

# Package ‘pdR’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Threshold Model and Unit Root Tests in Panel Data

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**Description** Threshold model, panel version of Hylleberg et al.(1990) seasonal unit root tests, and panel unit root test of Chang(2002).

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**LazyLoad** yes

**Depends** plm, tcltk

**Imports** boot, car, coefplot, lmtest, sandwich, papeR

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pdR-package

*Panel Data Regression: Threshold Model and Unit Root Tests*

---

## Description

Functions for analysis of panel data, including the panel threshold model of Hansen (1999,JE), panel unit root test of Chang(2002,JE) based upon instruments generating functions (IGF), and panel seasonal unit root test based upon Hylleberg et al.(1990,JE) .

## Details

This package designs a specification function `ptm()` to estimate the panel threshold model of Hansen(1999). The key feature of `ptm()` is to generalize Hansen's original code to allow multiple (more-than-one) regime-dependent right-hand-side independent variables; Dr. Hansen's original code admits only 1 regime-dependent right-hand-side independent variable. This version also includes panel unit root tests based on the instrument generating functions(IGF), proposed by Chang (2002, J. of Econometrics), and the panel version of Hylleberg et al.(1990) seasonal unit root test, proposed by Otero, et al. (2005, 2007).

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**Author(s)**

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**References**

- Chang, Y. (2002) Nonlinear IV Unit Root Tests in Panels with Cross-Sectional Dependency. *Journal of Econometrics*, 110, 261-292.
- Hansen B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. *Journal of Econometrics*, 93, 345-368.
- Hylleberg, S., Engle, R.F., Granger, C.W.J., and Yoo, B.S.(1990) Seasonal integration and cointegration. *Journal of Econometrics*, 44, 215-238.
- Otero, J., Smith, J., and Giuliatti, M. (2005) Testing for seasonal unit roots in heterogeneous panels. *Economics Letters*, 86, 229-235.
- Otero, J., Smith, J., and Giuliatti, M. (2007) Testing for seasonal unit roots in heterogeneous panels in the presence of cross section dependence. *Economics Letters*, 86, 179-184.
- Pesaran M. Hashem (2007) A simple panel unit root test in the presence of cross-section dependence. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 22, 265-312.

---

bank\_income

*Panel data of bank, 2001Q1~2010Q1*

---

**Description**

A quarterly panel data frame with 1000 observations on the following 7 variables, unbalanced panel data ranges from 2001Q1~2010Q1.

**Usage**

```
data("bank_income")
```

**Format**

ID a numeric vector  
Qtr a numeric vector  
preTax\_Income a numeric vector  
shortRatio a numeric vector  
longRatio a numeric vector  
Current\_ratio a numeric vector  
LoanDeposit\_ratio a numeric vector

**Examples**

```
data(bank_income)
```

cigaretts

*Cigaretts consumption of US states*

---

**Description**

Cigaretts consumption of US states

**Usage**

```
data(cigaretts)
```

**Format**

A data frame of 48 US states' cigarette consumption

State State abbreviation, N

Year Year, t

Y\_SALES Cigarette sales in packs per capita, deflated by population

X1\_PRICE P=Real price per pack of cigarettes, deflated by 1983 CPI.

X2\_PIMIN Real minimum price in adjoining states per pack of cigarettes, deflated by CPI

X3\_NDI Per capita disposable income

**References**

Baltagi Badi H. (2005) *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data*. John Wiley.

**Examples**

```
data(cigaretts)
head(cigaretts)
```

---

contts

*Function for extracting components from a lm object*

---

**Description**

Extract the standard error and t-stat of the a-th parameter estimate of a lm object

**Usage**

```
contts(lm, a)
```

**Arguments**

lm	lm object
a	The a-th parameter estimate of a linear model regression

**Value**

se.coef	The standard error of the selected coefficient
t.stat	The t-stat of the selected coefficient

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
x=rnorm(100)
y=1+0.2*x+rnorm(100)
LMout=lm(y~x)
contts(LMout,1)

# $se.coef
#[1] 0.1081023

# $t.stat
#(Intercept)
# 10.60401
```

---

crime

*Annual crime dataset of US counties*

---

**Description**

Annual crime dataset of US counties

**Usage**

