Package ‘fixest’

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Description Fast and user-friendly estimation of econometric models with multiple fixed-effects. Includes ordinary least squares (OLS), generalized linear models (GLM) and the negative binomial. The core of the package is based on optimized parallel C++ code, scaling especially well for large data sets. The method to obtain the fixed-effects coefficients is based on Berge (2018) <https://www.un.uni.lu/content/download/110162/1299525/file/2018_13>. Further provides tools to export and view the results of several estimations with intuitive design to cluster the standard-errors.
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aggregate.fixest

Aggregates the values of DiD coefficients a la Sun and Abraham

Description

Simple tool that aggregates the value of CATT coefficients in staggered difference-in-difference setups (see details).

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
aggregate(x, agg, full = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `fixest` object.
- `agg` A character scalar describing the variable names to be aggregated, it is pattern-based. All variables that match the pattern will be aggregated. It must be of the form "(root)", the parentheses must be there and the resulting variable name will be "root". You can add another root with parentheses: "(root1)regex(root2)", in which case the resulting name is "root1::root2". To name the resulting
variable differently you can pass a named vector: `c("name" = "pattern")` or `c("name" = "pattern(root2)")`. It’s a bit intricate sorry, please see the examples.

`full` Logical scalar, defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, then all coefficients are returned, not only the aggregated coefficients.

`...` Arguments to be passed to `summary.fixest`.

**Details**

This is a function helping to replicate the estimator from Sun and Abraham (2020). You first need to perform an estimation with cohort and relative periods dummies (typically using the function `i`), this leads to estimators of the cohort average treatment effect on the treated (CATT). Then you can use this function to retrieve the average treatment effect on each relative period, or for any other way you wish to aggregate the CATT.

Note that contrary to the SA article, here the cohort share in the sample is considered to be a perfect measure for the cohort share in the population.

**Value**

It returns a matrix representing a table of coefficients.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# # DiD example
#
# # first we set up the data

set.seed(1)
n_group = 20
n_per_group = 5

id_i = paste0((1:n_group), "::", rep(1:n_per_group, each = n_group))
id_t = 1:10

base = expand.grid(id = id_i, year = id_t)
base$group = as.numeric(gsub("::", ",", base$id))
base$year_treated = base$group
```
base$year_treated[base$group > 10] = 10000
base$treat_post = (base$year >= base$year_treated) * 1
base$time_to_treatment = pmax(base$year - base$year_treated, 1000)
base$treated = (base$year_treated < 10000) * 1

# The effect of the treatment is cohort specific and increases with time
base$y_true = base$treat_post * (1 + 1 * base$time_to_treatment - 1 * base$group)
base$y = base$y_true + rnorm(nrow(base))

# The controls have a time_to_treatment equal to -1000
# Now we perform the estimation
res_naive = feols(y ~ i(treated, time_to_treatment,
                 ref = -1, drop = -1000) | id + year, base)
res_coHORT = feols(y ~ i(time_to_treatment, f2 = group,
                    drop = c(-1, -1000)) | id + year, base)

coefplot(res_naive, ylim = c(-6, 8))
att_true = tapply(base$y_true, base$time_to_treatment, mean)[-1]
points(-9:8 + 0.15, att_true, pch = 15, col = 2)

# The aggregate effect for each period
agg_coef = aggregate(res_coHORT, c(-9:8, 0.15, att_true, pch = c(1, 2, 3)))
x = c(-9:-2, 0:8) + .35

# The ATT
aggregate(res_coHORT, c("ATT" = "treatment::[^-]"))
mean(base[base$treat_post == 1, "y_true"])

# With etable
etable(res_naive, res_coHORT, agg = c("ti.*nt":("\^[^-\[\d\]\\]++":gro")

---

**AIC.fixest**

Aikake’s an information criterion

**Description**

This function computes the AIC (Aikake’s, an information criterion) from a fixest estimation.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `fixest` object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
- `...` Optionally, more fitted objects.
- `k` A numeric, the penalty per parameter to be used; the default \( k = 2 \) is the classical AIC (i.e. \( AIC = -2 \times \text{LL} + k \times \text{nparams} \)).

Details

The AIC is computed as:

\[
AIC = -2 \times \text{LogLikelihood} + k \times \text{nbParams}
\]

with \( k \) the penalty parameter.

You can have more information on this criterion on AIC.

Value

It return a numeric vector, with length the same as the number of objects taken as arguments.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. Other statistics methods: `BIC.fixest`, `logLik.fixest`, `nobs.fixest`.

Examples

```r
# two fitted models with different expl. variables:
res1 = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length +
             Petal.Width | Species, iris)
res2 = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width | Species, iris)
AIC(res1, res2)
BIC(res1, res2)
```
as.list.fixest_multi

Transforms a fixest_multi object into a list

Description

Extracts the results from a fixest_multi object and place them into a list.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest_multi'
as.list(x, ...)

Arguments

x A fixest_multi object, obtained from a fixest estimation leading to multiple results.
...
Not currently used.

Value

Returns a list containing all the results of the multiple estimations.

See Also

The main fixest estimation functions: feols, fepois, fenegbin, feglm, feNmlm. Tools for multiple fixest estimations: summary.fixest_multi, print.fixest_multi, as.list.fixest_multi, sub-sub-.fixest_multi, sub-.fixest_multi, cash-.fixest_multi.

Examples

```r
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# Multiple estimation
res = feols(y ~ csw(x1, x2, x3), base, split = ~species)

# All the results at once
as.list(res)
```
Description
This data has been generated to illustrate the use of difference in difference functions in package `fixest`. This is a balanced panel of 104 individuals and 10 periods. About half the individuals are treated, the treatment having a positive effect on the dependent variable $y$ after the 5th period. The effect of the treatment on $y$ is gradual.

Usage
```r
data(base_did)
```

Format
`base_did` is a data frame with 1,040 observations and 6 variables named `y`, `x1`, `id`, `period`, `post` and `treat`.

- `y`: The dependent variable affected by the treatment.
- `x1`: An explanatory variable.
- `id`: Identifier of the individual.
- `period`: From 1 to 10
- `post`: Indicator taking value 1 if the period is strictly greater than 5, 0 otherwise.
- `treat`: Indicator taking value 1 if the individual is treated, 0 otherwise.

Source
This data has been generated from R.

BIC.fixest

Description
This function computes the BIC (Bayesian information criterion) from a `fixest` estimation.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
BIC(object, ...)
```
Arguments

object A fixest object. Obtained using the functions femlm, feols or feglm.
... Optionally, more fitted objects.

Details

The BIC is computed as follows:

\[
BIC = -2 \times \text{LogLikelihood} + \log(nobs) \times nbParams
\]

with \( k \) the penalty parameter.

You can have more information on this criterion on AIC.

Value

It return a numeric vector, with length the same as the number of objects taken as arguments.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions femlm, feols or feglm. Other statistics functions: AIC.fixest, logLik.fixest.

Examples

# two fitted models with different expl. variables:
res1 = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + 
             Petal.Width | Species, iris)
res2 = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width | Species, iris)
AIC(res1, res2)
BIC(res1, res2)
Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
bread(x, ...)

Arguments

x A fixest object, obtained for instance from `feols`.
...
Not currently used.

Value

Returns a matrix of the same dimension as the number of variables used in the estimation.

Examples

```r
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Width, iris)
bread(est)
```

Description

This function extracts the coefficients obtained from a model estimated with `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

Example

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
coefficients(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object A fixest object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
...
Not currently used.

Details

The coefficients are the ones that have been found to maximize the log-likelihood of the specified model. More information can be found on the models from the estimations help pages: `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

Note that if the model has been estimated with fixed-effects, to obtain the fixed-effect coefficients, you need to use the function `fixef.fixest`. 
**Value**

This function returns a named numeric vector.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**See Also**

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`, `summary.fixest`, `confint.fixest`, `vcov.fixest`, `etable`, `fixef.fixest`.

**Examples**

```r
# simple estimation on iris data, using "Species" fixed-effects
res = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length +
            Petal.Width | Species, iris)

# the coefficients of the variables:
coef(res)

# the fixed-effects coefficients:
fixef(res)
```

---

**coefplot**

Plots confidence intervals and point estimates

**Description**

This function plots the results of estimations (coefficients and confidence intervals). It is flexible and handles interactions in a special way.

