

**stintreg postestimation** — Postestimation tools for stintreg

Postestimation commands  
Remarks and examples

[predict](#)  
Methods and formulas

[margins](#)  
References

[estat gofplot](#)  
Also see

## Postestimation commands

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

| Command                    | Description  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>estat gofplot</code> | produce goodness-of-fit plot                               |
| <code>stcurve</code>       | plot the survivor, hazard, and cumulative hazard functions |

The following standard postestimation commands are also available:

| Command                      | Description   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>contrast</code>        | contrasts and ANOVA-style joint tests of estimates  |
| <code>estat ic</code>        | Akaike's and Schwarz's Bayesian information criteria (AIC and BIC)                                  |
| <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>hausman</code>       | Hausman's specification test  |
| <code>lincom</code>          | point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for linear combinations of coefficients    |
| * <code>lrtest</code>        | likelihood-ratio test   |
| <code>margins</code>         | marginal means, predictive margins, marginal effects, and average marginal effects                  |
| <code>marginsplot</code>     | graph the results from margins (profile plots, interaction plots, etc.)                             |
| <code>nlcom</code>           | point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for nonlinear combinations of coefficients |
| <code>predict</code>         | predictions, residuals, influence statistics, and other diagnostic measures                         |
| <code>predictnl</code>       | point estimates, standard errors, testing, and inference for generalized predictions                |
| <code>pwcompare</code>       | pairwise comparisons of estimates   |
| <code>suest</code>           | seemingly unrelated estimation  |
| <code>test</code>            | Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses  |
| <code>testnl</code>          | Wald tests of nonlinear hypotheses  |

\* `hausman` and `lrtest` are not appropriate with `svy` estimation results.

# predict

## Description for predict

`predict` creates a new variable containing predictions such as median and mean survival times, hazards, hazard ratios, linear predictions, standard errors, probabilities, and Cox–Snell and martingale-like residuals.

## Menu for predict

Statistics > Postestimation

## Syntax for predict

```
predict [type] newvar [if] [in] [, statistic options]
```

```
predict [type] newvarl newvaru [if] [in] , statistic2 [options]
```

```
predict [type] { stub* | newvarlist } [if] [in] , scores
```

| <i>statistic</i> | Description |
|------------------|-------------|
|------------------|-------------|

Main

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>median time</code>   | median survival time; the default                                |
| <code>median lntime</code> | median ln(survival time)   |
| <code>mean time</code>     | mean survival time   |
| <code>mean lntime</code>   | mean ln(survival time)   |
| <code>hr</code>            | hazard ratio, also known as the relative hazard                  |
| <code>xb</code>            | linear prediction $\mathbf{x}_j\beta$                            |
| <code>stdp</code>          | standard error of the linear prediction; $SE(\mathbf{x}_j\beta)$ |
| * <code>mgale</code>       | martingale-like residuals  |

| <i>statistic2</i> | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|
|-------------------|-------------|

Main

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>hazard</code>   | hazard for interval endpoints $t_l$ and $t_u$               |
| <code>surv</code>     | survivor probability for interval endpoints $t_l$ and $t_u$ |
| * <code>csnell</code> | Cox–Snell residuals for interval endpoints $t_l$ and $t_u$  |

| <i>options</i> | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
|----------------|-------------|

Main

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>nooffset</code> | ignore the <code>offset()</code> variable specified in <code>stintreg</code> |
| <code>oos</code>      | make <i>statistic</i> and <i>statistic2</i> available in and out of sample   |

Unstarred statistics are available both in and out of sample; type `predict ... if e(sample) ...` if wanted only for the estimation sample. Starred statistics are calculated for the estimation sample by default, but the `oos` option makes them available both in and out of sample.

The predicted hazard ratio, option `hr`, is available only for the exponential, Weibull, and Gompertz models. The `mean time` and `mean lntime` options are not available for the Gompertz model.

`csnell` and `mgale` are not allowed with `svy` estimation results.

## Options for predict

Main

`median time` calculates the predicted median survival time in analysis-time units. When no options are specified with `predict`, the predicted median survival time is calculated for all models.

`median lntime` calculates the natural logarithm of what `median time` produces.

`mean time` calculates the predicted mean survival time in analysis-time units. This option is not available for Gompertz regression.

