

graph twoway qfitci — Twoway quadratic prediction plots with CIs[Description
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Description

`twoway qfitci` calculates the prediction for *yvar* from a regression of *yvar* on *xvar* and $xvar^2$ and plots the resulting line along with a confidence interval.

Quick start

Graph of the quadratic prediction of *y* using *x* and x^2 with 95% confidence interval (CI)

```
twoway qfitci y x
```

Add an overlaid scatterplot of the observed data

```
twoway qfitci y x || scatter y x
```

Same as above, but calculate CI using the standard error for an individual forecast

```
twoway qfitci y x, stdf || scatter y x
```

With a 90% confidence interval

```
twoway qfitci y x, level(90) || scatter y x
```

Suppress the legend

```
twoway qfitci y x || scatter y x, legend(off)
```

Same as above, but plot confidence limits as lines

```
twoway qfitci y x, ciplot(rline) || scatter y x, legend(off)
```

Same as above, and reduce the size of the scatterplot markers

```
twoway qfitci y x, ciplot(rline) || scatter y x, legend(off) ///  
msize(.8)
```

Menu

Graphics > Twoway graph (scatter, line, etc.)

Syntax

```
twoway qfitci yvar xvar [if] [in] [weight] [, options]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>stdp</code>	CIs from SE of prediction; the default
<code>stdf</code>	CIs from SE of forecast
<code>stdr</code>	CIs from SE of residual; seldom specified
<code>level(#)</code>	set confidence level; default is <code>level(95)</code>
<code>range(# #)</code>	range over which predictions are calculated
<code>n(#)</code>	number of prediction points
<code>atobs</code>	calculate predictions at <i>xvar</i>
<code>estopts(<i>regress_options</i>)</code>	options for <code>regress</code>
<code>predopts(<i>predict_options</i>)</code>	options for <code>predict</code>
<code>nofit</code>	do not plot the prediction
<code>fitplot(<i>plotype</i>)</code>	how to plot fit; default is <code>fitplot(line)</code>
<code>ciplot(<i>plotype</i>)</code>	how to plot CIs; default is <code>ciplot(rarea)</code>
<code>fcline_options</code>	change look of predicted line
<code>fitarea_options</code>	change look of CI
<code>axis_choice_options</code>	associate plot with alternative axis
<code>twoway_options</code>	titles, legends, axes, added lines and text, by, regions, name, aspect ratio, etc.

Options `range()`, `estopts()`, `predopts()`, `n()`, and `level()` are *rightmost*, and `atobs`, `nofit`, `fitplot()`, `ciplot()`, `stdp`, `stdf`, and `stdr` are *unique*; see [\[G-4\] Concept: repeated options](#).

yvar and *xvar* may contain time-series operators; see [\[U\] 11.4.4 Time-series varlists](#).

`aweight`s, `fweight`s, and `pweight`s are allowed. Weights, if specified, affect estimation but not how the weighted results are plotted. See [\[U\] 11.1.6 weight](#).

Options

`stdp`, `stdf`, and `stdr` determine the basis for the confidence interval. `stdp` is the default.

`stdp` specifies that the confidence interval be the confidence interval of the mean.

`stdf` specifies that the confidence interval be the confidence interval for an individual forecast, which includes both the uncertainty of the mean prediction and the residual.

`stdr` specifies that the confidence interval be based only on the standard error of the residual.

`level(#)` specifies the confidence level, as a percentage, for the confidence intervals. The default is `level(95)` or as set by `set level`; see [\[U\] 20.8 Specifying the width of confidence intervals](#).

