

# Package ‘lfe’

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**Title** Linear Group Fixed Effects

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**Description** Transforms away factors with many levels prior to doing an OLS.

Useful for estimating linear models with multiple group fixed effects, and for estimating linear models which uses factors with many levels as pure control variables. Includes support for instrumental variables, conditional F statistics for weak instruments, robust and multi-way clustered standard errors, as well as limited mobility bias correction.

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lfe-package

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Overview. Linear Group Fixed Effects

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## Description

The package uses the Method of Alternating Projections to estimate linear models with multiple group fixed effects. A generalization of the within estimator. It supports IV-estimation with multiple endogenous variables via 2SLS, with conditional F statistics for detection of weak instruments. It is thread-parallelized and intended for large problems. A method for correcting limited mobility bias is also included.

## Details

This package is intended for linear models with multiple group fixed effects, i.e. with 2 or more factors with a large number of levels. It performs similar functions as `lm`, but it uses a special method for projecting out multiple group fixed effects from the normal equations, hence it is faster. It is a generalization of the within estimator. This may be required if the groups have high cardinality (many levels), resulting in tens or hundreds of thousands of dummy variables. It is also useful if one only wants to control for the group effects, without actually estimating them. The package may optionally compute standard errors for the group effects by bootstrapping, but this is a very time- and memory-consuming process compared to finding the point estimates. If you only have a single huge factor, the package `plm` is probably better suited. If your factors don't have thousands of levels, `lm` or other packages are probably better suited. `lfe` is designed to produce the same results as `lm` will do if run with the full set of dummies.

Projecting out interactions between continuous covariates and factors is supported. I.e. individual slopes, not only individual intercepts. Multiple left hand sides are supported.

The estimation is done in two steps. First the other coefficients are estimated with the function `felm` by centering on all the group means, followed by an OLS (similar to `lm`). Then the group effects are extracted (if needed) with the function `getfe`. This method is described by *Gaure (2013)*, but also appears in *Guimaraes and Portugal (2010)*, disguised as the Gauss-Seidel algorithm.

There's also a function `demeanlist` which just does the centering on an arbitrary matrix or data frame, and there's a function `compfactor` which computes the connected components which are used for interpreting the group effects when there are only two factors (see the Abowd et al references), they are also returned by `getfe`.

For those who study the correlation between the fixed effects, like in *Abowd et al. (1999)*, there are functions `bccorr` and `fevcov` for computing limited mobility bias corrected correlations and variances with the method described in *Gaure (2014b)*.

Instrumental variable estimations are supported with 2SLS. Conditional F statistics for testing reduced rank weak instruments as in *Sanderson and Windmeijer (2015)* are available in `condfstat`. Joint significance testing of coefficients is available in `waldtest`.

The centering on the means is done with a tolerance which is set by `options(lfe.eps=1e-8)` (the default). This is a somewhat conservative tolerance, in many cases I'd guess `1e-6` may be sufficient. This may speed up the centering. In the other direction, setting `options(lfe.eps=0)` will provide maximum accuracy at the cost of computing time and warnings about convergence failure.

The package is threaded, that is, it may use more than one cpu. The number of threads is fetched upon loading the package from the environment variable `LFE_THREADS`, `OMP_THREAD_LIMIT`, `OMP_NUM_THREADS` or `NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS` (for Windows), and stored by `options(lfe.threads=n)`. This option can be changed prior to calling `felm`, if so desired. Note that, typically, **lfe** is limited by memory bandwidth, not cpu speed, thus fast memory and large cache is more important than clock frequency. It is therefore also not always true that running on all available cores is much better than running on half of them.

Threading is only done for the centering; the extraction of the group effects is not threaded. The default method for extracting the group coefficients is the iterative Kaczmarz-method, its tolerance is also the `lfe.eps` option. For some datasets the Kaczmarz-method is converging very slowly, in this case it may be replaced with a conjugate gradient method by setting the option `options(lfe.usecg=TRUE)`. Various time-consuming parts of **lfe** may print progress reports, the minimum interval in seconds is `options(lfe.pint=1800)`.

The package has been tested on datasets with approx 20,000,000 observations with 15 covariates and approx 2,300,000 and 270,000 group levels (the `felm` took about 50 minutes on 8 cpus, the `getfe` takes 5 minutes). Though, beware that not only the size of the dataset matters, but also its structure, as demonstrated by *Gaure (2014a)*.

The package will work with any number of grouping factors, but if more than two, their interpretation is in general not well understood, i.e. one should make sure that the group coefficients are estimable. A discussion of estimability, the algorithm used, and convergence rate are available in vignettes, as well as in the published papers in the citation list (`citation('lfe')`).

In the `exec-directory` there is a perl-script `lfescript` which is used at the author's site for automated creation of R-scripts from a simple specification file. The format is documented in `doc/lfeguide.txt`.

**lfe** is similar in function, though not in method, to the Stata modules `a2reg` and `felsdereg`. The method is very similar to the one in the Stata module `reghdfe`.

## References

- Abowd, J.M., F. Kramarz and D.N. Margolis (1999) *High Wage Workers and High Wage Firms*, *Econometrica* 67 (1999), no. 2, 251–333. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1468-0262.00020>
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- Sanderson, E. and F. Windmeijer (2014) *A weak instrument F-test in linear IV models with multiple endogenous variables*, *Journal of Econometrics*, 2015. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304407615001736>

## Examples

```
oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=1)
x <- rnorm(1000)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))
id <- factor(sample(10,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(3,length(x),replace=TRUE,prob=c(2,1.5,1)))
year <- factor(sample(10,length(x),replace=TRUE,prob=c(2,1.5,rep(1,8))))
id.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(firm))
year.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(year))
y <- x + 0.25*x2 + id.eff[id] + firm.eff[firm] +
```

```

      year.eff[year] + rnorm(length(x))
est <- felm(y ~ x+x2 | id + firm + year)
summary(est)

getfe(est,se=TRUE)
# compare with an ordinary lm
summary(lm(y ~ x+x2+id+firm+year-1))
options(oldopts)

```

---

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| bccorr | <i>Compute limited mobility bias corrected correlation between fixed effects</i> |
|--------|--|

---

## Description

With a model like  $y = X\beta + D\theta + F\psi + \epsilon$ , where  $D$  and  $F$  are matrices with dummy encoded factors, one application of **lfe** is to study the correlation  $cor(D\theta, F\psi)$ . However, if we use estimates for  $\theta$  and  $\psi$ , the resulting correlation is biased. The function `bccorr` computes a bias corrected correlation as described in *Gaure (2014)*.

## Usage

```

bccorr(est, alpha = getfe(est), corrfactors = 1L:2L,
       nocovar = (length(est$X) == 0) && length(est$fe) == 2, tol = 0.01,
       maxsamples = Inf, lhs = NULL)

```

## Arguments

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>est</code>         | an object of class <code>"felm"</code> , the result of a call to <code>felm(keepX=TRUE)</code> .                                   |
| <code>alpha</code>       | a data frame, the result of a call to <code>getfe</code> .   |
| <code>corrfactors</code> | integer or character vector of length 2. The factors to correlate. The default is fine if there are only two factors in the model. |
| <code>nocovar</code>     | logical. Assume no other covariates than the two factors are present, or that they are uncorrelated with them.                     |
| <code>tol</code>         | The absolute tolerance for the bias-corrected correlation.   |
| <code>maxsamples</code>  | Maximum number of samples for the trace sample means estimates   |
| <code>lhs</code>         | character. Name of left hand side if multiple left hand sides.   |

## Details

The bias expressions from *Andrews et al.* are of the form  $tr(AB^{-1}C)$  where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are matrices too large to be handled directly. `bccorr` estimates the trace by using the formula  $tr(M) = E(x^t M x)$  where  $x$  is a vector with coordinates drawn uniformly from the set  $\{-1, 1\}$ . More specifically, the expectation is estimated by sample means, i.e. in each sample a vector  $x$  is

drawn, the equation  $Bv = Cx$  is solved by a conjugate gradient method, and the real number  $x^t Av$  is computed.

There are three bias corrections, for the variances of  $D\theta$  ( $vD$ ) and  $F\psi$  ( $vF$ ), and their covariance ( $vDF$ ). The correlation is computed as  $\rho \leftarrow vDF/\sqrt{vD*vF}$ . The variances are estimated to a relative tolerance specified by the argument `tol`. The covariance bias is estimated to an absolute tolerance in the correlation  $\rho$  (conditional on the already bias corrected  $vD$  and  $vF$ ) specified by `tol`. The CG algorithm does not need to be exceedingly precise, it is terminated when the solution reaches a precision which is sufficient for the chosen precision in  $vD$ ,  $vF$ ,  $vDF$ .

If `est` is the result of a weighted `felm` estimation, the variances and correlations are weighted too.

### Value

`bccorr` returns a named integer vector with the following fields:

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>corr</code> | the bias corrected correlation.  |
| <code>v1</code>   | the bias corrected variance for the first factor specified by <code>corr</code> factors. |
| <code>v2</code>   | the bias corrected variance for the second factor.                                       |
| <code>cov</code>  | the bias corrected covariance between the two factors.                                   |
| <code>d1</code>   | the bias correction for the first factor.  |
| <code>d2</code>   | the bias correction for the second factor.   |
| <code>d12</code>  | the bias correction for covariance.  |

The bias corrections have been subtracted from the bias estimates. E.g.  $v2 = v2' - d2$ , where  $v2'$  is the biased variance.

### Note

Bias correction for IV-estimates are not supported as of now.

Note that if `est` is the result of a call to `felm` with `keepX=FALSE` (the default), the correlation will be computed as if the covariates  $X$  are independent of the two factors. This will be faster (typically by a factor of approx. 4), and possibly wrong.

