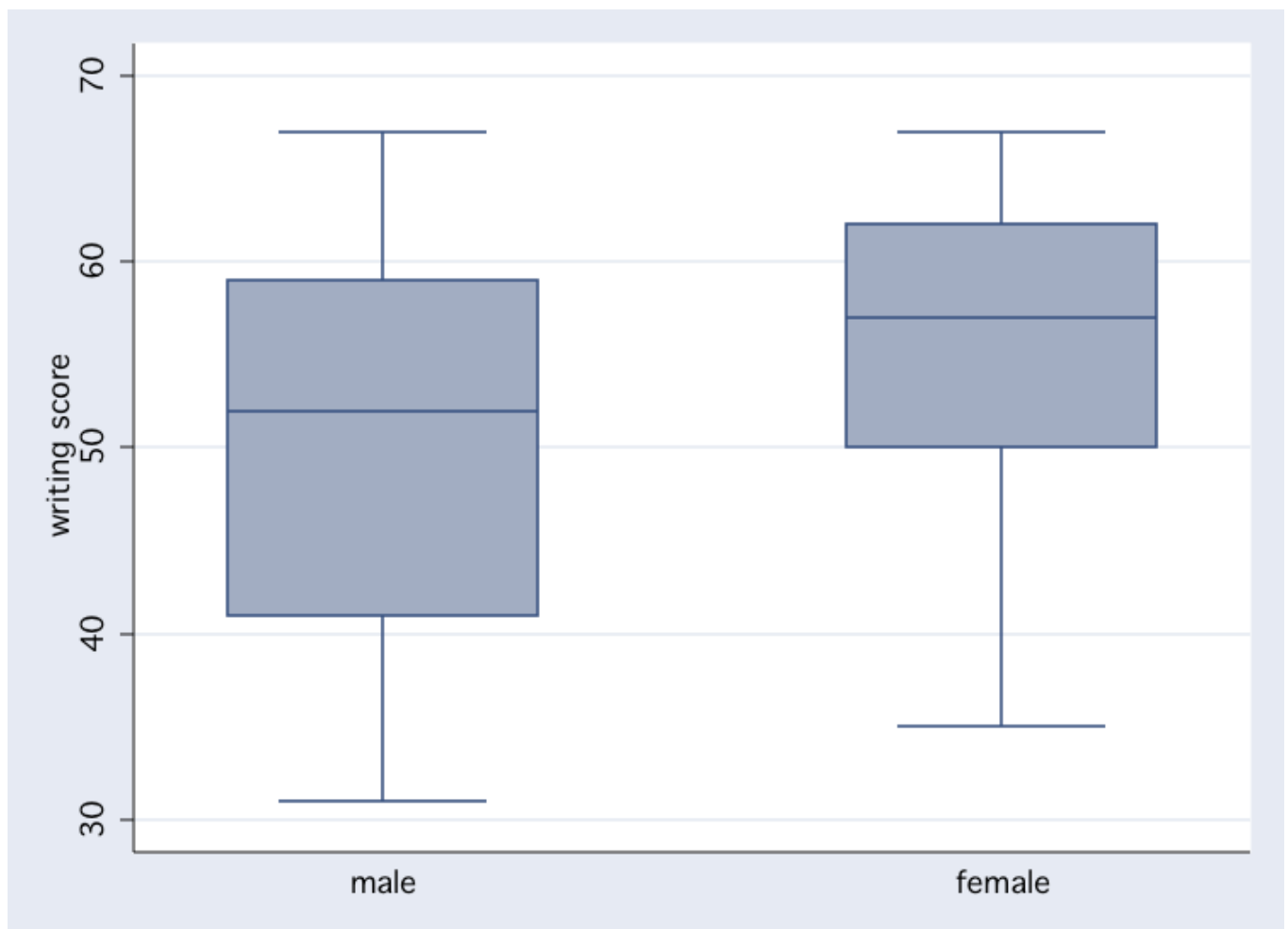
```
use http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/courses/data/hsb2, clear
```

```
tabstat write, by(female) stat(n p25 p50 p75)
```

```
Summary for variables: write
by categories of: female
```

female	N	p25	p50	p75
male	91	41	52	59
female	109	50	57	62
Total	200	45.5	54	60

```
graph box write, over(female)
```



qreg write female, quan(.25) nolog

.25 Quantile regression
 Raw sum of deviations 1333.5 (about 45)
 Min sum of deviations 1243
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0679

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	9	1.797523	5.01	0.000	5.455253	12.54475
_cons	41	1.287262	31.85	0.000	38.4615	43.5385

qreg write female, quan(.50) nolog

Median regression
 Raw sum of deviations 1571 (about 54)
 Min sum of deviations 1536
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0223

