Description

In this entry, we show how to create new variables containing observation-by-observation predictions after fitting a model with `eintreg` or `xteintreg`.

Syntax

You previously fit the model

```
eintreg yl yu x1 ...,
```

The equation specified immediately after the `eintreg` command is called the main equation. It is

\[ y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \cdots + e_i \cdot y \]

where \( y_{li} \leq y_i \leq y_{ui} \).

Or perhaps you had panel data and you fit the model with `xteintreg` by typing

```
xteintreg yl yu x1 ...,
```

Then the main equation would be

\[ y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1ij} + \cdots + u_i \cdot y + v_{ij} \cdot y \]

where \( y_{lij} \leq y_{ij} \leq y_{uij} \).

In either case, `predict` calculates predictions for \( y \) in the main equation. The other equations in the model are called auxiliary equations or complications. Our discussion follows the cross-sectional case with a single error term, but it applies to the panel-data case when we collapse the random effects and observation-level error terms, \( e_{ij} \cdot y = u_i \cdot y + v_{ij} \cdot y \).

The syntax of `predict` is

```
predict [\textit{type}] \textit{newvar} [\textit{if}] [\textit{in}] [, \textit{stdstatistics} \textit{howcalculated}]
```

### stdstatistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stdstatistics</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>mean</code></td>
<td>linear prediction; the default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>xb</code></td>
<td>linear prediction excluding all complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ystar(a,b)</code></td>
<td>( E(y^<em>_{ij}), y^</em><em>{ij} = \max{a, \min(y</em>{ij}, b)} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( a \) and \( b \) are numeric values, missing (.), or variable names.
### howcalculated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>not fixed; base values from data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix(endogvars)</td>
<td>fix specified endogenous covariates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base(valspecs)</td>
<td>specify base values of any variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target(valspecs)</td>
<td>more convenient way to specify fix() and base()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The `fix()` and `base()` options affect results only in models with endogenous variables in the main equation. The `target()` option is sometimes a more convenient way to specify the `fix()` and `base()` options.

*endogvars* are names of one or more endogenous variables appearing in the main equation.

*valspecs* specify the values for variables at which predictions are to be evaluated. Each *valspec* is of the form

- `varname = #`
- `varname = (exp)`
- `varname = othervarname`

For instance, `base(valspecs)` could be `base(w1=0)` or `base(w1=0 w2=1)

Notes:

2. *predict* can also make predictions for the other equations in addition to the main-equation predictions discussed here. See [ERM] predict advanced.

### Options for statistics

- **mean** specifies that the linear prediction be calculated. In each observation, the linear prediction is the expected value of the dependent variable *y* conditioned on the covariates. Results depend on how complications are handled, which is determined by the `howcalculated` options.

- **xb** specifies that the linear prediction be calculated ignoring all complications. This prediction corresponds to what would be observed in data in which all the covariates in the main equation were exogenous.

- **ystar(a, b)** specifies that the linear prediction be censored between *a* and *b*. If *a* is missing (.), then *a* is treated as $-\infty$. If *b* is missing (.), then *b* is treated as $+\infty$. *a* and *b* can be specified as numeric values, missing (.), or variable names.

### Options for how results are calculated

By default, predictions are calculated taking into account all complications. This is discussed in [Remarks and examples of [ERM] eregress predict].

- **fix(varname ...)** specifies a list of endogenous variables from the main equation to be treated as if they were exogenous. This was discussed in [ERM] Intro 3 and is discussed further in [Remarks and examples of [ERM] eregress predict].

- **base(varname = ...)** specifies a list of variables from any equation and values for them. Those values will be used in calculating the expected value of $e_{i,y}$ (or $e_{ij,y}$ in the panel case). Errors from other equations spill over into the main equation because of correlations between errors.
The correlations were estimated when the model was fit. The amount of spillover depends on those correlations and the values of the errors. This issue was discussed in [ERM] Intro 3 and is discussed further in Remarks and examples of [ERM] eregress predict.

target(\textit{varname} = \ldots) is sometimes a more convenient way to specify the \texttt{fix()} and \texttt{base()} options. You specify a list of variables from the main equation and values for them. Those values override the values of the variables calculating $\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots$. Use of target() is discussed in Remarks and examples of [ERM] eregress predict.

**Remarks and examples**

Predictions after fitting models with \texttt{eintreg} and \texttt{xteintreg} are handled the same as they are after fitting models with \texttt{eregress} or \texttt{xteregress}. The issues are the same. See [ERM] eregress predict.

Note that censoring is treated as a nuisance in \texttt{eintreg} and \texttt{xteintreg}. Predicted values are not \texttt{yl} and \texttt{yu}, they are \texttt{y}.

**Methods and formulas**

See Methods and formulas in [ERM] eintreg postestimation.

**Also see**

[ERM] eintreg postestimation — Postestimation tools for eintreg and xteintreg

[ERM] eintreg — Extended interval regression