Note also that the computations performed by this function are non-trivial, they may take quite some time. It would be wise to start out with quite liberal tolerances, e.g. `tol=0.1`, to get an idea of the time requirements.

The algorithm used is not very well suited for small datasets with only a few thousand levels in the factors.

### References

Gaure, S. (2014), *Correlation bias correction in two-way fixed-effects linear regression*, Stat 3(1):379:390, 2014.

### See Also

[fevcov](#)

## Examples

```
x <- rnorm(500)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))

## create individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(40,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(30,length(x),replace=TRUE,prob=c(2,rep(1,29))))
foo <- factor(sample(20,length(x),replace=TRUE))
## effects
id.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(firm))
foo.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(foo))
## left hand side
y <- x + 0.25*x2 + id.eff[id] + firm.eff[firm] + foo.eff[foo] + rnorm(length(x))

# make a data frame
fr <- data.frame(y,x,x2,id,firm,foo)
## estimate and print result
est <- fe1m(y ~ x+x2|id+firm+foo, data=fr, keepX=TRUE)
# find bias corrections
bccorr(est)
```

btrap

*Bootstrap standard errors for the group fixed effects*

## Description

Bootstrap standard errors for the group fixed effects which were swept out during an estimation with [fe1m](#).

## Usage

```
btrap(alpha, obj, N = 100, ef = NULL, eps = getOption("lfe.eps"),
      threads = getOption("lfe.threads"), robust = FALSE, cluster = NULL,
      lhs = NULL)
```

## Arguments

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| alpha   | data frame returned from <a href="#">getfe</a>   |
| obj     | object of class "fe1m", usually, a result of a call to <a href="#">fe1m</a>                                    |
| N       | integer. The number of bootstrap iterations  |
| ef      | function. An estimable function such as in <a href="#">getfe</a> . The default is to use the one used on alpha |
| eps     | double. Tolerance for centering, as in <a href="#">getfe</a>   |
| threads | integer. The number of threads to use  |
| robust  | logical. Should heteroskedastic standard errors be estimated?  |
| cluster | logical or factor. Estimate clustered standard errors.   |
| lhs     | character vector. Specify which left hand side if obj has multiple lhs.  |

## Details

The bootstrapping is done in parallel if `threads > 1`. `btrap` is run automatically from `getfe` if `se=TRUE` is specified. To save some overhead, the individual iterations are grouped together, the memory available for this grouping is fetched with `getOption('lfe.bootmem')`, which is initialized upon loading of `lfe` to `options(lfe.bootmem=500)` (MB).

If `robust=TRUE`, heteroskedastic robust standard errors are estimated. If `robust=FALSE` and `cluster=TRUE`, clustered standard errors with the cluster specified to `fe1m()` are estimated. If `cluster` is a factor, it is used for the cluster definition. `cluster` may also be a list of factors.

## Value

A data-frame of the same size as `alpha` is returned, with standard errors filled in.

## Examples

```
oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=2)
## create covariates
x <- rnorm(3000)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))

## create individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(700,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(300,length(x),replace=TRUE))

## effects
id.eff <- rlnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- rexp(nlevels(firm))

## left hand side
y <- x + 0.25*x2 + id.eff[id] + firm.eff[firm] + rnorm(length(x))

## estimate and print result
est <- fe1m(y ~ x+x2 | id + firm)
summary(est)
## extract the group effects
alpha <- getfe(est)
head(alpha)
## bootstrap standard errors
head(btrap(alpha,est))

## bootstrap some differences
ef <- function(v,addnames) {
  w <- c(v[2]-v[1],v[3]-v[2],v[3]-v[1])
  if(addnames) {
    names(w) <-c('id2-id1','id3-id2','id3-id1')
    attr(w,'extra') <- list(note=c('line1','line2','line3'))
  }
  w
}
# check that it's estimable
```



```
is.estimable(ef,est$fe)

head(btrap(alpha,est,ef=ef))
options(oldopts)
```

cgsolve

*Solve a symmetric linear system with the conjugate gradient method*

## Description

cgsolve uses a conjugate gradient algorithm to solve the linear system  $Ax = b$  where  $A$  is a symmetric matrix. cgsolve is used internally in **lfe** in the routines [fevcov](#) and [bccorr](#), but has been made public because it might be useful for other purposes as well.

## Usage

```
cgsolve(A, b, eps = 0.001, init = NULL, symmtest = FALSE, name = "")
```

## Arguments

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| A        | matrix, Matrix or function.                         |
| b        | vector or matrix of columns vectors.                |
| eps      | numeric. Tolerance.                                 |
| init     | numeric. Initial guess.                             |
| symmtest | logical. Should the matrix be tested for symmetry?  |
| name     | character. Arbitrary name used in progress reports. |

## Details

The argument A can be a symmetric matrix or a symmetric sparse matrix inheriting from "Matrix" of the package **Matrix**. It can also be a function which performs the matrix-vector product. If so, the function must be able to take as input a matrix of column vectors.

If the matrix A is rank deficient, some solution is returned. If there is no solution, a vector is returned which may or may not be close to a solution. If symmtest is FALSE, no check is performed that A is symmetric. If not symmetric, cgsolve is likely to raise an error about divergence.

The tolerance eps is a relative tolerance, i.e.  $\|x - x_0\| < \epsilon \|x_0\|$  where  $x_0$  is the true solution and  $x$  is the solution returned by cgsolve. Use a negative eps for absolute tolerance. The termination criterion for cgsolve is the one from *Kaasschieter (1988)*, Algorithm 3.

Preconditioning is currently not supported.

If A is a function, the test for symmetry is performed by drawing two random vectors  $x, y$ , and testing whether  $|(Ax, y) - (x, Ay)| < 10^{-6} \sqrt{(\|Ax\|^2 + \|Ay\|^2)/N}$ , where  $N$  is the vector length. Thus, the test is neither deterministic nor perfect.

**Value**

A solution  $x$  of the linear system  $Ax = b$  is returned.

**References**

Kaasschieter, E. (1988) *A practical termination criterion for the conjugate gradient method*, BIT Numerical Mathematics, 28(2):308-322. <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2FBF01934094>

**See Also**

[kaczmarz](#)

**Examples**

```
N <- 100000
# create some factors
f1 <- factor(sample(34000,N,replace=TRUE))
f2 <- factor(sample(25000,N,replace=TRUE))
# a matrix of dummies, which probably is rank deficient
B <- makeDmatrix(list(f1,f2))
dim(B)
# create a right hand side
b <- as.matrix(B %%% rnorm(ncol(B)))
# solve B' B x = B' b
sol <- cgsolve(crossprod(B), crossprod(B, b), eps=-1e-2)
#verify solution
sqrt(sum((B %%% sol - b)^2))
```

---

chainsubset

---

*Chain subset conditions*


---

**Description**

Chain subset conditions

**Usage**

```
chainsubset(..., out.vars)
```

**Arguments**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>...</code>      | Logical conditions to be chained.   |
| <code>out.vars</code> | character. Variables not in data.frame, only needed if you use variables which are not in the frame. If <code>out.vars</code> is not specified, it is assumed to match all variables starting with a dot ('.'). |

## Details

A set of logical conditions are chained, not and'ed. That is, each argument to `chainsubset` is used as a filter to create a smaller dataset. Each subsequent argument filters further. For independent conditions this will be the same as and'ing them. I.e. `chainsubset(x < 0 , y < 0)` will yield the same subset as `(x < 0) & (y < 0)`. However, for e.g. aggregate filters like `chainsubset(x < mean(x), y < mean(y))` we first find all the observations with `x < mean(x)`, then among these we find the ones with `y < mean(y)`. The `mean(y)` is now conditional on `x < mean(x)`.

## Value

Expression that can be eval'ed to yield a logical subset mask.

## Examples

```
N <- 10000
dat <- data.frame(y=rnorm(N), x=rnorm(N),id=factor(sample(N/100,N,replace=TRUE)))
# It's not the same as and'ing the conditions:
ss <- chainsubset(x < mean(y), y < 3*mean(x))
sum(eval(ss,dat))
sum(evalq(x < mean(y) & y < 3*mean(x), dat))
ss2 <- chainsubset(x < mean(y), y < a*mean(x), out.vars='a')
a <- 3; sum(eval(ss2, dat))
a <- 2; sum(eval(ss2, dat))
# Among observations with x < y, find entire id's with more than
# one fifth of their x's larger than 1/2
ss3 <- chainsubset( x < y, tapply(x,id,function(.xx) {sum(.xx > 1/2) > length(.xx)/5} ) [id])
sum(eval(ss3,dat))
```

---

compfactor

*Find the connected components*

---

## Description

'compfactor' computes the connected components of the dummy-part of the model.