**Usage**

```r
c coefplot(
  object,
  ...,  
  style,  
  sd,  
  ci_low,  
  ci_high,  
  x,  
  x.shift = 0,  
  horiz = FALSE,  
  dict = getFixest_dict(),
)```
keep,
drop,
order,
ci.width = "1%",
ci_level = 0.95,
add = FALSE,
pt.pch = 20,
pt.bg = NULL,
cex = 1,
pt.cex = cex,
col = 1:8,
pt.col = col,
ci.col = col,
lwd = 1,
pt.lwd = lwd,
ct.lwd = lwd,
ct.lty = 1,
grid = TRUE,
grid.par = list(lty = 3, col = "gray"),
zero = TRUE,
zero.par = list(col = "black", lwd = 1),
pt.join = FALSE,
pt.join.par = list(col = pt.col, lwd = lwd),
ct.join = FALSE,
ct.join.par = list(lwd = lwd, col = col, lty = 2),
ct.fill = FALSE,
ct.fill.par = list(col = "lightgray", alpha = 0.5),
ref = "auto",
ref.line = "auto",
ref.line.par = list(col = "black", lty = 2),
lab.cex,
lab.min.cex = 0.85,
lab.max.mar = 0.25,
lab.fit = "auto",
xlim.add,
ylim.add,
only.params = FALSE,
only.inter = TRUE,
sep,
as.multiple = FALSE,
bg,
group = "auto",
group.par = list(lwd = 2, line = 3, tcl = 0.75),
main = "Effect on __depvar__",
value.lab = "Estimate and __ci__ Conf. Int.",
ylab = NULL,
xlab = NULL,
sub = NULL
Arguments

object Can be either: i) an estimation object (obtained for example from feols), ii) a list of estimation objects (several results will be plotted at once), iii) a matrix of coefficients table, iv) a numeric vector of the point estimates – the latter requiring the extra arguments sd or ci_low and ci_high.

... Other arguments to be passed to summary, if object is an estimation, and/or to the function plot or lines (if add = TRUE).

style A character scalar giving the style of the plot to be used. You can set styles with the function setFixest_coefplot, setting all the default values of the function. If missing, then it switches to either "default", "interaction" or "multiple", depending on the data given in input.

ds The standard errors of the estimates. It may be missing.

ci_low If sd is not provided, the lower bound of the confidence interval. For each estimate.

ci_high If sd is not provided, the upper bound of the confidence interval. For each estimate.

x The value of the x-axis. If missing, the names of the argument estimate are used.

x.shift Shifts the confidence intervals bars to the left or right, depending on the value of x.shift. Default is 0.

horiz A logical scalar, default is FALSE. Whether to display the confidence intervals horizontally instead of vertically.

dict A named character vector or a logical scalar. It changes the original variable names to the ones contained in the dictionary. E.g. to change the variables named a and b3 to (resp.) "$log(a)$" and to "$bonus^3$", use dict=c(a="$log(a)$",b3="$bonus^3$)

By default, it is equal to getFixest_dict, a default dictionary which can be set with setFixest_dict. You can use dict = FALSE to disable it.

keep Character vector. This element is used to display only a subset of variables. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see regex help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be kept. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument dict). Example: you have the variable x1 to x55 and want to display only x1 to x9, then you could use keep = "x[[:digit:]]$". If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. keep = "!Intercept" means: every variable that does not contain "Intercept" is kept). See details.

drop Character vector. This element is used if some variables are not to be displayed. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see regex help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be discarded. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument dict). Example: you have the variable x1 to x55 and want to display only x1 to x9, then you could use drop = "x[[:digit:]]{2}". If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. drop = "!Intercept" means: every variable that does not contain "Intercept" is dropped). See details.
order

Character vector. This element is used if the user wants the variables to be ordered in a certain way. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see \texttt{regex} help for more info). The variables satisfying the first regular expression will be placed first, then the order follows the sequence of regular expressions. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument \texttt{dict}). Example: you have the following variables: month1 to month6, then x1 to x5, then year1 to year6. If you want to display first the x’s, then the years, then the months you could use: \texttt{order = c("x","year"). If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. order = "!Intercept" means: every variable that does not contain “Intercept” goes first). See details.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{ci.width} The width of the extremities of the confidence intervals. Default is 0.1.
  \item \texttt{ci_level} Scalar between 0 and 1: the level of the CI. By default it is equal to 0.95.
  \item \texttt{add} Default is FALSE, if the intervals are to be added to an existing graph. Note that if it is the case, then the argument \texttt{x} MUST be numeric.
  \item \texttt{pt.pch} The patch of the coefficient estimates. Default is 1 (circle).
  \item \texttt{pt.bg} The background color of the point estimate (when the \texttt{pt.pch} is in 21 to 25). Defaults to NULL.
  \item \texttt{cex} Numeric, default is 1. Expansion factor for the points
  \item \texttt{pt.cex} The size of the coefficient estimates. Default is the other argument \texttt{cex}.
  \item \texttt{col} The color of the points and the confidence intervals. Default is 1 (“black”). Note that you can set the colors separately for each of them with \texttt{pt.col} and \texttt{ci.col}.
  \item \texttt{pt.col} The color of the coefficient estimates. Default is equal to the other argument \texttt{col}.
  \item \texttt{ci.col} The color of the confidence intervals. Default is equal to the other argument \texttt{col}.
  \item \texttt{lwd} General line width. Default is 1.
  \item \texttt{pt.lwd} The line width of the coefficient estimates. Default is equal to the other argument \texttt{lwd}.
  \item \texttt{ci.lwd} The line width of the confidence intervals. Default is equal to the other argument \texttt{lwd}.
  \item \texttt{ci.lty} The line type of the confidence intervals. Default is 1.
  \item \texttt{grid} Logical, default is TRUE. Whether a grid should be displayed. You can set the display of the grid with the argument \texttt{grid.par}.
  \item \texttt{grid.par} List. Parameters of the grid. The default values are: \texttt{lt}y = 3 and \texttt{col} = “gray”. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to \texttt{abline}. You also have two additional arguments: use \texttt{horiz} = FALSE to disable the horizontal lines, and use \texttt{vert} = FALSE to disable the vertical lines. Eg: \texttt{grid.par = list(lt}y = FALSE,\texttt{col} = “red”,\texttt{lwd} = 2).
  \item \texttt{zero} Logical, default is TRUE. Whether the 0-line should be emphasized. You can set the parameters of that line with the argument \texttt{zero.par}.
  \item \texttt{zero.par} List. Parameters of the zero-line. The default values are \texttt{col} = “black” and \texttt{lwd} = 1. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to \texttt{abline}. Example: \texttt{zero.par = list(col = “darkblue”,\texttt{lwd} = 3).
pt.join Logical, default depends on the situation. If TRUE, then the coefficient estimates are joined with a line. By default, it is equal to TRUE only if: i) interactions are plotted, ii) the x values are numeric and iii) a reference is found.

pt.join.par List. Parameters of the line joining the coefficients. The default values are: col = pt.col and lwd = lwd. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to lines. Eg: pt.join.par = list(lty = 2).

ci.join Logical default to FALSE. Whether to join the extremities of the confidence intervals. If TRUE, then you can set the graphical parameters with the argument ci.join.par.

ci.join.par A list of parameters to be passed to lines. Only used if ci.join=TRUE. By default it is equal to list(lwd = lwd, col = col, lty = 2).

ci.fill Logical default to FALSE. Whether to fill the confidence intervals with a color. If TRUE, then you can set the graphical parameters with the argument ci.fill.par.

ci.fill.par A list of parameters to be passed to polygon. Only used if ci.fill=TRUE. By default it is equal to list(col = "lightgray", alpha = 0.5). Note that alpha is a special parameter that adds transparency to the color (ranges from 0 to 1).

ref Only used in interactions. Either: i) "auto" (default), ii) a character vector of length 1, iii) a list of length 1, or iv) a named integer vector of length 1. It gives the value that has been set as a reference in the estimation of the interactions. By default, if the estimation has been done with fixest, the reference is automatically found. If ii), ie a character scalar, then that coefficient equal to zero is added as the first coefficient. If a list or a named integer vector of length 1, then the integer gives the position of the reference among the coefficients and the name gives the coefficient name.

ref.line Logical, default is "auto", the behavior depending on the situation. It is TRUE only if: i) interactions are plotted, ii) the x values are numeric and iii) a reference is found. If TRUE, then a vertical line is drawn at the level of the reference value. You can set the parameters of this line with the argument ref.line.par.

ref.line.par List. Parameters of the vertical line on the reference. The default values are: col = "black" and lty = 2. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to abline. Eg: ref.line.par = list(lty = 1, lwd = 3).

lab.cex The size of the labels of the coefficients. Default is missing. It is automatically set by an internal algorithm which can go as low as lab.min.cex (another argument).

lab.min.cex The minimum size of the coefficients labels, as set by the internal algorithm. Default is 0.85.

lab.max.mar The maximum size the left margin can take when trying to fit the coefficient labels into it (only when horiz = TRUE). This is used in the internal algorithm fitting the coefficient labels. Default is 0.25.

lab.fit The method to fit the coefficient labels into the plotting region (only when horiz = FALSE). Can be "auto" (the default), "simple", "multi" or "tilted". If "simple", then the classic axis is drawn. If "multi", then the coefficient labels are fit horizontally across several lines, such that they don’t collide. If "tilted", then the labels are tilted. If "auto", an automatic choice between the three is made.
xlim.add A numeric vector of length 1 or 2. It represents an extension factor of xlim, in percentage. Eg: xlim.add = c(0,0.5) extends xlim of 50% on the right. If of length 1, positive values represent the right, and negative values the left (Eg: xlim.add = -0.5 is equivalent to xlim.add = c(0.5,0)).

ylim.add A numeric vector of length 1 or 2. It represents an extension factor of ylim, in percentage. Eg: ylim.add = c(0,0.5) extends ylim of 50% on the top. If of length 1, positive values represent the top, and negative values the bottom (Eg: ylim.add = -0.5 is equivalent to ylim.add = c(0.5,0)).

only.params Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE no graphic is displayed, only the values of x and y used in the plot are returned.

only.inter Logical, default is TRUE. If an interaction of the type of var::fe (see feols help for details) is found, then only these interactions are plotted. If FALSE, then interactions are treated as regular coefficients.

sep The distance between two estimates – only when argument object is a list of estimation results.

as.multiple Logical: default is FALSE. Only when object is a single estimation result: whether each coefficient should have a different color, line type, etc. By default they all get the same style.

bg Background color for the plot. By default it is white.

group A list, default is missing. Each element of the list reports the coefficients to be grouped while the name of the element is the group name. Each element of the list can be either: i) a character vector of length 1, ii) of length 2, or ii) a numeric vector. If equal to: i) then it is interpreted as a pattern: all element fitting the regular expression will be grouped (note that you can use the special character "^^" to clean the beginning of the names, see example), if ii) it corrresponds to the first and last elements to be grouped, if iii) it corresponds to the coefficients numbers to be grouped. If equal to a character vector, you can use a percentage to tell the algorithm to look at the coefficients before aliasing (e.g. "%varname"). Example of valid uses: group=list(group_name="pattern"), group=list(group_name=c("var_start","var_end"), group=list(group_name=1:2)). See details.

group.par A list of parameters controlling the display of the group. The parameters controlling the line are: lwd, tcl (length of the tick), line.adj (adjustment of the position, default is 0), tick (whether to add the ticks), lwd.ticks, col.ticks. Then the parameters controlling the text: text.adj (adjustment of the position, default is 0), text.cex, text.font, text.col.

main The title of the plot. Default is "Effect on __depvar__". You can use the special variable __depvar__ to set the title (useful when you set the plot default with setFixest_coefplot).

value.lab The label to appear on the side of the coefficient values. If horiz = FALSE, the label appears in the y-axis. If horiz = TRUE, then it appears on the x-axis. The default is equal to "Estimate and __ci__ Conf. Int.", with __ci__ a special variable giving the value of the confidence interval.

ylab The label of the y-axis, default is NULL. Note that if horiz = FALSE, it overrides the value of the argument value.lab.

xlab The label of the x-axis, default is NULL. Note that if horiz = TRUE, it overrides the value of the argument value.lab.
sub A subtitle, default is NULL.

Setting custom default values

The function coefplot dispose of many arguments to parametrize the plots. Most of these arguments can be set once an for all using the function `setFixest_coefplot`. See Example 3 below for a demonstration.

Arguments keep, drop and order

The arguments keep, drop and order use regular expressions. If you are not aware of regular expressions, I urge you to learn it, since it is an extremely powerful way to manipulate character strings (and it exists across most programming languages).

For example drop = "Wind" would drop any variable whose name contains "Wind". Note that variables such as "Temp:Wind" or "StrongWind" do contain "Wind", so would be dropped. To drop only the variable named "Wind", you need to use drop = "^Wind$" (with "^" meaning beginning, resp. "$" meaning end, of the string => this is the language of regular expressions).

Although you can combine several regular expressions in a single character string using pipes, drop also accepts a vector of regular expressions.

You can use the special character "!" (exclamation mark) to reverse the effect of the regular expression (this feature is specific to this function). For example drop = "!Wind" would drop any variable that does not contain "Wind".

You can use the special character "%" (percentage) to make reference to the original variable name instead of the aliased name. For example, you have a variable named "Month6", and use a dictionary `dict = c(Month6="June")`. Thus the variable will be displayed as "June". If you want to delete that variable, you can use either drop="June", or drop="%Month6" (which makes reference to its original name).

The argument order takes in a vector of regular expressions, the order will follow the elements of this vector. The vector gives a list of priorities, on the left the elements with highest priority. For example, order = c("Wind", "!Inter", "!Temp") would give highest priorities to the variables containing "Wind" (which would then appear first), second highest priority is the variables not containing "Inter", last, with lowest priority, the variables not containing "Temp". If you had the following variables: (Intercept), Temp:Wind, Wind, Temp you would end up with the following order: Wind, Temp:Wind, Temp, (Intercept).

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See `setFixest_coefplot` to set the default values of coefplot, and the estimation functions: e.g. `feols`, `fepois`, `feglm`, `fenegbin`.

Examples

#
# Example 1: Stacking two sets of results on the same graph
#
# Estimation on Iris data with one fixed-effect (Species)
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width | Species, iris)

# Estimation results with clustered standard-errors
# (the default when fixed-effects are present)
est_clu = summary(est)
# Now with "regular" standard-errors
est_std = summary(est, se = "standard")

# You can plot the two results at once
googplot(list(est_clu, est_std))

# Alternatively, you can use the argument x.shift
# to do it sequentially:
# First graph with clustered standard-errors
googplot(est, x.shift = -.2)
# 'x.shift' was used to shift the coefficients on the left.

# Second set of results: this time with standard-errors that are not clustered.
# You could have written the following formula instead:
# y ~ x1 + treat::period(5) | id+period
googplot(est, se = "standard", x.shift = .2,
add = TRUE, col = 2, ci.lty = 2, pch=15)
# Note that we used 'se', an argument that will
# be passed to summary.fixest
legend("topright", col = 1:2, pch = 20, lwd = 1, lty = 1:2,
legend = c("Clustered", "Standard"), title = "Standard-Errors")

# Example 2: Interactions
#
# Now we estimate and plot the "yearly" treatment effects

data(base_did)
base_inter = base_did

# We interact the variable 'period' with the variable 'treat'
est_did = feols(y ~ x1 + i(treat, period, 5) | id+period, base_inter)

# You could have written the following formula instead:
# y ~ x1 + treat::period(5) | id+period
# In the estimation, the variable `treat` is interacted
# with each value of `period` but 5, set as a reference

# When estimations contain interactions, as before,
# the default behavior of coefplot changes,
# it now only plots interactions:
coefplot(est_did)

# We can see that the graph is different from before:
# - only interactions are shown,
# - the reference is present,
# - the estimates are joined.
# => this is fully flexible
coefplot(est_did, ref.line = FALSE, pt.join = FALSE)

# Now to display all coefficients, use 'only.inter'
coefplot(est_did, only.inter = FALSE)

# What if the interacted variable is not numeric?

# Let's create a "month" variable
all_months = c("aug", "sept", "oct", "nov", "dec", "jan",
               "feb", "mar", "apr", "may", "jun", "jul")
base_inter$period_month = all_months[base_inter$period]

# The new estimation
est = feols(y ~ x1 + i(treat, period_month, "oct") | id+period, base_inter)
# Since 'period_month' of type character, coefplot sorts it
coefplot(est)

# To respect a plotting order, use a factor
base_inter$month_factor = factor(base_inter$period_month, levels = all_months)
est = feols(y ~ x1 + i(treat, month_factor, "oct") | id+period, base_inter)
coefplot(est)

# Example 3: Setting defaults

# coefplot has many arguments, which makes it highly flexible.
# If you don't like the default style of coefplot, no worries,
# you can set *your* default by using the function
# setFixest_coefplot()

dict = c("Petal.Length"="Length (Petal)", "Petal.Width"="Width (Petal)",
         "Sepal.Length"="Length (Sepal)", "Sepal.Width"="Width (Sepal)")

setFixest_coefplot(ci.col = 2, pt.col = "darkblue", ci.lwd = 3,
                  pt.cex = 2, pt.pch = 15, ci.width = 0, dict = dict)
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width | Species, iris)

# Tadaaa! (Although the colors could be better)
coefplot(est)

# To reset to the default settings:
setFixest_coefplot(reset = TRUE)
coefplot(est)

# Example 4: group + cleaning

# You can use the argument group to group variables
# You can further use the special character "^^" to clean
# the beginning of the coef. name: particularly useful for factors
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Species, iris)

# No grouping:
coefplot(est)

# now we group by Sepal and Species
test = list(Sepal = "Sepal", Species = "Species")
coefplot(est, group = list(Sepal = "Sepal.", Species = "Species"))

# now we group + clean the beginning of the names using the special character ^^
coefplot(est, group = list(Sepal = "^^Sepal.", Species = "^^Species"))

coeftable

Obtain various statistics from an estimation

Description

Set of functions to directly extract some commonly used statistics, like the p-value or the table of coefficients, from estimations. This was first implemented for fixest estimations, but has some support for other models.

Usage

coefftable(object, se, cluster, ...)

catable(object, se, cluster, ...)

pvalue(object, se, cluster, ...)


tstat(object, se, cluster, ...)

se(object, se, cluster, ...)

Arguments

object  
An estimation. For example obtained from feols.

se  
[Fixest specific.] Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = “cluster”, otherwise se = “standard”. Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

cluster  
[Fixest specific.] Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")], \code{cluster = c("var1","var2")}, \code{cluster = ~var1+var2}. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = "twoway" (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster).

...  
Other arguments to be passed to summary.

Details

This set of functions is primarily constructed for fixest estimations. Although it can work for non-fixest estimations, support for exotic estimation procedures that do not report standardized coefficient tables is highly limited.

Value

Returns a table of coefficients, with in rows the variables and four columns: the estimate, the standard-error, the t-statistic and the p-value.

Functions

- pvalue: Extracts the p-value of an estimation
- tstat: Extracts the t-statistics of an estimation
- se: Extracts the standard-error of an estimation

Examples

# Some data and estimation
data(trade)
est = fepois(Euros ~ log(dist_km) | Origin*Product + Year, trade)

# # Coeftable/se/tstat/pvalue
# Default is clustering along Origin*Product
coeftable(est)
se(est)
tstat(est)
pvalue(est)

# Now with two-way clustered standard-errors
# and using ctable(), the alias to coeftable()
ctable(est, cluster = ~Origin + Product)
se(est, cluster = ~Origin + Product)
pvalue(est, cluster = ~Origin + Product)
tstat(est, cluster = ~Origin + Product)

# Or you can cluster only once:
est_sum = summary(est, cluster = ~Origin + Product)
ctable(est_sum)
se(est_sum)
tstat(est_sum)
pvalue(est_sum)

collinearity  

Collinearity diagnostics for fixest objects

Description

In some occasions, the optimization algorithm of \texttt{femlm} may fail to converge, or the variance-covariance matrix may not be available. The most common reason of why this happens is collinearity among variables. This function helps to find out which set of variables is problematic.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
collinearity(x, verbose)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
x A fixest object obtained from, e.g. functions \texttt{femlm, feols} or \texttt{feglm}.
verbose An integer. If higher than or equal to 1, then a note is prompted at each step of the algorithm. By default verbose = 0 for small problems and to 1 for large problems.
\end{verbatim}

Details

This function tests: 1) collinearity with the fixed-effect variables, 2) perfect multi-collinearity between the variables, 4) perfect multi-collinearity between several variables and the fixed-effects, and 4) identification issues when there are non-linear in parameters parts.
Value

It returns a text message with the identified diagnostics.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

Examples

