oprobit — Ordered probit regression

Description

oprobit fits ordered probit models of ordinal variable *depvar* on the independent variables *indepvars*. The actual values taken on by the dependent variable are irrelevant, except that larger values are assumed to correspond to “higher” outcomes.

Quick start

Ordinal probit model of *y* on *x1* and categorical variables *a* and *b*

    oprobit y x1 i.a i.b

Model of *y* on *x1* and a one-period lagged value of *x1* using *tsset* data

    oprobit y x1 L.x1

As above, but calculate results for each level of *catvar* and save statistics to *myfile.dta*

    statsby, by(catvar) saving(myfile): oprobit y x1 L.x1

Menu

Statistics > Ordinal outcomes > Ordered probit regression
# Syntax

```plaintext
oprobit depvar [indepvars] [if] [in] [weight] [, options]
```

## options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>offset(varname)</code></td>
<td>include <code>varname</code> in model with coefficient constrained to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>constraints(constraints)</code></td>
<td>apply specified linear constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>collinear</code></td>
<td>keep collinear variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SE/Robust

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VCETYPE</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vce(vcetype)</code></td>
<td><code>vcetype</code> may be <code>oim</code>, <code>robust</code>, <code>cluster clustvar</code>, <code>bootstrap</code>, or <code>jackknife</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>level(#)</code></td>
<td>set confidence level; default is <code>level(95)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nocnsreport</code></td>
<td>do not display constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>display_options</code></td>
<td>control columns and column formats, row spacing, line width, display of omitted variables and base and empty cells, and factor-variable labeling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Maximization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximize Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>maximize_options</code></td>
<td>control the maximization process; seldom used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coeflegend</code></td>
<td>display legend instead of statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Options

- `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`, `mfp`, `mi estimate`, `nestreg`, `rolling`, `statsby`, `stepwise`, and `svy` are allowed; see [U] 11.1.10 Prefix commands. For more details, see [BAYES] `bayes: oprobit` and [FMM] `fmm: oprobit`.
- `vce(bootstrap)` and `vce(jackknife)` are not allowed with the `mi estimate` prefix; see [MI] `mi estimate`.
- `vce()` and weights are not allowed with the `bootstrap` prefix; see [R] `bootstrap`.
- `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.
Reporting

level(#); see [R] estimation options.

cnsreport; 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,
grain, showstep, hessian, showtolerance, tolerance(#), ltolerance(#),
rtolerance(#), nrtolerance, and from(init specs); see [R] maximize. These options are
seldom used.

The following option is available with oprobit but is not shown in the dialog box:
coeflegend; see [R] estimation options.

Remarks and examples

An ordered probit model is used to estimate relationships between an ordinal dependent variable
and a set of independent variables. An ordinal variable is a variable that is categorical and ordered,
for instance, “poor”, “good”, and “excellent”, which might indicate a person’s current health status or
the repair record of a car. If there are only two outcomes, see [R] logistic, [R] logit, and [R] probit.
This entry is concerned only with more than two outcomes. If the outcomes cannot be ordered (for
example, residency in the north, east, south, or west), see [R] mlogit. This entry is concerned only
with models in which the outcomes can be ordered. See [R] logistic for a list of related estimation
commands.

In ordered probit, an underlying score is estimated as a linear function of the independent variables
and a set of cutpoints. The probability of observing outcome \( i \) corresponds to the probability that the
estimated linear function, plus random error, is within the range of the cutpoints estimated for the
outcome:

\[
Pr(\text{outcome}_j = i) = Pr(\kappa_{i-1} < \beta_1 x_{1j} + \beta_2 x_{2j} + \cdots + \beta_k x_{kj} + u_j \leq \kappa_i)
\]

\( u_j \) is assumed to be normally distributed. In either case, we estimate the coefficients \( \beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_k \)
together with the cutpoints \( \kappa_1, \kappa_2, \ldots, \kappa_{I-1} \), where \( I \) is the number of possible outcomes.
\( \kappa_0 \) is taken as \( -\infty \), and \( \kappa_I \) is taken as \( +\infty \). All of this is a direct generalization of the ordinary
two-outcome probit model.

Example 1

In example 2 of [R] ologit, we use a variation of the automobile dataset (see [U] 1.2.2 Example
datasets) to analyze the 1977 repair records of 66 foreign and domestic cars. We use ordered logit
to explore the relationship of rep77 in terms of foreign (origin of manufacture), length (a proxy
for size), and mpg. Here we fit the same model using ordered probit rather than ordered logit:
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/fullauto
(Automobile Models)
. oprobit rep77 foreign length mpg
Iteration 0: log likelihood =  -89.895098
Iteration 1: log likelihood =  -78.106316
Iteration 2: log likelihood =  -78.020086
Iteration 3: log likelihood =  -78.020025
Iteration 4: log likelihood =  -78.020025
Ordered probit regression Number of obs = 66
LR chi2(3) = 23.75
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Log likelihood = -78.020025 Pseudo R2 = 0.1321

| Coef. | Std. Err. | z    | P>|z|  | [95% Conf. Interval] |
|-------|-----------|------|------|------------------------|
| foreign | 1.704861  | .4246796 | 4.01 | 0.000 | .8725037 - 2.537217 |
| length  | .0468675  | .012648 | 3.71 | 0.000 | .022078 - .0716571  |
| mpg     | .1304559  | .0378628 | 3.45 | 0.001 | .0562463 - .2046656 |

We find that foreign cars have better repair records, as do larger cars and cars with better mileage ratings.

Stored results
oprobit stores the following in e():

Scalars
- e(N) number of observations
- e(N_cd) number of completely determined observations
- e(k_cat) number of categories
- e(k) number of parameters
- e(k_aux) number of auxiliary parameters
- e(k_eq) number of equations in e(b)
- e(k_eq_model) number of equations in overall model test
- e(kDV) number of dependent variables
- e(df_m) model degrees of freedom
- e(r2_p) pseudo-R-squared
- e(ll) log likelihood
- e(ll_0) log likelihood, constant-only model
- e(N_clust) number of clusters
- e(chi2) $\chi^2$ value for model test
- e(p) p-value for model test
- 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) oprobit
- e(cmdline) command as typed
- e(depvar) name of dependent variable
- e(vtype) weight type
Methods and formulas

See Methods and formulas of [R] ologit.

References


Long, J. S., and J. Freese. 2014. Regression Models for Categorical Dependent Variables Using Stata. 3rd ed. College Station, TX: Stata Press.


**Also see**

[R] oprobit postestimation — Postestimation tools for oprobit

[R] heckoprobit — Ordered probit model with sample selection

[R] logistic — Logistic regression, reporting odds ratios

[R] mlogit — Multinomial (polytomous) logistic regression

[R] mprobit — Multinomial probit regression

[R] ologit — Ordered logistic regression

[R] probit — Probit regression

[R] zioprobit — Zero-inflated ordered probit regression

[BAYES] bayes: oprobit — Bayesian ordered probit regression

[FMM] fmm: oprobit — Finite mixtures of ordered probit regression models

[ME] meoprobit — Multilevel mixed-effects ordered probit regression

[M] estimation — Estimation commands for use with mi estimate

[V] svy estimation — Estimation commands for survey data

[XT] xtoprobit — Random-effects ordered probit models

[U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands