

# Package ‘dfadjust’

August 16, 2019

**Title** Degrees of Freedom Adjustment for Robust Standard Errors

**Version** 0.1.0

**Description** Computes small-sample degrees of freedom adjustment for heteroskedasticity robust standard errors, and for clustered standard errors in linear regression.

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Suggests** testthat (>= 2.1.0),  
sandwich,  
knitr,  
rmarkdown,  
spelling

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**URL** <https://github.com/kolesarm/Robust-Small-Sample-Standard-Errors>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/kolesarm/Robust-Small-Sample-Standard-Errors/issues>

**Language** en-US

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

## R topics documented:

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dfadjustSE

*Standard Errors with adjusted degrees of freedom***Description**

Standard Errors with adjusted degrees of freedom

**Usage**

```
dfadjustSE(model, clustervar = NULL, ell = NULL, IK = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-09, rho0 = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

model	Fitted model returned by the <code>lm</code> function
clustervar	Factor variable that defines clusters. If <code>NULL</code> (or not supplied), the command computes heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors, rather than cluster-robust standard errors.
ell	A vector of the same length as the dimension of covariates, specifying which linear combination $\ell'\beta$ of coefficients $\beta$ to compute. If <code>NULL</code> , compute standard errors for each regressor coefficient.
IK	Only relevant for cluster-robust standard errors. Specifies whether to compute the degrees-of-freedom adjustment using the Imbens-Kolesár (2016) method (if <code>TRUE</code> ), or the Bell-McCaffrey (2002) method (if <code>FALSE</code> ).
tol	Numerical tolerance for determining whether an eigenvalue equals zero.
rho0	Impose positive $\rho$ when estimating the Moulton (1986) model when implementing the IK method?

**Value**

Returns a list with the following components

**vcov** Variance-covariance matrix estimator. For independent errors, it corresponds to the HC2 estimator (see MacKinnon and White, 1985 and the reference manual for the sandwich package). For clustered errors, it corresponds to a version the generalization of the HC2 estimator, called LZ2 in Imbens and Kolesár.

**coefficients** Matrix of estimated coefficients, along with HC1, and HC2 standard errors, Adjusted standard errors, and effective degrees of freedom. Adjusted standard error is HC2 standard error multiplied by  $qt(0.975, df=dof)/qnorm(0.975)$  so that one can construct 95 adding and subtracting 1.96 times the adjusted standard error.

**rho, sig** Estimates of  $\rho$  and  $\sigma$  of the Moulton (1986) model for the regression errors. Only computed if IK method is used

## References

Robert M. Bell and Daniel F. McCaffrey. *Bias reduction in standard errors for linear regression with multi-stage samples*. *Survey Methodology*, 28(2):169–181, 2002.

Guido W. Imbens and Michal Kolesár. *Robust standard errors in small samples: Some practical advice*. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 98(4):701–712, October 2016.

Brent R. Moulton. *Random group effects and the precision of regression estimates*. *Journal of Econometrics*, 32(3):385–397, 1986.

## Examples

```
## No clustering:
set.seed(42)
x <- sin(1:100)
y <- rnorm(100)
fm <- lm(y ~ x + I(x^2))
dfadjustSE(fm)

## Clustering, with 5 clusters
clustervar <- as.factor(c(rep(1, 40), rep(1, 20),
                        rep(2, 20), rep(3, 10), rep(4, 10)))
dfadjustSE(fm, clustervar)
```

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