## Usage

```
compfactor(fl, WW = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <code>fl</code> | a list of factors defining the dummies     |
| <code>WW</code> | logical. Use Weeks and Williams components |

## Details

If there are more than two factors and `WW=FALSE`, only the first two will be used.

If `WW=TRUE` and `length(f1) > 2`, the component structure will be as in "A Note on the Determination of Connectedness in an N-Way Cross Classification" by D.L. Weeks and D.R. Williams, *Technometrics*, vol 6 no 3, August 1964. I.e. in each component, the coefficients within each factor are comparable, that is, their difference is estimable even if there are more than two factors. That is, one may use one reference in each factor in each component, and interpret the coefficients within a component as usual. This is not an exhaustion of all the estimable functions. There is somewhat more about this in one of the vignettes.

## Value

A factor of the same length as the factors in the input argument. It defines the connected components. E.g. `nlevels(compfactor(f1))` will yield the number of connected components.

## Examples

```
## create two factors
f1 <- factor(sample(300,400,replace=TRUE))
f2 <- factor(sample(300,400,replace=TRUE))

## find the components
cf <- compfactor(list(f1=f1,f2=f2))

## show the third largest component
fr <- data.frame(f1,f2,cf)
fr[cf==3,]
```

---

condfstat

*Compute conditional F statistic for weak instruments in an IV-estimation with multiple endogenous variables*

---

## Description

When using multiple instruments for multiple endogenous variables, the ordinary individual t-tests for the instruments in the first stage do not always reveal a weak set of instruments. Conditional F statistics can be used for such testing.

## Usage

```
condfstat(object, type = "default", quantiles = 0, bN = 100L)
```

## Arguments

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| object    | object of class "felm", a result of a call to <code>felm</code> .   |
| type      | character. Error structure. Passed to <code>waldtest</code> . If NULL, both iid and robust Fs are returned. |
| quantiles | numeric. Quantiles for bootstrap.   |
| bN        | integer. Number of bootstrap samples.   |

## Details

IV coefficient estimates are not normally distributed, in particular they do not have the right expectation. They follow a quite complicated distribution which is fairly close to normal if the instruments are good. The conditional F-statistic is a measure of how good the instruments are. If the F is large, the instruments are good, and any bias due to the instruments is small compared to the estimated standard errors, and also small relative to the bias in OLS. See *Sanderson and Windmeijer (2014)* and *Stock and Yogo (2004)*. If F is small, the bias can be large compared to the standard error.

If `any(quantiles > 0.0)`, a bootstrap with `bN` samples will be performed to estimate quantiles of the endogenous parameters which includes the variance both from the 1st and 2nd stage. The result is returned in an array attribute `quantiles` of the value returned by `condfstat`. The argument `quantiles` can be a vector to estimate more than one quantile at once. If `quantiles=NULL`, the bootstrapped estimates themselves are returned. The bootstrap is normally much faster than running `felm` over and over again. This is so because all exogenous variables are projected out of the equations before doing the bootstrap.

## Value

A  $p \times k$  matrix, where  $k$  is the number of endogenous variables. Each row are the conditional F statistics on a residual equation as described in *Sanderson and Windmeijer (2014)*, for a certain error structure. The default is to use iid, or cluster if a cluster was specified to `felm`. The third choice is 'robust', for heteroskedastic errors. If `type=NULL`, iid and robust Fs are returned, and cluster, if that was specified to `felm`.

Note that for these F statistics it is not the p-value that matters, it is the F statistic itself which (coincidentally) pops up in the denominator for the asymptotic bias of the IV estimates, and thus a large F is beneficial.

## Note

Please note that `condfstat` does not work with the old syntax for IV in `felm(...,iv=)`. The new multipart syntax must be used.

## References

- Sanderson, E. and F. Windmeijer (2014) *A weak instrument F-test in linear IV models with multiple endogenous variables*, Journal of Econometrics, 2015. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304407615001736>
- Stock, J.H. and M. Yogo (2004) *Testing for weak instruments in linear IV regression*, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1734933> in *Identification and inference for econometric models: Essays in honor of Thomas Rothenberg*, 2005.

## Examples

```

z1 <- rnorm(4000)
z2 <- rnorm(length(z1))
u <- rnorm(length(z1))
# make x1, x2 correlated with errors u

x1 <- z1 + z2 + 0.2*u + rnorm(length(z1))
x2 <- z1 + 0.94*z2 - 0.3*u + rnorm(length(z1))
y <- x1 + x2 + u
est <- felm(y ~ 1 | 0 | (x1 | x2 ~ z1 + z2))
summary(est)
## Not run:
summary(est$stage1, lhs='x1')
summary(est$stage1, lhs='x2')

## End(Not run)

# the joint significance of the instruments in both the first stages are ok:
t(sapply(est$stage1$lhs, function(lh) waldtest(est$stage1, ~z1|z2, lhs=lh)))
# everything above looks fine, t-tests for instruments,
# as well as F-tests for excluded instruments in the 1st stages.
# The conditional F-test reveals that the instruments are jointly weak
# (it's close to being only one instrument, z1+z2, for both x1 and x2)
condfstat(est, quantiles=c(0.05, 0.95))

```

---

demeanlist

*Centre vectors on multiple groups*


---

## Description

Uses the method of alternating projections to centre a (model) matrix on multiple groups, as specified by a list of factors. This function is called by `felm`, but it has been made available as standalone in case it's needed.

## Usage

```

demeanlist(mtx, fl, icpt = 0L, eps = getOption("lfe.eps"),
  threads = getOption("lfe.threads"), progress = getOption("lfe.pint"),
  accel = getOption("lfe.accel"), randfact = TRUE, means = FALSE,
  weights = NULL, scale = TRUE)

```

## Arguments

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <code>mtx</code> | matrix whose columns form vectors to be group-centred. <code>mtx</code> can also be a list of vectors or matrices, such as a data frame. |
| <code>fl</code>  | list of factors defining the grouping structure.   |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| icpt     | the position of the intercept, this column is removed from the result matrix.   |
| eps      | a tolerance for the centering.  |
| threads  | an integer specifying the number of threads to use.   |
| progress | integer. If positive, make progress reports (whenever a vector is centered, but not more often than every progress minutes).  |
| accel    | integer. Set to 1 if Gearhart-Koshy acceleration should be done.  |
| randfact | logical. Should the order of the factors be randomized? This may improve convergence.   |
| means    | logical. Should the means instead of the demeaned matrix be returned? Setting means=TRUE will return <code>mtx - demeanlist(mtx,...)</code> , but without the extra copy. |
| weights  | numeric. For weighted demeaning.  |
| scale    | logical. Specify scaling for weighted demeaning.  |

## Details

For each column  $y$  in  $mtx$ , the equivalent of the following centering is performed, with  $cy$  as the result.

```
cy <- y; oldy <- y-1
while(sqrt(sum((cy-oldy)**2)) >= eps) {
  oldy <- cy
  for(f in fl) cy <- cy - ave(cy,f)
}
```

Each factor in  $fl$  may contain an attribute 'x' which is a numeric vector of the same length as the factor. The centering is then not done on the means of each group, but on the projection onto the covariate in each group. That is, with a covariate  $x$  and a factor  $f$ , it is like projecting out the interaction  $x:f$ . The 'x' attribute can also be a matrix of column vectors, in this case it can be beneficial to orthogonalize the columns, either with a stabilized Gram-Schmidt method, or with the simple method `x %%% solve(chol(crossprod(x)))`.

The `weights` argument is used if a weighted projection is computed. If  $W$  is the diagonal matrix with weights on the diagonal, `demeanlist` computes  $W^{-1}M_{WD}Wx$  where  $x$  is the input vector,  $D$  is the matrix of dummies from  $fl$  and  $M_{WD}$  is the projection on the orthogonal complement of the range of the matrix  $WD$ . It is possible to implement the weighted projection with the 'x' attribute mentioned above, but it is a separate argument for convenience. If `scale=FALSE`, `demeanlist` computes  $M_{WD}x$  without any  $W$  scaling. If `length(scale) > 1`, then `scale[1]` specifies whether the input should be scaled by  $W$ , and `scale[2]` specifies whether the output should be scaled by  $W^{-1}$ . This is just a convenience to save some memory copies in other functions in the package.

Note that for certain large datasets the overhead in `felm` is large compared to the time spent in `demeanlist`. If the data are present directly without having to use the formula-interface to `felm` for transformations etc, it is possible to run `demeanlist` directly on a matrix or "data.frame" and do the OLS "manually", e.g. with something like `beta <- solve(crossprod(demeanlist(mtx,...))) %%% (t(x) %%% y)`

In some applications it is known that a single centering iteration is sufficient. In particular, if `length(f1)==1` and there is no interaction attribute `x`. In this case the centering algorithm is terminated after the first iteration. There may be other cases, e.g. if there is a single factor with a matrix `x` with orthogonal columns. If you have such prior knowledge, it is possible to force termination after the first iteration by adding an attribute `attr(f1, 'oneiter') <- TRUE`. Convergence will be reached in the second iteration anyway, but you save one iteration, i.e. you double the speed.

### Value

If `mtx` is a matrix, a matrix of the same shape, possibly with column `icpt` deleted.

If `mtx` is a list of vectors and matrices, a list of the same length is returned, with the same vector and matrix-pattern, but the matrices have the column `icpt` deleted.

If `mtx` is a 'data.frame', a 'data.frame' with the same names is returned; the `icpt` argument is ignored.

### Note

The `accel` argument enables Gearhart-Koshy acceleration as described in Theorem 3.16 by Bauschke, Deutsch, Hundal and Park in "Accelerating the convergence of the method of alternating projections", Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 355 pp 3433-3461 (2003).

`demeanlist` will use an in place transform to save memory, provided the `mtx` argument is unnamed.

Thus, as always in R, you shouldn't use temporary variables like `tmp <- fun(x[v,]); bar <- demeanlist(tmp,...); rm(tmp)` it will be much better to do `bar <- demeanlist(fun(x[v,]),...)`

### Examples

```
oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=1)
## create a matrix
mtx <- data.frame(matrix(rnorm(999),ncol=3))
# a list of factors
rgb <- c('red','green','blue')
f1 <- replicate(4, factor(sample(rgb,nrow(mtx),replace=TRUE)), simplify=FALSE)
names(f1) <- paste('g',seq_along(f1),sep='')
# centre on all means
mtx0 <- demeanlist(mtx,f1)
head(data.frame(mtx0,f1))
# verify that the group means for the columns are zero
lapply(f1, function(f) apply(mtx0,2,tapply,f,mean))
options(oldopts)
```

### Description

Creates an estimable function for a factor-structure.



**Usage**