```
data(crime)
```

**Format**

A data frame of US counties

county counties index, N

year Year, t

crmrte crime rate(crime/population)

prbarr probability of arrest (arrests/offenses)

prbconv probability of conviction, given arrest

prbpris probability of a prison, given conviction

avgsen sanction severity(average prison sentence in days )

polpc ability of police force to detect crime(# of police per capita)

density population density(POP/area)

taxpc Taxpayment per capita

region region index of county

smsa =1 if SAMA, POP>50000; =0 else

pctmin See Baltagi(2006) for details

wcon See Baltagi(2006) for details

wtuc See Baltagi(2006) for details

wtrd See Baltagi(2006) for details

wfir See Baltagi(2006) for details

wser See Baltagi(2006) for details

wmfg See Baltagi(2006) for details

wfed See Baltagi(2006) for details

wsta See Baltagi(2006) for details

wloc See Baltagi(2006) for details

mix See Baltagi(2006) for details

pctymle See Baltagi(2006) for details

**References**

Baltagi Badi H. (2005) *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data*. John Wiley. Baltagi Badi H. (2006) Estimating an Economic Model of Crime Using Panel Data from North Carolina. *J.of Applied Econometrics* 21: 543;V547.

---

hegy.reg	<i>Generate the HEGY regressors.</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

This function generates the level regressors in HEGY regression, without differenced lag terms.

**Usage**

```
hegy.reg(wts)
```

**Arguments**

`wts` Univariate time series, with a possibly seasonal stochastic trend

**Details**

This function automatically identifies the frequency of time series data, and generate necessary level components as described in Eq.(3.7) of Hylleberg et. al (1990).

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Hylleberg, S., Engle, R.F., Granger, C.W.J., and Yoo, B.S.(1990) Seasonal integration and cointegration. *Journal of Econometrics*,44, 215-238.  
Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)  
y=inf_Q[,1]  
hegy.reg(y)
```

---

HEGY.test	<i>Seasonal unit root test based on Hylleberg et al. (1990)</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

The function performs seasonal unit root test based on Eq.(3.6) of Hylleberg et al. (1990), univariate time series.

**Usage**

```
HEGY.test(wts, itsd, regvar = 0, selectlags = list(mode = "signf", Pmax = NULL))
```

**Arguments**

<code>wts</code>	Univariate time series
<code>itsd</code>	Options for <code>c(i,t,sd)</code> <code>i=1</code> , intercept; <code>=0</code> no intercept <code>t=1</code> , trend; <code>=0</code> no deterministic trend <code>sd=1</code> , season dummy 1:( <code>s-1</code> ); <code>=0</code> no.
<code>regvar</code>	Additional regressors
<code>selectlags</code>	Selection of lags mode, Criteria for selection, having three options: "signf", "bic", "aic". Pmax, maximum number of lags.

**Details**

Mode for `selectlags` has three options, AIC and BIC use R built-in functions for linear model and their meanings are popular and straightforward. They include only lags that meet specific criterion, others are dropped from regressors. That is, lag orders of your model may not be a regular sequence. See also `selPsignf()` and `selPabic()`.

**Value**

<code>stats</code>	Tests statistics for HEGY regression coefficients.
<code>hegycoefs</code>	HEGY regression coefficients.
<code>lagsorder</code>	Lags order. "aic" or "bic" returns a scalar; "signf" returns a sequence of numbers
<code>lagcoefs</code>	Coefficients of lag terms.
<code>regvarcoefs</code>	Coefficient(s) of additional regressor(s).

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Hylleberg, S., Engle, R.F., Granger, C.W.J., and Yoo, B.S.(1990) Seasonal integration and cointegration. *Journal of Econometrics*,44, 215-238.  
Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)
y<-inf_Q[,1]
hegy.out<-HEGY.test(wts=y, itsd=c(1,0,c(1:3)),regvar=0, selectlags=list(mode="aic", Pmax=12))

hegy.out$stats #HEGY test statistics
names(hegy.out) # HEGY objects, which can be called by using $, see below.
hegy.out$hegycoefs
hegy.out$regvarcoefs
```



iClick.plm1way

*iClick GUI for one-way panel data analysis, based on package plm.***Description**

This function generates analysis of panel data by iClick.plm.

**Usage**

```
iClick.plm1way(dep, indep, Formula, data, bootrep=99, ENDOG, IV, inst.method)
```

**Arguments**

dep	Column number of dependent variable; e.g., dep=data[,2]. Default is NULL
indep	Column number of Independent variables; e.g., indep=data[,c(3,5,8)]. Default is NULL
Formula	Equation input by explicit formula; e.g., y=x1+x2+x3.Default is NULL
data	A panel data class declared by plm.
bootrep	Replication number of bootstrapping for fixed effect, the default number is 99 to avoid unnecessary computation.
ENDOG	For 2SLS, declare endogeneous variables here; otherwise, keep it as default by NULL.
IV	For 2SLS, declare IV variables here; otherwise, keep it as default by NULL.
inst.method	For 2SLS, select estimation method.

**Value**

GUI output button.

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

**See Also**

Package plm.

**Examples**

```
#library("pdR")
##data("bank_income")
#data1.plm=plm.data(bank_income, index="ID");
#head(data1.plm, 2)
#iClick.plm1way(dep=4, indep=c(5, 7, 8), data=data1.plm)
```

```

#data("productivity")
#data2.plm=plm.data(productivity,index="state")
#head(data2.plm,2)
#formula2="log(y_gsp)~log(x1_hwy)+log(x2_water)"
#iClick.plm2way(Formula=formula2,data=data2.plm)

#data("crime")
#data3.plm= plm.data(crime, index = c("county"));head(data3.plm,2)
#formula3="log(crmrte)~log(prbarr)+log(polpc)+log(prbconv)+log(prbpris)
#+log(avgsen)+log(density)+log(wcon)+log(wtuc)+log(wtrd)+log(wfir)
#+log(wser) +log(wmfg)+log(wfed)+log(wsta)+log(wloc)+log(pctymle)
#+log(pctmin)+smsa+region"
#endo=c("log(prbarr)", "log(polpc)")
#iv=c("log(taxpc)", "log(mix)")
#iClick.plm1way(Formula=formula3,data=data3.plm,ENDOG=endo,IV=iv)

```

---

iClick.plm2way

*iClick GUI for two-way panel data analysis, based on package plm.*


---

## Description

This function generates analysis of panel data by iClick.plm. Declare either dep and indep or Formula.

## Usage

```
iClick.plm2way(dep, indep, Formula, data, bootrep=99, ENDOG, IV, inst.method)
```

## Arguments

dep	Column number of dependent variable; e.g., dep=data[,2]. Default is NULL
indep	Column number of Independent variables; e.g., indep=data[,c(3,5,8)]. Default is NULL
Formula	Equation input by explicit formula; e.g., y=x1+x2+x3.Default is NULL
data	A panel data class declared by plm.
bootrep	Replication number of bootstrapping for fixed effect, the default number is 99 to avoid unnecessary computation.
ENDOG	For 2SLS, declare endogeneous variables here; otherwise, keep it as default by NULL.
IV	For 2SLS, declare IV variables here; otherwise, keep it as default by NULL.
inst.method	For 2SLS, select estimation method,Details see package plm.

## Value

GUI output button.

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

**See Also**

Package plm.

**Examples**

```
#unmark to run
#library("pdR")
#data("productivity")
#data2.plm=plm.data(productivity,index="state")
#head(data2.plm)
#formula2="log(y_gsp)~log(x1_hwy)+log(x2_water)"
#iClick.plm2way(Formula=formula2,data=data2.plm)

#data("crime")
#data3.plm= plm.data(crime, index = c("county"))
#head(data3.plm)
#formula3="log(crmrte)~log(prbarr)+log(polpc)+log(prbconv)
#+log(prbpris)+log(avgsen)+log(density)+log(wcon)+log(wtuc)
#+log(wtrd)+log(wfir)+log(wser) +log(wmfg)+log(wfed)
#+log(wsta)+log(wloc)+log(pctymle)+log(pctmin)+smsa+region"
#endo=c("log(prbarr)","log(polpc)")
#iv=c("log(taxpc)","log(mix)")
#iClick.plm1way(Formula=formula3,data=data3.plm,ENDO=endo,IV=iv)
```

---

 IGF

*Unit root test based on Change(2002)*


---

**Description**

This function estimates the unit root regression based on instrument generating function of Change(2002) and returns useful outputs.

**Usage**