```r
# Creating an example data base:
set.seed(1)
fe_1 = sample(3, 100, TRUE)
fe_2 = sample(20, 100, TRUE)
x = rnorm(100, fe_1)**2
y = rnorm(100, fe_2)**2
z = rnorm(100, 3)**2
dep = rpois(100, x*y*z)
base = data.frame(fe_1, fe_2, x, y, z, dep)

# creating collinearity problems:
base$v1 = base$v2 = base$v3 = base$v4 = 0
base$v1[base$fe_1 == 1] = 1
base$v2[base$fe_1 == 2] = 1
base$v3[base$fe_1 == 3] = 1
base$v4[base$fe_2 == 1] = 1

# Estimations:

# Collinearity with the fixed-effects:
res_1 = femlm(dep ~ log(x) + v1 + v2 + v4 | fe_1 + fe_2, base)
collinearity(res_1)

# => collinearity with the first fixed-effect identified, we drop v1 and v2
res_1bis = femlm(dep ~ log(x) + v4 | fe_1 + fe_2, base)
collinearity(res_1bis)

# Multi-Collinearity:
res_2 = femlm(dep ~ log(x) + v1 + v2 + v3 + v4, base)
collinearity(res_2)
```

Description

This function computes the confidence interval of parameter estimates obtained from a model estimated with `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, se, cluster, dof = getFixest_dof(), ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**
  - A `fixest` object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

- **parm**
  - The parameters for which to compute the confidence interval (either an integer vector OR a character vector with the parameter name). If missing, all parameters are used.

- **level**
  - The confidence level. Default is 0.95.

- **se**
  - Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “two-way”, “three-way” or “four-way”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: `se = "cluster"`, otherwise `se = "standard"`. Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument `cluster`.

- **cluster**
  - Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector.

  Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over `var1` and `var2` contained in the data.frame `base` used for the estimation. All the following `cluster` arguments are valid and do the same thing: 
  ```r
  cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")],
  cluster = c("var1","var2"),
  cluster = ~var1+var2.
  ```

  If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use `cluster = 1:2` or leave it blank with `se = "two-way"` (assuming `var1` [resp. `var2`] was the 1st [resp. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using `^` with the following syntax: 
  ```r
  cluster = ~var1^var2
  ```

- **dof**
  - An object of class `dof.type` obtained with the function `dof`. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function `dof` for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function `dof` are: `adj = TRUE`, `fixef.K="nested"`, `cluster.adj = TRUE`, `cluster.df = "conventional"`, `t.df = "conventional"`, `fixef.force_exact=FALSE`). See the help of the function `dof` for details.

- **...**
  - Not currently used.

Value

Returns a data.frame with two columns giving respectively the lower and upper bound of the confidence interval. There is as many rows as parameters.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

Examples

