

Package ‘rfcipDemand’

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Type Package

Title Estimate Federal Crop Insurance Program Demand Models

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Description Tools to construct county–crop–practice–plan–unit panels from the USDA RMA Summary of Business (SOBTPU) and related sources, and to estimate FCIP demand systems with two-way cluster-robust covariance. The pipeline standardizes coverage measures, merges price and instrument variables, adds rental-rate and price-index controls, reconciles county acreage (FSA/NASS), and produces diagnostics including robust first-stage F-tests. Methods align with the empirical design in “The crop insurance demand response to premium subsidies Evidence from U.S. Agriculture” (Food Policy, 2023, 119(3)).

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URL <https://github.com/you/rfcipDemand>

BugReports <https://github.com/you/rfcipDemand/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

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Imports rfsa, data.table, systemfit, sandwich, doBy, car, plyr, usmap, stats, utils, tidyr, stringr

Remotes github::UrbanInstitute/urbnmapr, github::dylan-turner25/rfsa, github::JanMarvin/nlsur

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, tibble, dplyr, purrr, readr, lavaan, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

LazyData true

Cite-us If you find it useful, please consider starring the repository and citing the following studies
- Tsiboe, F., & Turner, D. (2023). “The crop insurance demand response to premium subsidies - Evidence from U.S. Agriculture”. Food Policy, 119(3). doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2023.102505
- Tsiboe, F., & Turner, D. (2023). Econometric identification of crop insurance participation. Agricultural and Resource Economics Review. 52(3) 476-497. doi.org/10.1017/age.2023.13

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adjust_agent_outcomes_by_elasticity

Adjust FCIP outcomes by price elasticities

Description

Simulates changes in Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIP) outcomes- coverage level, insured acres, liability, premium, subsidy, and indemnity- under an alternative premium-per-liability using elasticities of insured acres and/or coverage level.

Usage

```
adjust_agent_outcomes_by_elasticity(
  alternate_premium_per_liability,
  insured_acres_elasticity,
  coverage_level_elasticity,
  baseline_coverage_type,
  baseline_coverage_level,
```

```

baseline_insured_acres,
baseline_liability_per_acre,
baseline_premium_per_liability,
baseline_subsidy_per_premium,
baseline_indemnity_per_acre,
final_revenue_per_acre,
assumption = 0,
premium_subsidy_schedule = NULL,
rate_differential_schedule = NULL
)

```

Arguments

alternate_premium_per_liability
Numeric. Alternative premium per dollar of liability.

insured_acres_elasticity
Numeric. Elasticity of insured acres w.r.t. price (percent basis).

coverage_level_elasticity
Numeric. Elasticity of coverage level w.r.t. price (percent basis).

baseline_coverage_type
Character. Baseline coverage type code ("A" or "C").

baseline_coverage_level
Numeric in (0,1]. Baseline coverage level share.

baseline_insured_acres
Numeric. Baseline insured acres.

baseline_liability_per_acre
Numeric. Baseline liability per acre.

baseline_premium_per_liability
Numeric. Baseline premium per dollar of liability.

baseline_subsidy_per_premium
Numeric in (0,1). Subsidy share of total premium.

baseline_indemnity_per_acre
Numeric. Baseline indemnity per acre.

final_revenue_per_acre
Numeric. Revenue per acre (used for indemnity adjustment).

assumption
Integer (0,1,2,3). Scenario selector (see above). Default 0.

premium_subsidy_schedule
Optional numeric vector of length 8 corresponding to coverage levels 0.50, 0.55, ..., 0.85. Multiplicative factors applied to baseline_subsidy_per_premium at the scenario coverage. Defaults to 1's.

rate_differential_schedule
Optional numeric vector of length 8 corresponding to coverage levels 0.50, 0.55, ..., 0.85. Multiplicative factors applied to alternate_premium_per_liability at the scenario coverage. Defaults to 1's.

Details

Assumptions (set via assumption):

- 0: Fixed demand - both coverage and acres remain at baseline.
- 1: Acres respond to price (elasticity gamma); coverage fixed.

