Title

truncreg — Truncated regression

Description

truncreg fits a regression model of *depvar* on *indepvars* from a sample drawn from a restricted part of the population. Under the normality assumption for the whole population, the error terms in the truncated regression model have a truncated normal distribution, which is a normal distribution that has been scaled upward so that the distribution integrates to one over the restricted range.

Quick start

Truncated regression of y on x1 and x2 truncated below 16
        truncreg y x1 x2, ll(16)

Specify that y is truncated above 35
        truncreg y x1 x2, ul(35)

With y truncated below 17 and above 35
        truncreg y x1 x2, ll(17) ul(35)

Specify a lower truncation point that varies across observations using the variable trunc
        truncreg y x1 x2, ll(trunc)

As above, but with bootstrapped standard errors using 200 replications
        truncreg y x1 x2, ll(trunc) vce(bootstrap, reps(200))

See last estimates with legend of coefficient names instead of statistics
        truncreg, coeflegend

Menu

Statistics > Linear models and related > Truncated regression

Syntax

truncreg *depvar* [*indepvars*] [*if*] [*in*] [*weight*] [, *options*]

options	Description
Model	
noconstant	suppress constant term
ll(*varname* | #)	left-truncation variable or limit
ul(*varname* | #)	right-truncation variable or limit
offset(*varname*)	include *varname* in model with coefficient constrained to 1
constraints(*constraints*)	apply specified linear constraints
collinear	keep collinear variables
SE/Robust	
vce(*vcetype*)	*vcetype* may be oim, robust, cluster *clustvar*, opg, bootstrap, or jackknife
Reporting	
level(#)	set confidence level; default is level(95)
lrmodel	perform the likelihood-ratio test instead of the default Wald test
nocnsreport	do not display constraints
display_options	control columns and column formats, row spacing, line width, display of omitted variables and base and empty cells, and factor-variable labeling
Maximization	
maximize_options	control the maximization process; seldom used
coeflegend	display legend instead of statistics

indepvars may contain factor variables; see [U] **11.4.3 Factor variables**.

depvar and *indepvars* may contain time-series operators; see [U] **11.4.4 Time-series varlists**.

bayes, bootstrap, by, fmm, fp, jackknife, mi estimate, rolling, statsby, and svy are allowed; see [U] **11.1.10 Prefix commands**. For more details, see [BAYES] **bayes: truncreg** and [FMM] **fmm: truncreg**.

vce(bootstrap) and vce(jackknife) are not allowed with the mi estimate prefix; see [MI] **mi estimate**.

Weights are not allowed with the bootstrap prefix; see [R] **bootstrap**.

aweights are not allowed with the jackknife prefix; see [R] **jackknife**.

vce(), lrmodel, and weights are not allowed with the svy prefix; see [SVY] **svy**.

aweights, fweights, iweights, and pweights are allowed; see [U] **11.1.6 weight**.

coeflegend does not appear in the dialog box.

See [U] **20 Estimation and postestimation commands** for more capabilities of estimation commands.

Options

Model

noconstant; see [R] **estimation options**.

ll(*varname* | #) and ul(*varname* | #) indicate the lower and upper limits for truncation, respectively. You may specify one or both. Observations with *depvar* ≤ ll() are left-truncated, observations with *depvar* ≥ ul() are right-truncated, and the remaining observations are not truncated. See [R] **tobit** for a more detailed description.

offset(*varname*), constraints(*constraints*), collinear; see [R] **estimation options**.

      SE/Robust

vce(*vcetype*) specifies the type of standard error reported, which includes types that are derived from asymptotic theory (oim, opg), that are robust to some kinds of misspecification (robust), that allow for intragroup correlation (cluster *clustvar*), and that use bootstrap or jackknife methods (bootstrap, jackknife); see [R] *vce_option*.

      Reporting

level(*#*), lrmodel, nocnsreport; see [R] **estimation options**.

display_options: noci, nopvalues, noomitted, vsquish, noemptycells, baselevels, allbaselevels, nofvlabel, fvwrap(*#*), fvwrapon(*style*), cformat(*%fmt*), pformat(*%fmt*), sformat(*%fmt*), and nolstretch; see [R] **estimation options**.

      Maximization

maximize_options: difficult, technique(*algorithm_spec*), iterate(*#*), [no]log, trace, gradient, showstep, hessian, showtolerance, tolerance(*#*), ltolerance(*#*), nrtolerance(*#*), nonrtolerance, and from(*init_specs*); see [R] **maximize**. These options are seldom used, but you may use the ltol(*#*) option to relax the convergence criterion; the default is 1e-6 during specification searches.

Setting the optimization type to technique(bhhh) resets the default *vcetype* to vce(opg).