```
efactory(obj, opt = "ref", ...)
```

**Arguments**

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| obj | object of class "felm", usually, a result of a call to <code>felm</code> . |
| opt | character. Which type of estimable function.                               |
| ... | various.   |

**Details**

There are several possibilities for the input parameter `opt`.

- "ref" yields an estimable function which is similar to the default one in `lm`, one reference is forced to 0 in each connected component.
- "zm" Similar to "ref", but the factor which does not contain a reference is made to have zero mean, and an intercept is added.
- "zm2" Similar to "zm", but both factors are made to have zero mean.
- "ln" Least norm function. This will yield the raw coefficients from the Kaczmarz-method, i.e. the solution with smallest norm. This function is not estimable.

Note that in the case with more than two factors, it is not known how to analyze the factors to find the structure of the rank-deficiencies, i.e. the estimable functions. In this case, the factors beyond the first two are assumed not to contribute to the rank-deficiency beyond a single dimension in each. Both "ref" and "zm" keep one such reference at zero in each of these factors. This is the common method when using dummies.

In the case that interactions are specified in the model, i.e. with `x:f` in the second part of the formula, these terms are not analyzed to create an estimable function. Only the pure `f` terms are used for this purpose. It is assumed that the `x:f` terms are all identified. Note that in this case, all the levels of `f` are included.

**Value**

A function of two parameters `function(v, addnames)`. An estimable function (i.e. the result is the vector of some length `N`) of the input vector `v`. When `addnames==TRUE` the returned vector should have names, and optionally an attribute "extra" which is a list of vectors of length `N` which may be used to code additional information.

**Note**

The author is open to suggestions for other estimable functions, i.e. other useful normalizations of the solutions.

It is not strictly necessary that the `obj` argument is of class "felm", any list with entries "fe" and "cfactor" of the appropriate form will do. That is, `list(fe=f1, cfactor=compfactor(f1))` where `f1` is the list of factors defining the component structure. I.e. if the model is `y ~ ... | id + firm`, we have `f1=list(id=id, firm=firm)`.

## Examples

```
oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=1)
id <- factor(sample(5000,50000,replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(3000,50000,replace=TRUE))
fl <- list(id=id,firm=firm)
obj <- list(fe=fl,cfactor=compfactor(fl))
## the trivial least-norm transformation, which by the way is non-estimable
print(ef <- efactory(obj,'ln'))
is.estimable(ef,fl)
## then the default
print(ef <- efactory(obj,'ref'))
is.estimable(ef,fl)
# get the names of the coefficients, i.e. the nm-variable in the function
head(evalq(nm,environment(ef)))
options(oldopts)
```

---

felm

*Fit a linear model with multiple group fixed effects*


---

## Description

'felm' is used to fit linear models with multiple group fixed effects, similarly to `lm`. It uses the Method of Alternating projections to sweep out multiple group effects from the normal equations before estimating the remaining coefficients with OLS.

## Usage

```
felm(formula, data, exactDOF = FALSE, subset, na.action, contrasts = NULL,
      weights = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| formula  | an object of class <code>"formula"</code> (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. Similarly to <code>'lm'</code> . See Details.   |
| data     | a data frame containing the variables of the model.   |
| exactDOF | logical. If more than two factors, the degrees of freedom used to scale the covariance matrix (and the standard errors) is normally estimated. Setting <code>exactDOF=TRUE</code> causes <code>felm</code> to attempt to compute it, but this may fail if there are too many levels in the factors. <code>exactDOF='rM'</code> will use the exact method in <code>Matrix::rankMatrix()</code> , but this is slower. If neither of these methods works, it is possible to specify <code>exactDOF='mc'</code> , which utilizes a Monte-Carlo method to estimate the expectation $E(x' P x) = \text{tr}(P)$ , the trace of a certain projection, a method which may be more accurate than the default guess.<br><br>If the degrees of freedom for some reason are known, they can be specified like <code>exactDOF=342772</code> . |

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| subset    | an optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in the fitting process.   |
| na.action | a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default is set by the na.action setting of options, and is na.fail if that is unset. The 'factory-fresh' default is na.omit. Another possible value is NULL, no action. na.exclude is currently not supported.   |
| contrasts | an optional list. See the contrasts.arg of model.matrix.default.  |
| weights   | an optional vector of weights to be used in the fitting process. Should be 'NULL' or a numeric vector. If non-NULL, weighted least squares is used with weights weights (that is, minimizing $\sum(w \cdot e^2)$ ); otherwise ordinary least squares is used.   |
| ...       | <p>other arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keepX logical. To include a copy of the expanded data matrix in the return value, as needed by <code>bccorr</code> and <code>fevcov</code> for proper limited mobility bias correction.</li> <li>• keepCX logical. Keep a copy of the centred expanded data matrix in the return value. As list elements cX for the explanatory variables, and cY for the outcome.</li> <li>• nostats logical. Don't include covariance matrices in the output, just the estimated coefficients and various descriptive information. For IV, nostats can be a logical vector of length 2, with the last value being used for the 1st stages.</li> <li>• psdef logical. In case of multiway clustering, the method of Cameron, Gelbach and Miller may yield a non-definite variance matrix. Ordinarily this is forced to be semidefinite by setting negative eigenvalues to zero. Setting psdef=FALSE will switch off this adjustment. Since the variance estimator is asymptotically correct, this should only have an effect when the clustering factors have very few levels.</li> <li>• kclass character. For use with instrumental variables. Use a k-class estimator rather than 2SLS/IV. Currently, the values 'nagar', 'b2s1s', 'mb2s1s', 'liml' are accepted, where the names are from <i>Kolesar et al (2014)</i>, as well as a numeric value for the 'k' in k-class. With kclass='liml', felm also accepts the argument fuller=&lt;numeric&gt;, for using a Fuller adjustment of the liml-estimator.</li> <li>• Nboot, bootexpr, bootcluster Since felm has quite a bit of overhead in the creation of the model matrix, if one wants confidence intervals for some function of the estimated parameters, it is possible to bootstrap internally in felm. That is, the model matrix is resampled Nboot times and estimated, and the bootexpr is evaluated inside an sapply. The estimated coefficients and the left hand side(s) are available by name. Any right hand side variable x is available by the name var.x. The "felm"-object for each estimation is available as est. If a bootcluster is specified as a factor, entire levels are resampled. bootcluster can also be a function with no arguments, it should return a vector of integers, the rows to use in the sample. It can also be the string 'model', in which case the cluster is taken from the model. bootexpr should be an expression,</li> </ul> |

e.g. like `quote(x/x2 * abs(x3)/mean(y))`. It could be wise to specify `nostats=TRUE` when bootstrapping, unless the covariance matrices are needed in the bootstrap. If you need the covariance matrices in the full estimate, but not in the bootstrap, you can specify it in an attribute "boot" as `nostats=structure(FALSE, boot=TRUE)`.

- `iv`, `clustervar` deprecated. These arguments will be removed at a later time, but are still supported in this field. Users are *STRONGLY* encouraged to use multipart formulas instead. In particular, not all functionality is supported with the deprecated syntax; iv-estimations actually run a lot faster if multipart formulas are used, due to new algorithms which I didn't bother to shoehorn in place for the deprecated syntax.

## Details

This function is intended for use with large datasets with multiple group effects of large cardinality. If dummy-encoding the group effects results in a manageable number of coefficients, you are probably better off by using [lm](#).

The formula specification is a response variable followed by a four part formula. The first part consists of ordinary covariates, the second part consists of factors to be projected out. The third part is an IV-specification. The fourth part is a cluster specification for the standard errors. I.e. something like  $y \sim x_1 + x_2 \mid f_1 + f_2 \mid (Q|W \sim x_3+x_4) \mid clu1 + clu2$  where  $y$  is the response,  $x_1, x_2$  are ordinary covariates,  $f_1, f_2$  are factors to be projected out,  $Q$  and  $W$  are covariates which are instrumented by  $x_3$  and  $x_4$ , and  $clu1, clu2$  are factors to be used for computing cluster robust standard errors. Parts that are not used should be specified as  $\emptyset$ , except if it's at the end of the formula, where they can be omitted. The parentheses are needed in the third part since  $|$  has higher precedence than  $\sim$ . Multiple left hand sides like  $y|w|x \sim x_1 + x_2 \mid f_1+f_2 \mid \dots$  are allowed.

Interactions between a covariate  $x$  and a factor  $f$  can be projected out with the syntax  $x:f$ . The terms in the second and fourth parts are not treated as ordinary formulas, in particular it is not possible with things like  $y \sim x_1 \mid x*f$ , rather one would specify  $y \sim x_1 + x \mid x:f + f$ . Note that  $f:x$  also works, since R's parser does not keep the order. This means that in interactions, the factor *must* be a factor, whereas a non-interacted factor will be coerced to a factor. I.e. in  $y \sim x_1 \mid x:f_1 + f_2$ , the  $f_1$  must be a factor, whereas it will work as expected if  $f_2$  is an integer vector.

In older versions of **lfe** the syntax was `felm(y ~ x1 + x2 + G(f1) + G(f2), iv=list(Q ~ x3+x4, W ~ x3+x4), cluster=...)`. This syntax still works, but yields a warning. Users are *strongly* encouraged to change to the new multipart formula syntax. The old syntax will be removed at a later time.

The standard errors are adjusted for the reduced degrees of freedom coming from the dummies which are implicitly present. In the case of two factors, the exact number of implicit dummies is easy to compute. If there are more factors, the number of dummies is estimated by assuming there's one reference-level for each factor, this may be a slight over-estimation, leading to slightly too large standard errors. Setting `exactDOF='rM'` computes the exact degrees of freedom with `rankMatrix()` in package **Matrix**.