- 2: Coverage responds to price (elasticity tetha); acres fixed.
- 3: Both acres and coverage respond.

Price response:

Price response is applied using the percent change in price:

$$\% \Delta p = 100 \times \left(\frac{\text{alt}}{\text{base}} - 1 \right),$$

and for any baseline quantity q with elasticity e_q :

$$q_{\text{new}} = q_{\text{base}} \left[1 + \left(e_q \times \frac{\% \Delta p}{100} \right) \right].$$

Coverage adjustment:

Coverage is rounded to the nearest 0.05 grid and truncated to the range (0, 0.85). Values less than 0.50 are set to 0 (i.e., no coverage). Coverage type code is set to "A" for buy-up coverage and "C" for CAT coverage. For CAT policies, scenario coverage levels at 0.50/0.55 are adjusted to reflect CAT rules.

Per-acre liability and indemnity are updated using [adjust_indemnity_liability_per_acre](#).

Optional schedules:

Coverage-specific scaling is possible via:

- `premium_subsidy_schedule`: length-8 numeric for coverage levels 0.50, 0.55, ..., 0.85. Multiplies the `baseline_subsidy_per_premium` at the scenario coverage.
- `rate_differential_schedule`: length-8 numeric for the same grid. Multiplies the `alternate_premium_per_liability` at the scenario coverage.

Missing or zero inputs:

If either `insured_acres` or `coverage_level_percent` is NA or 0 after adjustment, both are reset to 0 and all dollar outcomes are set to 0.

Elasticities are applied multiplicatively to baseline quantities. Coverage levels are snapped to the 0.05 grid and truncated. When schedules are supplied, subsidy shares and premium rates are rescaled relative to the baseline coverage before applying to the scenario coverage.

Value

A list with elements:

`coverage_type_code` Scenario coverage type ("A" or "C").

`coverage_level_percent` Scenario coverage level share.

`insured_acres` Scenario insured acres.

`liability_amount` Total liability = acres * adjusted liability per acre.

`total_premium_amount` Total premium = liability * alt premium/liability.

`subsidy_amount` Subsidy = total premium * subsidy share.

`indemnity_amount` Total indemnity = acres * adjusted indemnity per acre.

`price_change_pct` Percent price change used for elasticity adjustments.

adjust_indemnity_liability_per_acre

Adjust liability and indemnity per acre at an alternative coverage level

Description

Compute adjusted liability per acre and adjusted indemnity per acre when moving from a baseline coverage level to a new level. The method floors production-to-count at 0 and resolves five mutually exclusive cases via `data.table::fcase()`.

Usage

```
adjust_indemnity_liability_per_acre(
  coverage_level_percent,
  final_revenue_per_acre,
  baseline_coverage_level,
  baseline_liability_per_acre,
  baseline_indemnity_per_acre
)
```

Arguments

`coverage_level_percent`
 Numeric vector; alternative coverage level (proportion in (0,1)).

`final_revenue_per_acre`
 Numeric vector; revenue per acre at harvest (used when baseline had no indemnity and baseline coverage is lower).

`baseline_coverage_level`
 Numeric vector; baseline coverage level (proportion in (0,1)).

`baseline_liability_per_acre`
 Numeric vector; baseline liability per acre.

`baseline_indemnity_per_acre`
 Numeric vector; baseline indemnity per acre.

Details

- `production_to_count = pmax(baseline_liability_per_acre - baseline_indemnity_per_acre, 0)`
- `adj_Liability_per_acre = (baseline_liability_per_acre / baseline_coverage_level) * coverage_level_percent`
- Indemnity cases (I1-I5) selected with `data.table::fcase()`.

Value

A list with:

`adj_Liability_per_acre` Adjusted liability per acre.
`adj_Indemnity_per_acre` Adjusted indemnity per acre.

estimate_fcip_instruments

Estimate FCIP Instrumental Variables (Unloaded Rates)

Description

Uses historical FCIP rate data to build instrumented unloaded-rate variables following:

1. Tsiboe & Turner (2023), Econometric identification of crop insurance participation *Agricultural and Resource Economics Review*, 52(3):476-497. <https://doi.org/10.1017/age.2023.13>

Usage

```
estimate_fcip_instruments(year, statplan)
```

Arguments

year	Integer. The target crop year for which to construct instruments.
statplan	A data.table containing FCIP rate elements, including at least: commodity_year Year of the rate observation. state_code, county_code County identifiers. commodity_code Crop identifier. insured_area, lcr, contiguous_state_code, contiguous_county_code Fields required by estimate_fcip_unloaded_rate().

Details

1. **Task list:** Identify all unique (state, county) pairs with data in the 2-21 years before year.
2. **Unloaded-rate calculation:** For each county in task_list, call estimate_fcip_unloaded_rate() on the same 2-21 year window to get tau. Errors return NULL so processing continues.
3. **Contiguous-county smoothing:**
 - Build a lookup table of contiguous counties (using contiguous_county).
 - For each contiguous group, compute the mean tau to get tau_c.
4. **Merge & fill:** Left-join the raw adm and contiguous_adm; replace any zero/NA/Inf tau with the group mean tau_c into tau_sob.
5. **Cleanup:** Drop helper columns (tau, tau_c), remove invalid rows, add commodity_year, and return the result.

Value

A data.table with one row per county-crop for the specified year, containing:

state_code, county_code, commodity_code Keys.
tau_sob Smoothed unloaded rate (uses contiguous-county means to fill zeros/NAs).
commodity_year The input year, repeated.

See Also

Other FCIP instruments: [get_yu2018_instrument\(\)](#)

```
fcip_contiguous_county
      fcip_contiguous_county
```

Description

A combined dataset for fcip_contiguous_county

Usage

```
data(fcip_contiguous_county)
```

Format

A data frame with 24307 rows and 12 columns covering Inf–Inf.

Source

USDA-RMA, Actuarial Data Master - A0123

```
fcip_demand_data_dispatcher
      Build dataset to estimate Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIP) de-
      mand (modular pipeline)
```

Description

End-to-end pipeline that: (1) prepares SOBTPU and coverage aggregates, (2) adds prices/instruments/rental rates/price index, (3) reconciles county acreage (FSA + NASS), and (4) finalizes bins/labels/pooling for demand estimation.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_data_dispatcher(
  study_years = 2001:(as.numeric(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y")) - 1),
  identifiers = c("commodity_year", FCIP_INSURANCE_POOL, "insurance_plan_code",
    "unit_structure_code")
)
```

Arguments

study_years	Integer vector of commodity years to include. Defaults to 2001:(as.numeric(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y")) - 1).
identifiers	Character vector of grouping keys that define the aggregation grain. Must be columns present in SOBTPU (e.g., "commodity_year", FCIP_INSURANCE_POOL, "insurance_plan_code", "unit_structure_code", and-if desired-additional keys like "commodity_code" or "practice_code"). Enrichment joins for re-codes are performed only when the required keys are included in identifiers

Details

Aligned with Asche, Bakkerman, & Li (2023), *Food Policy*, 119(3):102505 ([doi:10.1016/j.foodpol.2023.102505](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2023.102505)). Requires internet access to download release .rds assets and several in-memory lookup tables (see stage docs).

Value

A data.table ready for FCIP demand estimation.