```r
# Load trade data
data(trade)
```
# We estimate the effect of distance on trade (with 3 fixed-effects)
est_pois = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km) + log(Year) | Origin + Destination +
                  Product, trade)

# confidence interval with "normal" VCOV
confint(est_pois)

# confidence interval with "clustered" VCOV (w.r.t. the Origin factor)
confint(est_pois, se = "cluster")

demean

Centers a set of variables around a set of factors

Description

User-level access to internal demeaning algorithm of fixest.

Usage
demean(
  X,
  f,
  slope.vars,
  slope.flag,
  data,
  weights,
  nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
  notes = getFixest_notes(),
  iter = 2000,
  tol = 1e-06,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  as.matrix = is.atomic(X),
  im_confident = FALSE
)

Arguments

X

A matrix, vector, data.frame or a list OR a formula. If equal to a formula, then
the argument data is required, and it must be of the type: x1 + x2 ~ f1 + fe2
with on the LHS the variables to be centered, and on the RHS the factors used
for centering. Note that you can use variables with varying slopes with the
syntax fe[v1,v2] (see details in feols). If not a formula, it must represent the
data to be centered. Of course the dimension of that data must be the same as
the factors used for centering (argument f).
demean

**f**  
A matrix, vector, data.frame or list. The factors used to center the variables in argument `X`. Matrices will be coerced using `as.data.frame`.

**slope.vars**  
A vector, matrix or list representing the variables with varying slopes. Matrices will be coerced using `as.data.frame`. Note that if this argument is used it MUST be in conjunction with the argument `slope.flag` that maps the factors to which the varying slopes are attached. See examples.

**slope.flag**  
An integer vector of the same length as the number of variables in `f` (the factors used for centering). It indicates for each factor the number of variables with varying slopes to which it is associated. Positive values mean that the raw factor should also be included in the centering, negative values that it should be excluded. Sorry it’s complicated... but see the examples it may get clearer.

**data**  
A data.frame containing all variables in the argument `X`. Only used if `X` is a formula, in which case `data` is mandatory.

**weights**  
Vector, can be missing or NULL. If present, it must contain the same number of observations as in `X`.

**nthreads**  
Number of threads to be used. By default it is equal to `getFixest_nthreads()`.

**notes**  
Logical, whether to display a message when NA values are removed. By default it is equal to `getFixest_notes()`.

**iter**  
Number of iterations, default is 2000.

**tol**  
Stopping criterion of the algorithm. Default is `1e-6`. The algorithm stops when the maximum absolute increase in the coefficients values is lower than `tol`.

**na.rm**  
Logical, default is `TRUE`. If `TRUE` and the input data contains any NA value, then any observation with NA will be discarded leading to an output with less observations than the input. If `FALSE`, if NAs are present the output will also be filled with NAs for each NA observation in input.

**as.matrix**  
Logical, if `TRUE` a matrix is returned, if `FALSE` it will be a data.frame. The default depends on the input, if atomic then a matrix will be returned.

**im_confident**  
Logical, default is `FALSE`. FOR EXPERT USERS ONLY! This argument allows to skip some of the preprocessing of the arguments given in input. If `TRUE`, then `X` MUST be a numeric vector/matrix/list (not a formula!), `f` MUST be a list, `slope.vars` MUST be a list, `slope.vars` MUST be consistent with `slope.flag`, and `weights`, if given, MUST be numeric (not integer!). Further there MUST be not any NA value, and the number of observations of each element MUST be consistent. Non compliance to these rules may simply lead your R session to break.

**Value**

It returns a data.frame of the same number of columns as the number of variables to be centered.

If `na.rm = TRUE`, then the number of rows is equal to the number of rows in input minus the number of NA values (contained in `X`, `f`, `slope.vars` or `weights`). The default is to have an output of the same number of observations as the input (filled with NAs where appropriate).

A matrix can be returned if `as.matrix = TRUE`.  

Varying slopes

You can add variables with varying slopes in the fixed-effect part of the formula. The syntax is as follows: `fixef_var[var1, var2]`. Here the variables `var1` and `var2` will be with varying slopes (one slope per value in `fixef_var`) and the fixed-effect `fixef_var` will also be added.

To add only the variables with varying slopes and not the fixed-effect, use double square brackets: `fixef_var[[var1, var2]]`.

In other words:

- `fixef_var[var1, var2]` is equivalent to `fixef_var + fixef_var[var1] + fixef_var[var2]`
- `fixef_var[[var1, var2]]` is equivalent to `fixef_var[var1] + fixef_var[var2]`

In general, for convergence reasons, it is recommended to always add the fixed-effect and avoid using only the variable with varying slope (i.e. use single square brackets).

Examples

```r
# Illustration of the FWL theorem
data(trade)
base = trade
base$ln_dist = log(base$dist_km)
base$ln_euros = log(base$Euros)

# We center the two variables ln_dist and ln_euros
# on the factors Origin and Destination
X_demean = demean(X = base[, c("ln_dist", "ln_euros")],
    f = base[, c("Origin", "Destination")])
base[, c("ln_dist_dm", "ln_euros_dm")] = X_demean

est = feols(ln_euros_dm ~ ln_dist_dm, base)
est_fe = feols(ln_euros ~ ln_dist | Origin + Destination, base)

# The results are the same as if we used the two factors
# as fixed-effects
etable(est, est_fe, se = "st")

# Variables with varying slopes
#
# You can center on factors but also on variables with varying slopes

# Let's have an illustration
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# We center y and x1 on species and x2 * species

# using a formula
```
base_dm = demean(y + x1 ~ species[x2], data = base)

# using vectors
base_dm_bis = demean(X = base[, c("y", "x1")], f = base$species,
                   slope.vars = base$x2, slope.flag = 1)

# Let's look at the equivalences
res_vs_1 = feols(y ~ x1 + species + x2:species, base)
res_vs_2 = feols(y ~ x1, base_dm)
res_vs_3 = feols(y ~ x1, base_dm_bis)

# only the small sample adj. differ in the SEs
etable(res_vs_1, res_vs_2, res_vs_3, keep = "x1")

# center on x2 * species and on another FE
base$fe = rep(1:5, 10)

# using a formula => double square brackets!
base_dm = demean(y + x1 ~ fe + species[[x2]], data = base)

# using vectors => note slope.flag!
base_dm_bis = demean(X = base[, c("y", "x1")], f = base[, c("fe", "species")],
                   slope.vars = base$x2, slope.flag = c(0, -1))

# Explanations slope.flag = c(0, -1):
# - the first 0: the first factor (fe) is associated to no variable
# - the "-1":
#   # * |-1| = 1: the second factor (species) is associated to ONE variable
#   # * -1 < 0: the second factor should not be included as such

# Let's look at the equivalences
res_vs_1 = feols(y ~ x1 + i(fe) + x2:species, base)
res_vs_2 = feols(y ~ x1, base_dm)
res_vs_3 = feols(y ~ x1, base_dm_bis)

# only the small sample adj. differ in the SEs
etable(res_vs_1, res_vs_2, res_vs_3, keep = "x1")

---

deviance.fixest  Extracts the deviance of a fixest estimation

**Description**

Returns the deviance from a fixest estimation.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
deviance(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `fixest` object.
- `...` Not currently used.

Value

Returns a numeric scalar equal to the deviance.

See Also

- `feols`, `fepois`, `feglm`, `fenegbin`, `feNmlm`.

Examples

```r
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width, iris)
deviance(est)
est_pois = fepois(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width, iris)
deviance(est_pois)
```

---

**did_means**

*Treated and control sample descriptives*

Description

This function shows the means and standard-deviations of several variables conditional on whether they are from the treated or the control group. The groups can further be split according to a pre/post variable. Results can be seamlessly be exported to Latex.

Usage

```r
did_means(
 .fml,
  base,
  treat_var,
  post_var,
  tex = FALSE,
  treat_dict,
  dict = getFixest_dict(),
  file,
)```
replace = FALSE, title, label, raw = FALSE, indiv, treat_first, prepostnames = c("Before", "After"), diff.inv = FALSE)

Arguments

**fml**
Either a formula of the type `var1 + ... + var[N] ~ treat` or `var1 + ... + var[N] ~ treat | post`. Either a data.frame/matrix containing all the variables for which the means are to be computed (they must be numeric of course). Both the treatment and the post variables must contain only exactly two values. You can use a point to select all the variables of the data set: `~ treat`.

**base**
A data base containing all the variables in the formula `fml`.

**treat_var**
Only if argument `fml` is *not* a formula. The vector identifying the treated and the control observations (the vector can be of any type but must contain only two possible values). Must be of the same length as the data.

**post_var**
Only if argument `fml` is *not* a formula. The vector identifying the periods (pre/post) of the observations (the vector can be of any type but must contain only two possible values). The first value (in the sorted sense) of the vector is taken as the pre period. Must be of the same length as the data.

**tex**
Should the result be displayed in Latex? Default is `FALSE`. Automatically set to `TRUE` if the table is to be saved in a file using the argument `file`.

**treat_dict**
A character vector of length two. What are the names of the treated and the control? This should be a dictionary: e.g. `c("1"="Treated","0" = "Control")`.

