

**rologit postestimation** — Postestimation tools for rologit

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## Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are available after `rologit`:

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>hausman</code>	Hausman's specification test
<code>lincom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients
<code>linktest</code>	link test for model specification
<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>	predictions, residuals, influence statistics, and other diagnostic measures
<code>predictnl</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for generalized predictions
<code>pwcompare</code>	pairwise comparisons of estimates
<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 probabilities, linear predictions, and standard errors.

## Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

## Syntax for predict

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

<i>statistic</i>	Description
Main	
<code>pr</code>	probability that alternatives are ranked first; the default
<code>xb</code>	linear prediction
<code>stdp</code>	standard error of the linear prediction

These statistics are available both in and out of sample; type `predict ... if esample() ...` if wanted only for the estimation sample.

## Options for predict

Main

`pr`, the default, calculates the probability that alternatives are ranked first.

`xb` calculates the linear prediction.

`stdp` calculates the standard error of the linear prediction.

`nooffset` is relevant only if you specified `offset( varname )` for `rologit`. It modifies the calculations made by `predict` so that they ignore the offset variable; the linear prediction is treated as  $\mathbf{x}_j\mathbf{b}$  rather than as  $\mathbf{x}_j\mathbf{b} + \text{offset}_j$ .

# 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 ...) [options]

```

<i>statistic</i>	Description
<code>xb</code>	linear prediction; the default
<code>pr</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>
<code>stdp</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>

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

For the full syntax, see [R] [margins](#).

## Remarks and examples

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

See *Comparing respondents* and *Clustered choice data* in [R] [rologit](#) for examples of the use of `testparm`, an alternative to the `test` command.

See *Comparison of rologit and clogit* and *On reversals of rankings* in [R] [rologit](#) for examples of the use of `estimates`.

See *Comparison of rologit and clogit* in [R] [rologit](#) for an example of the use of `hausman`.

## Also see

[R] [rologit](#) — Rank-ordered logistic regression

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