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	5	2.611711	1.91	0.057	-.150393	10.15034
_cons	52	1.927268	26.98	0.000	48.19939	55.80061

qreg write female, quan(.75) nolog

.75 Quantile regression
 Raw sum of deviations 1084.5 (about 60)
 Min sum of deviations 1060
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0226

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	3	1.23163	2.44	0.016	.5712036	5.428796
_cons	59	.9385943	62.86	0.000	57.14908	60.85092

list write in 10/14

	write
10.	55
11.	46
12.	65
13.	60
14.	63

replace write = 600 in 13

(1 real change made)

greg write female, quan(.5) nolog

Median regression
 Raw sum of deviations 2111 (about 54)
 Min sum of deviations 2076
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0166

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
female	5	2.611711	1.91	0.057	-.1503393 10.15034
_cons	52	1.927268	26.98	0.000	48.19939 55.80061

replace write = 6000 in 13

(1 real change made)

greg write female, quan(.5) nolog

Median regression
 Raw sum of deviations 7511 (about 54)
 Min sum of deviations 7476
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0047

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
female	5	2.611711	1.91	0.057	-.1503393 10.15034
_cons	52	1.927268	26.98	0.000	48.19939 55.80061

replace write =6000 if write>=60

(52 real changes made)

greg write female, quan(.5) nolog

Median regression
 Raw sum of deviations 316210 (about 54)
 Min sum of deviations 316175
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0001

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
female	5	2.611711	1.91	0.057	-.1503393 10.15034
_cons	52	1.927268	26.98	0.000	48.19939 55.80061

univar write

Variable	n	Mean	S.D.	Min	.25	Quantiles Mdn	.75	Max
write	200	1625.97	2633.00	31.00	45.50	54.00	6000.00	6000.00

Note that increasing values greater than the median did not change the coefficients for the median regression.

We need to reload the data because of the changes that were made.

use <http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/courses/data/hsb2>, clear

tabstat write, by(prog) stat(n p25 median p75)

Summary for variables: write

prog	N	p25	p50	p75
eral	45	44	54	59
emic	105	52	59	62
tion	50	40	46	54
total	200	45.5	54	60

A boxplot showing the distribution of writing scores for three subjects: general, academic, and vocation. The y-axis is labeled 'writing score' and ranges from 31 to 67. The x-axis lists the subjects. The 'general' subject has a median around 48, with a box from approximately 38 to 58 and whiskers from 31 to 67. The 'academic' subject has a median around 55, with a box from approximately 45 to 62 and whiskers from 38 to 67, and a single outlier at approximately 34. The 'vocation' subject has a median around 42, with a box from approximately 35 to 55 and whiskers from 31 to 67.

Median regression		Number of obs =	200
Raw sum of deviations	1571 (about 54)		
Min sum of deviations	1364	Pseudo R2 =	0.1318

.25 Quantile regression		Number of obs =	200
Raw sum of deviations	1333.5 (about 45)		
Min sum of deviations	1159.5	Pseudo R2 =	0.1305

```
( 1)  _Iprog_2 = 0.0
( 2)  _Iprog_3 = 0.0
```

```
F( 2, 197) = 10.37
Prob > F = 0.0000
```

```
xi: qreg write i.prog, quant(.75) nolog
i.prog      _Iprog_1-3      (naturally coded; _Iprog_1 omitted)

.75 Quantile regression
Raw sum of deviations    1084.5 (about 60)
Min sum of deviations    993
Number of obs = 200
Pseudo R2 = 0.0844
```

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Iprog_2	3	1.576171	1.90	0.058	-.1083338	6.108334
_Iprog_3	-5	1.888316	-2.65	0.009	-8.723908	-1.276092
_cons	59	1.284961	45.92	0.000	56.46595	61.53405

```
test _Iprog_2 _Iprog_3
```

```
( 1) _Iprog_2 = 0.0
( 2) _Iprog_3 = 0.0
```

```
F( 2, 197) = 11.72
Prob > F = 0.0000
```

We have been using dummy (indicator) coding for the categorical variable. There are other possible codings that we could use. For this example, I would like to use a coding that compares general with vocational and one that compares the average of general and vocational with academic. We can create the coding using variable characteristics in Stata and apply them to the model using the **xi3** command available for ATS via the Internet.

```
findit xi3
```

```
char prog[user] (1 0 -1 \ -.5 1 -.5)
```

```
xi3: qreg write u.prog, nolog
u.prog      _Iprog_1-3      (naturally coded; _Iprog_3 omitted)

Median regression
Raw sum of deviations    1571 (about 54)
Min sum of deviations    1364
Number of obs = 200
Pseudo R2 = 0.1318
```