```
IGF(y, maxp, ic, spec)
```

**Arguments**

y	A univariate time series data
maxp	the max number of lags
ic	Information criteria, either "AIC" or "BIC"

spec            regression model specification.  
                  =0, no intercept and trend.  
                  =1, intercept only.  
                  =2, intercept and trend.

### Details

Estimate univariate unit root test of Chang(2002).

### Value

tstat.IGF        IGF unit root test  
 beta            regression coefficients. The first one is the AR(1) coefficient of unit root, and  
                  the last one is the intercept or trend  
 sdev            The IGF standard error for unit root coefficient  
 cv              The scalar C in IGF equation  
 p                The optimal number of lag

### Author(s)

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

### References

Chang, Y. (2002) Nonlinear IV Unit Root Tests in Panels with Cross-Sectional Dependency. *Journal of Econometrics*, 110, 261-292.

### Examples

```
data(inf19)
y <- inf19[,1]
IGF(y,maxp=35,ic="BIC",spec=2)$tstat.IGF
```

---

inf19

*Monthly inflation time series of 19 countries*

---

### Description

Monthly inflation time series of 19 countries, 1984.1~2011.3

### Usage

```
data(inf19)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 19 countries

AUSTRIA inflation of Austria  
BELGIUM inflation of Belgium  
CANADA inflation of Canada  
DENMARK inflation of Denmark  
FINLAND inflation of Finland  
FRANCE inflation of France  
GREECE inflation of Greece  
ICELAND inflation of Iceland  
ITALY inflation of Italy  
JAPAN inflation of Japan  
LUXEMBOURG inflation of Luxembourg  
NETHERLANDS inflation of Netherlands  
NORWAY inflation of Norway  
PORTUGAL inflation of Portugal  
SPAIN inflation of Spain  
SWEDEN inflation of Sweden  
SWITZERLAND inflation of Switzerland  
UK inflation of UK  
USA inflation of USA

**Details**

Monthly CIP, seasonally differenced of log CPI of 19 countries

**Examples**

```
data(inf19)  
head(inf19)
```

---

`inf_M`*Monthly inflation time series of 20 countries*

---

**Description**

Monthly inflation time series of 19 countries, 1971.1~2011.12

**Usage**

```
data(inf_M)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 20 countries

- AUSTRALIA inflation of Austrlia
- AUSTRIA inflation of Austria
- BELGIUM inflation of Belgium
- CANADA inflation of Canada
- DENMARK inflation of Denmark
- FINLAND inflation of Finland
- FRANCE inflation of France
- GREECE inflation of Greece
- ICELAND inflation of Iceland
- ITALY inflation of Italy
- JAPAN inflation of Japan
- LUXEMBOURG inflation of Luxembourg
- NETHERLANDS inflation of Netherlands
- NORWAY inflation of Norway
- PORTUGAL inflation of Portugal
- SPAIN inflation of Spain
- SWEDEN inflation of Sweden
- SWITZERLAND inflation of Switzerland
- UK inflation of UK
- USA inflation of USA

**Details**

Monthly CIP, seasonally differenced of log CPI of 20 countries

**Examples**

```
data(inf_M)
head(inf_M)
```

---

inf\_Q                      *Quarterly inflation time series of 20 countries*

---

**Description**

Quarterly inflation time series of 19 countries, 1971Q1~2014Q4

**Usage**

```
data(inf_Q)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 19 countries

AUSTRALIA inflation of Australia  
AUSTRIA inflation of Austria  
BELGIUM inflation of Belgium  
CANADA inflation of Canada  
DENMARK inflation of Denmark  
FINLAND inflation of Finland  
FRANCE inflation of France  
GREECE inflation of Greece  
ICELAND inflation of Iceland  
ITALY inflation of Italy  
JAPAN inflation of Japan  
LUXEMBOURG inflation of Luxembourg  
NETHERLANDS inflation of Netherlands  
NORWAY inflation of Norway  
PORTUGAL inflation of Portugal  
SPAIN inflation of Spain  
SWEDEN inflation of Sweden  
SWITZERLAND inflation of Switzerland  
UK inflation of UK  
USA inflation of USA

**Details**

Quarterly CIP, seasonally differenced of log CPI of 20 countries

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)  
head(inf_Q)
```

---

interpolpval	<i>Extracting critical value and p-value from Table 1 of Hylleberg et. al (1990)</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Hylleberg et. al (1990,pp.226-227) offer simulated critical values for seasonal unitr to test. interpolpval() is an internal call and should not be used independently.

**Usage**

```
interpolpval(code, stat, N, swarn = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

code	Type of HEGY model, this will be automatically identified.
stat	Empirical test statistics.
N	Sample size calculating stat above.
swarn	Logical. Whether the warning message for negative p-value will be returned? The default is TRUE.

