

mlexp postestimation — Postestimation tools for mlexp

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Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are available after `mlexp`:

Command	Description
<code>contrast</code>	contrasts and ANOVA-style joint tests of estimates
<code>estat ic</code>	Akaike's and Schwarz's Bayesian information criteria (AIC and BIC)
<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>lincom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients
* <code>lrtest</code>	likelihood-ratio test
<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>	linear predictions and scores
<code>predictnl</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for generalized predictions
<code>pwcompare</code>	pairwise comparisons of estimates
<code>suest</code>	seemingly unrelated estimation
<code>test</code>	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
<code>testnl</code>	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

* `lrtest` is not appropriate with `svy` estimation results.

predict

Description for predict

`predict` creates a new variable containing predictions such as linear predictions and equation-level scores.

Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for predict

```
predict [type] newvar [if] [in] [, xb equation(#eqno | eqname)]  
predict [type] { stub* | newvar1 ... newvarq } [if] [in] [, scores]
```

Scores are only available for observations within the estimation sample. q represents the number of equations in the model.

Options for predict

`xb` calculates the linear prediction.

`equation(#eqno | eqname)` specifies the equation for which the linear prediction is desired. Specifying `equation(#1)` indicates that the calculation be made for the first equation. Specifying `equation(demand)` indicates that the calculation be made for the equation named `demand`, assuming there is an equation named `demand` in the model.

If you specify one new variable name and omit `equation()`, results are the same as if you had specified `equation(#1)`.

For more information on using `predict` after multiple-equation estimation commands, see [\[R\] predict](#).

`scores` calculates the equation-level score variables. The j th new variable will contain the scores for the j th equation of the model.

margins

Description for margins

`margins` estimates margins of response for linear predictions.

Menu for margins

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for margins

```
margins [marginlist] [, options]
```

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

<i>statistic</i>	Description
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<code>xb</code>	linear prediction
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`xb` defaults to the first equation.

Also see

[R] [mlexp](#) — Maximum likelihood estimation of user-specified expressions

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