`mean lntime` predicts the mean of the natural logarithm of `time`. This option is not available for Gompertz regression.

`hazard` calculates the predicted hazard for both the lower endpoint  $t_l$  and the upper endpoint  $t_u$  of the time interval.

`hr` calculates the hazard ratio. This option is valid only for models having a proportional-hazards parameterization.

`xb` calculates the linear prediction from the fitted model. That is, you fit the model by estimating a set of parameters,  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k$ , and the linear prediction is  $\hat{y}_j = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{1j} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{2j} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_{kj}$ , often written in matrix notation as  $\hat{y}_j = \mathbf{x}_j \hat{\beta}$ .

The  $x_{1j}, x_{2j}, \dots, x_{kj}$  used in the calculation are obtained from the data currently in memory and need not correspond to the data on the independent variables used in estimating  $\beta$ .

`stdp` calculates the standard error of the linear prediction, that is, the standard error of  $\hat{y}_j$ .

`surv` calculates each observation's predicted survivor probabilities for both the lower endpoint  $t_l$  and the upper endpoint  $t_u$  of the time interval.

`csnell` calculates the Cox–Snell residuals for both the lower endpoint  $t_l$  and the upper endpoint  $t_u$  of the time interval.

`mgale` calculates interval-censored martingale-like residuals, which are an interval-censored version of martingale-like residuals for right-censored data.

`nooffset` is relevant only if you specified `offset(varname)` with `stintreg`. It modifies the calculations made by `predict` so that they ignore the offset variable; the linear prediction is treated as  $\mathbf{x}\beta$  rather than  $\mathbf{x}\beta + \text{offset}$ .

`oos` makes `csnell` and `mgale` available both in and out of sample. `oos` also dictates that summations and other accumulations take place over the sample as defined by `if` and `in`. By default, the summations are taken over the estimation sample, with `if` and `in` merely determining which values of `newvar`, `newvarl`, and `newvaru` are to be filled in once the calculation is finished.

`scores` calculates equation-level score variables. The number of score variables created depends upon the chosen distribution.

The first new variable will always contain  $\partial \ln L / \partial (\mathbf{x}_j \beta)$ .

The subsequent new variables will contain the partial derivative of the log likelihood with respect to the ancillary parameters.

## margins

### Description for margins

`margins` estimates margins of response for median and mean survival times, hazard ratios, and linear predictions.

### Menu for margins

Statistics > Postestimation

### Syntax for margins

```
margins [marginlist] [, options]
```

```
margins [marginlist] , predict(statistic ...) [predict(statistic ...) ...] [options]
```

| <i>statistic</i>                  | Description                                     |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>median time</code>          | median survival time; the default               |
| <code>median <u>l</u>ntime</code> | median ln(survival time)                        |
| <code>mean time</code>            | mean survival time                              |
| <code>mean <u>l</u>ntime</code>   | mean ln(survival time)                          |
| <code>hr</code>                   | hazard ratio, also known as the relative hazard |
| <code>xb</code>                   | linear prediction $\mathbf{x}_j\beta$           |
| <code>stdp</code>                 | not allowed with <code>margins</code>           |
| <code><u>h</u>azard</code>        | not allowed with <code>margins</code>           |
| <code><u>s</u>urv</code>          | not allowed with <code>margins</code>           |
| <code><u>c</u>snell</code>        | not allowed with <code>margins</code>           |
| <code><u>m</u>gale</code>         | not allowed with <code>margins</code>           |

---

Hazard estimation is not allowed because it produces interval estimates.

Statistics not allowed with `margins` are functions of stochastic quantities other than  $\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{b})$ .

For the full syntax, see [R] [margins](#).

## estat gofplot

### Description for estat gofplot

`estat gofplot` plots the Cox–Snell residuals versus the estimated cumulative hazard function corresponding to these residuals to assess the goodness of fit of the model visually.