**Value**

table	Table for critical value and p-value.
-------	---------------------------------------

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modifed from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Hylleberg, S., Engle, R.F., Granger, C.W.J., and Yoo, B.S.(1990) Seasonal integration and cointegration. *Journal of Econometrics*,44, 215-238.  
 Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

---

invest	<i>investment data of 565 listed companies, 1973-1987</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

investment data of 565 listed companies, 1973-1987, from Hansen's example

**Usage**

```
data(invest)
```



**Format**

A pooled data frame

invest[,1] investment/assets

invest[,2] Tobin's Q

invest[,3] cash-flow/assets

invest[,4] debt/assets

**Details**

This is a pooled data frame, without date (T) and cross-section(N) ID columns

**Examples**

```
#data(invest)
#head(invest)
```

---

 ipsHEGY

*IPS-HEGY seasonal unit root test in panel data, Otero et al.(2007).*

---

**Description**

This function performs panel data-based HEGY seasonal unit root test, the asymptotics is based upon Otero et al.(2007).

**Usage**

```
ipsHEGY(data, itsd, Sel, pmax, CIPS = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	Panel data, T by N
itsd	Options for c(i,t,sd). i=1, intercept;=0 no intercept. t=1, trend;=0 no deterministic trend. sd=1, season dummy 1:(s-1);=0 no.
Sel	Selection of lags, having three options: "signf","bic","aic".
pmax	Maximum number of lags for searching optimal criteria.
CIPS	Logical. If TRUE, using Pesaran(2007) to account for cross-section correlation. The default is TRUE.

## Details

Mode for selectlags has three options, AIC and BIC use R built-in functions for linear model and their meanings are popular and straightforward. "signf" includes only statistically significant lags, and statistically insignificant lags are dropped from regressors. That is, once you select this option, lags of your model may not be continuous.

The critical values for panel HEGY are standard normal for individual t-ratios, however, you need to perform simulation for the critical values of F joint test, at pdR 1.3. To this end, you are encouraged to work this out for yourself: using arima.sim() to sample seasonal time series with unit root (1-order difference) and obtain their statistics under the null using ipsHEGY(), then it is straightforward to obtain critical values.

Otero et al. (2007) provide critical values for quarterly frequency.

## Value

P_HEGY	Panel HEGY statistics.
U_HEGY	Individual HEGY statistics of N units.

## Author(s)

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

## References

Otero, J., Smith, J., and Giuliatti, M. (2005) Testing for seasonal unit roots in heterogeneous panels. *Economics Letters*, 86, 229-235.

Otero, J., Smith, J., and Giuliatti, M. (2007) Testing for seasonal unit roots in heterogeneous panels in the presence of cross section dependence. *Economics Letters*, 86, 179-184.

Pesaran M. Hashem (2007) A simple panel unit root test in the presence of cross-section dependence. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 22, 265-312.

## Examples

```
data(inf_Q)
dataz<-inf_Q
itsd<-c(1,0,c(1:3))
#Seasonal dummy only takes quarters 1:3,
#because of the presence of common intercept.
Sel<-"bic" # "aic","bic", "signf".
pmax<-12

OUT<-ipsHEGY(dataz,itsd,Sel,pmax,CIPS=FALSE)
OUT$P_HEGY
OUT$U_HEGY

# Simulation of critical values
```

---

lagSelect	<i>Select the optimal number of lags, given criteria</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Determine the optimal number of lags for dynamic regression

**Usage**

```
lagSelect(y, maxp, ic)
```

**Arguments**

y	A univariate time series data
maxp	the max number of lags
ic	Information criteria, either "AIC" or "BIC"

**Details**

Information criteria "AIC" and "BIC" use the R built-in functions.

**Value**

It returns an integer, indicating the optimal lags

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

**Examples**

