

_predict — Obtain predictions, residuals, etc., after estimation programming command

[Description](#)[Syntax](#)[Options](#)[Methods and formulas](#)[Reference](#)[Also see](#)

Description

`_predict` is for use by programmers as a subroutine for implementing the `predict` command for use after estimation; see [\[R\] predict](#).

Syntax

After `regress`

```
_predict [type] newvar [if] [in] [, xb stdp stdf stdr hat cooksd
    residuals rstandard rstudent nolabel]
```

After single-equation (SE) estimators

```
_predict [type] newvar [if] [in] [, xb stdp nooffset nolabel]
```

After multiple-equation (ME) estimators

```
_predict [type] newvar [if] [in] [, xb stdp stddp nooffset nolabel
    equation(eqno[, eqno])]
```

Options

`xb` calculates the linear prediction from the fitted model. That is, all models can be thought of as estimating a set of parameters b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k , and the linear prediction is $\hat{y}_j = b_1x_{1j} + b_2x_{2j} + \dots + b_kx_{kj}$, often written in matrix notation as $\hat{y}_j = \mathbf{x}_j\mathbf{b}$. For linear regression, the values \hat{y}_j are called the predicted values, or for out-of-sample predictions, the forecast. For logit and probit, for example, \hat{y}_j is called the logit or probit index.

It is important to understand that the $x_{1j}, x_{2j}, \dots, x_{kj}$ used in the calculation are obtained from the data currently in memory and do not have to correspond to the data on the independent variables used in fitting the model (obtaining the b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k).

`stdp` calculates the standard error of the prediction after any estimation command. Here the prediction is understood to mean the same thing as the “index”, namely, $\mathbf{x}_j\mathbf{b}$. The statistic produced by `stdp` can be thought of as the standard error of the predicted expected value, or mean index, for the observation’s covariate pattern. This is also commonly referred to as the standard error of the fitted value.

`stdf` calculates the standard error of the forecast, which is the standard error of the point prediction for 1 observation. It is commonly referred to as the standard error of the future or forecast value. By construction, the standard errors produced by `stdf` are always larger than those produced by `stdp`; see [Methods and formulas](#) in [\[R\] predict](#).

`stdr` calculates the standard error of the residuals.

`hat` (or `leverage`) calculates the diagonal elements of the projection hat matrix.

`cooksD` calculates the Cook's D influence statistic (Cook 1977).

`residuals` calculates the residuals.

`rstandard` calculates the standardized residuals.

`rstudent` calculates the Studentized (jackknifed) residuals.

`nooffset` may be combined with most statistics and specifies that the calculation be made, ignoring any offset or exposure variable specified when the model was fit.

This option is available, even if not documented, for `predict` after a specific command. If neither the `offset(varname)` option nor the `exposure(varname)` option was specified when the model was fit, specifying `nooffset` does nothing.

`no label` prevents `_predict` from labeling the newly created variable.

`stddp` is allowed only after you have previously fit a multiple-equation model. The standard error of the difference in linear predictions ($\mathbf{x}_{1j}\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{x}_{2j}\mathbf{b}$) between equations 1 and 2 is calculated. Use the `equation()` option to get the standard error of the difference between other equations.

`equation(eqno [, eqno])` is relevant only when you have previously fit a multiple-equation model. It specifies the equation to which you are referring.

`equation()` is typically filled in with one *eqno*—it would be filled in that way with options `xb` and `stdp`, for instance. `equation(#1)` would mean that the calculation is to be made for the first equation, `equation(#2)` would mean the second, and so on. You could also refer to the equations by their names: `equation(income)` would refer to the equation named `income` and `equation(hours)` to the equation named `hours`.

If you do not specify `equation()`, the results are the same as if you specified `equation(#1)`.

Other statistics refer to between-equation concepts; `stddp` is an example. You might then specify `equation(#1,#2)` or `equation(income, hours)`. When two equations must be specified, `equation()` is required.

Methods and formulas

See *Methods and formulas* in [R] [predict](#) and [R] [regress](#).

Reference

Cook, R. D. 1977. Detection of influential observation in linear regression. *Technometrics* 19: 15–18.

Also see

[R] [predict](#) — Obtain predictions, residuals, etc., after estimation

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