

## Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are of special interest after `irt`:

Command	Description
<code>estat greport</code>	report estimated group IRT parameters
<code>estat report</code>	report estimated IRT parameters
<code>irtgraph icc</code>	plot item characteristic curve (ICC)
<code>irtgraph iif</code>	plot item information function (IIF)
<code>irtgraph tcc</code>	plot test characteristic curve (TCC)
<code>irtgraph tif</code>	plot test information function (TIF)

The following standard postestimation commands are also available:

Command	Description
<code>estat ic</code>	Akaike's, consistent Akaike's, corrected Akaike's, and Schwarz's Bayesian information criteria (AIC, CAIC, AICc, and BIC, respectively)
<code>estat summarize</code>	summary statistics for the estimation sample
<code>estat vce</code>	variance–covariance matrix of the estimators (VCE)
<code>estat (svy)</code>	postestimation statistics for survey data
<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 parameters
* <code>lrtest</code>	likelihood-ratio test
<code>nlcom</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of parameters
<code>predict</code>	probabilities, linear predictions, etc.
<code>predictnl</code>	point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for generalized predictions
<code>test</code>	Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses
<code>testnl</code>	Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses

\*`lrtest` is not appropriate with `svy` estimation results.

# predict

## Description for predict

`predict` creates a new variable containing predictions such as probabilities, linear predictions, and parameter-level scores.

## Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

## Syntax for predict

*Syntax for obtaining predictions of item probabilities and other statistics*

```
predict [type] newvarsspec [if] [in] [ , statistic item_options ]
```

*Syntax for obtaining estimated latent variables and their standard errors*

```
predict [type] newvarsspec [if] [in], latent [latent_options]
```

*Syntax for obtaining parameter-level scores*

```
predict [type] newvarsspec [if] [in], scores
```

*newvarsspec* is *stub\** or *newvarlist*.

<i>statistic</i>	Description
Main	
<code>pr</code>	probabilities; the default
<code>xb</code>	linear prediction

<i>item_options</i>	Description
Main	
† <code>outcome(item #)</code>	specify item variable; default is all variables
<code>conditional(ctype)</code>	compute <i>statistic</i> conditional on estimated latent variables; default is <code>conditional(ebmeans)</code>
<code>marginal</code>	compute <i>statistic</i> marginally with respect to the latent variables

Integration

<i>int_options</i>	integration options
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† `outcome(item #)` may also be specified as `outcome(#,item)` or `outcome(item ##)`.  
`outcome(item #3)` means the third outcome value. `outcome(item #3)` would mean the same as `outcome(item 4)` if outcomes were 1, 3, and 4.

<i>ctype</i>	Description
<code>ebmeans</code>	empirical Bayes means of latent variables; the default
<code>ebmodes</code>	empirical Bayes modes of latent variables
<code>fixedonly</code>	prediction for the fixed portion of the model only

<i>latent_options</i>	Description
Main	
<code>ebmeans</code>	use empirical Bayes means of latent trait; the default
<code>ebmodes</code>	use empirical Bayes modes of latent trait
<code>se(<i>newvar</i>)</code>	calculate standard errors
Integration	
<code>int_options</code>	integration options
<i>int_options</i>	Description
<code>intpoints(#)</code>	use # quadrature points to compute marginal predictions and empirical Bayes means
<code>iterate(#)</code>	set maximum number of iterations in computing statistics involving empirical Bayes estimators
<code>tolerance(#)</code>	set convergence tolerance for computing statistics involving empirical Bayes estimators

## Options for predict

### Main

`pr`, the default, calculates the predicted probability.

`xb` specifies that the linear predictor be calculated.

`outcome(item [ # ])` specifies that predictions for *item* be calculated. Use # to specify which outcome level to predict. Predictions for all observed response variables are computed by default.

`conditional(ctype)` and `marginal` specify how latent variables are handled in computing *statistic*.

`conditional()` specifies that *statistic* will be computed conditional on specified or estimated latent variables.

`conditional(ebmeans)`, the default, specifies that empirical Bayes means be used as the estimates of the latent variables. These estimates are also known as posterior mean estimates of the latent variables.

`conditional(ebmodes)` specifies that empirical Bayes modes be used as the estimates of the latent variables. These estimates are also known as posterior mode estimates of the latent variables.

`conditional(fixedonly)` specifies that all latent variables be set to zero, equivalent to using only the fixed portion of the model.

`marginal` specifies that the predicted *statistic* be computed marginally with respect to the latent variables, which means that *statistic* is calculated by integrating the prediction function with respect to all the latent variables over their entire support.

Although this is not the default, marginal predictions are often very useful in applied analysis. They produce what are commonly called population-averaged estimates.

`latent` specifies that the latent trait is predicted using an empirical Bayes estimator; see options `ebmeans` and `ebmodes`.

`ebmeans` specifies that empirical Bayes means are used to predict the latent variables.

`ebmodes` specifies that empirical Bayes modes are used to predict the latent variables.

`se(newvar)` calculates standard errors of the empirical Bayes estimator and stores the result in *newvar*. This option requires the `latent` option.

`scores` calculates the scores for each coefficient in  $e(b)$ . This option requires a new variable list of the length equal to the number of columns in  $e(b)$ . Otherwise, use `stub*` to have `predict` generate enumerated variables with prefix *stub*.

#### Integration

`intpoints(#)` specifies the number of quadrature points used to compute marginal predictions and the empirical Bayes means; the default is the value from estimation.

`iterate(#)` specifies the maximum number of iterations when computing statistics involving empirical Bayes estimators; the default is the value from estimation.

`tolerance(#)` specifies convergence tolerance when computing statistics involving empirical Bayes estimators; the default is the value from estimation.

## Methods and formulas

The predictions for multiple-group models are computed in the same way as predictions for single-group models. For binary items, see *Methods and formulas* of the postestimation entries for [irt 1pl](#), [irt 2pl](#), and [irt 3pl](#). For ordered items, see *Methods and formulas* of the postestimation entries for [irt grm](#), [irt pcm](#), and [irt rsm](#). For nominal items, see *Methods and formulas* of the postestimation entry for [irt nrm](#). For hybrid models, see *Methods and formulas* of the postestimation entry for [irt hybrid](#).

## Also see

[IRT] [irt, group\(\)](#) — IRT models for multiple groups

[IRT] [estat greport](#) — Report estimated group IRT parameters

[IRT] [estat report](#) — Report estimated IRT parameters

[IRT] [irtgraph icc](#) — Item characteristic curve plot

[IRT] [irtgraph iif](#) — Item information function plot

[IRT] [irtgraph tcc](#) — Test characteristic curve plot

[IRT] [irtgraph tif](#) — Test information function plot

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

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