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Iprog_1	8	2.302537	3.47	0.001	3.459214	12.54079
_Iprog_2	9	1.560877	5.77	0.000	5.921826	12.07817
_cons	53	.8441035	62.79	0.000	51.33536	54.66464

In this next series of analyses we will look at models which include an interaction. We will use the variables **female** and **socst** and create an interaction **fxs**.

```
generate fxs = female*socst
```

```
qreg write female socst fxs, quant(.50) nolog
```

```
Median regression
Raw sum of deviations    1571 (about 54)
Min sum of deviations    1170.167
Number of obs = 200
Pseudo R2 = 0.2551
```

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	13.5	11.8569	1.14	0.256	-9.883489	36.88349
socst	.6666667	.1567594	4.25	0.000	.357515	.9758183
fxs	-.1666667	.2210759	-0.75	0.452	-.6026596	.2693262
_cons	15	8.357237	1.79	0.074	-1.481651	31.48165

```
qreg write female socst fxs, quant(.25) nolog
```

```
.25 Quantile regression
Raw sum of deviations    1333.5 (about 45)
Min sum of deviations    895
Number of obs = 200
Pseudo R2 = 0.3288
```

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	9.1	5.512101	1.65	0.100	-1.770642	19.97064
socst	.7	.0696054	10.06	0.000	.5627283	.8372717
fxs	-.1	.1014278	-0.99	0.325	-.3000299	.1000299
_cons	9.3	3.770638	2.47	0.015	1.863769	16.73623

greg write female socst fxs, quant(.75) nolog

.75 Quantile regression
 Raw sum of deviations 1084.5 (about 60)
 Min sum of deviations 866.3857
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.2011

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	20.31428	5.465128	3.72	0.000	9.536281	31.09229
socst	.6	.0689976	8.70	0.000	.4639269	.7360731
fxs	-.3142857	.1016025	-3.09	0.002	-.5146602	-.1139111
_cons	24.4	3.647607	6.69	0.000	17.2064	31.5936

Next, we will take a look at the same model using an alternative coding scheme involving the difference between the groups and the grand median.

xi3: greg write e.female*socst, quan(.5) nolog

d.female _Ifemale_0-1 (naturally coded; _Ifemale_0 omitted)
 d.female*socst _IfemXsocst_# (coded as above)

Median regression
 Raw sum of deviations 1571 (about 54)
 Min sum of deviations 1170.167
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.2551

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Ifemale_1	6.75	5.928452	1.14	0.256	-4.941744	18.44174
socst	.5833333	.110538	5.28	0.000	.3653369	.8013298
_IfemXsocs~1	-.0833333	.110538	-0.75	0.452	-.3013298	.1346631
_cons	21.75	5.928452	3.67	0.000	10.05826	33.44174

describe _Ifemale_1

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
_Ifemale_1	byte	%8.0g		female(1 vs. grand mean)

tabulate _Ifemale_1

female(1 vs. grand mean)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-1	91	45.50	45.50
1	109	54.50	100.00
Total	200	100.00	

xi3: greg write e.female*socst, quan(.25) nolog

d.female _Ifemale_0-1 (naturally coded; _Ifemale_0 omitted)
 d.female*socst _IfemXsocst_# (coded as above)

.25 Quantile regression
 Raw sum of deviations 1333.5 (about 45)
 Min sum of deviations 895
 Number of obs = 200
 Pseudo R2 = 0.3288

write	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Ifemale_1	4.55	2.756051	1.65	0.100	-.885321	9.985321
socst	.65	.0507139	12.82	0.000	.5499851	.7500149
_IfemXsocs~1	-.05	.0507139	-0.99	0.325	-.1500149	.0500149

_cons		13.85	2.756051	5.03	0.000	8.414679	19.28532
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xi3: qreg write 3.female*socst, quan(.75) nolog

d.female _Ifemale_0-1 (naturally coded; _Ifemale_0 omitted)

d.female*socst _IfemXsocst_# (coded as above)

.75 Quantile regression

Number of obs = 200

Raw sum of deviations 1084.5 (about 60)

Min sum of deviations 866.3857

Pseudo R2 = 0.2011

write		Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
_Ifemale_1		10.15714	2.732564	3.72	0.000	4.76814 15.54614
socst		.4428572	.0508013	8.72	0.000	.3426699 .5430444
_IfemXsocs~1		-.1571428	.0508013	-3.09	0.002	-.2573301 -.0569556
_cons		34.55714	2.732564	12.65	0.000	29.16814 39.94614

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