```
fcip_demand_elasticities_lavaan
```

Calibrate FCIP demand elasticities via IV-SEM (lavaan)

Description

Fits a just-identified IV-style SEM where instr_rate instruments tilda_rate, and tilda_rate enters two outcome equations (tilda_ghamma, tilda_theta). Endogeneity is encoded via residual correlations between tilda_rate and each outcome. The instrument is excluded from the outcome disturbances.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_elasticities_lavaan(
  data,
  estimator = c("ML", "MLR"),
  missing = c("fiml", "listwise")
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame with cols: instr_rate, tilda_rate, tilda_gamma, tilda_theta
estimator	"ML" or "MLR" (default "MLR" = robust SE/tests)
missing	"fiml" or "listwise" (default "fiml")

Details

Constraints imposed:

1. $b_1 < 0$, 2) $b_2 < 0$, 3) $b_1 + b_2 + b_1*b_2 < 0$

Value

A data.table of parameter estimates and logical convergence flag

fcip_demand_sys_coeff_table

Tidy coefficient table with cluster-robust SEs (from supplied VCOV)

Description

Builds a clean coefficient table for a `systemfit` model using a **user-supplied covariance matrix** (e.g., two-way clustered from `fcip_demand_sys_vcov()`). Estimates come from `coef(fit)`, standard errors from `diag(vcMat)`, then Z-scores and two-sided normal p-values are computed. The demand column is inferred from the equation prefix in the coefficient names:

- "gamma_*" to "gamma"
- "theta_*" to "theta" Otherwise the prefix itself is used.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_coeff_table(fit, vcMat, p_digits = 5)
```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	A fitted <code>systemfit</code> object.
<code>vcMat</code>	A covariance matrix conformable with <code>coef(fit)</code> . Row/column names are used to align; if missing, positional alignment is assumed.
<code>p_digits</code>	Integer; number of digits to keep for p-values (default 5).

Value

A `data.frame` with columns: `demand`, `coef`, `Estimate`, `StdError`, `Zvalue`, `Pvalue`.

fcip_demand_sys_effect

Delta-method "total protection response"

Description

Combines equation-specific effects into a single "total" effect for each regressor in `c(fields$endogenous, fields$included)` using `car::deltaMethod` and a supplied covariance matrix.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_effect(fit, vcMat, fields, data)
```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	A fitted <code>systemfit</code> object (the structural system).
<code>vcMat</code>	Covariance matrix conformable with <code>coef(fit)</code> (e.g., from <code>fcip_demand_sys_vcov()</code>).
<code>fields</code>	Named list carrying model fields; must include <code>outcome</code> , <code>endogenous</code> , and <code>included</code> .
<code>data</code>	Estimation data used to check variable availability and build delta-method expressions.

Value

A data.frame with rows demand="total" and columns: demand, coef, Estimate, StdError, Zvalue, Pvalue.

fcip_demand_sys_estimate

System estimator (modular wrapper; preserves original outputs)

Description

Estimates a two-equation system with an endogenous regressor across disaggregation levels. The pipeline is: (1) per-level sample selection (min n per commodity_year), (2) partialling-out / tilda transforms, (3) system estimation (e.g., IV/3SLS via internal helpers), (4) clustered variance estimation, (5) delta-method totals, (6) optional constrained re-estimation of elasticities (lavaan), (7) diagnostics, and (8) row-binding results across levels.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_estimate(model, data, constrained_elasticities = FALSE)
```

Arguments

model	<p>List specifying the system; required elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outcome (character(2)): names of the two outcomes in data. • endogenous (character(1)): endogenous regressor name. • included (character): included (exogenous) regressors. • disag (character(1) or NULL): disaggregation key column in data. • FE (logical): include fixed effects in the internal run (handled by helpers). <p>Optional elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excluded (character or NULL): excluded instruments. • partial (character or NULL): variables to partial out (tilda). • restrict (logical): pass-through to internal restricted estimation. • name (character(1)): label carried to the output.
data	data.frame/data.table containing all referenced columns in model plus pool and commodity_year. Columns in model\$outcome, model\$endogenous, model\$included, and (if used) model\$excluded and model\$partial must exist in data.
constrained_elasticities	<p>Logical (default FALSE). If TRUE, re-estimate the elasticities via a constrained SEM (lavaan) and, where applicable, replace positive elasticity estimates with constrained ones. See Constrained elasticities (optional).</p>

Details**Inputs and preprocessing**

- model\$outcome must be a character vector of length 2 giving the two outcome column names in data. Internally these are mapped to gamma and theta for estimation convenience.
- model\$disag is the name of the disaggregation key. If NULL, a dummy "full_sample" key is created.

