

estat teffects — Average treatment effects for extended regression models

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Description

`estat teffects` estimates the average treatment effect, average treatment effect on the treated, and potential-outcome mean for ERMs.

Menu

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax

```
estat teffects [ , options ]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>ate</code>	estimate average treatment effect; the default
<code>atet</code>	estimate average treatment effect on the treated
<code>pomean</code>	estimate potential-outcome mean
<code>tlevel(numlist)</code>	calculate treatment effects or potential-outcome means for specified treatment levels
<code>outlevel(numlist)</code>	calculate treatment effects or potential-outcome means for specified levels of ordinal dependent variable
<code>subpop(subspec)</code>	estimate for subpopulation
<code>llevel(#)</code>	set confidence level; default is <code>llevel(95)</code>
<code>display_options</code>	control columns and column formats, row spacing, line width and factor-variable labeling

Options

`ate` estimates the average treatment effect (ATE). This is the default.

`atet` estimates the average treatment effect on the treated (ATET). For binary treatments, the ATET is reported for the treated group subpopulation. For ordinal treatments, by default, the ATET is reported for the first noncontrol treatment group subpopulation. You can use the `subpop()` option to calculate the ATET for a different treatment group.

`pomean` estimates the potential-outcome mean (POM).

`tlevel(numlist)` specifies the treatment levels for which treatment effects or POMs are calculated. By default, the treatment effects are computed for all noncontrol treatment levels, and the POMs are computed for all treatment levels.

`outlevel(numlist)` specifies the levels of the ordinal dependent variable for which treatment effects or POMs are to be calculated. By default, treatment effects or POMs are computed for all levels of the ordinal dependent variable. This option is only available after `eoprobit`.

`subpop([varname] [if])` specifies the subpopulation for which the ATE, ATET, and POM are calculated. The subpopulation is identified by the indicator variable, by the `if` expression, or by both. A 0 indicates that the observation be excluded, a nonzero indicates that it be included, and a missing value indicates that it be treated as outside of the population (and thus ignored). For instance, for an ordinal treatment `trtvar` with levels 1, 2, and 3, you can specify `subpop(if trtvar==3)` to obtain the ATETs for `trtvar = 3`.

`level(#)` specifies the confidence level, as a percentage, for confidence intervals. The default is `level(95)` or as set by `set level`; see [U] 20.8 Specifying the width of confidence intervals.

display_options: `noci`, `nopvalues`, `vsquish`, `nofvlabel`, `fvwrap(#)`, `fvrapon(style)`, `cformat(%fmt)`, `pformat(%fmt)`, `sformat(%fmt)`, and `nolstretch`.

`noci` suppresses confidence intervals from being reported in the coefficient table.

`nopvalues` suppresses p -values and their test statistics from being reported in the coefficient table.

`vsquish` specifies that the blank space separating factor-variable terms or time-series-operated variables from other variables in the model be suppressed.

`nofvlabel` displays factor-variable level values rather than attached value labels. This option overrides the `fvlabel` setting; see [R] [set showbaselevels](#).

`fvwrap(#)` allows long value labels to wrap the first `#` lines in the coefficient table. This option overrides the `fvwrap` setting; see [R] [set showbaselevels](#).

`fvrapon(style)` specifies whether value labels that wrap will break at word boundaries or break based on available space.

`fvrapon(word)`, the default, specifies that value labels break at word boundaries.

`fvrapon(width)` specifies that value labels break based on available space.

This option overrides the `fvrapon` setting; see [R] [set showbaselevels](#).

`cformat(%fmt)` specifies how to format estimates, standard errors, and confidence limits in the estimates table. The maximum format width is 9.

`pformat(%fmt)` specifies how to format p -values in the estimates table. The maximum format width is 5.

`sformat(%fmt)` specifies how to format test statistics in the estimates table. The maximum format width is 8.

`nolstretch` specifies that the width of the estimates table not be automatically widened to accommodate longer variable names. The default, `lstretch`, is to automatically widen the estimates table up to the width of the Results window. To change the default, use `set lstretch off`. `nolstretch` is not shown in the dialog box.

Remarks and examples

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`estat teffects` estimates ATEs, ATETs, and POMs after extended regression commands. These are calculated as means of predictions by using `margins` on the predictions from `predict` after the extended regression commands. If the ERM command reported robust standard errors, `estat teffects` reports unconditional standard errors so that inference is for the population effect instead of the sample effect. See *Unconditional standard errors* in [R] [margins](#) for more information.

See [ERM] [intro 8](#) for an example using `estat teffects`. Methods and formulas for treatment-effect estimation are given in *Methods and formulas* of [ERM] [eoprobit](#), [ERM] [eoprobit](#), [ERM] [eregress](#), and [ERM] [eintreg](#).

Stored results

`estat teffects` stores the following in `r()`:

Macros

<code>r(vce)</code>	<code>vcetype</code> specified in <code>vce()</code>
<code>r(vcetype)</code>	title used to label Std. Err.
<code>r(clustvar)</code>	name of cluster variable

Matrices

<code>r(b)</code>	estimates
<code>r(V)</code>	variance-covariance matrix of the estimates
<code>r(table)</code>	matrix containing the estimates with their standard errors, test statistics, p -values, and confidence intervals

Also see

[ERM] [eintreg postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for `eintreg`

[ERM] [eoprobit postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for `eoprobit`

[ERM] [eprobit postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for `eprobit`

[ERM] [eregress postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for `eregress`