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proportion postestimation — Postestimation tools for proportion

</div>

Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are available after `proportion`:

Command	Description
contrast	contrasts and ANOVA-style joint tests of parameters
estat vce	variance–covariance matrix of the estimators (VCE)
estat (svy)	postestimation statistics for survey data
estimates	cataloging estimation results
etable	table of estimation results
lincom	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of parameters
marginsplot	graph the results from proportion
nlcom	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of parameters
pwcompare	pairwise comparisons of parameters
test	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
testnl	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

Remarks and examples

▷ Example 1

In example 2 of [R] **proportion**, we computed the proportions of cars with different repair records for each group, foreign or domestic. We use `test` to test whether the proportion of cars with repair record equal to 4 is the same for domestic and foreign cars.

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r19/auto
(1978 automobile data)
. proportion rep78, over(foreign)
 (output omitted)
. test 4.rep78@0.foreign=4.rep78@1.foreign
 ( 1)  4.rep78@0bn.foreign - 4.rep78@1.foreign = 0
       F(  1,    68) =    3.92
            Prob > F =    0.0518
```

There is not a significant difference between those proportions at the 5% level.

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▷ Example 2

Continuing with `auto.dta` from example 1, we generate a new variable, `highprice`, that indicates if the price is larger than $5,000 and then use `proportion` to see the proportion of cars with high price among domestic and foreign cars separately.

```
. generate highprice = price>5000
. proportion highprice, over(foreign)
Proportion estimation                          Number of obs = 74
```

	Proportion	Std. err.	Logit [95% conf. interval]	
highprice@foreign				
0 Domestic	.5576923	.0688744	.4195373	.6874611
0 Foreign	.3636364	.1025593	.191094	.5802222
1 Domestic	.4423077	.0688744	.3125389	.5804627
1 Foreign	.6363636	.1025593	.4197778	.808906

We will compute the odds ratio of having a high price in group `Foreign` to having a high price in group `Domestic`. Usually, odds ratios are computed by using the `logistic` command, but here we will perform the computation by using `nlcom` after `proportion`.

```
. nlcom OR: (_b[1.highprice@1.foreign]/_b[0.highprice@1.foreign])/(_b[1.highpri
> ce@0.foreign]/_b[0.highprice@0.foreign])
        OR: (_b[1.highprice@1.foreign]/_b[0.highprice@1.foreign])/(_b[1.high
> price@0.foreign]/_b[0.highprice@0.foreign])
```

Proportion	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf. interval]	
OR	2.206522	1.155825	1.91	0.056	−.0588533	4.471897

This is the same odds ratio that we would obtain from

```
. logistic highprice foreign
```

The odds ratio is slightly larger than 2, which means that the odds of having a high price among foreign cars are more than twice that of having a high price among domestic cars.

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Also see

[R] **proportion** — Estimate proportions

[U] **20 Estimation and postestimation commands**