**dict**
A named character vector. A dictionary between the variables names and an alias. For instance `dict=c("x"="Inflation Rate")` would replace the variable name `x` by “Inflation Rate”.

**file**
A file path. If given, the table is written in Latex into this file.

**replace**
Default is `TRUE`, which means that when the table is exported, the existing file is not erased.

**title**
Character string giving the Latex title of the table. (Only if exported.)

**label**
Character string giving the Latex label of the table. (Only if exported.)

**raw**
Logical, default is `FALSE`. If `TRUE`, it returns the information without formatting.

**indiv**
Either the variable name of individual identifiers, a one sided formula, or a vector. If the data is that of a panel, this can be used to track the number of individuals per group.

**treat_first**
Which value of the 'treatment' vector should appear on the left? By default the max value appears first (e.g. if the treatment variable is a 0/1 vector, 1 appears first).
**did_means**

- **prepostnames**  
  Only if there is a 'post' variable. The names of the pre and post periods to be displayed in Latex. Default is c("Before", "After").

- **diff.inv**  
  Logical, default to FALSE. Whether to inverse the difference.

**Details**

By default, when the user tries to apply this function to non-numeric variables, an error is raised. The exception is when all variables are selected with the dot (like in . ~ treat. In this case, non-numeric variables are automatically omitted (with a message).

NAs are removed automatically: if the data contains NAs an information message will be prompted. First all observations containing NAs relating to the treatment and post variables are removed. Then if there are still NAs for the variables, they are excluded separately for each variable, and a new message detailing the NA breakup is prompted.

**Value**

It returns a data.frame or a Latex table with the conditional means and statistical differences between the groups.

**Examples**

```r
# Playing around with the DiD data
data(base_did)

# means of treat/control
did_means(y+x1+period~treat, base_did)

# same but inverting the difference
did_means(y+x1+period~treat, base_did, diff.inv = TRUE)

# now treat/control, before/after
did_means(y+x1+period~treat|post, base_did)

# same but with a new line giving the number of unique "indiv" for each case
did_means(y+x1+period~treat|post, base_did, indiv = "id")

# same but with the treat case "0" coming first
did_means(y+x1+period~treat|post, base_did, indiv = ~id, treat_first = 0)

# Selecting all the variables with "."
did_means(.~treat|post, base_did, indiv = "id")
```
Type of degree of freedom in fixest summary

Description

Provides how the degrees of freedom should be calculated in `vcov.fixest/summary.fixest`.

Usage

dof(adj = TRUE, 
    fixef.K = "nested", 
    cluster.adj = TRUE, 
    cluster.df = "min", 
    t.df = "min", 
    fixef.force_exact = FALSE)

setFixest_dof(dof.type = dof())

getFixest_dof

Arguments

adj Logical scalar, defaults to TRUE. Whether to apply a small sample adjustment of the form \((n -1) / (n -K)\), with K the number of estimated parameters. If FALSE, then no adjustment is made.

fixef.K Character scalar equal to "nested" (default), "none" or "full". In the small sample adjustment, how to account for the fixed-effects parameters. If "none", the fixed-effects parameters are discarded, meaning the number of parameters (K) is only equal to the number of variables. If "full", then the number of parameters is equal to the number of variables plus the number of fixed-effects. Finally, if "nested", then the number of parameters is equal to the number of variables plus the number of fixed-effects that are not nested in the clusters used to cluster the standard-errors.

cluster.adj Logical scalar, default is TRUE. How to make the small sample correction when clustering the standard-errors? If TRUE a \(G/(G-1)\) correction is performed with G the number of cluster values.

cluster.df Either "conventional" or "min" (default). Only relevant when the variance-covariance matrix is two-way clustered (or higher). It governs how the small sample adjustment for the clusters is to be performed. [Sorry for the jargon that follows.] By default a unique adjustment is made, of the form \(G_{\text{min}}/(G_{\text{min}}-1)\) with \(G_{\text{min}}\) the smallest \(G_i\). If cluster.df="conventional" then the i-th "sandwich" matrix is adjusted with \(G_i/(G_i-1)\) with \(G_i\) the number of unique clusters.
t.df

Either "conventional" or "min" (default). Only relevant when the variance-covariance matrix is clustered. It governs how the p-values should be computed. By default, the degrees of freedom of the Student t distribution is equal to the minimum size of the clusters with which the VCOV has been clustered. If t.df="conventional", then the degrees of freedom of the Student t distribution is equal to the number of observations minus the number of estimated variables.

fixef.force_exact

Logical, default is FALSE. If there are 2 or more fixed-effects, these fixed-effects they can be irregular, meaning they can provide the same information. If so, the "real" number of parameters should be lower than the total number of fixed-effects. If fixef.force_exact = TRUE, then fixef.fixest is first run to determine the exact number of parameters among the fixed-effects. Mostly, panels of the type individual-firm require fixef.force_exact = TRUE (but it adds computational costs).

dof.type

An object of class dof.type obtained with the function dof.

Format

An object of class function of length 1.

Details

The following vignette: On standard-errors, describes in details how the standard-errors are computed in fixest and how you can replicate standard-errors from other software.

Value

It returns a dof.type object.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

summary.fixest, vcov.fixest

Examples

# Equivalence with lm/glm standard-errors
#
# LM
# In the absence of fixed-effects, 
# by default, the standard-errors are computed in the same way
res = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Species, iris)
```r
res_lm = lm(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Species, iris)
v cov(res) / vcov(res_lm)

# GLM
# By default, there is no small sample adjustment in glm, as opposed to feglm.
# To get the same SEs, we need to use dof(adj = FALSE)

res_pois = fepois(round(Petal.Length) ~ Petal.Width + Species, iris)
res_glm = glm(round(Petal.Length) ~ Petal.Width + Species, iris, family = poisson())
v cov(res_pois, dof = dof(adj = FALSE)) / vcov(res_glm)

# Same example with the Gamma
res_gamma = feglm(round(Petal.Length) ~ Petal.Width + Species, iris, family = Gamma())
res_glm_gamma = glm(round(Petal.Length) ~ Petal.Width + Species, iris, family = Gamma())
v cov(res_gamma, dof = dof(adj = FALSE)) / vcov(res_glm_gamma)

# Fixed-effects corrections
#
# We create "irregular" FEs
base = data.frame(x = rnorm(10))
base$y = base$x + rnorm(10)
base$fe1 = rep(1:3, c(4, 3, 3))
base$fe2 = rep(1:5, each = 2)
est = feols(y ~ x | fe1 + fe2, base)

# fe1: 3 FEs
# fe2: 5 FEs
#
# Clustered standard-errors: by fe1
#
# Default: fixef.K = "nested"
# => adjustment K = 1 + 5 (i.e. x + fe2)
summary(est)
attributes(vcov(est, attr = TRUE))[[c("dof.type", "dof.K")]]

# fixef.K = FALSE
# => adjustment K = 1 (i.e. only x)
summary(est, dof = dof(fixef.K = "none")); attr(vcov(est, dof = dof(fixef.K = "none"), attr = TRUE), "dof.K")

# fixef.K = TRUE
# => adjustment K = 1 + 3 + 5 - 1 restriction
summary(est, dof = dof(fixef.K = "full")); attr(vcov(est, dof = dof(fixef.K = "full"), attr = TRUE), "dof.K")
```
# fixef.K = TRUE & fixef.force_exact = TRUE
# => adjustment K = 1 + 3 + 5 - 2 (i.e. x + fe1 + fe2 - 2 restrictions)
summary(est, dof = dof(fixef.K = "full", fixef.force_exact = TRUE))
attr(vcov(est, dof = dof(fixef.K = "full", fixef.force_exact = TRUE), attr = TRUE), "dof.K")

# There are two restrictions:
attr(fixef(est), "references")

# To permanently set the default dof:
#
# eg no small sample adjustment:
setFixest_dof(dof(adj = FALSE))

# Factory default
setFixest_dof()

---

**estfun.fixest**

*Extracts the scores from a fixest estimation*

**Description**

Extracts the scores from a fixest estimation.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
estfun(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A fixest object, obtained for instance from `feols`.
- `...` Not currently used.

**Value**

Returns a matrix of the same number of rows as the number of observations used for the estimation, and the same number of columns as there were variables.