### Menu for estat

Statistics > Postestimation

### Syntax for estat gofplot

```
estat gofplot [ , options ]
```

| <i>options</i>   | Description   |
|--|---|
| <code>outfile(filename [ , replace ])</code>                           | save values used to plot the goodness-of-fit graph  |
| Plot<br><code>connect_options</code>                                   | affect rendition of plotted cumulative hazard function                                      |
| Reference line<br><code>rlopts(cline_options)</code>                   | affect rendition of the reference line  |
| Add plots<br><code>addplot(plot)</code>                                | add other plots to the generated graph  |
| Y axis, X axis, Titles, Legend, Overall<br><code>twoway_options</code> | any options other than <code>by()</code> documented in <a href="#">[G-3] twoway_options</a> |

### Options for estat gofplot

`outfile(filename [ , replace ])` saves in `filename.dta` the values used to plot the goodness-of-fit graph.

#### Plot

`connect_options` affect the rendition of the plotted cumulative hazard function; see [\[G-3\] connect\\_options](#).

#### Reference line

`rlopts(cline_options)` affects the rendition of the reference line; see [\[G-3\] cline\\_options](#).

#### Add plots

`addplot(plot)` provides a way to add other plots to the generated graph; see [\[G-3\] addplot\\_option](#).

Y axis, X axis, Titles, Legend, Overall

*twoway\_options* are any of the options documented in [G-3] *twoway\_options*, excluding `by()`. These include options for titling the graph (see [G-3] *title\_options*) and for saving the graph to disk (see [G-3] *saving\_option*).

## Remarks and examples

stata.com

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

*Predicted values*

*Residuals and diagnostic measures*

### Predicted values

`predict` after `stintreg` is used to generate a new variable or variables containing predicted values or residuals.

Regardless of the metric used, `predict` can generate predicted median survival times and median log survival-times for all models and predicted mean times and mean log survival-times where available. Predicted survival, hazard, and residuals are also available for all models. The predicted hazard ratio can be calculated only for models with a proportional-hazards parameterization, that is, the Weibull, exponential, and Gompertz models. However, the estimation need not take place in the log-hazard metric. You can perform, for example, a Weibull regression specifying the `time` option and then ask that hazard ratios be predicted.

#### ► Example 1: Obtaining predictions

Continuing with [example 1](#) of [ST] `stintreg`, we refit a proportional-hazards Weibull model for the effect of treatment on breast retraction for breast cancer patients:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/cosmesis
(Cosmetic Deterioration of Breast Cancer Patients)
. stintreg i.treat, interval(ltime rtime) distribution(weibull)
(output omitted)
```

We can predict, for example, the median survival time and the log-median survival time for each observation by specifying the `median` time and `median lntime` options, respectively.

```
. predict time, median time
. predict lntime, median lntime
. tabulate treat, summarize(time) means freq
```

| Treatment | Summary of Predicted<br>median for<br>(ltime,rtime) |       |
|-----------|---|-------|
|           | Mean  | Freq. |
| Radio     | 39.332397   | 46    |
| Radio+Che | 22.300791   | 48    |
| Total     | 30.635407   | 94    |

```
. tabulate treat, summarize(lntime) means freq
```

| Treatment | Summary of Predicted<br>median log for<br>(ltime,rtime] |       |
|-----------|---|-------|
|           | Mean  | Freq. |
| Radio     | 3.6720486   | 46    |
| Radio+Che | 3.1046221   | 48    |
| Total     | 3.3822989   | 94    |

From the `tabulate` command, the expected mean of the predicted median survival time for patients with radiotherapy only is approximately 39 months, and the expected mean of the predicted median survival time for patients with both radiotherapy and chemotherapy is 22 months. We can also obtain the same results by using `margins`.

```
. margins treat, predict(median time)
```

```
Adjusted predictions          Number of obs    =          94
Model VCE      : OIM
Expression    : Predicted median for (ltime,rtime], predict(median time)
```

|             | Delta-method |           |      |       |                      |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|------|-------|----------------------|
|             | Margin       | Std. Err. | z    | P> z  | [95% Conf. Interval] |
| treat       |              |           |      |       |                      |
| Radio       | 39.3324      | 5.342493  | 7.36 | 0.000 | 28.8613 49.80349     |
| Radio+Chemo | 22.30079     | 2.436642  | 9.15 | 0.000 | 17.52506 27.07652    |