For the `iv`-part of the formula, it is only necessary to include the instruments on the right hand side. The other explanatory covariates, from the first and second part of formula, are added automatically in the first stage regression. See the examples.

The `contrasts` argument is similar to the one in `lm()`, it is used for factors in the first part of the formula. The factors in the second part are analyzed as part of a possible subsequent `getfe()` call.

The old syntax with a single part formula with the `G()` syntax for the factors to transform away is still supported, as well as the `clustervar` and `iv` arguments, but users are encouraged to move to the new multi part formulas as described here. The `clustervar` and `iv` arguments have been moved to the `...` argument list. They will be removed in some future update.

## Value

`felm` returns an object of class `"felm"`. It is quite similar to an `"lm"` object, but not entirely compatible.

The generic `summary`-method will yield a summary which may be `print`'ed. The object has some resemblance to an `'lm'` object, and some postprocessing methods designed for `lm` may happen to work. It may however be necessary to coerce the object to succeed with this.

The `"felm"` object is a list containing the following fields:

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>coefficients</code>  | a numerical vector. The estimated coefficients.  |
| <code>N</code>             | an integer. The number of observations   |
| <code>p</code>             | an integer. The total number of coefficients, including those projected out.   |
| <code>response</code>      | a numerical vector. The response vector.   |
| <code>fitted.values</code> | a numerical vector. The fitted values.   |
| <code>residuals</code>     | a numerical vector. The residuals of the full system, with dummies. For IV-estimations, this is the residuals when the original endogenous variables are used, not their predictions from the 1st stage.   |
| <code>r.residuals</code>   | a numerical vector. Reduced residuals, i.e. the residuals resulting from predicting <i>without</i> the dummies.  |
| <code>iv.residuals</code>  | numerical vector. When using instrumental variables, residuals from 2. stage, i.e. when predicting with the predicted endogenous variables from the 1st stage.   |
| <code>weights</code>       | numeric. The square root of the argument weights.  |
| <code>cfactor</code>       | factor of length <code>N</code> . The factor describing the connected components of the two first terms in the second part of the model formula.   |
| <code>vcv</code>           | a matrix. The variance-covariance matrix.  |
| <code>fe</code>            | list of factors. A list of the terms in the second part of the model formula.  |
| <code>stage1</code>        | The <code>'felm'</code> objects for the IV 1st stage, if used. The 1st stage has multiple left hand sides if there are more than one instrumented variable.  |
| <code>iv1fstat</code>      | list of numerical vectors. For IV 1st stage, F-value for excluded instruments, the number of parameters in restricted model and in the unrestricted model.   |
| <code>X</code>             | matrix. The expanded data matrix, i.e. from the first part of the formula. To save memory with large datasets, it is only included if <code>felm(keepX=TRUE)</code> is specified. Must be included if <code>bccorr</code> or <code>fevcov</code> is to be used for correcting limited mobility bias. |
| <code>cX, cY</code>        | matrix. The centred expanded data matrix. Only included if <code>felm(keepCX=TRUE)</code> .  |
| <code>boot</code>          | The result of a replicate applied to the <code>bootexpr</code> (if used).  |

### Note

Side effect: If data is an object of class "pdata.frame" (from the **plm** package), the **plm** namespace is loaded if available, and data is coerced to a "data.frame" with `as.data.frame` which dispatches to a **plm** method. This ensures that transformations like `diff` and `lag` from **plm** works as expected, but it also incurs an additional copy of the data, and the **plm** namespace remains loaded after `felm` returns. When working with "pdata.frame"s, this is what is usually wanted anyway.

For technical reasons, when running IV-estimations, the data frame supplied in the data argument to `felm`, should *not* contain variables with names ending in '(fit)'. Variables with such names are used internally by `felm`, and may then accidentally be looked up in the data frame instead of the local environment where they are defined.

### References

- Cameron, A.C., J.B. Gelbach and D.L. Miller (2011) *Robust inference with multiway clustering*, Journal of Business & Economic Statistics 29 (2011), no. 2, 238–249. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1198/jbes.2010.07136>
- Kolesar, M., R. Chetty, J. Friedman, E. Glaeser, and G.W. Imbens (2014) *Identification and Inference with Many Invalid Instruments*, Journal of Business & Economic Statistics (to appear). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07350015.2014.978175>

### See Also

[getfe summary.felm condfstat waldtest](#)

### Examples

```
oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=1)
## create covariates
x <- rnorm(1000)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))

## individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(20,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(13,length(x),replace=TRUE))

## effects for them
id.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(firm))

## left hand side
u <- rnorm(length(x))
y <- x + 0.5*x2 + id.eff[id] + firm.eff[firm] + u

## estimate and print result
est <- felm(y ~ x+x2| id + firm)
summary(est)
## Not run:
## compare with lm
```

```

summary(lm(y ~ x + x2 + id + firm-1))

## End(Not run)

# make an example with 'reverse causation'
# Q and W are instrumented by x3 and the factor x4. Report robust s.e.
x3 <- rnorm(length(x))
x4 <- sample(12,length(x),replace=TRUE)

Q <- 0.3*x3 + x + 0.2*x2 + id.eff[id] + 0.3*log(x4) - 0.3*y + rnorm(length(x),sd=0.3)
W <- 0.7*x3 - 2*x + 0.1*x2 - 0.7*id.eff[id] + 0.8*cos(x4) - 0.2*y + rnorm(length(x),sd=0.6)

# add them to the outcome
y <- y + Q + W

invest <- felm(y ~ x + x2 | id+firm | (Q|W ~x3+factor(x4)))
summary(invest,robust=TRUE)
condfstat(invest)
## Not run:
# compare with the not instrumented fit:
summary(felm(y ~ x + x2 +Q + W |id+firm))

## End(Not run)
options(oldopts)

```

---

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| fevcov | <i>Compute limited mobility bias corrected covariance matrix between fixed effects</i> |
|--------|--|

---

## Description

With a model like  $y = X\beta + D\theta + F\psi + \epsilon$ , where  $D$  and  $F$  are matrices with dummy encoded factors, one application of **lfe** is to study the variances  $var(D\theta)$ ,  $var(F\psi)$  and covariances  $cov(D\theta, F\psi)$ . However, if we use estimates for  $\theta$  and  $\psi$ , the resulting variances are biased. The function `fevcov` computes a bias corrected covariance matrix as described in *Gaure (2014)*.

## Usage

```

fevcov(est, alpha = getfe(est), tol = 0.01,
       robust = !is.null(est$clustervar), maxsamples = Inf, lhs = NULL)

```

## Arguments

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>est</code>    | an object of class <code>"felm"</code> , the result of a call to <code>felm(keepX=TRUE)</code> . |
| <code>alpha</code>  | a data frame, the result of a call to <code>getfe</code> .                                       |
| <code>tol</code>    | numeric. The absolute tolerance for the bias-corrected correlation.                              |
| <code>robust</code> | logical. Should robust (heteroskedastic or cluster) residuals be used, rather than i.i.d.        |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>maxsamples</code> | integer. Maximum number of samples for expectation estimates.  |
| <code>lhs</code>        | character. Name of left hand side if multiple left hand sides. |

### Details

The `tol` argument specifies the tolerance. The tolerance is relative for the variances, i.e. the diagonal of the output. For the covariances, the tolerance is relative to the square root of the product of the variances, i.e. an absolute tolerance for the correlation. If a numeric of length 1, `tol` specifies the same tolerance for all variances/covariances. If it is of length 2, `tol[1]` specifies the variance tolerance, and `tol[2]` the covariance tolerance. `tol` can also be a square matrix of size `length(est$fe)`, in which case the tolerance for each variance and covariance is specified individually.

The function performs no checks for estimability. If the fixed effects are not estimable, the result of a call to `fevcov` is not useable. Moreover, there should be just a single connected component among the fixed effects.

`alpha` must contain a full set of coefficients, and contain columns `'fe'` and `'effect'` like the default estimable functions from `efactory`.

In the case that the `felm`-estimation has weights, it is the weighted variances and covariance which are bias corrected.

### Value

`fevcov` returns a square matrix with the bias corrected covariances. An attribute `'bias'` contains the biases. The bias corrections have been subtracted from the bias estimates. I.e.  $vc = vc' - b$ , where  $vc'$  is the biased variance and  $b$  is the bias.

### Note

Bias correction for IV-estimates are not supported as of now.

Note that if `est` is the result of a call to `felm` with `keepX=FALSE` (the default), the biases will be computed as if the covariates  $X$  are independent of the factors. This will be faster (typically by a factor of approx. 4), and possibly wrong. Note also that the computations performed by this function are non-trivial, they may take quite some time. It would be wise to start out with quite liberal tolerances, e.g. `tol=0.1`, to get an idea of the time requirements.

If there are only two fixed effects, `fevcov` returns the same information as `bccorr`, though in a slightly different format.

### References

Gaure, S. (2014), *Correlation bias correction in two-way fixed-effects linear regression*, Stat 3(1):379-390, 2014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/sta4.68>

### See Also

`varvars bccorr`



## Examples

```
x <- rnorm(5000)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))

## create individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(40,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(30,length(x),replace=TRUE,prob=c(2,rep(1,29))))
foo <- factor(sample(20,length(x),replace=TRUE))
## effects
id.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- runif(nlevels(firm))
foo.eff <- rchisq(nlevels(foo),df=1)
## left hand side
id.m <- id.eff[id]
firm.m <- firm.eff[firm]
foo.m <- foo.eff[foo]
# normalize them
id.m <- id.m/sd(id.m)
firm.m <- firm.m/sd(firm.m)
foo.m <- foo.m/sd(foo.m)
y <- x + 0.25*x2 + id.m + firm.m + foo.m + rnorm(length(x),sd=2)
z <- x + 0.5*x2 + 0.7*id.m + 0.5*firm.m + 0.3*foo.m + rnorm(length(x),sd=2)
# make a data frame
fr <- data.frame(y,z,x,x2,id,firm,foo)
## estimate and print result
est <- felm(y|z ~ x+x2|id+firm+foo, data=fr, keepX=TRUE)
# find bias corrections, there's little bias in this example
print(yv <- fevcov(est, lhs='y'))
## Here's how to compute the unbiased correlation matrix:
cm <- cov2cor(yv)
structure(cm,bias=NULL)
```

---

getfe

---

*Retrieve the group fixed effects*


---

## Description

Compute the group fixed effects, i.e. the dummy parameters, which were swept out during an estimation with [felm](#).