**Examples**

```r
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Width, iris)
head(estfun(est))
```
etable  

Estimations table (export the results of multiples estimations to a DF or to Latex)

Description

Aggregates the results of multiple estimations and displays them in the form of either a Latex table or a data.frame.

Usage

etable(
  ...,  
  se = NULL,  
  dof = NULL,  
  cluster = NULL,  
  stage = 2,  
  agg = NULL,  
  .vcov,  
  .vcov_args = NULL,  
  digits = 4,  
  digits.stats = 5,  
  tex,  
  fitstat,  
  title,  
  coefstat = c("se", "tstat", "confint"),  
  ci = 0.95,  
  sdBelow = TRUE,  
  keep,  
  drop,  
  order,  
  dict,  
  file,  
  replace = FALSE,  
  convergence,  
  signifCode,  
  label,  
  float,  
  subtitles = list("auto"),  
  fixef_sizes = FALSE,  
  fixef_sizes.simplify = TRUE,  
  keepFactors = TRUE,  
  family,  
  powerBelow = -5,  
  interaction.combine = " $\times $ ",  
  depvar = TRUE,  
  style.tex = NULL,  
  ...)

etable

style.df = NULL,
notes = NULL,
group = NULL,
extraline = NULL,
placement = "htbp",
drop.section = NULL,
poly_dict = c("", "square", "cube"),
postprocess.tex = NULL,
postprocess.df = NULL,
fit_format = "__var__"
)

esttex(
  ...,
  se = c("standard", "hetero", "cluster", "twoway", "threeway", "fourway"),
  dof = getfixest_dof(),
  cluster,
  stage = 2,
  .vcov,
  .vcov_args = NULL,
  digits = 4,
  digits.stats = 5,
  fitstat,
  coefstat = c("se", "tstat", "confint"),
  ci = 0.95,
  title,
  float = float,
  sdBelow = TRUE,
  keep,
  drop,
  order,
  dict,
  file,
  replace = FALSE,
  convergence,
  signifCode = c("***" = 0.01, "**" = 0.05, "*" = 0.1),
  label,
  subtitles = list("auto"),
  fixef_sizes = FALSE,
  fixef_sizes.simplify = TRUE,
  keepFactors = TRUE,
  family,
  powerBelow = -5,
  interaction.combine = " $\times $ ",
  style.tex = NULL,
  notes = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  extraline = NULL,
placement = "htbp",
drop.section = NULL,
poly_dict = c("", " square", " cube")
)
esttable(
  ..., 
  se = c("standard", "hetero", "cluster", "two-way", "three-way", "four-way"),
  dof = getFixest_dof(),
  cluster,
  stage = 2,
  .vcov,
  .vcov_args = NULL,
  coefstat = c("se", "tstat", "confint"),
  ci = 0.95,
  depvar,
  style.df = NULL,
  keep,
  drop,
  dict,
  order,
  digits = 4,
  digits.stats = 5,
  fitstat,
  convergence,
  signifCode = c("***" = 0.001, "**" = 0.01, "*" = 0.05, ." = 0.1),
  subtitles = list("auto"),
  keepFactors = FALSE,
  family,
  group = NULL,
  extraline = NULL,
  poly_dict = c("", " square", " cube")
)
setFixest_etable(
  digits = 4,
  digits.stats = 5,
  fitstat,
  coefstat = c("se", "tstat", "confint"),
  ci = 0.95,
  sdBelow = TRUE,
  keep,
  drop,
  order,
  dict,
  signifCode,
  float,
  fixef_sizes = FALSE,
etable

fixef_sizes.simplify = TRUE,
family,
powerBelow = -5,
interaction.combine = " $\times $",
depvar,
stylessex = NULL,
stylessdf = NULL,
notes = NULL,
group = NULL,
extraline = NULL,
placement = "htbp",
drop.selection = NULL,
postprocess.tex = NULL,
postprocess.df = NULL,
fit_format = "__var__",
reset = FALSE
)

getFixest_etable()

Arguments

... Used to capture different fixest estimation objects (obtained with femlm, feols or feglm). Note that any other type of element is discarded. Note that you can give a list of fixest objects.

se Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = "cluster", otherwise se = "standard". Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

dof An object of class dof.type obtained with the function dof. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function dof for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function dof are: adj = TRUE, fixef.K="nested", cluster.adj = TRUE, cluster.df = "conventional", t.df = "conventional", fixef.force_exact=FALSE). See the help of the function dof for details.

cluster Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")], cluster = c("var1","var2"), cluster = ~var1+var2. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = "twoway" (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: cluster = ~var1^var2 or cluster = "var1\var2".

stage Can be equal to 2 (default), 1, 1:2 or 2:1. Only used if the object is an IV estimation: defines the stage to which summary should be applied. If stage = 1
and there are multiple endogenous regressors or if stage is of length 2, then an object of class `fixest_multi` is returned.

`agg` A character scalar describing the variable names to be aggregated, it is pattern-based. All variables that match the pattern will be aggregated. It must be of the form "(root)". the parentheses must be there and the resulting variable name will be "root". You can add another root with parentheses: "(root1)regex(root2)", in which case the resulting name is "root1::root2". To name the resulting variable differently you can pass a named vector: c("name" = "pattern") or c("name" = "pattern(root2)"). It's a bit intricate sorry, please see the examples.

`.vcov` A function to be used to compute the standard-errors of each fixest object. You can pass extra arguments to this function using the argument `.vcov_args`. See the example.

`.vcov_args` A list containing arguments to be passed to the function `.vcov`.

`digits` Integer or character scalar. Default is 4 and represents the number of significant digits to be displayed for the coefficients and standard-errors. To apply rounding instead of significance use, e.g., `digits = "r3"` which will round at the first 3 decimals. If character, it must be of the form "rd" or "sd" with a digit (r is for round and s is for significance). For the number of digits for the fit statistics, use `digits.stats`. Note that when significance is used it does not exactly display the number of significant digits: see details for its exact meaning.

`digits.stats` Integer or character scalar. Default is 5 and represents the number of significant digits to be displayed for the fit statistics. To apply rounding instead of significance use, e.g., `digits = "r3"` which will round at the first 3 decimals. If character, it must be of the form "rd" or "sd" with a digit (r is for round and s is for significance). Note that when significance is used it does not exactly display the number of significant digits: see details for its exact meaning.

`tex` Logical: whether the results should be a data.frame or a Latex table. By default, this argument is `TRUE` if the argument `file` (used for exportation) is not missing; it is equal to `FALSE` otherwise.

`fitstat` A character vector or a one sided formula (both with only lowercase letters). A vector listing which fit statistics to display. The valid types are 'n', 'll', 'aic', 'bic' and r2 types like 'r2', 'pr2', 'war2', etc (see all valid types in `r2`). Also accepts valid types from the function `fitstat`. The default value depends on the models to display. Example of use: `fitstat=c('n','cor2','ar2','war2')`, or `fitstat=~n+cor2+ar2+war2` using a formula. You can use the dot to refer to default values: `~ . + ll` would add the log-likelihood to the default fit statistics.

`title` (Tex only.) Character scalar. The title of the Latex table.

`coefstat` One of "se" (default), "tstat" or "confint". The statistic to report for each coefficient: the standard-error, the t-statistics or the confidence interval. You can adjust the confidence interval with the argument `ci`.

`ci` Level of the confidence interval, defaults to 0.95. Only used if `coefstat = confint`.

`sdbelow` (Tex only.) Logical, default is `TRUE`. Should the standard-errors be displayed below the coefficients?
**etable**

**keep**
Character vector. This element is used to display only a subset of variables. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see **regex** help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be kept. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument **dict**). Example: you have the variable \(x1\) to \(x55\) and want to display only \(x1\) to \(x9\), then you could use **keep** = \"x[[:digit:]]\$\". If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. **keep** = \"!Intercept\" means: every variable that does not contain “Intercept” is kept). See details.

**drop**
Character vector. This element is used if some variables are not to be displayed. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see **regex** help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be discarded. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument **dict**). Example: you have the variable \(x1\) to \(x55\) and want to display only \(x1\) to \(x9\), then you could use **drop** = \"x[[:digit:]]\{2}\". If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. **drop** = \"!Intercept\" means: every variable that does not contain “Intercept” is dropped). See details.

