

**fmm estimation** — Fitting finite mixture models

Description      Also see

## Description

Fitting finite mixture models in Stata is similar to standard estimation—simply prefix the estimation commands with `fmm #:`, where `#` is the number of mixtures; see [FMM] [fmm](#).

The following estimation commands support the `fmm` prefix.

Command	Entry	Description
Linear regression models		
<code>regress</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: regress</a>	Linear regression
<code>truncreg</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: truncreg</a>	Truncated regression
<code>intreg</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: intreg</a>	Interval regression
<code>tobit</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: tobit</a>	Tobit regression
<code>ivregress</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: ivregress</a>	Instrumental-variables regression
Binary-response regression models		
<code>logit</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: logit</a>	Logistic regression, reporting coefficients
<code>probit</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: probit</a>	Probit regression
<code>cloglog</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: cloglog</a>	Complementary log–log regression
Ordinal-response regression models		
<code>ologit</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: ologit</a>	Ordered logistic regression
<code>oprobit</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: oprobit</a>	Ordered probit regression
Categorical-response regression models		
<code>mlogit</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: mlogit</a>	Multinomial (polytomous) logistic regression
Count-response regression models		
<code>poisson</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: poisson</a>	Poisson regression
<code>nbreg</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: nbreg</a>	Negative binomial regression
<code>tpoisson</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: tpoisson</a>	Truncated Poisson regression
Generalized linear models		
<code>glm</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: glm</a>	Generalized linear models
Fractional-response regression models		
<code>betareg</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: betareg</a>	Beta regression
Survival regression models		
<code>streg</code>	[FMM] <a href="#">fmm: streg</a>	Parametric survival models

`fmm`: allows different regression models for different components of the mixture; see [FMM] [fmm](#).  
`fmm`: also allows one or more components to be a degenerate distribution taking on a single integer value with probability one; see [FMM] [fmm: pointmass](#).

### Also see

[FMM] [fmm](#) — Finite mixture models using the fmm prefix

[FMM] [fmm postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for fmm

[FMM] [fmm intro](#) — Introduction to finite mixture models

[FMM] [Glossary](#)

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