- The disaggregation key is coerced to character.
- For each level of `model$disag`, the function keeps only levels that have **at least 30 observations per commodity_year** (computed via `doBy::summaryBy`). Levels failing this threshold are dropped.

Per-level estimation For each retained level, the function calls internal helpers (`fcip_demand_sys_run`, etc.) to (i) partially out controls if requested, and (ii) estimate the system with clustered VCOV and delta-method totals. Errors at the level are caught and the level is skipped (no hard stop).

Constrained elasticities (optional) When `constrained = TRUE`, elasticities on the endogenous regressor are re-estimated per level via a lavaan SEM with sign restrictions (internal helper `fcip_demand_elasticities_1` using `estimator = "MLR"`, `missing = "listwise"`). The constrained estimates replace any positive system estimates for the elasticities; a logical flag `constrained` marks levels where a replacement occurred. The returned columns are reduced to `disag`, `level`, `demand`, `constrained`, and `Estimate`.

Returned shape

- If `constrained_elasticities = FALSE` (default), returns the full per-level system output from `fcip_demand_sys_run` with additional columns: `disag`, `level`, and rounded `Zvalue`, `Pvalue`.
- If `constrained = TRUE`, returns a compact table with `disag`, `level`, `demand`, `constrained`, `Estimate` after merging the constrained elasticities.

Value

A `data.table` aggregating results across all disaggregation levels. The column set depends on `constrained` (see **Returned shape**).

<code>fcip_demand_sys_fit</code>	<i>Build systemfit formulas and estimate the system</i>
----------------------------------	---

Description

Constructs the list of structural equations (`g`) and instrument sets (`h`), then runs `systemfit()` using OLS (when no excluded instruments) or 3SLS-GMM (when excluded instruments are present).

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_fit(
  data,
  fields,
  tilda_included,
  tilda_endogenous,
  tilda_excluded
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Estimation <code>data.frame</code> / <code>data.table</code> containing the <code>tilda_*</code> and <code>instr_*</code> variables referenced by the formulas.
<code>fields</code>	Named list with at least <code>outcome</code> , <code>included</code> , <code>endogenous</code> , and optionally <code>excluded</code> .

tilda_included Character vector of residualized included regressor names (e.g., "tilda_x1").

tilda_endogenous Character vector of residualized endogenous regressor names (e.g., "tilda_z1").

tilda_excluded Character vector of instrument names (e.g., "instr_z1"), or NULL when no excluded instruments are used.

Value

A list with elements:

fit Fitted systemfit object.

g List of structural formulas.

h List of instrument formulas.

fcip_demand_sys_partial

Residualize ("partial out") and build tilded / instrument variables

Description

If excluded instruments exist, runs first-stage OLS for each endogenous variable e : $e \sim 1 + \text{partial} + \text{included} + \text{excluded}$, storing the fitted values as `instr_e`. If `partial` is non-empty, it then regresses $\text{instr}_e \sim 1 + \text{partial}$ and replaces $\text{instr}_e \leftarrow \text{instr}_e - \text{fitted}(\text{instr}_e \sim \text{partial})$ (i.e., removes the partial component; conceptually $\widehat{\text{instr}_e}(\text{partial})$).

Outcomes, included, and endogenous variables are residualized on `partial` to create `tilda_<var>` (or copied if `partial` is empty).

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_partial(data, fields, partial_override = NULL)
```

Arguments

data A data.frame/data.table with referenced variables.

fields List with: outcome, endogenous, included, optional excluded, optional partial.

partial_override Optional character vector to override `fields$partial`.

Details

Uses defensive checks so absent columns are ignored (with a warning) rather than erroring. If `partial` is empty, residualization is a no-op and `tilda_*` simply copy the originals. Formulas are constructed via `stats::reformulate()` to avoid paste/quoting pitfalls.

Value

List with `data`, `tilda_included`, `tilda_endogenous`, `tilda_excluded`.

fcip_demand_sys_prep *Prepare data for analysis*

Description

Drops incomplete/invalid rows, removes constant partials, and optionally demeans via a fixed-effects helper.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_prep(data, fields)
```

Arguments

data	Estimation dataset that already contains all columns referenced by fields.
fields	Named list: outcome, endogenous, included, excluded (opt), partial (opt), FE (logical), disag (column name).