## Usage

```
getfe(obj, references = NULL, se = FALSE, method = "kaczmarz",
      ef = "ref", bN = 100, robust = FALSE, cluster = obj[["clustervar"]],
      lhs = NULL)
```

## Arguments

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>obj</code>        | object of class "felm", usually, a result of a call to <a href="#">felm</a>   |
| <code>references</code> | a vector of strings. If there are more than two factors and you have prior knowledge of what the reference levels should be like <code>references='id.23'</code> . Not used with <code>method='kaczmarz'</code>   |
| <code>se</code>         | logical. Set to TRUE if standard errors for the group effects are wanted. This is <b>very</b> time-consuming for large problems, so leave it as FALSE unless absolutely needed.   |
| <code>method</code>     | character string. Either 'cholesky', 'cg', or the default 'kaczmarz'. The latter is often very fast and consumes little memory, it requires an estimable function to be specified, see <a href="#">efactory</a> . The 'cholesky' method is no longer maintained as the author sees no use for it.   |
| <code>ef</code>         | function. A function of two variables, a vector of group fixed effects and a logical, i.e. <code>function(v, addnames)</code> . This function should be estimable and is used to transform the raw-coefficients <code>v</code> from the kaczmarz-method. The second variable indicates whether the function must return a named vector (if this is FALSE, one may skip the names, saving memory allocations and time).<br>If a string is specified, it is fed to the <a href="#">efactory</a> -function. The default function is one which picks one reference in each component.<br>Can be set to <code>ef="ln"</code> to yield the minimal-norm solution from the kaczmarz-method.<br>It can also be set to <code>ef="zm"</code> to get zero means (and intercept) in one of the factors, and a reference in the other. |
| <code>bN</code>         | integer. The number of bootstrap runs when standard errors are requested.   |
| <code>robust</code>     | logical. Should heteroskedastic standard errors be estimated?   |
| <code>cluster</code>    | logical or factor. Estimate clustered standard errors.  |
| <code>lhs</code>        | character vector. Specify which left hand side if <code>obj</code> has multiple lhs.  |

## Details

For the case with two factors (the terms in the second part of the formula supplied to [felm](#)), one reference in each connected component is adequate when interpreting the results.

For three or more factors, no such easy method is known; for the "cholesky" method- reference levels are found by analyzing the pivoted Cholesky-decomposition of a slightly perturbed system. The "kaczmarz" method provides no rank-deficiency analysis, it is assumed that the factors beyond the two first contribute nothing to the rank-deficiency, so one reference in each is used.

If there are more than two factors, only the first two will be used to report connected components. In this case, it is not known which graph theoretic concept may be used to analyze the rank-deficiency.

The standard errors returned by the Kaczmarz-method are bootstrapped, keeping the other coefficients (from [felm](#)) constant, i.e. they are from the variance when resampling the residuals. If `robust=TRUE`, heteroskedastic robust standard errors are estimated. If `robust=FALSE` and `cluster=TRUE`, clustered standard errors with the cluster specified to `felm()` are estimated. If `cluster` is a factor, it is used for the cluster definition.

## Value

The function `getfe` computes and returns a data frame containing the group fixed effects. It has the columns `c('effect', 'se', 'obs', 'comp', 'fe', 'idx')`

- `effect` is the estimated effect.
- `se` is the standard error.
- `obs` is the number of observations of this level.
- `comp` is the graph-theoretic component number, useful for interpreting the effects.
- `fe` is the name of factor.
- `idx` is the level of the factor.

With the Kaczmarz-method it's possible to specify a different estimable function.

## Examples

```
oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=2)
## create covariates
x <- rnorm(4000)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))

## create individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(500,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(300,length(x),replace=TRUE))

## effects
id.eff <- rlnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- rexp(nlevels(firm))

## left hand side
y <- x + 0.25*x2 + id.eff[id] + firm.eff[firm] + rnorm(length(x))

## estimate and print result
est <- feIm(y ~ x+x2 | id + firm)
summary(est)
## extract the group effects
alpha <- getfe(est,se=TRUE)

## find some estimable functions, with standard errors, we don't get
## names so we must precompute some numerical indices in ef
idx <- match(c('id.5','id.6','firm.11','firm.12'),rownames(alpha))
alpha[idx,]
ef <- function(v,addnames) {
  w <- c(v[idx[[2]]]-v[idx[[1]]],v[idx[[4]]]+v[idx[[1]]],
        v[idx[[4]]]-v[idx[[3]]])
  if(addnames) names(w) <-c('id6-id5','f12+id5','f12-f11')
  w
}
getfe(est,ef=ef,se=TRUE)
options(oldopts)
```

```
## Not run:
summary(lm(y ~ x+x2+id+firm-1))

## End(Not run)
```

---

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| is.estimable | <i>Verify estimability of function</i> |
|--------------|--|

---

## Description

Verify that a function you have written for [getfe](#) is indeed estimable.

## Usage

```
is.estimable(ef, fe, R = NULL, nowarn = FALSE, keepdiff = FALSE,
  threshold = 500 * getOption("lfe.eps"))
```

## Arguments

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| ef        | function. The function to be verified.   |
| fe        | list of factors.   |
| R         | numeric. Vector of residuals, if NULL, a random one is created.                              |
| nowarn    | logical. Set to TRUE if is.estimable should not throw a warning for non-estimable functions. |
| keepdiff  | logical. Return differences between two different runs of the Kaczmarz method.               |
| threshold | numeric. Threshold for determining estimability.   |

## Details

When writing custom estimable functions for [getfe](#), the function `is.estimable` can be used to test it for estimability. `is.estimable()` solves the sparse residual system with the Kaczmarz method, using two different initial values. Then `ef()` is applied to the two solutions. If the value of `ef()` differs by more than  $1e-5$  in any coordinate, FALSE is returned, otherwise TRUE is returned. If `keepdiff=TRUE`, the vector of differences is attached as an attribute 'diff' to the returned logical value. If you have problems with estimability, it is a fair guess that those entries with a difference in absolute values smaller than, say,  $1e-5$  are estimable, whereas the others are not.

## Value

Returns a logical.

## See Also

[getfe](#)

## Examples

```

oldopts <- options(lfe.threads=1)
## create individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(5000,50000,replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(3000,50000,replace=TRUE))

## create some estimable functions. It's faster to
## use numerical indices in ef rather than strings, and the input v
## to ef has no names, we have to add them when requested
ef <- function(v,addnames) {
  w <- c(v[6]-v[5],v[7000]+v[5],v[7000]-v[6000])
  if(addnames) names(w) <-c('id6-id5','f2k+id5','f2k-f1k')
  w
}
is.estimable(ef,list(id=id,firm=firm))

## Then make an error; in the last coordinate, sum two firms
ef <- function(v,addnames) {
  w <- c(v[6]-v[5],v[7000]+v[5],v[7000]+v[6000])
  if(addnames) names(w) <-c('id6-id5','f2k+id5','f2k-f1k')
  w
}
is.estimable(ef, list(id=id,firm=firm), keepdiff=TRUE)
options(oldopts)

```

---

kaczmarz

---

*Solve a linear system defined by factors*


---

## Description

Uses the Kaczmarz method to solve a system of the type  $Dx = R$ , where  $D$  is the matrix of dummies created from a list of factors.

## Usage

```

kaczmarz(fl, R, eps = getOption("lfe.eps"), init = NULL,
  threads = getOption("lfe.threads"))

```

## Arguments

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>fl</code>      | A list of arbitrary factors of the same length   |
| <code>R</code>       | numeric. A vector, matrix or list of such of the same length as the factors  |
| <code>eps</code>     | a tolerance for the method   |
| <code>init</code>    | numeric. A vector to use as initial value for the Kaczmarz iterations. The algorithm converges to the solution closest to this |
| <code>threads</code> | integer. The number of threads to use when <code>R</code> is more than one vector  |

**Value**

A vector  $x$  of length equal to the sum of the number of levels of the factors in `f1`, which solves the system  $Dx = R$ . If the system is inconsistent, the algorithm may not converge, it will give a warning and return something which may or may not be close to a solution. By setting `eps=0`, maximum accuracy (with convergence warning) will be achieved.

**Note**

This function is used by [getfe](#), it's quite specialized, but it might be useful for other purposes too. In case of convergence problems, setting `options(lfe.usecg=TRUE)` will cause the `kaczmarz()` function to dispatch to the more general conjugate gradient method of [cgsolve](#). This may or may not be faster.