```
. margins treat, predict(median lntime)
```

```
Adjusted predictions          Number of obs    =          94
Model VCE      : OIM
Expression    : Predicted median log for (ltime,rtime], predict(median lntime)
```

|             | Delta-method |           |       |       |                      |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------------------|
|             | Margin       | Std. Err. | z     | P> z  | [95% Conf. Interval] |
| treat       |              |           |       |       |                      |
| Radio       | 3.672049     | .1358293  | 27.03 | 0.000 | 3.405828 3.938269    |
| Radio+Chemo | 3.104622     | .1092626  | 28.41 | 0.000 | 2.890471 3.318773    |

Because the `median` option is the default, we could have omitted it in the above specifications of `predict` and `margins`.

◀

## ► Example 2: Obtaining survivor probabilities

Continuing with the example [above](#), we can compute observation-specific survivor probabilities. As with `predict` after `[ST] streg`, we will use `predict`'s `surv` option. For interval-censored data, however, estimates of survivor probabilities, as well as hazard estimates and Cox–Snell residuals, are intervals. So, to compute these statistics, we must specify two new variable names with `predict` instead of one; one variable will contain statistics computed using the lower time endpoint, and the other will contain statistics computed using the upper time endpoint.

```
. predict surv_l surv_u, surv
(38 missing values generated)
. list ltime rtime treat surv_l surv_u in 1/10
```

|     | ltime | rtime | treat | surv_l   | surv_u   |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1.  | 0     | 7     | Radio | 1        | .95814   |
| 2.  | 0     | 8     | Radio | 1        | .948338  |
| 3.  | 0     | 5     | Radio | 1        | .9754614 |
| 4.  | 4     | 11    | Radio | .9828176 | .9151379 |
| 5.  | 5     | 12    | Radio | .9754614 | .9029849 |
| 6.  | 5     | 11    | Radio | .9754614 | .9151379 |
| 7.  | 6     | 10    | Radio | .967206  | .9267811 |
| 8.  | 7     | 16    | Radio | .95814   | .8501493 |
| 9.  | 7     | 14    | Radio | .95814   | .8773297 |
| 10. | 11    | 15    | Radio | .9151379 | .8639108 |

Listed above are the survivor probabilities, `surv_l` and `surv_u`, evaluated at the lower and upper time endpoints `ltime` and `rtime`, for the first 10 subjects, all of whom happen to be in the radiotherapy-only group.

◀

## Residuals and diagnostic measures

For uncensored or right-censored data, several types of residuals have been introduced to assess the appropriateness of the fitted parametric survival models; see *Remarks and examples* in [ST] **streg postestimation** for details. [Farrington \(2000\)](#) proposed extensions of those residuals, including Cox–Snell residuals and martingale-like residuals, to interval-censored data; see the reference for applications and a discussion of limitations of the residuals for interval-censored data.

Cox–Snell residuals are used with interval-censored survival-time data in assessing the overall model fit. If the model fits the data, those residuals should have an exponential distribution with the mean of one. To use them for checking the goodness of fit, we can estimate the cumulative hazard function corresponding to these residuals and plot them against the values at which the hazard is evaluated. If the model fits the data, the plot should be a straight line with a slope of 1 through the origin.

As with right-censored data, martingale-like residuals for interval-censored data do not arise naturally from martingale theory for parametric survival models as they do for the Cox proportional hazards model. For right-censored data, martingale-like residuals are defined using Cox–Snell residuals. For interval-censored data, Cox–Snell residuals are intervals themselves. So [Farrington \(2000\)](#) proposed a single measure, called adjusted Cox–Snell residuals, which are expectations of the interval residuals under the exponential distribution with mean one. Then, following [Lagakos’s \(1981\)](#) definition of martingale-like residuals for right-censored data, an interval-censored version of martingale-like residuals is defined as one minus the adjusted Cox–Snell residuals. Martingale-like residuals are commonly used to examine the functional form of covariates. You could also use them to assess whether some covariates are needed in the model. Or you could plot them against observation numbers to identify outliers.

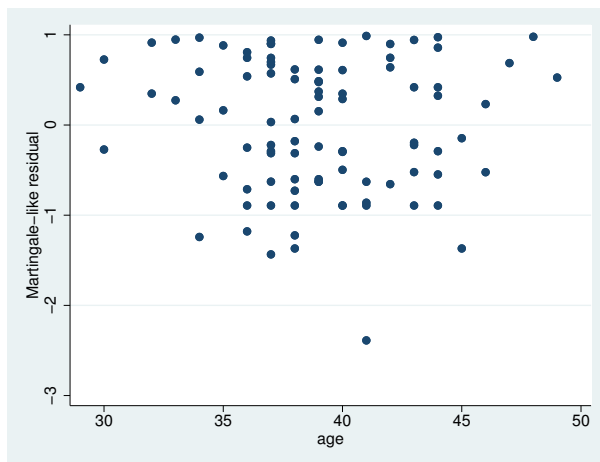


### ► Example 3: Check whether additional covariates should be included in the model

Martingale-like residuals may be used as a diagnostic tool to assess the need of including some other covariates in the model. If the model fits well without the covariate of interest, the plot of martingale residuals against that covariate should not show any trend.

Continuing with [example 1](#), suppose that we want to check whether the patient's age (`age`) should be included in our model. We can specify the `mgale` option with `predict` to obtain the martingale-like residuals from the current model and store them in the `mg` variable. We then produce a scatterplot of `mg` against `age`.