The following option is available with truncreg but is not shown in the dialog box:

coeflegend; see [R] **estimation options**.

Remarks and examples

Truncated regression fits a model of a dependent variable on independent variables from a restricted part of a population. Truncation is essentially a characteristic of the distribution from which the sample data are drawn. If x has a normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ, the density of the truncated normal distribution is

$$
\begin{aligned}
f\left(x \mid a < x < b\right) &= \frac{f(x)}{\Phi\left(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma}\phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}{\Phi\left(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}
\end{aligned}
$$

where ϕ and Φ are the density and distribution functions of the standard normal distribution.

Compared with the mean of the untruncated variable, the mean of the truncated variable is greater if the truncation is from below, and the mean of the truncated variable is smaller if the truncation is from above. Moreover, truncation reduces the variance compared with the variance in the untruncated distribution.

▷ Example 1

We will demonstrate `truncreg` with part of the Mroz dataset distributed with Berndt (1996). This dataset contains 753 observations on women's labor supply. Our subsample is of 250 observations, with 150 market laborers and 100 nonmarket laborers.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/laborsub
. describe
Contains data from http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/laborsub.dta
  obs:           250
  vars:            6                          25 Sep 2016 18:36
  size:        1,750
```

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
lfp	byte	%9.0g		1 if woman worked in 1975
whrs	int	%9.0g		Wife's hours of work
kl6	byte	%9.0g		# of children younger than 6
k618	byte	%9.0g		# of children between 6 and 18
wa	byte	%9.0g		Wife's age
we	byte	%9.0g		Wife's educational attainment

```
Sorted by:
. summarize, sep(0)
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
lfp	250	.6	.4908807	0	1
whrs	250	799.84	915.6035	0	4950
kl6	250	.236	.5112234	0	3
k618	250	1.364	1.370774	0	8
wa	250	42.92	8.426483	30	60
we	250	12.352	2.164912	5	17

We first perform ordinary least-squares estimation on the market laborers.

```
. regress whrs kl6 k618 wa we if whrs > 0
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	7326995.15	4	1831748.79
Residual	94793104.2	145	653745.546
Total	102120099	149	685369.794

Number of obs = 150
F(4, 145)   = 2.80
Prob > F   = 0.0281
R-squared   = 0.0717
Adj R-squared = 0.0461
Root MSE   = 808.55

whrs	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]
kl6	-421.4822	167.9734	-2.51	0.013	-753.4748 -89.48953
k618	-104.4571	54.18616	-1.93	0.056	-211.5538 2.639668
wa	-4.784917	9.690502	-0.49	0.622	-23.9378 14.36797
we	9.353195	31.23793	0.30	0.765	-52.38731 71.0937
_cons	1629.817	615.1301	2.65	0.009	414.0371 2845.597

Now we use `truncreg` to perform truncated regression with truncation from below zero.

```
. truncreg whrs kl6 k618 wa we, ll(0)
(note: 100 obs. truncated)

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -1205.6992
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -1200.9873
```

```
Iteration 2:    log likelihood = -1200.9159
Iteration 3:    log likelihood = -1200.9157
Iteration 4:    log likelihood = -1200.9157
```

```
Truncated regression
Limit:   lower =          0                     Number of obs    =         150
         upper =       +inf                     Wald chi2(4)     =       10.05
Log likelihood = -1200.9157                     Prob > chi2      =      0.0395
```

whrs	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
kl6	-803.0042	321.3614	-2.50	0.012	-1432.861	-173.1474
k618	-172.875	88.72898	-1.95	0.051	-346.7806	1.030578
wa	-8.821123	14.36848	-0.61	0.539	-36.98283	19.34059
we	16.52873	46.50375	0.36	0.722	-74.61695	107.6744
_cons	1586.26	912.355	1.74	0.082	-201.9233	3374.442
/sigma	983.7262	94.44303	10.42	0.000	798.6213	1168.831

If we assume that our data were censored, the tobit model is

```
. tobit whrs kl6 k618 wa we, ll(0)

  (output omitted )
```

```
Tobit regression                                Number of obs    =         250
                                                   Uncensored    =         150
Limits: lower = 0                                  Left-censored =         100
        upper = +inf                               Right-censored =          0