**See Also**

[cgsolve](#)

**Examples**

```
## create factors
f1 <- factor(sample(24000,100000,replace=TRUE))
f2 <- factor(sample(20000,length(f1),replace=TRUE))
f3 <- factor(sample(10000,length(f1),replace=TRUE))
f4 <- factor(sample(8000,length(f1),replace=TRUE))
## the matrix of dummies
D <- makeDmatrix(list(f1,f2,f3,f4))
dim(D)
## an x
truex <- runif(ncol(D))
## and the right hand side
R <- as.vector(D %*% truex)
## solve it
sol <- kaczmarz(list(f1,f2,f3,f4),R)
## verify that the solution solves the system Dx = R
sqrt(sum((D %*% sol - R)^2))
## but the solution is not equal to the true x, because the system is
## underdetermined
sqrt(sum((sol - truex)^2))
## moreover, the solution from kaczmarz has smaller norm
sqrt(sum(sol^2)) < sqrt(sum(truex^2))
```

---

makeDmatrix

*Make sparse matrix of dummies from factor list*

---

**Description**

Given a list of factors, return the matrix of dummies as a sparse matrix.

**Usage**

```
makeDmatrix(fl, weights = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`fl` list of factors.  
`weights` numeric vector. Multiplied into the rows.

**Details**

The function returns the model matrix for a list of factors. This matrix is not used internally by the package, but it's used in some of the documentation for illustrative purposes.

**Value**

Returns a sparse matrix.

**Examples**

```
fl <- lapply(1:3, function(i) factor(sample(3,10,replace=TRUE)))
fl
makeDmatrix(fl, weights=seq(0.1,1,0.1))
```

---

mctrace

---

*Compute trace of a large matrix by sample means*


---

**Description**

Some matrices are too large to be represented as a matrix, even as a sparse matrix. Nevertheless, it can be possible to compute the matrix vector product fairly easy, and this is utilized to estimate the trace of the matrix.

**Usage**

```
mctrace(mat, N, tol = 0.001, maxsamples = Inf, trname = "", init)
```

**Arguments**

`mat` square matrix, Matrix, function or list of factors.  
`N` integer. if `mat` is a function, the size of the matrix is specified here.  
`tol` numeric. Tolerance.  
`maxsamples` numeric. Maximum number of samples in the expectation estimation.  
`trname` character. Arbitrary name used in progress reports.  
`init` numeric. Initial guess for the trace.

## Details

mctrace is used internally by `fevcov` and `bccorr`, but has been made public since it might be useful for other tasks as well.

For any matrix  $A$ , the trace equals the sum of the diagonal elements, or the sum of the eigenvalues. However, if the size of the matrix is very large, we may not have a matrix representation, so the diagonal is not immediately available. In that case we can use the formula  $tr(A) = E(x^t Ax)$  where  $x$  is a random vector with zero expectation and  $Var(x) = I$ . We estimate the expectation with sample means. mctrace draws  $x$  in  $\{-1, 1\}^N$ , and evaluates mat on these vectors.

If mat is a function, it must be able to take a matrix of column vectors as input. Since  $x^t Ax = (Ax, x)$  is evaluated, where  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  is the Euclidean inner product, the function mat can perform this inner product itself. In that case the function should have an attribute `attr(mat, 'IP') <- TRUE` to signal this.

If mat is a list of factors, the matrix for which to estimate the trace, is the projection matrix which projects out the factors. I.e. how many dimensions are left when the factors have been projected out. Thus, it is possible to estimate the degrees of freedom in an OLS where factors are projected out.

The tolerance tol is a relative tolerance. The iteration terminates when the normalized standard deviation of the sample mean (s.d. divided by absolute value of the current sample mean) goes below tol. Specify a negative tol to use the absolute standard deviation. The tolerance can also change during the iterations; you can specify `tol=function(curest) { . . . }` and return a tolerance based on the current estimate of the trace (i.e. the current sample mean).

## Value

An estimate of the trace of the matrix represented by mat is returned.

## Examples

```
A <- matrix(rnorm(25),5)
fun <- function(x) A %*% x
sum(diag(A))
sum(eigen(A,only.values=TRUE)$values)
# mctrace is not really useful for small problems.
mctrace(fun,ncol(A),tol=0.05)
# try a larger problem (3000x3000):
f1 <- factor(sample(1500,3000,replace=TRUE))
f2 <- factor(sample(1500,3000,replace=TRUE))
f1 <- list(f1,f2)
mctrace(f1,tol=-5)
# exact:
length(f1) - nlevels(f1) - nlevels(f2) + nlevels(compfactor(f1))
```



---

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| nlxpect | <i>Compute expectation of a function of the coefficients.</i> |
|---------|---|

---

## Description

Use integration of the joint distribution of the coefficients to compute the expectation of some function of the coefficients. Can be used for non-linear inference tests.

## Usage

```
nlxpect(est, fun, coefs, ..., tol = getOption("lfe.etol"), lhs = NULL, cv,
        istats = FALSE, flags = list(verbose = 0), max.eval = 100000L)
```

## Arguments

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>est</code>      | object of class "felm", a result of a call to <a href="#">felm</a> .                            |
| <code>fun</code>      | function of coefficients to be integrated. Can also be a quoted expression.                     |
| <code>coefs</code>    | character. Names of coefficients to test. Only needed if <code>fun</code> is a function.        |
| <code>...</code>      | other arguments passed to <code>fun</code> or the integration routine.                          |
| <code>tol</code>      | numeric. Tolerance for the computed probability.  |
| <code>lhs</code>      | character. Name of the left hand side, if <code>est</code> has more than one.                   |
| <code>cv</code>       | Covariance matrix to use in place of <code>vcov(est)</code>                                     |
| <code>istats</code>   | logical. Should convergence information from the integration routine be included as attributes? |
| <code>flags</code>    | list. Additional flags for the underlying integration routine.                                  |
| <code>max.eval</code> | integer. Maximum number of integral evaluations.  |

## Details

The function `nlxpect` integrates the function `fun(x)` over the multivariate normal distribution specified by the point estimates and the covariance matrix `vcov(est)`. This is the expectation of `fun(beta)` if we were to bootstrap the data (e.g. by drawing the residuals anew) and do repeated estimations.

The list of coefficients used by `fun` must be specified in `coefs`.

If the function is simple, it can be specified as a quoted expression like `quote(a*b+log(abs(d)))`. In this case, if `coefs` is not specified, it will be set to the list of all the variables occurring in the expression which are also names of coefficients.

`fun` may return a vector of values, in which case a vector of expectations is computed, like `quote(c(a*b, a^3-b))`. However, if the expressions contain different variables, like `quote(c(a*b, d*e))`, a quite compute intensive 4-dimensional integral will be computed, compared to two cheap 2-dimensional integrals if you do them separately.

You may of course also integrate inequalities like `quote(abs(x1-0.2) > 0.2)` to simulate the probability from t-tests or Wald-tests. See the examples.

The function you provide will get an argument `...` if it does not have one already. It will also be passed an argument `.z` which contains the actual coefficients in normalized coordinates, i.e. if `ch` is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix, and `pt` are the point estimates, the coefficients will be `pt + ch %*% .z`

The `tol` argument specifies both the relative tolerance and the absolute tolerance. If these should not be the same, specify `tol` as a vector of length 2. The first value is the relative tolerance, the second is the absolute tolerance. Termination occurs when at least one of the tolerances is met.

The `...` can be used for passing other arguments to the integration routine [cuhre](#).

## Value

The function `nlxpect` computes and returns the expectation of the function `fun(beta)`, with `beta` a vector of coefficients. I.e., if the coefficients `beta` are bootstrapped a large number of times, `nlxpect(est, fun)` should be equal to `mean(fun(beta))`. Additional diagnostic output from [cuhre](#) is returned in attributes if `istats=TRUE`.

## Note

An alternative to this method is to use the `bootexpr` argument with [felm](#), to do a Monte Carlo integration.

This function requires the package **R2Cuba**, and will fail if it is not available.

## See Also

[waldtest](#)

## Examples

```
N <- 100
x1 <- rnorm(N)
# make some correlation
x2 <- 0.1*rnorm(N) + 0.1*x1
y <- 0.1*x1 + x2 + rnorm(N)
summary(est <- felm(y ~ x1 + x2))
pt1 <- coef(est)['x1']
pt2 <- coef(est)['x2']
# expected values of coefficients, should match the summary
# and variance, i.e. square of standard errors in the summary
nlxpect(est, quote(c(x1=x1,x2=x2,var=c((x1-pt1)^2,(x2-pt2)^2))))

# the covariance matrix:
nlxpect(est, tcrossprod(as.matrix(c(x1-pt1,x2-pt2))))

#Wald test of single variable
waldtest(est, ~x1)['p.F']
# the same with nlxpect, i.e. probability for observing abs(x1)>abs(pt1) conditional
# on E(x1) = 0.
nlxpect(est, (x1-pt1)^2 > pt1^2)
# which of course is the same as
```

```

2*nlexpect(est, x1 < 0)

# then a joint test. Here we find the probability that
# we are further from origo than the point estimates, measured
# in a variance normalized coordinate system.
waldtest(est, ~ x1 | x2)['p.F']
#inverse cholesky
ich <- solve(t(chol(vcov(est)[c('x1','x2'), c('x1','x2')]))))
# convert to normalized coordinates
nz <- sum((ich %*% c(pt1,pt2))^2)
# find probability that we're further away
nlexpect(est, sum((ich %*% c(x1-pt1,x2-pt2))^2) > nz)
# or use the .z argument provided automatically
nlexpect(est, sum(.z^2) > nz, coefs=c('x1','x2'))

# Non-linear test:
f <- function(x) c(poly=x[['x1']]*(6*x[['x1']]-x[['x2']]^2))
waldtest(est, f)['p.F']
# In general, for a function f, the non-linear Wald test is something like
# the following:
# expected value of function
Ef <- nlexpect(est, f, coefs=c('x1','x2'))
# point value of function
Pf <- f(c(pt1,pt2))
# similar to a Wald test:
nlexpect(est, function(x) (f(x)-Ef)^2 > Pf^2, c('x1','x2'))
# one-sided
nlexpect(est, function(x) f(x)-Ef > abs(Pf), c('x1','x2'))
# other sided
nlexpect(est, function(x) f(x)-Ef < -abs(Pf), c('x1','x2'))

```

---

summary

*Summarize felm model fits*


---

## Description

summary method for class "felm".

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'felm'
summary(object, ..., robust = !is.null(object$clustervar),
  lhs = NULL)

```

**Arguments**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>object</code> | an object of class "felm", a result of a call to <code>felm</code> .                         |
| <code>...</code>    | further arguments passed to or from other methods.   |
| <code>robust</code> | logical. Use robust standard errors. See notes.  |
| <code>lhs</code>    | character. If multiple left hand sides, specify the name of the one to obtain a summary for. |

**Value**

The function `summary.felm` returns an object of class "summary.felm". It is quite similar to an "summary.lm" object, but not entirely compatible.