Value

A list: data (prepped), NFE (number of FE), partial (possibly reduced).

fcip_demand_sys_run *Orchestrate analysis*

Description

Runs the full pipeline: prep -> partial/tilda creation -> systemfit -> two-way clustered VCOV -> delta-method totals -> optional restricted step -> diagnostics; then returns a tidy coefficient table with metadata.

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_run(data, fields)
```

Arguments

data	Estimation dataset
fields	Named list carrying model fields (see <code>fcip_demand_estimation()</code>), including disag, FE, outcome, endogenous, included, optional excluded, partial, restrict, and name.

Value

A `data.frame` with columns demand, coef, Estimate, StdError, Zvalue, Pvalue and meta-columns model, endogenous, FE, name, disag

fcip_demand_sys_tests	<i>System diagnostics: two-way robust first-stage F (+ optional approx. J)</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

Produces diagnostics **without** re-running GMM:

- **FTest**: joint relevance of excluded instruments in each first stage, using the same two-way (pool by crop year) cluster-robust covariance via `fcip_demand_sys_vcov()` with `kind = "lm"`. Reports the **minimum** F across endogenous regressors.
- **JTest** (optional): an *approximate* over-identification test computed as the sum of per-equation Sargan statistics $J_k \approx n_k R_k^2$ from regressions of equation residuals on that equation's instrument set. This is a quick check (not the system Hansen J).

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_tests(g, h, data, fit, NFE, approx_j = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>g</code>	List of system equations (the same formulas passed to <code>systemfit</code>).
<code>h</code>	List of instrument formulas (the same formulas passed to <code>systemfit</code>).
<code>data</code>	Estimation data.frame/data.table containing all variables in g/h plus clustering columns <code>pool</code> and <code>crop_yr</code> .
<code>fit</code>	A fitted <code>systemfit</code> object (used for <code>N</code> and <code>residCov_*</code> extraction).
<code>NFE</code>	Integer: number of absorbed fixed effects (for reporting only).
<code>approx_j</code>	Logical, compute the approximate (non-robust) Sargan J as described above. Default FALSE (returns NA for JTest).

Value

A data.frame with rows: `N`, `NFE`, `residCov_11`, `residCov_22`, `residCov_12`, `JTest`, `FTest`.

fcip_demand_sys_vcov	<i>Two-way cluster-robust covariance for FCIP demand models</i>
----------------------	---

Description

Computes a Cameron-Gelbach-Miller two-way cluster-robust covariance matrix using inclusion-exclusion: $V = V_{pool} + V_{year} - V_{pool_year}$. Works for both `systemfit` (stacked system) and `lm` (first-stage).

Usage

```
fcip_demand_sys_vcov(
  object,
  data,
  kind = c("systemfit", "lm"),
  pool_col = "pool",
  year_col = "commodity_year",
  NFE = 0L,
  n_partial = 0L,
  n_eq = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Fitted model: either a <code>systemfit</code> or <code>lm</code> .
<code>data</code>	Estimation data containing pool and year identifiers.
<code>kind</code>	One of <code>c("systemfit", "lm")</code> . If omitted, auto-detected.
<code>pool_col</code>	Name of the pool/cluster id column in data (default "pool").
<code>year_col</code>	Name of the year/time id column in data (default "crop_yr").
<code>NFE</code>	Integer; number of absorbed fixed effects (for df rescaling).
<code>n_partial</code>	Integer; count of variables partialled out per equation.
<code>n_eq</code>	Integer; number of equations (<code>length(object\$eq)</code> for <code>systemfit</code> , 1 for <code>lm</code>). You can override if needed.