```
. predict mg, mgale
. scatter mg age
```



The figure does not show any systematic trend, suggesting that `age` is not needed in the model. In fact, if we included `age` in our Weibull model in the first place, we would have found that `age` is not statistically significant. You can verify this by typing

```
. stintreg i.treat age, interval(ltime rtime) distribution(weibull)
(output omitted)
```

We can produce scatterplots of `mg` against other variables of interest to identify potential omitted predictors.

◀

### ► Example 4: Assess overall model fit

Returning to [example 1](#), suppose that we instead want to fit the model with an exponential distribution and visually assess the overall model fit. We type

```
. quietly stintreg i.treat, interval(ltime rtime) distribution(exponential)
. estat gofplot
```

`estat gofplot` plots the Cox–Snell residuals against the estimated cumulative hazards for those residuals. The estimated cumulative hazards are calculated using the algorithm proposed by [Turnbull \(1976\)](#). The Cox–Snell residuals plotted against themselves form the 45° reference line. If the model fits the data well, the estimated cumulative hazards plotted against the Cox–Snell residuals

should be close to the reference line. Comparing the jagged line with the reference line in [figure 1](#), we observe that the estimated cumulative hazards deviate from the reference line. So the exponential model does not appear to fit these data well.

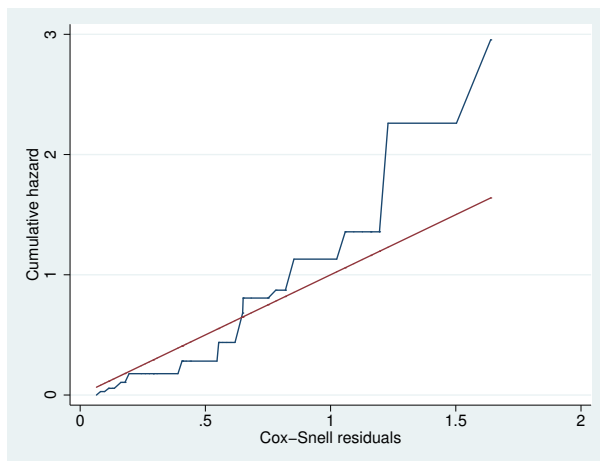


Figure 1. Goodness-of-fit plot for the exponential model

Let's refit this model using our original Weibull distribution and obtain the goodness-of-fit plot.