                                                LR chi2(4)       =       23.03
                                                Prob > chi2      =      0.0001
Log likelihood = -1367.0903                     Pseudo R2        =      0.0084
```

whrs	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
kl6	-827.7655	214.7521	-3.85	0.000	-1250.753	-404.7781
k618	-140.0191	74.22719	-1.89	0.060	-286.221	6.182766
wa	-24.97918	13.25715	-1.88	0.061	-51.09118	1.13281
we	103.6896	41.82629	2.48	0.014	21.30625	186.0729
_cons	589.0002	841.5952	0.70	0.485	-1068.651	2246.652
var(e.whrs)	1715859	216775.7			1337864	2200650

◁

❑ Technical note

Whether truncated regression is more appropriate than the ordinary least-squares estimation depends on the purpose of that estimation. If we are interested in the mean of wife's working hours conditional on the subsample of market laborers, least-squares estimation is appropriate. However if we are interested in the mean of wife's working hours regardless of market or nonmarket labor status, least-squares estimates could be seriously misleading.

Truncation and censoring are different concepts. A sample has been censored if no observations have been systematically excluded but some of the information contained in them has been suppressed. In a truncated distribution, only the part of the distribution above (or below, or between) the truncation points is relevant to our computations. We need to scale it up by the probability that an observation falls in the range that interests us to make the distribution integrate to one. The censored distribution used by tobit, however, is a mixture of discrete and continuous distributions. Instead of rescaling over the observable range, we simply assign the full probability from the censored regions to the

censoring points. The truncated regression model is sometimes less well behaved than the tobit model. Davidson and MacKinnon (1993) provide an example where truncation results in more inconsistency than censoring.

❏

Stored results

truncreg stores the following in e():

Scalars
e(N)	number of observations
e(N_bf)	number of observations before truncation
e(chi2)	model χ^2
e(k_eq)	number of equations in e(b)
e(k_eq_model)	number of equations in overall model test
e(k_aux)	number of auxiliary parameters
e(df_m)	model degrees of freedom
e(ll)	log likelihood
e(ll_0)	log likelihood, constant-only model
e(N_clust)	number of clusters
e(sigma)	estimate of sigma
e(p)	significance
e(rank)	rank of e(V)
e(ic)	number of iterations
e(rc)	return code
e(converged)	1 if converged, 0 otherwise

Macros
e(cmd)	truncreg
e(cmdline)	command as typed
e(llopt)	contents of ll(), if specified
e(ulopt)	contents of ul(), if specified
e(depvar)	name of dependent variable
e(wtype)	weight type
e(wexp)	weight expression
e(title)	title in estimation output
e(clustvar)	name of cluster variable
e(offset1)	offset
e(chi2type)	Wald or LR; type of model χ^2 test
e(vce)	*vcetype* specified in vce()
e(vcetype)	title used to label Std. Err.
e(opt)	type of optimization
e(which)	max or min; whether optimizer is to perform maximization or minimization
e(ml_method)	type of ml method
e(user)	name of likelihood-evaluator program
e(technique)	maximization technique
e(properties)	b V
e(predict)	program used to implement predict
e(marginsok)	predictions allowed by margins
e(asbalanced)	factor variables fvset as asbalanced
e(asobserved)	factor variables fvset as asobserved

Matrices
e(b)	coefficient vector
e(Cns)	constraints matrix
e(ilog)	iteration log (up to 20 iterations)
e(gradient)	gradient vector
e(V)	variance–covariance matrix of the estimators
e(V_modelbased)	model-based variance
e(means)	means of independent variables
e(dummy)	indicator for dummy variables

Functions
e(sample)	marks estimation sample

Methods and formulas

Greene (2018, 918–924) and Davidson and MacKinnon (1993, 534–537) provide introductions to the truncated regression model.

Let $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ be the model. $\mathbf{y}$ represents continuous outcomes either observed or not observed. Our model assumes that $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2\mathbf{I})$.

Let a be the lower limit and b be the upper limit. The log likelihood is

$$\ln L = -\frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(y_j - \mathbf{x}_j\boldsymbol{\beta})^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{n}\log\left\{\Phi\left(\frac{b - \mathbf{x}_j\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a - \mathbf{x}_j\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\sigma}\right)\right\}$$

This command supports the Huber/White/sandwich estimator of the variance and its clustered version using vce(robust) and vce(cluster *clustvar*), respectively. See [P] _robust, particularly *Maximum likelihood estimators* and *Methods and formulas*.

truncreg also supports estimation with survey data. For details on VCEs with survey data, see [SVY] **variance estimation**.

References

Berndt, E. R. 1996. *The Practice of Econometrics: Classic and Contemporary*. New York: Addison–Wesley.

Canette, I. 2016. Understanding truncation and censoring. *The Stata Blog: Not Elsewhere Classified.*
http://blog.stata.com/2016/12/13/understanding-truncation-and-censoring/.

Cong, R. 1999. sg122: Truncated regression. *Stata Technical Bulletin* 52: 47–52. Reprinted in *Stata Technical Bulletin Reprints*, vol. 9, pp. 248–255. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

Davidson, R., and J. G. MacKinnon. 1993. *Estimation and Inference in Econometrics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Greene, W. H. 2018. *Econometric Analysis*. 8th ed. New York: Pearson.

Also see