

npregress kernel postestimation — Postestimation tools for npregress kernel

- Postestimation commands

npgraph

References
- predict

Remarks and examples

Also see
- margins

Methods and formulas

Postestimation commands

The following postestimation command is of special interest after `npregress kernel`:

| Command | Description |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>npgraph</code> | plot of conditional means |

The following standard postestimation commands are also available:

| Command | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>estat summarize</code> | summary statistics for the estimation sample |
| <code>estat vce</code> | variance–covariance matrix of the estimators (VCE) |
| <code>estimates</code> | cataloging estimation results |
| <code>etable</code> | table of estimation results |
| <code>lincom</code> | point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients |
| <code>margins</code> | marginal means, predictive margins, marginal effects, and average marginal effects |
| <code>marginsplot</code> | graph the results from margins (profile plots, interaction plots, etc.) |
| <code>nlcom</code> | point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of coefficients |
| <code>predict</code> | conditional means and residuals |
| <code>predictnl</code> | point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for generalized predictions |
| <code>test</code> | Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses |
| <code>testnl</code> | Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses |

predict

Description for predict

`predict` creates a new variable containing predictions such as conditional mean of the outcome, residuals, or derivatives of the mean function.

Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for predict

```
predict [type] newvar [if] [in] [, statistic]

predict [type] { stub* | newvarlist } [if] [in], derivatives
```

| statistic | Description |
|-----------|--|
| Main | |
| mean | conditional mean of the outcome; the default |
| residuals | residuals |

These statistics are calculated only for the estimation sample.

Options for predict

Main

- `mean`, the default, calculates the conditional mean of the outcome variable.
- `residuals` calculates the residuals.
- `derivatives` calculates the derivatives of the conditional mean.

margins

Description for margins

margins estimates margins of the conditional mean.

Menu for margins

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for margins

```
margins [marginlist] [ , options ]
margins [marginlist] , predict(statistic ...) [options]
```

| statistic | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

Main

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| mean | conditional mean of the outcome; the default |
| <u>r</u> esiduals | not allowed with margins |
| <u>d</u> erivatives | not allowed with margins |

| options | Description |
|---------|-------------|
|---------|-------------|

SE

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| nose | do not estimate standard errors; the default |
| vce(bootstrap) | estimate bootstrap standard errors |
| <u>r</u> eps(#) | equivalent to vce(bootstrap, reps(#)) |
| seed(#) | set random-number seed to #; must also specify reps(#) |

Reporting

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| citype(<i>citype</i>) | method to compute bootstrap confidence intervals; default is citype(<u>p</u> ercentile) |
|-------------------------|--|

| citype | Description |
|--------|-------------|
|--------|-------------|

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>p</u> ercentile | percentile confidence intervals; the default |
| bc | bias-corrected confidence intervals |
| <u>n</u> ormal | normal-based confidence intervals |

Statistics not allowed with margins are functions of stochastic quantities other than e(b).

For the full syntax, see [R] margins.

Options for margins

SE

`nose` suppresses calculation of the VCE and standard errors. This is the default.

`vce(bootstrap)` specifies that bootstrap standard errors are reported; see [R] [vce_option](#).

We recommend that you select the number of replications using `reps(#)` instead of specifying `vce(bootstrap)`, which defaults to 50 replications. Be aware that the number of replications needed to produce good estimates of the standard errors varies depending on the problem.

`reps(#)` specifies the number of bootstrap replications to be performed. Specifying this option is equivalent to specifying `vce(bootstrap, reps(#))`.

`seed(#)` sets the random-number seed. You must specify `reps(#)` with `seed(#)`.

Reporting

`citype(citytype)` specifies the type of confidence interval to be computed. By default, bootstrap percentile confidence intervals are reported as recommended by [Cattaneo and Jansson \(2018\)](#). `citype` may be one of `percentile`, `bc`, or `normal`.

npgraph

Description for npgraph

`npgraph` plots the conditional mean estimated by `npregress kernel` overlayed on a scatterplot of the data. `npgraph` is available only after fitting models with one covariate.

Syntax for npgraph

| <code>npgraph [if] [in] [, options]</code> | |
|--|---|
| <i>options</i> | Description |
| Plot | |
| marker_options | change look of markers (color, size, etc.) |
| marker_label_options | add marker labels; change look or position |
| <code>nosscatter</code> | suppress scatterplot |
| Smoothed line | |
| <code>lineopts(cline_options)</code> | affect rendition of the smoothed line |
| Add plots | |
| <code>addplot(plot)</code> | add other plots to the generated graph |
| Y axis, X axis, Titles, Legend, Overall | |
| twoway_options | any options other than <code>by()</code> documented in [G-3] twoway_options |

Options for npgraph

Plot

marker_options affect the rendition of markers drawn at the plotted points, including their shape, size, color, and outline; see [G-3] [marker_options](#).

marker_label_options specify if and how the markers are to be labeled; see [G-3] [marker_label_options](#).

noscatter suppresses superimposing a scatterplot of the observed data over the smooth. This option is useful when the number of resulting points would be so large as to clutter the graph.

Smoothed line

lineopts(cline_options) affects the rendition of the smoothed line; see [G-3] [cline_options](#).

Add plots

addplot(plot) provides a way to add other plots to the generated graph; see [G-3] [addplot_option](#).

Y axis, X axis, Titles, Legend, Overall

twoway_options are any of the options documented in [G-3] [twoway_options](#), excluding *by()*. These include options for titling the graph (see [G-3] [title_options](#)) and for saving the graph to disk (see [G-3] [saving_option](#)).

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](https://www.stata.com)

For examples of margins after `npregress kernel`, see [example 4](#), [example 5](#), and [example 6](#) in [R] [npregress kernel](#).

For examples of `marginsplot`, see [example 7](#) in [R] [npregress kernel](#).

For an example of `npgraph`, see [example 2](#) in [R] [npregress kernel](#).

Methods and formulas

The formulas used by `predict` and `margins` for the conditional mean function and the mean marginal effect of a covariate are given in [Methods and formulas](#) of [R] [npregress kernel](#).

References

- Cattaneo, M. D., and M. Jansson. 2018. Kernel-based semiparametric estimators: Small bandwidth asymptotics and bootstrap consistency. *Econometrica* 86: 955–995. <https://doi.org/10.3982/ECTA12701>.
- MacDonald, K. 2018. Exploring results of nonparametric regression models. *The Stata Blog: Not Elsewhere Classified*. <https://blog.stata.com/2018/06/18/exploring-results-of-nonparametric-regression-models/>.

Also see

[R] [npregress kernel](#) — Nonparametric kernel regression

[R] [bootstrap postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for bootstrap

[U] [20 Estimation and postestimation commands](#)

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