Details

Rescaling. Let n be the number of observations (stacked across equations for `systemfit`). With k_{old} the number of coefficients and $k_{new} = k_{old} + NFE + n_{partial} * n_{eq}$, the returned matrix is scaled by $(n - k_{old} - 1) / (n - k_{new} - 1)$.

Row alignment (lm). Rows used by `lm` are inferred from `rownames(model.matrix(object))`. If they cannot be mapped back to data, the first `nobs(object)` rows are used.

Value

Covariance matrix aligned with `coef(object)`.

```
fcip_recodes_commodity_groupings
      fcip_recodes_commodity_groupings
```

Description

A combined dataset for `fcip_recodes_commodity_groupings`

Usage

```
data(fcip_recodes_commodity_groupings)
```

Format

A data frame with 3572 rows and 10 columns covering 1997-2025.

Source

USDA-RMA, Actuarial Data Master - A00400 and A00420 supplemented data from legacy ADM files

fcip_recodes_insurance_plan
<i>fcip_recodes_insurance_plan</i>

Description

A combined dataset for fcip_recodes_insurance_plan

Usage

```
data(fcip_recodes_insurance_plan)
```

Format

A data frame with 773 rows and 10 columns covering 1989-2025.

Source

USDA-RMA, Actuarial Data Master - A00460 supplemented data from legacy ADM files

fcip_recodes_practice	<i>fcip_recodes_practice</i>
-----------------------	------------------------------

Description

A combined dataset for fcip_recodes_practice

Usage

```
data(fcip_recodes_practice)
```

Format

A data frame with 28640 rows and 8 columns covering 1997-2025.

Source

USDA-RMA, Actuarial Data Master - A00510 supplemented data from legacy ADM files

fcip_recodes_type	<i>fcip_recodes_type</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

A combined dataset for fcip_recodes_type

Usage

```
data(fcip_recodes_type)
```

Format

A data frame with 232730 rows and 7 columns covering 1999-2025.

Source

Generated internally, using harmonize_crop_type_codes()

fixed_effect_model_data_prep	<i>Prepare and demean data for fixed-effects models</i>
------------------------------	---

Description

This function

1. Filters to complete cases on the specified panel, time, weight, variables, and output
2. If output is NULL, creates a dummy output column filled with 1s
3. Drops any panel with only one observation
4. Computes within-panel means for the output + each variable in varlist (_mean_i)
5. Computes overall sample means for the same set of variables (_mean)
6. Replaces each variable in varlist by value - within_panel_mean + overall_mean

Usage

```
fixed_effect_model_data_prep(
  data,
  varlist,
  panel,
  time,
  wvar = NULL,
  output = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or data.table containing the data.
varlist	Character vector of variable names to be demeaned.
panel	Character vector of column name(s) defining the panel identifier.
time	Character scalar name of the time variable.
wvar	Character scalar name of a variable to keep but <i>not</i> demean (optional, default NULL).
output	Character scalar name of an output variable whose means are computed but not altered; if NULL, a dummy column named "output" is created (optional, default NULL).

Value

A list with components

- **data**: a data.table containing
 - the original panel, time, wvar, varlist, and output columns
 - two mean columns for each of c(output, varlist): <name>_mean_i (within-panel) and <name>_mean (overall)
- **NFE**: the number of panels with more than one observation

format_fcip_demand_table

Table: Crop Insurance Demand System for US Federal Crop Insurance Pools (2001/22)

Description

Build a two-column, GitHub-safe panel table summarizing a crop insurance demand system. The table is organized into panels for coverage level (Theta), insured acres (Gamma), total protection response, a covariance matrix block, and additional statistics. Coefficients are formatted as estimate (std. error) with significance stars.

Usage