```
. quietly stintreg i.treat, interval(ltime rtime) distribution(weibull)
. estat gofplot
```

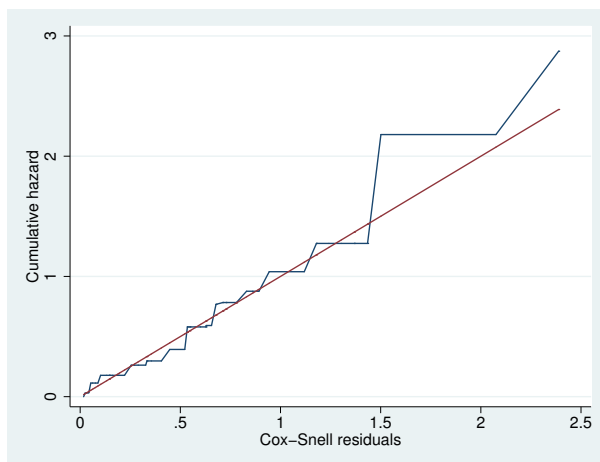


Figure 2. Goodness-of-fit plot for the Weibull model

The goodness-of-fit plot above shows that the jagged line stays very close to the 45° reference line. Therefore, we conclude that the Weibull model fits the data better than the exponential model.

## Methods and formulas

predict *newvar*, *statistic* may be used after `stintreg` to predict various quantities, according to the following *statistic*:

median time:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \{t : \widehat{S}_j(t) = 1/2\}$$

where  $\widehat{S}_j(t)$  is  $S_j(t)$  for observation  $j$  with the parameter estimates “plugged in” and  $S_j(t)$  is defined in table 1 of [ST] `stintreg`.

median lntime:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \left\{y : \widehat{S}_j(e^y) = 1/2\right\}$$

mean time:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \int_0^{\infty} \widehat{S}_j(t) dt$$

mean lntime:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ye^y \widehat{f}_j(e^y) dy$$

where  $\widehat{f}_j(t)$  is  $f_j(t)$  with the parameter estimates plugged in and  $f_j(t) = -(d/dt)S_j(t)$ .

hr (proportional hazards models only):

$$\text{newvar}_j = \exp(\mathbf{x}_j^* \widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^*)$$

where  $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^*$  does not contain the constant and  $\mathbf{x}_j^*$  does not contain the coefficient of 1 corresponding to the constant.

xb:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \mathbf{x}_j \widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$$

stdp:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \widehat{\text{se}}(\mathbf{x}_j \widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})$$

mgale:

$$\text{newvar}_j = \frac{\widehat{S}_j(t_{lj}) \log \widehat{S}_j(t_{lj}) - \widehat{S}_j(t_{uj}) \log \widehat{S}_j(t_{uj})}{\widehat{S}_j(t_{lj}) - \widehat{S}_j(t_{uj})}$$

For right-censored data, martingale residuals can be defined as the scores of the regression parameters. This property can carry over to the interval-censored data. Therefore, these residuals are expected to have mean zero and are uncorrelated asymptotically. Furthermore, these residuals are orthogonal to variables included in the model. Thus, we can use it to assess the need of including some other covariates in the model.

These residuals take values between  $-\infty$  and 1 and have an expected value of 0, although like the Cox–Snell residuals, they are not symmetric about 0, making them difficult to interpret.

`predict newvarl newvaru, statistic2` may be used after **stintreg** to predict a pair of quantities for each observation for both the lower and upper endpoints of the time interval  $(t_{lj}, t_{uj})$ , according to the following *statistic2*:

hazard:

$$\begin{aligned}newvar_{lj} &= \widehat{f}_j(t_{lj}) / \widehat{S}_j(t_{lj}) \\newvar_{uj} &= \widehat{f}_j(t_{uj}) / \widehat{S}_j(t_{uj})\end{aligned}$$

surv:

$$\begin{aligned}newvar_{lj} &= \widehat{S}_j(t_{lj}) \\newvar_{uj} &= \widehat{S}_j(t_{uj})\end{aligned}$$

csnell:

$$\begin{aligned}newvar_{lj} &= -\log \widehat{S}_j(t_{lj}) \\newvar_{uj} &= -\log \widehat{S}_j(t_{uj})\end{aligned}$$

The Cox–Snell residuals are the estimates of the cumulative hazard function obtained from the fitted model. They are computed separately for each of the two interval endpoints. Cox and Snell argued that if the correct model has been fit to the data, these residuals are sampled from an exponential distribution with unit mean. Therefore, they can be used for checking the overall model fit. Cox–Snell residuals can never be negative and therefore are not symmetric about zero.

## References

- Farrington, C. P. 2000. Residuals for proportional hazards models with interval-censored survival data. *Biometrics* 56: 473–482.
- Lagakos, S. W. 1981. The graphical evaluation of explanatory variables in proportional hazard regression models. *Biometrika* 68: 93–98.
- Turnbull, B. W. 1976. The empirical distribution function with arbitrarily grouped, censored and truncated data. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* 38: 290–295.

## Also see

[ST] **stintreg** — Parametric models for interval-censored survival-time data

[ST] **stcurve** — Plot survivor, hazard, cumulative hazard, or cumulative incidence function

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