`range(# #)` specifies the *x* range over which predictions are calculated. The default is `range(. .)`, meaning the minimum and maximum values of *xvar*. `range(0 10)` would make the range 0 to 10, `range(. 10)` would make the range the minimum to 10, and `range(0 .)` would make the range 0 to the maximum.

`n(#)` specifies the number of points at which the predictions and the CI over `range()` are to be calculated. The default is `n(100)`.

`atobs` is an alternative to `n()` and specifies that the predictions be calculated at the *xvar* values. `atobs` is the default if `predopts()` is specified and any statistic other than the *xb* is requested.

`estopts(regress_options)` specifies options to be passed along to `regress` to estimate the linear regression from which the curve will be predicted; see [R] [regress](#). If this option is specified, commonly specified is `estopts(nocons)`.

`predopts(predict_options)` specifies options to be passed along to `predict` to obtain the predictions after estimation by `regress`; see [R] [regress postestimation](#).

`nofit` prevents the prediction from being plotted.

`fitplot(plottype)`, which is seldom used, specifies how the prediction is to be plotted. The default is `fitplot(line)`, meaning that the prediction will be plotted by `graph twoway line`. See [G-2] [graph twoway](#) for a list of *plottype* choices. You may choose any that expect one *y* and one *x* variable.

`ciplot(plottype)` specifies how the confidence interval is to be plotted. The default is `ciplot(rarea)`, meaning that the prediction will be plotted by `graph twoway rarea`.

A reasonable alternative is `ciplot(rline)`, which will substitute lines around the prediction for shading. See [G-2] [graph twoway](#) for a list of *plottype* choices. You may choose any that expect two *y* variables and one *x* variable.

fcline_options specify how the prediction line is rendered; see [G-3] [fcline_options](#). If you specify `fitplot()`, then rather than using *fcline_options*, you should select options that affect the specified *plottype* from the options in `scatter`; see [G-2] [graph twoway scatter](#).

fitarea_options specify how the confidence interval is rendered; see [G-3] [fitarea_options](#). If you specify `ciplot()`, then rather than using *fitarea_options*, you should specify whatever is appropriate.

axis_choice_options associate the plot with a particular *y* or *x* axis on the graph; see [G-3] [axis_choice_options](#).

twoway_options are a set of common options supported by all `twoway` graphs. These options allow you to title graphs, name graphs, control axes and legends, add lines and text, set aspect ratios, create graphs over `by()` groups, and change some advanced settings. See [G-3] [twoway_options](#).

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

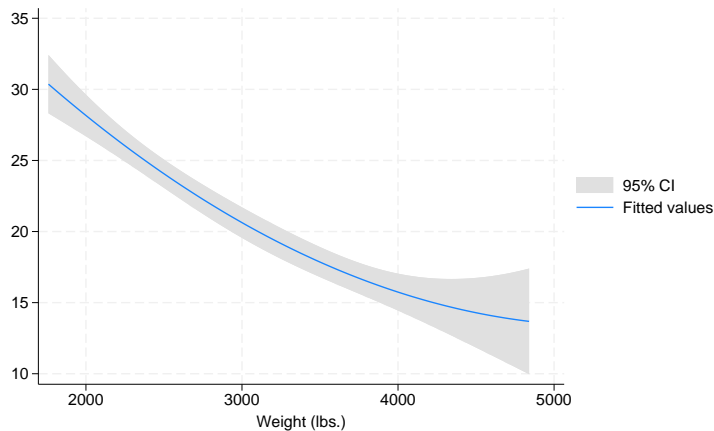
Remarks are presented under the following headings:

- Typical use*
- Advanced use*
- Cautions*
- Use with by()*

Typical use

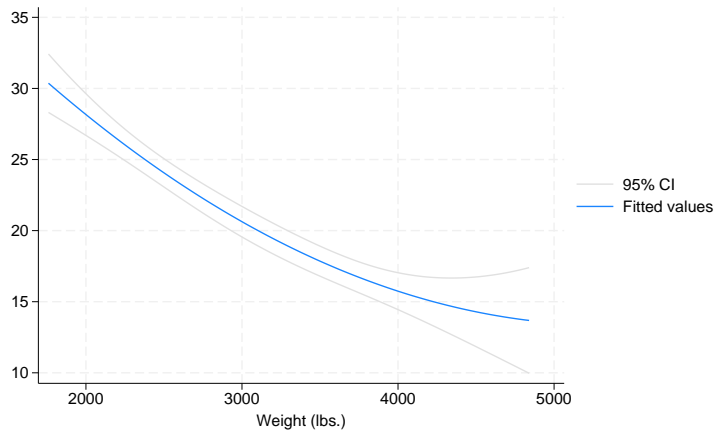
`twoway qfitci` by default draws the confidence interval of the predicted mean:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/auto
(1978 automobile data)
. twoway qfitci mpg weight
```



If you specify the `ciplot(rline)` option, rather than shading the confidence interval, it will be designated by lines:

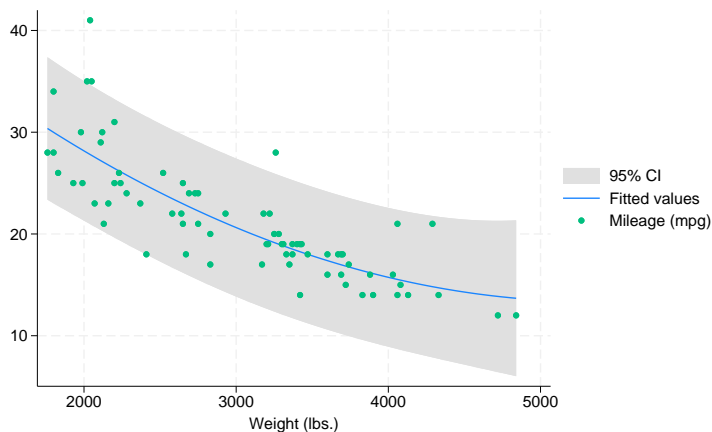
```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, ciplot(rline)
```



Advanced use

qfitci can be overlaid with other plots:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/auto, clear
(1978 automobile data)
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf || scatter mpg weight
```



In the above command, we specified `stdf` to obtain a confidence interval based on the standard error of the forecast rather than the standard error of the mean. This is more useful for identifying outliers.

We typed

```
. twoway qfitci ... || scatter ...
```

and not

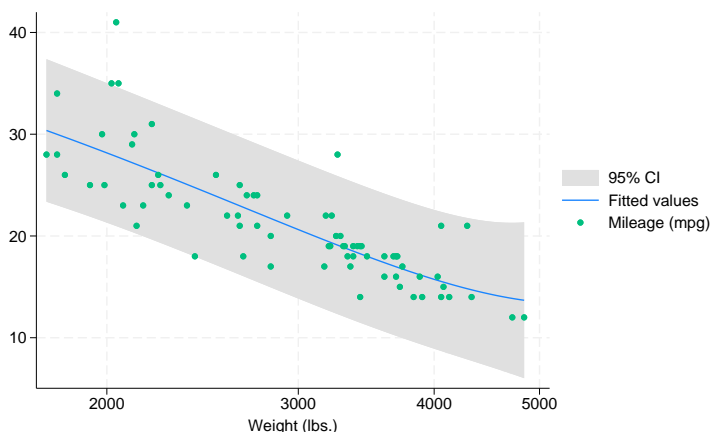
```
. twoway scatter ... || qfitci ...
```

Had we drawn the scatter diagram first, the confidence interval would have covered up most of the points.

Cautions

Do not use `twoway qfitci` when specifying the `axis_scale_options` `yscale(log)` or `xscale(log)` to create log scales. Typing

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf || scatter mpg weight ||, xscale(log)
```

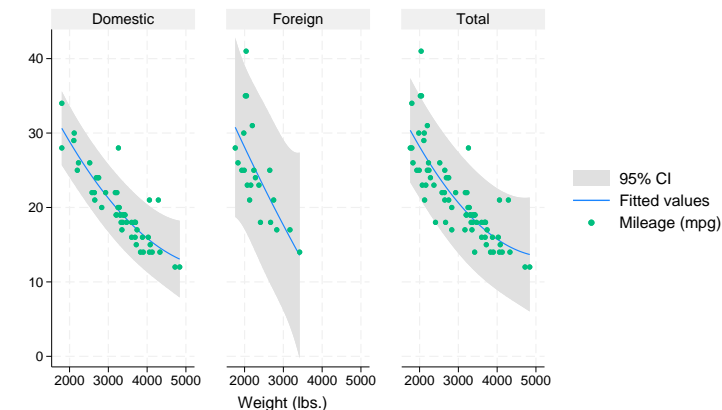


The result may look pretty but, if you think about it, it is not what you want. The prediction line is not a parabola because the regression estimated for the prediction was for `mpg` on `weight` and `weight^2`, not `mpg` on `log(weight)` and `log(weight)^2`.

Use with by()

`qfitci` may be used with `by()` (as can all the `twoway` plot commands):

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
  scatter mpg weight ||
  , by(foreign, total row(1))
```



Graphs by Car origin

Also see

[G-2] [graph twoway ffitci](#) — Twoway fractional-polynomial prediction plots with CIs

[G-2] [graph twoway lfitci](#) — Twoway linear prediction plots with CIs

[G-2] [graph twoway qfit](#) — Twoway quadratic prediction plots

[R] [regress](#) — Linear regression

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