```
#library(pdR)
#data(inf19)
#y<-inf19[,1]
#lagSelect(y,maxp=25,ic="BIC")
```

---

lookupCVtable	<i>Function for looking up tabulated critical values and associated p-values of HEGY test.</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Function for looking up tabulated critical values and associated p-values, Hylleberg et. al (1990, Table 1a and Table 1b).

**Usage**

```
lookupCVtable(code)
```

**Arguments**

code	Type of HEGY model, this will be automatically identified.
------	--

**Value**

table	Table for critical value and p-value.
-------	---------------------------------------

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Hylleberg, S., Engle, R.F., Granger, C.W.J., and Yoo, B.S.(1990) Seasonal integration and cointegration. *Journal of Econometrics*,44, 215-238.  
 Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

---

model	<i>Estimate specified panel threshold model</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

This function is the main function estimating threshold regression for function ptm()

**Usage**

```
model(r, trim, rep, it, qq1, cf, xt, ct, thresh, tt, qn1, n, qn, cc, yt, ty, k)
```

**Arguments**

r	vector of threshold estimate(s).
trim	value of trimmed percentage.
rep	number bootstrap repetition.
it	number of regime during computation, used in a for loop.
qq1	defined parameter.
cf	special declaration, e.g. lag().
xt	regime independent variables.
ct	trace of regime dependent variables.
thresh	threshold variable.
tt	length of time period.
qn1	as defined by nrow(qq1).
n	number of cross-section units.
qn	number of quantiles to examine.
cc	as defined by $2*\log(1-\text{sqrt}(\text{conf\_lev}))$ .
yt	vectorized dependent variable.
ty	trace of yt.
k	number of regime-independent independent variables.

**Note**

Original code offered by Dr. B. E.Hansen (<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~bhansen/>).

**References**

Hanse B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. *Journal of Econometrics*,93, 345-368.

---

pIGF

*Panel unit root test of Chang(2002)*

---

**Description**

Compute the panel unit root test statistic of Chang(2002).

**Usage**

pIGF(datamat, maxp, ic, spec)

**Arguments**

datamat	T by N panel data.T is the time length,N is the number of cross-section units.
maxp	the max number of lags
ic	Information criteria, either "AIC" or "BIC".
spec	model specification. =0, no intercept and trend. =1, intercept only. =2, intercept and trend.

**Details**

This function estimates the panel unit root test based on univariate instrument generating function of (Chang,2002).

**Value**

panel.tstat	panel IGF test statistics
pvalue	P-value of the panel.tstat

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

**References**

Chang,Y.(2002) Nonlinear IV Unit Root Tests in Panels with Cross-Sectional Dependency. Journal of Econometrics, 110, 261-292.

**Examples**

```
data(inf19)
datam <- inf19
pIGF(datam,maxp=25,ic="BIC",spec=2)
```

---

productivity

*Productivity data of 48 US state,1970-1986*

---

**Description**

Gross state production data

**Usage**

```
data(productivity)
```

**Format**

A data frame with US production

**state** US state index, 1-48

**year** Year index

**y\_gsp** Gross state product

**x1\_hwy** Expenditure of public utility- highway construction

**x2\_water** Expenditure of public utility- water

**x3\_other** Expenditure of others

**x4\_private** Private consumption of each state

**x5\_emp** Employment rate of each state

**x6\_unemp** Unemployment rate of each state

**Examples**

```
data(productivity)
head(productivity)
```

---

 ptm

---

*Threshold Specification of panel data*


---

**Description**

A generalized specification for estimating panel threshold model.

**Usage**

