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1.133391

> output > censoredreg.htm

Annotated Mplus Output Censored Regression

This page shows an example of censored regression with footnotes explaining the output. First an example is shown using Stata, and then an example is shown using Mplus, to help you relate the output you are likely to be familiar with (Stata) to output that may be new to you (Mplus). We suggest that you view this page using two web browsers so you can show the page side by side showing the Stata output in one browser and the corresponding Mplus output in the other browser.

This example is drawn from the Mplus User's Guide (example 3.2) and we suggest that you see the Mplus User's Guide for more details about this example. We thank the kind people at Muthén & Muthén for permission to use examples from their manual.

Example Using Stata

Here is a probit regression example using Stata with two continuous predictors x1 and x2 used to predict a binary outcome variable, u1.

infile u1 x1 x3 using http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/mplus/output/ex3.2.dat, clear

summarize ul

Variable 	Obs	Std. Dev.	 Max
,		1.113079	6.579389

tobit u1 x1 x3, 11(0)

Tobit regressi	.on			LR ch	` '	=	1000 697.44
Log likelihood	l = -1142.8851			Prob >	> chi2 o R2	=	0.0000 0.2338
u1	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95%	Conf.	Interval]
x1	1.074801 ^D	.0419657	25.61	0.000	.992	4498	1.157152
x3	.4947541 ^D	.0378985	13.05	0.000	.420	3842	.569124
_cons	.5154865 ^E	.0405066	12.73	0.000	.435	9986	.5949743

/sigma | $1.071333^{\mathbf{F}}$.03162421.009276 ______ 376 left-censored observations at u1<=0 Obs. summary:

624 uncensored observations 0 right-censored observations

estat ic

Model		11(model)		
	 	-1142.885 ^B	 	

The output is labeled with superscripts to help you relate the later Mplus output to this Stata output. To summarize the output, both predictors in this model, x1 and x2, are significantly related to the outcome variable, u1.

Mplus Example

Here is the same example illustrated in Mplus based on the ex3.2.dat data file. Note that by using estimator=wls; (weighted least squares) the results are shown in a probit metric. Had we specified something like estimator=ml; (maximum likelihood) then the results would be shown in a logit scale.

this is an example of a censored regression for a censored dependent variable with two covariates DATA:

```
FILE IS ex3.2.dat;
VARIABLE:
NAMES ARE y1 x1 x3;
CENSORED ARE y1 (b);
ANALYSIS:
ESTIMATOR = MLR;
MODEL:
y1 ON x1 x3;
```

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

<some output omitted to save space>
Number of observations

1000

THE MODEL ESTIMATION TERMINATED NORMALLY

TESTS OF MODEL FIT

Loglikelihood

HO Value -1142.885^B

Information Criteria

Number of Free Parameters 4

Akaike (AIC) 2293.770 $^{\text{C}}$ Bayesian (BIC) 2313.401 $^{\text{C}}$ Sample-Size Adjusted BIC 2300.697 (n* = (n + 2) / 24)

MODEL RESULTS

		Estimates	S.E.	Est./S.E.
Y1	ON			
X1		1.075 ^{D}	0.043	25.101
Х3		0.495 ^{D}	0.037	13.344
Interce	ots	0.515 ^E	0.040	12.810
Residua:	l Variance	s 1.148 ^F	0.067	17.235

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- A. This indicates that the variable y1 is censored at 0. This is derived from the data, where Mplus notes that the lowest value of y1 is 0 (it seeks the lowest value because the input specification indicated the censoring was from below). Note how this corresponds to the results of the Stata summarize command that found the minimum value of y1 to be 0.
- B. This is the log likelihood of the model. Note how this corresponds to the II(model) from the Stata estat ic command.
- C. These are the AIC and BIC fit indices, and correspond to the values shown from the estat ic command from Stata.
- D. These are the regression coefficients showing the relationship between x1 x2 and y1. Such coefficients are interpreted in the same way as an OLS regression coefficient. The difference is that these coefficients attempt to estimate how estimate how strong the coefficient would have been had the censoring not taken place. Note the correspondence between these coefficients and those from Stata.
- E. This is the intercept, the predicted value when all predictors are held constant at 0. Note the correspondence to the value shown in the Stata output.
- F. This is the residual variance in **y1** after accounting for the predictors, and would be analogous to the MSE from an OLS regression. In the Stata output this is reported as **/sigma** and is reported as a standard deviation (as opposed to a variance). Squaring the value from Stata yields 1.071333^2 = 1.1477544, corresponding to the result from Mplus.

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