Description

Interval regression is demonstrated using intregxmpl.dta:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r16/intregxmpl
   (Wages of women)
```

See *Structural models 1: Linear regression* in [SEM] *Intro 5* for background.

Remarks and examples

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

*Fitting interval regression models*

*Fitting the model with the Builder*

Fitting interval regression models

The first example in [R] *intreg* is

```
   . intreg wage1 wage2 age c.age#c.age nev_mar rural school tenure
```

This model corresponds to

```
    age
   /   \
  c.age#c.age
     |
    nev_mar
   /   \
  rural
   |
  school
   |
tenure
```

Interval measure information does not appear in the path diagram by default. It can be added to the path diagram by customizing the appearance of *wage1* in the Builder. The Builder reports the interval measure information for *wage1* in the Details pane.
To fit this model with \texttt{gsem}, we type

\begin{verbatim}
  . gsem wage1 <- age c.age#c.age nev_mar rural school tenure,
    > family(gaussian, udepvar(wage2))
\end{verbatim}

Refining starting values:

\begin{verbatim}
  Grid node 0:  log likelihood = -856.59446
\end{verbatim}

Fitting full model:

\begin{verbatim}
  Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -856.59446
  Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -856.33321
  Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -856.33293
  Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -856.33293
\end{verbatim}

Generalized structural equation model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of obs</th>
<th>488</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lower response: 
  | wage1 | Uncensored | 0 |
| Upper response: 
  | wage2 | Left-censored | 14 |
| Family: 
  | Gaussian | Right-censored | 6 |
| Link: 
  | identity | Interval-cens. | 468 |
| Log likelihood | -856.33293 |

| Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P>|z| | [95\% Conf. Interval] |
|-------|-----------|---|-----|------------------|
| wage1 | age | 0.7914438 | 0.4433604 | 1.79 | 0.074 | -0.0775265 | 1.660414 |
|   | c.age#c.age | -0.0132624 | 0.0073028 | -1.82 | 0.069 | -0.0275757 | 0.0010509 |
|   | nev_mar | -0.2075022 | 0.8119581 | -0.26 | 0.798 | -1.798911 | 1.383906 |
|   | rural | -3.0430440 | 0.7757324 | -3.92 | 0.000 | -4.563452 | -1.522637 |
|   | school | 1.3347211 | 0.1357873 | 9.83 | 0.000 | 1.068583 | 1.600859 |
|   | tenure | 0.8000664 | 0.1045077 | 7.66 | 0.000 | 0.5952351 | 1.004898 |
|   | _cons | -12.70238 | 6.367117 | -1.99 | 0.046 | -25.1817 | -0.2230584 |

| var(e.wage1) | 53.28454 | 3.693076 | 46.51635 | 61.0375 |

Notes:

1. Just like \texttt{intreg}, \texttt{gsem} requires two dependent variables for fitting interval regression models.
   The \texttt{udepvar() suboption} in \texttt{family(gaussian)} allows you to specify the dependent variable containing the upper-limit values for the interval regression. Consequently, the dependent variable participating in the path specification necessarily contains the lower-limit values.

2. Reported coefficients match those reported by \texttt{intreg}.

3. Reported standard errors (SEs) match those reported by \texttt{intreg}.

4. \texttt{gsem} reports the point estimate of \texttt{e.wage1} as 53.28454. This is an estimate of $\sigma^2$, the error variance. \texttt{intreg} reports an estimated $\sigma$ as 7.299626. And $\sqrt{53.28454} = 7.299626$.

**Fitting the model with the Builder**

Use the diagram in \textit{Fitting interval regression models} above for reference.

1. Open the dataset.

   In the Command window, type

   \begin{verbatim}
   . use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r16/intregxmpl
   \end{verbatim}
2. Open a new Builder diagram.
   Select menu item **Statistics > SEM (structural equation modeling) > Model building and estimation**.

3. Put the Builder in **gsem** mode by clicking on the $\mathbb{G}_m$ button.

4. Create the independent variables.
   Select the Add observed variables set tool, $\mathbb{A}_v$, and then click in the diagram about one-fourth of the way in from the left and one-fourth of the way up from the bottom.

   In the resulting dialog box,
   a. select the **Select variables** radio button (it may already be selected);
   b. type the following variable names in the **Variables** control: `age`, `c.age#c.age`, `nev_mar`, `rural`, `school`, and `tenure`;
   c. select **Vertical** in the **Orientation** control; and
   d. click on **OK**.

   If you wish, move the set of variables by clicking on any variable and dragging it.

5. Create the interval responses.
   a. Select the Add generalized response variable tool, $\mathbb{X}_g$.
   b. Click about one-third of the way in from the right side of the diagram, to the right of the `nev_mar` rectangle.
   c. In the Contextual Toolbar, select **Gaussian, Identity** in the **Family/Link** control (it may already be selected).
   d. In the Contextual Toolbar, use the **Variable** control to select the variable `wage1`.
   e. In the Contextual Toolbar, click on the **Properties...** button.
   f. In the resulting **Variable properties** dialog box, click on the **Censoring...** button in the **Variable** tab.
   g. In the resulting **Censoring** dialog box, select the **Interval measured, depvar is lower boundary** radio button. In the resulting **Interval measured** box below, use the **Upper bound** control to select the variable `wage2`.
   h. Click on **OK** in the **Censoring** dialog box, and then click on **OK** in the **Variable properties** dialog box. The Details pane will now show that `wage1` is the lower bound and `wage2` is the upper bound of our interval measure.

6. Create paths from the independent variables to the dependent variable.
   a. Select the Add path tool, $-\!
   $.
   b. Click in the right side of the `age` rectangle (it will highlight when you hover over it), and drag a path to the left side of the `wage1` rectangle (it will highlight when you can release to connect the path).
Example 44g — Interval regression

c. Continuing with the − tool, create the following paths by clicking first in the right side of the rectangle for the independent variable and dragging it to the left side of the rectangle for the dependent variable:

c.age#c.age -> wage1
nev_mar -> wage1
rural -> wage1
school -> wage1
tenure -> wage1

7. Estimate.

Click on the Estimate button, in the Standard Toolbar, and then click on OK in the resulting GSEM estimation options dialog box.

You can open a completed diagram in the Builder by typing

.webgetsem gsem_intreg

Also see

[SEM] Example 38g — Random-intercept and random-slope models (multilevel)
[SEM] Example 43g — Tobit regression
[SEM] Example 45g — Heckman selection model
[SEM] Example 46g — Endogenous treatment-effects model
[SEM] Intro 5 — Tour of models
[SEM] gsem — Generalized structural equation model estimation command