xtcloglog postestimation — Postestimation tools for xtcloglog

Postestimation commands predict margins Remarks and examples Also see

Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are available after `xtcloglog`:

Command	Description
`contrast`	contrasts and ANOVA-style joint tests of parameters
* `estat ic`	Akaike's, consistent Akaike's, corrected Akaike's, and Schwarz's Bayesian information criteria (AIC, CAIC, AICc, and BIC, respectively)
`estat summarize`	summary statistics for the estimation sample
`estat vce`	variance–covariance matrix of the estimators (VCE)
`estimates`	cataloging estimation results
`etable`	table of estimation results
† `forecast`	dynamic forecasts and simulations
`hausman`	Hausman's specification test
`lincom`	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of parameters
`lrtest`	likelihood-ratio test
`margins`	marginal means, predictive margins, marginal effects, and average marginal effects
`marginsplot`	graph the results from margins (profile plots, interaction plots, etc.)
`nlcom`	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of parameters
`predict`	linear predictions and their SEs, probabilities
`predictnl`	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for generalized predictions
`pwcompare`	pairwise comparisons of parameters
`test`	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
`testnl`	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

*`estat ic` is not appropriate after `xtcloglog, pa`.

†`forecast` is not appropriate with `mi` estimation results.

predict

Description for predict

`predict` creates a new variable containing predictions such as probabilities, linear predictions, standard errors, and the equation-level score.

Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for predict

Random-effects (RE) model

`predict` [*type*] *newvar* [*if*] [*in*] [, *RE_statistic* `nooffset`]

Population-averaged (PA) model

`predict` [*type*] *newvar* [*if*] [*in*] [, *PA_statistic* `nooffset`]

RE_statistic	Description
Main	
`xb`	linear prediction; the default
`pr`	marginal probability of a positive outcome
`pu0`	probability of a positive outcome
`stdp`	standard error of the linear prediction

PA_statistic	Description
Main	
`mu`	predicted probability of *depvar*; considers the `offset()`; the default
`rate`	predicted probability of *depvar*
`xb`	linear prediction
`stdp`	standard error of the linear prediction
`score`	first derivative of the log likelihood with respect to $\mathbf{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta}$

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

Options for predict

Main

`xb` calculates the linear prediction, which is $\mathbf{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta}$ if `offset()` was not specified when the model was fit and $\mathbf{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \text{offset}_{it}$ if `offset()` was specified. This is the default for the random-effects model.

`pr` calculates the probability of a positive outcome that is marginal with respect to the random effect, which means that the probability is calculated by integrating the prediction function with respect to the random effect over its entire support.

`pu0` calculates the probability of a positive outcome, assuming that the random effect for that observation's panel is zero ($\nu_i = 0$). This may not be similar to the proportion of observed outcomes in the group.

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

`mu` and `rate` both calculate the predicted probability of *depvar*. `mu` takes into account the `offset()`. `rate` ignores those adjustments. `mu` and `rate` are equivalent if you did not specify `offset()`. `mu` is the default for the population-averaged model.

`score` calculates the equation-level score, $u_{it} = \partial \ln L(\mathbf{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta})/\partial(\mathbf{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta})$.

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

margins

Description for margins

`margins` estimates margins of responses for probabilities and linear predictions.

Menu for margins

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for margins

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

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

Random-effects (RE) model

statistic	Description
`pr`	marginal probability of a positive outcome; the default
`pu0`	probability of a positive outcome
`xb`	linear prediction
`stdp`	not allowed with `margins`

Population-averaged (PA) model

statistic	Description
`mu`	predicted probability of *depvar*; considers the `offset()`; the default
`rate`	predicted probability of *depvar*
`xb`	linear prediction
`stdp`	not allowed with `margins`
`score`	not allowed with `margins`

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

For the full syntax, see [R] **margins**.

Remarks and examples

Example 1: Average marginal effects

In example 1 of [XT] **xtcloglog**, we fit the model

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r19/union
(NLS Women 14-24 in 1968)
. xtcloglog union age grade not_smsa south##c.year, pa
  (output omitted)
```

Here we use `margins` to determine the average effect each regressor has on the probability of a positive response in the sample.

```
. margins, dydx(*)
Average marginal effects                                  Number of obs = 26,200
Model VCE: Conventional
Expression: Pr(union != 0), predict()
dy/dx wrt:  age grade not_smsa 1.south year
```

	Delta-method dy/dx	std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
age	.0028297	.0014952	1.89	0.058	-.000101	.0057603
grade	.0101144	.0017498	5.78	0.000	.0066848	.013544
not_smsa	-.0192384	.0079304	-2.43	0.015	-.0347818	-.0036951
1.south	-.0913197	.0073101	-12.49	0.000	-.1056473	-.0769921
year	-.0012694	.001534	-0.83	0.408	-.004276	.0017371

```
Note: dy/dx for factor levels is the discrete change from the base level.
```

We see that an additional year of schooling (covariate `grade`) increases the probability that a woman belongs to a union by an average of about one percentage point.

Also see

[XT] **xtcloglog** — Random-effects and population-averaged cloglog models

[U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands

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