The "summary.felm" object is a list containing the following fields:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>residuals</code>    | a numerical vector. The residuals of the full system, with dummies.  |
| <code>p</code>            | an integer. The total number of coefficients, including those projected out.   |
| <code>Pp</code>           | an integer. The number of coefficients, excluding those projected out.   |
| <code>coefficients</code> | a $Pp \times 4$ matrix with columns for the estimated coefficients, their standard errors, t-statistic and corresponding (two-sided) p-value.                      |
| <code>rse</code>          | residual standard error.   |
| <code>r2</code>           | $R^2$ , the fraction of variance explained by the model.   |
| <code>r2adj</code>        | Adjusted $R^2$ .   |
| <code>fstat</code>        | F-statistic.   |
| <code>pval</code>         | P-values.  |
| <code>P.fstat</code>      | Projected F-statistic. The result of a call to <a href="#">waldtest</a>  |
| <code>fe</code>           | list of factors. A list of the terms in the second part of the model.  |
| <code>lhs.</code>         | character. If <code>object</code> is the result of an estimation with multiple left hand sides, the actual argument <code>lhs</code> will be copied to this field. |
| <code>iv1fstat</code>     | F-statistic for excluded instruments in 1. step IV, see <a href="#">felm</a> .   |
| <code>iv1pval</code>      | P-value for <code>iv1fstat</code> .  |

**Note**

The standard errors are adjusted for the reduced degrees of freedom coming from the dummies which are implicitly present. They are also small-sample corrected.

If the `robust` parameter is `FALSE`, the returned object will contain ordinary standard errors. If the `robust` parameter is `TRUE`, clustered standard errors are reported if a cluster was specified in the call to `felm`; if not, heteroskedastic robust standard errors are reported.

Several F-statistics reported. The `P.fstat` is for the projected system. I.e. a joint test on whether all the `Pp` coefficients in `coefficients` are zero. Then there are `fstat` and `pval` which is a test on all the coefficients including the ones projected out, except for an intercept. This statistic assumes i.i.d. errors and is not reliable for robust or clustered data.

For a 1st stage IV-regression, an F-statistic against the model with excluded instruments is also computed.

**See Also**[waldtest](#)

varvars

*Compute the variance of the fixed effect variance estimate***Description**

With a model like  $y = X\beta + D\theta + F\psi + \epsilon$ , where 'D' and 'F' are matrices with dummy encoded factors, one application of **lfe** is to study the variances  $\text{var}(D\theta)$ ,  $\text{var}(F\psi)$  and covariances  $\text{cov}(D\theta, F\psi)$ . The function [fevcov](#) computes bias corrected variances and covariances. However, these variance estimates are still random variables for which [fevcov](#) only estimate the expectation. The function `varvars` estimates the variance of these estimates.

**Usage**

```
varvars(est, alpha = getfe(est), tol = 0.01, biascorrect = FALSE,
        lhs = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>est</code>         | an object of class <code>"felm"</code> , the result of a call to <a href="#">felm</a> (keepX=TRUE). |
| <code>alpha</code>       | a data frame, the result of a call to <a href="#">getfe</a> .                                       |
| <code>tol</code>         | numeric. The absolute tolerance for the bias-corrected correlation.                                 |
| <code>biascorrect</code> | logical. Should the estimates be bias corrected?  |
| <code>lhs</code>         | character. Name of left hand side if multiple left hand sides.                                      |

**Details**

This function returns valid results only for normally distributed residuals. Note that the estimates for the fixed effect variances from [fevcov](#) are not normally distributed, but a sum of chi-square distributions which depends on the eigenvalues of certain large matrices. We do not compute that distribution. The variances returned by `varvars` can therefore *not* be used directly to estimate confidence intervals, other than through coarse methods like the Chebyshev inequality. These estimates only serve as a rough guideline as to how wrong the variance estimates from [fevcov](#) might be.

Like the fixed effect variances themselves, their variances are also biased upwards. Correcting this bias can be costly, and is therefore by default switched off.

The variances tend to zero with increasing number of observations. Thus, for large datasets they will be quite small.

**Value**

`varvars` returns a vector with a variance estimate for each fixed effect variance. I.e. for the diagonal returned by [fevcov](#).

## Note

The `tol` argument specifies the tolerance as in [fevcov](#). Note that if `est` is the result of a call to [felm](#) with `keepX=FALSE` (the default), the variances will be estimated as if the covariates  $X$  are independent of the factors. There is currently no function available for estimating the variance of the covariance estimates from [fevcov](#).

The cited paper does not contain the expressions for the variances computed by `varvars` (there's a 10 page limit in that journal), though they can be derived in the same fashion as in the paper, with the formula for the variance of a quadratic form.

## References

Gaure, S. (2014), *Correlation bias correction in two-way fixed-effects linear regression*, Stat 3(1):379-390, 2014.

## See Also

[bccorr](#) [fevcov](#)

## Examples

```
x <- rnorm(500)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))

## create individual and firm
id <- factor(sample(40,length(x),replace=TRUE))
firm <- factor(sample(30,length(x),replace=TRUE,prob=c(2,rep(1,29))))
foo <- factor(sample(20,length(x),replace=TRUE))
## effects
id.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(id))
firm.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(firm))
foo.eff <- rnorm(nlevels(foo))
## left hand side
id.m <- id.eff[id]
firm.m <- 2*firm.eff[firm]
foo.m <- 3*foo.eff[foo]
y <- x + 0.25*x2 + id.m + firm.m + foo.m + rnorm(length(x))

# make a data frame
fr <- data.frame(y,x,x2,id,firm,foo)
## estimate and print result
est <- felm(y ~ x+x2|id+firm+foo, data=fr, keepX=TRUE)
alpha <- getfe(est)
# estimate the covariance matrix of the fixed effects
fevcov(est, alpha)
# estimate variances of the diagonal
varvars(est, alpha)
```

waldtest

*Compute Wald test for joint restrictions on coefficients***Description**

Compute a Wald test for a linear hypothesis on the coefficients. Also supports Delta-approximation for non-linear hypotheses.

**Usage**

```
waldtest(object, R, r, type = c("default", "iid", "robust", "cluster"),
  lhs = NULL, df1, df2)
```

**Arguments**

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| object | object of class "felm", a result of a call to <a href="#">felm</a> .                                 |
| R      | matrix, character, formula, function, integer or logical. Specification of which exclusions to test. |
| r      | numerical vector.  |
| type   | character. Error structure type.   |
| lhs    | character. Name of left hand side if multiple left hand sides.                                       |
| df1    | integer. If you know better than the default df, specify it here.                                    |
| df2    | integer. If you know better than the default df, specify it here.                                    |

**Details**

The function `waldtest` computes a Wald test for the  $H_0: R\beta = r$ , where  $\beta$  is the estimated vector `coef(object)`.

If  $R$  is a character, integer, or logical vector it is assumed to specify a matrix which merely picks out a subset of the coefficients for joint testing. If  $r$  is not specified, it is assumed to be a zero vector of the appropriate length.

$R$  can also be a formula which is linear in the estimated coefficients, e.g. of the type  $\sim Q-2|x-2*z$  which will test the joint hypothesis  $Q=2$  and  $x=2*z$ .

If  $R$  is a function (of the coefficients), an approximate Wald test against  $H_0: R(\beta) = 0$ , using the Delta-method, is computed.

In case of an IV-estimation, the names for the endogenous variables in `coef(object)` are of the type "`Q(fit)`" which is a bit dull to type; if all the endogenous variables are to be tested they can be specified as "endovars". It is also possible to specify an endogenous variable simply as " $Q$ ", and `waldtest` will add the other syntactic sugar to obtain "`Q(fit)`".

The type argument works as follows. If `type='default'` it is assumed that the residuals are i.i.d., unless a cluster structure was specified to [felm](#). If `type='robust'`, a heteroscedastic structure is assumed, even if a cluster structure was specified in [felm](#).

**Value**

The function `waldtest` computes and returns a named numeric vector containing the following elements.

- `p` is the p-value for the  $\chi^2$ -test
- `chi2` is the  $\chi^2$ -distributed statistic.
- `df1` is the degrees of freedom for the  $\chi^2$  statistic.
- `p.F` is the p-value for the F statistics
- `F` is the F-distributed statistic.
- `df2` is the additional degrees of freedom for the F statistic.

The return value has an attribute `'formula'` which encodes the restrictions.

**See Also**

[nlexpect](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(10000)
x2 <- rnorm(length(x))
y <- x - 0.2*x2 + rnorm(length(x))
#Also works for lm
summary(est <- lm(y ~ x + x2 ))
# We do not reject the true values
waldtest(est, ~ x-1|x2+0.2|`(Intercept)`)
# The Delta-method coincides when the function is linear:
waldtest(est, function(x) x - c(0, 1, -0.2))
```



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