

Postestimation commands

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Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are of special interest after estimation with `fmm`:

Command	Description
<code>estat eform</code>	display exponentiated parameters
<code>estat lcmean</code>	latent class marginal means
<code>estat lcpred</code>	latent class marginal probabilities
<code>lcstats</code>	latent class model-comparison statistics

The following standard postestimation commands are also available:

Command	Description
<code>contrast</code>	contrasts and linear hypothesis tests
<code>estat ic</code>	Akaike's, consistent Akaike's, corrected Akaike's, and Schwarz's Bayesian information criteria (AIC, CAIC, AICC, and BIC, respectively)
<code>estat summarize</code>	summary statistics for the estimation sample
<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>etable</code>	table of estimation results
* <code>hausman</code>	Hausman's specification test
<code>lincom</code>	linear combination of parameters
* <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 parameters
<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 parameters
<code>test</code>	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
<code>testnl</code>	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

* `hausman` and `lrtest` are not appropriate with `svy` estimation results.

Postestimation commands such `lincom` and `nlcom` require referencing estimated parameter values, which are accessible via `_b[name]`. To find out what the names are, type `fmm`, `coeflegend`.

predict

Description for predict

predict after fmm creates new variables containing predictions such as means, probabilities, linear predictions, densities, or latent class probabilities.

Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for predict

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

`predict [type] stub* [if] [in], scores`

<i>statistic</i>	Description
<hr/>	
Main	
<code>mu</code>	expected value of <i>depvar</i> ; the default
<code>eta</code>	linear prediction of <i>depvar</i>
<code>density</code>	density function at <i>depvar</i>
<code>distribution</code>	distribution function at <i>depvar</i>
<code>survival</code>	survivor function at <i>depvar</i>
<code>classpr</code>	latent class probability
<code>classposteriorpr</code>	posterior latent class probability

<i>options</i>	Description
<hr/>	
Main	
<code>marginal</code>	compute <i>statistic</i> marginally with respect to the latent classes
<code>pmarginal</code>	compute <code>mu</code> marginally with respect to the posterior latent class probabilities
<code>nooffset</code>	make calculation ignoring offset or exposure
* <code>outcome(depvar #)</code>	specify observed response variable (default all)
<code>class(#)</code>	specify latent class (default all)

* `outcome(depvar #)` is allowed only if *depvar* is from `mlogit`, `ologit`, or `oprobit`.

`outcome(depvar #)` may also be specified as `outcome(#.depvar)` or `outcome(depvar ##)`.

`outcome(depvar #3)` means the third outcome value. `outcome(depvar #3)` would mean the same as `outcome(depvar 4)` if outcomes were 1, 3, and 4.

Options for predict

Main

`mu`, the default, calculates the expected value of the outcomes.

`eta` calculates the fitted linear prediction.

`density` calculates the density function. This prediction is computed using the current values of the observed variables, including the dependent variable.

`distribution` calculates the distribution function. This prediction is computed using the current values of the observed variables, including the dependent variable. This option is not allowed for `mlogit` outcomes.

`survival` calculates the survivor function. This prediction is computed using the current values of the observed variables, including the dependent variable. This option is allowed only for `streg` outcomes.

`classspr` calculates predicted probabilities for each latent class.

`classposteriorpr` calculates predicted posterior probabilities for each latent class. The posterior probabilities are a function of the latent-class predictors and the fitted outcome densities.

`marginal` specifies that the prediction be computed marginally with respect to the latent classes. The marginal prediction is computed by combining the class specific predictions using the latent-class probabilities.

This option is allowed only with `mu` and `density`.

`pmarginal` specifies that the prediction is computed by combining the class specific expected values using the posterior latent-class probabilities.

This option is allowed only with `mu`.

`nooffset` is relevant only if option `offset()` or `exposure()` was specified at estimation time.

`nooffset` specifies that `offset()` or `exposure()` be ignored, which produces predictions as if all subjects had equal exposure.

`outcome(depvar [#])` specifies the *depvar* for which predictions should be calculated. Predictions for all observed response variables are computed by default. Most models have only one *depvar*. If *depvar* is an `mlogit`, `ologit`, or `oprobit` outcome, then # optionally specifies which outcome level to predict. The default is the first level.

`class(#)` specifies that predictions for latent class # be calculated. Predictions for all latent classes are computed by default.

`scores` calculates the scores for each coefficient in `e(b)`. This option requires a new variable list of length equal to the number of columns in `e(b)`. Otherwise, use `stub*` to have `predict` generate enumerated variables with prefix `stub`.

margins

Description for margins

`margins` estimates margins of response for outcome means, outcome probabilities, and latent-class probabilities.

Menu for margins

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for margins

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

statistic	Description
<code>default</code>	calculate expected values for each <i>depvar</i>
<code>mu</code>	calculate expected value of <i>depvar</i>
<code>eta</code>	calculate expected value of linear prediction of <i>depvar</i>
<code>classpr</code>	calculate latent class prior probabilities
<code>density</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>
<code>distribution</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>
<code>survival</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>
<code>classposteriorpr</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>
<code>scores</code>	not allowed with <code>margins</code>

`mu` defaults to the first *depvar* if option `outcome()` is not specified. If *depvar* is `mlogit`, `ologit`, or `oprobit`, the default is the first level of the outcome. The default is the first latent class if `class()` is not specified.

`eta` defaults to the first *depvar* if option `outcome()` is not specified. If *depvar* is `mlogit`, the default is the first level of the outcome.

`classpr` defaults to the first latent class if option `class()` is not specified.

`predict`'s option `marginal` is assumed if `predict`'s option `class()` is not specified.

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

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

Remarks and examples

For examples using `estimates stats` to compare models based on Akaike information criterion and Bayesian information criterion, see [\[FMM\] Example 1a](#), [\[FMM\] Example 1b](#), and [\[FMM\] Example 1d](#).

For examples using `estat lcprob` to obtain marginal latent class probabilities and `estat lcmean` to obtain marginal predicted means, see [\[FMM\] Example 2](#) and [\[FMM\] Example 3](#).

For examples using `test` and `contrast` to test equality of coefficients across classes, see [\[FMM\] Example 1c](#).

For examples using `predict`, see [\[FMM\] Example 2](#), [\[FMM\] Example 3](#), and [\[FMM\] Example 4](#).

Methods and formulas

See [Methods and formulas](#) in [FMM] **fmm**.

Also see

[FMM] **fmm** — Finite mixture models using the fmm prefix

[FMM] **fmm estimation** — Fitting finite mixture models

[FMM] **fmm intro** — Introduction to finite mixture models

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