```
format_fcip_demand_table(df, var_labels)
```

Arguments

df	<p>A data frame containing the results with columns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demand (chr): panel identifier; expected values include "Theta", "Gamma", and "Total". • coef (chr): raw coefficient/row labels (e.g., "tilda_rate", "residCov_11", "N"). • Estimate (dbl): point estimates. • StdError (dbl): standard errors (may be NA for scalars). • Pvalue (dbl): p-values used to add significance stars.
var_labels	A named character vector mapping raw names to display labels,

Details

Designed for README/output knitted as `github_document`; use with `knitr::kable(..., format = "pipe")` to avoid HTML-only features.

Value

A tibble with two columns, `Variables` and `Estimates`, where panel headers have empty `Estimates` to enable bolding (if rendered in HTML) and coefficients are formatted as `"estimate*** (se)"`.

fsa_crop_linker	<i>Simulator Helper Datasets</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

A combined dataset for `fsa_crop_linker`

Usage

```
data(fsa_crop_linker)
```

Format

A data frame with 8594 rows and 8 columns covering Inf–Inf.

Source

Internal innovation

get_yu2018_instrument	<i>Formulate & Merge National Subsidy Rate Instrument (Yu et al., 2018)</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

Downloads the historical Summary of Business RDS and computes national subsidy-rate instruments at specified coverage levels, following Yu et al. (2018).

Usage

```
get_yu2018_instrument(
  dt,
  delivery_systems = c("RBUP", "FBUP"),
  plan_codes = c(1:3, 90, 44, 25, 42),
  coverage_levels = c(65, 75)
)
```

Arguments

<code>dt</code>	<code>sobcov</code>
<code>delivery_systems</code>	Character vector. Delivery systems to include; default <code>c("RBUP", "FBUP")</code> .
<code>plan_codes</code>	Integer vector. Insurance plan codes to include; default <code>c(1:3, 90, 44, 25, 42)</code> .
<code>coverage_levels</code>	Numeric vector. Percent coverage levels to keep; default <code>c(65, 75)</code> .

Value

A `data.table` with columns: `commodity_year`, `subsidy_rate_65`, `subsidy_rate_75`.

See Also

Other FCIP instruments: [`estimate_fcip_instruments\(\)`](#)

<code>nass_census_state_beginning_farmer_and_rancher_data</code>
<i><code>nass_census_state_beginning_farmer_and_rancher_data</code></i>

Description

A combined dataset for `nass_census_state_beginning_farmer_and_rancher_data`

Usage

```
data(nass_census_state_beginning_farmer_and_rancher_data)
```

Format

A data frame with 255 rows and 16 columns covering Inf–Inf.

Source

USDA NASS Quick Stats

nass_index_for_price_recived
<i>nass_index_for_price_recived</i>

Description

A combined dataset for nass_index_for_price_recived

Usage

data(nass_index_for_price_recived)

Format

A data frame with 35 rows and 3 columns covering 1990-2024.

Source

USDA NASS Quick Stats

nass_marketing_year_avg_price
<i>nass_marketing_year_avg_price</i>

Description

A combined dataset for nass_marketing_year_avg_price

Usage

data(nass_marketing_year_avg_price)

Format

A data frame with 587 rows and 7 columns covering 1868-2022.

Source

USDA NASS Quick Stats

```
nass_state_rental_rates  
nass_state_rental_rates
```

Description

A combined dataset for nass_state_rental_rates

Usage

```
data(nass_state_rental_rates)
```

Format

A data frame with 1792 rows and 5 columns covering 1994-2025.

Source

Output from get_state_rental_rates() function

```
nass_us_ag_price_index_monthly  
nass_us_ag_price_index_monthly
```

Description

A combined dataset for nass_us_ag_price_index_monthly

Usage

```
data(nass_us_ag_price_index_monthly)
```

Format

A data frame with 2799 rows and 8 columns covering Inf–Inf.

Source

USDA NASS: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts_and_Maps/graphics/data

premium_subsidy_schedule
<i>premium_subsidy_schedule</i>

Description

A combined dataset for premium_subsidy_schedule

Usage

```
data(premium_subsidy_schedule)
```

Format

A data frame with 7685 rows and 7 columns covering 2001-2025.

Source

USDA-RMA, Actuarial Data Master supplemented data from legacy ADM files

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