

margins postestimation — Postestimation tools for margins

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Postestimation commands

The following standard postestimation command is available after `margins`:

Command	Description
<code>marginsplot</code>	graph the results from <code>margins</code> —profile plots, interaction plots, etc.

For information on `marginsplot`, see [R] [marginsplot](#).

The following standard postestimation commands are available after `margins`, `post`:

Command	Description
<code>contrast</code>	contrasts and ANOVA-style joint tests of estimates
<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>etable</code>	table of estimation results
<code>lincom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients
<code>nlcom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of coefficients
<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

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](#)

Continuing with the example from *Example 8: Margins of interactions* in [R] [margins](#), we use the dataset and refit the logistic model of `outcome`:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/margex
(Artificial data for margins)
. logistic outcome sex##group age
(output omitted)
```

We then estimate the margins for males and females and post the margins as estimation results with a full VCE.

```
. margins sex, post
Predictive margins                                Number of obs = 3,000
Model VCE: OIM
Expression: Pr(outcome), predict()
```

	Delta-method				[95% conf. interval]	
	Margin	std. err.	z	P> z		
sex						
Male	.1600644	.0125653	12.74	0.000	.1354368	.184692
Female	.1966902	.0100043	19.66	0.000	.1770821	.2162983

We can now use `nlcom` (see [R] [nlcom](#)) to estimate a risk ratio of females to males using the average probabilities for females and males posted by `margins`:

```
. nlcom (risk_ratio: _b[1.sex] / _b[0.sex])
risk_ratio: _b[1.sex] / _b[0.sex]
```

	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
risk_ratio	1.228819	.1149538	10.69	0.000	1.003514	1.454124

We could similarly estimate the average risk difference between females and males:

```
. nlcom (risk_diff: _b[1.sex] - _b[0.sex])
risk_diff: _b[1.sex] - _b[0.sex]
```

	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
risk_diff	.0366258	.0160632	2.28	0.023	.0051425	.068109

Also see

[R] [margins](#) — Marginal means, predictive margins, and marginal effects

[R] [marginsplot](#) — Graph results from margins (profile plots, etc.)

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

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