```
ptm(dep, ind1, ind2, d, bootn, trimn, qn, conf_lev, t, n)
```

**Arguments**

dep	Dependent variable
ind1	Independent variables: regime dependent
ind2	Independent variables: regime independent
d	Threshold variable
bootn	Vector of bootstrap repetition
trimn	Vector of trimmed percentage
qn	Number of quantiles to examine
conf_lev	Confidence level
t	Length of time period
n	Number of cross-section units

## Details

This code fits only balanced panel data. It generalizes the simple code of Dr. Hansen (<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~bhansen/>), allowing multiple (more-than-one) regime-dependent (ind1) variables. We generalize the original code to better fit general need of threshold modeling in panel data.

bootn and trimn are vector of 3 by 1, indicating numbers of three corresponding regimes.

This version corrects a slight error incurred by argument max\_lag, which is used by Hansen to arrange investment data via lags. In this package, users manipulate data to fit personal research to ptm(), hence this argument is omitted lest should degree of freedom will suffer a loss of N.

## Author(s)

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

## References

Hanse B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. Journal of Econometrics,93, 345-368.

## Examples

```
# library(pdR)
#data(invest)
#dat<-invest[1:1500,] # subsetting the first 1500 obs., #for simplicity
#t <- 15 #Length of time period
#nt <- nrow(dat)
#n <- nt/t # number of cross-section units

#dep<- as.matrix(dat[,1]) # investment/assets
#th1<- as.matrix(dat[,2]) #Tobin's Q
#th2<- as.matrix(dat[,3]) # cash-flow/assets
#ind1<- cbind(th1,th2) #regime-dep covariates
#d <- as.matrix(dat[,4]) # Threshold variable
#ind2 <- cbind((th1^2),(th1^3),(th1*d)) # regime-indep covariates:
#bootn<-c(100,200,300) # bootstrapping replications for each threshold esitmaton
#trimn<-c(0.05,0.05,0.05) #trimmed percentage for each threshold esitmaton

#qn<-400
#conf_lev<-0.95

#ptm(dep,ind1,ind2,d,bootn,trimn,qn,conf_lev,t,n)

# In the output, the Regime-dependent Coefficients matrix
# is, from top to bottom, regime-wise.
```

---

ret

*Returns a data.frame of sequential lag matrix.*

---



**Description**

ret() is similar to embed(), but returns a data.frame specified with colnames, not matrix.

**Usage**

```
ret(wts, k)
```

**Arguments**

wts	Univariate time series.
k	k-1 lagged terms.

**Details**

ret() is similar to embed(), but returns a data.frame with colnames, not matrix. Moreover, unlike embed(),ret() fills lagged cells with NA, instead of trimming them.

**Value**

A T by k dataframe returns. If you need 2 lags, you have to specify k=3, then it returns a dataframe with T by 3 dataframe, the first column is lag0.

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)
y=inf_Q[,2]
ret(y,3)
```

---

r\_est

*A subroutine for model()*


---

**Description**

This function is a subroutine for model(), estimation procedure.

**Usage**

```
r_est(y, r, trim, tt, qq1, qn1, qn, n, cf, xt, ct, thresh)
```

**Arguments**

y	vector of dependent variable.
r	numer of regime.
trim	value of trimmed percentage.
tt	length of time period.
qq1	parameter defined by <code>as.matrix(unique(thresh)[floor(sq*nrow(as.matrix(sort(unique(thresh))))])]</code> .
qn1	as defined by <code>nrow(qq1)</code> .
qn	number of quantiles to examine.
n	parameter of cross-section units.
cf	special declaration, e.g. <code>lag()</code> .
xt	regime independent variables.
ct	trace of regime dependent variables.
thresh	threshold variable.

**References**

Hanse B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. *Journal of Econometrics*, 93, 345-368.

Original code from Dr. Hansen (<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~bhansen/>).

---

SeasComponent

*Generate a data matrix of seasonal components*

---

**Description**

Generate a data matrix of seasonal components, having two pattern cycles.

**Usage**

`SeasComponent(wts, type)`

**Arguments**

wts	A univariate time series with monthly or quarterly frequency.
type	Types of patterns of seasonal cycle. ="dummyCycle", generating dummy variables for the pattern of seasonal cycle, Barsky & Miron (1989) ="trgCycle", generating trigonometric variables for the pattern of seasonal cycle, Granger & Newbold (1986).

**Details**

This function generates data matrix for controlling the pattern of seasonal cycles. `type="dummyCycle"` generates DUMMY variables with season frequency. `type="trgCycle"` generates trigonometric pattern.

**Value**

A dataframe returns. Number of columns is determined by frequency.

