

contrast postestimation — Postestimation tools for contrast
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Description

The following postestimation commands are available after `contrast`, `post`:

Command	Description
<code>estat vce</code>	variance–covariance matrix of the estimators (VCE)
<code>estat (svy)</code>	postestimation statistics for survey data
<code>estimates</code>	cataloging estimation results
<code>lincom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients
<code>nlcom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of coefficients
<code>test</code>	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
<code>testnl</code>	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](#)

In *Orthogonal polynomial contrasts* in [R] `contrast`, we used the `p.` operator to test the orthogonal polynomial effects of age group.

```
. contrast p.agegrp, noeffects
```

We then used a second `contrast` command,

```
. contrast p(2 3 4).agegrp, noeffects
```

selecting levels to test whether the quadratic, cubic, and quartic contrasts were jointly significant.

We can perform the same joint test by using the `test` command after specifying the `post` option with our first `contrast` command.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/cholesterol
(Artificial cholesterol data)
. anova chol agegrp
(output omitted)
. contrast p.agegrp, noeffects post
Contrasts of marginal linear predictions
Margins      : asbalanced
```

	df	F	P>F
agegrp			
(linear)	1	139.11	0.0000
(quadratic)	1	0.15	0.6962
(cubic)	1	0.37	0.5448
(quartic)	1	0.43	0.5153
Joint	4	35.02	0.0000
Denominator	70		

```
. test p2.agegrp p3.agegrp p4.agegrp
( 1) p2.agegrp = 0
( 2) p3.agegrp = 0
( 3) p4.agegrp = 0
      F( 3, 70) = 0.32
      Prob > F = 0.8129
```

Also see

[R] [contrast](#) — Contrasts and linear hypothesis tests after estimation

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