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eivreg postestimation — Postestimation tools for eivreg

Postestimation commands predict margins Remarks and examples Also see

Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are available after eivreg:

Command	Description
contrast	contrasts and ANOVA-style joint tests of estimates
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
lincom	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients
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 coefficients
predict	linear predictions
pwcompare	pairwise comparisons of estimates
test	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
testnl	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

predict

Description for predict

predict creates a new variable containing the linear prediction assuming that values of the covariates used for the prediction were measured without error.

Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for predict

```
predict [type] newvar [if] [in]
```

Available both in and out of sample; type predict ... if e(sample) ... if wanted only for the estimation sample.

margins

Description for margins

margins estimates margins of response for linear predictions.

Menu for margins

Statistics > Postestimation

Syntax for margins

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

Remarks and examples

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Example 1

We return to example 1 from [R] eivreg:

- . use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/auto
 (1978 automobile data)
- . eivreg price weight foreign, reliab(weight .85)

Errors-in-variables regression

				_	reliabilit	Variable
74	obs =	Number of		_		
18.46	71) =	F(2,		0	0.850	weight
0.0000	=	Prob > F		0	1.000	*
0.6483	=	R-squared				
1773.54	=	Root MSE				
interval]	[95% conf.	P> t	t	Std. err.	Coefficient	price
5.742379	2.89732	0.000	6.06	.7134251	4.31985	weight
6330.222	2944.418	0.000	5.46	849.0221	4637.32	foreign
-3490.821	-13023.21	0.001 -	-3.45	2390.337	-8257.017	_cons

We wish to predict the price of a foreign car that weighs 2,300 pounds. We can use predict because 2,300 pounds is the true weight, not the result of an error-prone measurement.

To make this prediction, first we add the new observation to the dataset.

```
. set obs 75
Number of observations (_N) was 74, now 75.
. replace foreign = 1 in 75
(1 real change made)
. replace weight = 2300 in 75
(1 real change made)
```

Now, we use predict to predict the price of the car.

```
. predict newprice in 75
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
(74 missing values generated)
(predictions assume covariates measured without error)
```

. list weight foreign newprice in 75

	weight	foreign	newprice
75.	2,300	Foreign	6315.957

predict issued a note reminding us that the computed predictions assume that the covariates used for prediction are measured without error. In general, you should avoid using predict to obtain in-sample predictions unless you first replace the measurement-error covariates with values that are error free.

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Also see

- [R] eivreg Errors-in-variables regression
- [U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands

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