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Barsky, Robert B. and Jeffrey A. Miron (1989) The Seasonal Cycle and the Business Cycle. *Journal of Political Economy*, 97 (3): 503-32.  
 Granger, Clive William John and Newbold, Paul (1986) *Forecasting Economic Time Series*. 2nd edition. Published by New Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A.: Emerald Group Pub Ltd.  
 Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)
y=inf_Q[,2]
SeasComponent(y, type="dummyCycle")
SeasComponent(y, type="trgCycle")
```

---

 selPabic

*Selection of lags.*


---

**Description**

Lagged coefficient estimates are kept if they meet the inequality condition of AIC or BIC.

**Usage**

```
selPabic(lmdet, type, Pmax = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

lmdet	Object of <code>lm()</code>
type	Take the value of "aic" or "bic".
Pmax	The maximum number of lag orders.

**Details**

This is an internal function used for HEGY.test(). Beginning with pamx, the lag order will be drop if its inclusion worsens the minimum condition. Hence, they may not be a regular sequence. For example, for pmax=10, the selected lags may look like (1,4,5,8,9), rather than 1,2,3,...10.

**Value**

This function returns the lag orders.

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)
y=inf_Q[,1]
hegy.out<-HEGY.test(wts=y, itsd=c(1,0,c(1:3)),regvar=0, selectlags=list(mode="aic", Pmax=12))
hegy.out$lagsorder
hegy.out$lagcoefs
```

---

selPsignf

*Selection of lags.*

---

**Description**

Lagged coefficient estimates are kept if they are statistically significant

**Usage**

```
selPsignf(lmdet, cvref = 1.65, Pmax = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

lmdet	Object of lm()
cvref	Reference of critical values, the default is 1.65.
Pmax	The maximum number of lag orders.

**Details**

This is an internal function used for HEGY.test(). Beginning with pamx, the lag order will be kept if it is statistically significant. Hence, the lag orders may not be a regular sequence. For example, for pmax=10, the seelcted lags may look like (1,4,5,8,9), rather than 1,2,3,...10.

**Value**

This function returns the lag orders.

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>, modified from Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle

**References**

Javier Lopez-de-Lacalle in <https://github.com/cran/uroot/blob/master/R/hegy.R>

**Examples**

```
data(inf_Q)
y=inf_Q[,1]
hegy.out<-HEGY.test(wts=y, itsd=c(1,0,c(1:3)),regvar=0, selectlags=list(mode="signf", Pmax=12))
hegy.out$lagsorder
hegy.out$lagcoefs
```

---

sse\_calc

*a subroutine of model()*


---

**Description**

SSE calculation

**Usage**

```
sse_calc(y, x)
```

**Arguments**

This function is a sub-routine for model(), calculating SSE of each regression vector of dependent variable.

**y** matrix of independent variables.

**References**

Hanse B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. Journal of Econometrics,93, 345-368.

Original code from Dr. Hansen (<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~bhansen/>).

---

tbar *Compute the resursive mean*

---

**Description**

Compute the resursive mean of each series

**Usage**

```
tbar(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A univariate time series data

**Details**

This function computes the resursive mean

**Author(s)**

Ho Tsungwu <tsungwu@cc.shu.edu.tw>

**Examples**

```
data(inf19)
y <- inf19[,1]
tbar(y)
```

---

thr\_sse *a subroutine calculating SSE*

---

**Description**

This function is a sub-routine for model(), calculating SSE of each threshold regression.

**Usage**

```
thr_sse(y, q, r, cf, xt, ct, thresh, tt, n)
```

**Arguments**

y	parameter.
q	qq1 in model().
r	parameter.
cf	as defined in model().
xt	as defined in model().
ct	as defined in model().
thresh	as defined in model().
tt	as defined in model().
n	as defined in model().

**References**

Hanse B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. *Journal of Econometrics*,93, 345-368.

Original code from Dr. Hansen (<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~bhansen/>).

---

tr *A sub-routine calculating trace*

---

**Description**

Estimation of trace.

**Usage**

tr(y, tt, n)

**Arguments**

	This function is a sub-routine for model(), calculating trace of matrix data vector.
y	time period length.
n	number of cross-section units.

**References**

Hanse B. E. (1999) Threshold effects in non-dynamic panels: Estimation, testing and inference. *Journal of Econometrics*,93, 345-368.

Original code from Dr. Hansen (<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~bhansen/>).

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