**order**
Character vector. This element is used if the user wants the variables to be ordered in a certain way. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see **regex** help for more info). The variables satisfying the first regular expression will be placed first, then the order follows the sequence of regular expressions. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument **dict**). Example: you have the following variables: month1 to month6, then \(x1\) to \(x5\), then year1 to year6. If you want to display first the x’s, then the years, then the months you could use: **order** = c(\"x\", \"year\"). If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. **order** = \"!Intercept\" means: every variable that does not contain “Intercept” goes first). See details.

**dict**
A named character vector or a logical scalar. It changes the original variable names to the ones contained in the dictionary. E.g. to change the variables named \(a\) and \(b3\) to (resp.) \$log(a)\$ and \$bonus^3\$, use **dict** = c(\(a=\"$log(a)$\", \(b3=\"$bonus^3$\"). By default, it is equal to getFixest_dict(), a default dictionary which can be set with **setFixest_dict**. You can use **dict** = **FALSE** to disable it.

**file**
A character scalar. If provided, the Latex (or data frame) table will be saved in a file whose path is **file**. If you provide this argument, then a Latex table will be exported, to export a regular data frame, use argument **tex** = **FALSE**.

**replace**
Logical, default is **FALSE**. Only used if option **file** is used. Should the exported table be written in a new file that replaces any existing file?

**convergence**
Logical, default is missing. Should the convergence state of the algorithm be displayed? By default, convergence information is displayed if at least one model did not converge.

**signifCode**
Named numeric vector, used to provide the significance codes with respect to the p-value of the coefficients. Default is c(\"***\"=0.01, \"**\"=0.05, \"*\"=0.10) for a Latex table and c("***"=0.001, "**"=0.01, "*"=0.05, "."=0.10) for a data.frame (to conform with R’s default). To suppress the significance codes, use **signifCode** = **NA** or **signifCode** = **NULL**. Can also be equal to "letters", then the default becomes c("a"=0.01, "b"=0.05, "c"=0.10).

**label**
(Tex only.) Character scalar. The label of the Latex table.
float (Tex only.) Logical. By default, if the argument title or label is provided, it is set to TRUE. Otherwise, it is set to FALSE.

subtitles Character vector or list. The elements should be of length 1 or of the same length as the number of models. If a list, the names of the list will be displayed on the leftmost column. By default it is equal to list("auto") which means that if the object is a split sample estimation, the sample will be automatically added as a sub-title.

fixef_sizes (Tex only.) Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE and fixed-effects were used in the models, then the number of "individuals" per fixed-effect dimension is also displayed.

fixef_sizes.simplify Logical, default is TRUE. If TRUE and fixed-effects were used in the models, then the number of "individuals" per fixed-effect dimension is also displayed.

keepFactors Logical, default is TRUE. If FALSE, then factor variables are displayed as fixed-effects and no coefficient is shown.

family Logical, default is missing. Whether to display the families of the models. By default this line is displayed when at least two models are from different families.

powerBelow (Tex only.) Integer, default is -5. A coefficient whose value is below $10^{powerBelow+1}$ is written with a power in Latex. For example 0.0000456 would be written $4.56 \times 10^{-5}$ by default. Setting $powerBelow = -6$ would lead to 0.00004 in Latex.

interaction.combine (Tex only.) Character scalar, defaults to " $\times$ ". When the estimation contains interactions, then the variables names (after aliasing) are combined with this argument. For example: if dict = c(x1="Wind", x2="Rain") and you have the following interaction x1:x2, then it will be renamed (by default) Wind $\times$ Rain – using interaction.combine = "*" would lead to Wind*Rain.

depvar (Data frame only.) Logical, default is TRUE. Whether a first line containing the dependent variables should be shown.

style.tex An object created by the function style.tex. It represents the style of the Latex table, see the documentation of style.tex.

style.df An object created by the function style.df. It represents the style of the data frame returned (if tex = FALSE), see the documentation of style.df.

notes Character vector. If provided, a "notes" section will be added at the end right after the end of the table, containing the text of this argument. Note that if it is a vector, it will be collapsed with new lines.

group A list. The list elements should be vectors of regular expressions. For each elements of this list: A new line in the table is created, all variables that are matched by the regular expressions are discarded (same effect as the argument drop) and TRUE or FALSE will appear in the model cell, depending on whether some of the previous variables were found in the model. Example: group=list("Controls: personal traits"=c("gender","height","weight")) will create an new line with "Controls: personal traits" in the leftmost cell, all three variables


gender, height and weight are discarded, TRUE appearing in each model containing at least one of the three variables (the style of TRUE/FALSE is governed by the argument yesNo). You can control the style with the title and where keywords in curly brackets. For example group=list("{title:Controls; where:stats}Personal traits"=c("gender","height","weight")) will add an extra line right before with "Control" written in it, and the group information will appear after the statistics. The keyword where can be equal to either var (default), fixef or stats. Starting the list name with an underscore is equivalent to adding "{where:stats}". eg list("_Controls"="x") is equivalent to list("{where:stats}Controls"="x").

extraline
A list. The list elements should be either a single logical or a vector of the same length as the number of models. For each elements of this list: A new line in the table is created, the list name being the row name and the vector being the content of the cells. Example: extraline=list("Sub-sample"=c("<20 yo","all",">50 yo")) will create an extra line with "Sub-sample" in the leftmost cell, the vector filling the content of the cells for the three models. You can control the style with the title and where keywords in curly brackets. For example extraline=list("{title:Sub-sample; where:stats}By age"=c("<20 yo","all",">50 yo")) will add an extra line right before with "Sub-sample" written in it, and the extraline information will appear after the statistics section. The keyword where can be equal to either var (default), fixef or stats. Starting the list name with an underscore is equivalent to adding "{where:stats}". eg list("_Controls"=TRUE) is equivalent to list("{where:stats}Controls"=TRUE).

placement
(Tex only.) Character string giving the position of the float in Latex. Default is "htbp". It must consist of only the characters 'h', 't', 'b', 'p', 'H' and '!'. Reminder: h: here; t: top; b: bottom; p: float page; H: definitely here; !: prevents Latex to look for other positions. Note that it can be equal to the empty string (and you'll get the default placement).

drop.section
(Tex only.) Character vector which can be of length 0 (i.e. equal to NULL). Can contain the values "fixef", "slopes" or "stats". It would drop, respectively, the fixed-effects section, the variables with varying slopes section or the fit statistics section.

poly_dict
Character vector, default is c(""," square"," cube"). When polynomials are used with the function poly, the variables are automatically renamed and poly_dict rules the display of the power. For powers greater than the number of elements of the vector, the value displayed is $^{pow}$ in Latex and ^ pow in the R console.

postprocess.tex
A function that will postprocess the character vector defining the latex table. Only when tex = TRUE. By default it is equal to NULL, meaning that there is no postprocessing. When tex = FALSE, see the argument postprocess.df. See details.

postprocess.df
A function that will postprocess.tex the resulting data.frame. Only when tex = FALSE. By default it is equal to NULL, meaning that there is no postprocessing. When tex = TRUE, see the argument postprocess.tex.

fit_format
Character scalar, default is "__var__". Only used in the presence of IVs. By default the endogenous regressors are named fit_varname in the second stage.
The format of the endogenous regressor to appear in the table is governed by `fit_format`. For instance, by default, the prefix "fit_" is removed, leading to only `varname` to appear. If `fit_format = "$\hat{__var__}$"`, then "$\hat{varname}$" will appear in the table.

`reset` (setFixest_etable only.) Logical, default is `FALSE`. If `TRUE`, this will reset all the default values that were already set by the user in previous calls.

**Details**

The function `esttex` is equivalent to the function `etable` with argument `tex = TRUE`. This function is deprecated.

The function `esttable` is equivalent to the function `etable` with argument `tex = FALSE`. This function is deprecated.

You can permanently change the way your table looks in Latex by using `setFixest_etable`. The following vignette gives an example as well as illustrates how to use the `style` and `postprocessing` functions: Exporting estimation tables.

When the argument `postprocessing.tex` is not missing, two additional tags will be included in the character vector returned by `etable`: "%start:tab\n" and "%end:tab\n". These can be used to identify the start and end of the tabular and are useful to insert code within the table environment.

**Value**

If `tex = TRUE`, the lines composing the Latex table are returned invisibly while the table is directly prompted on the console.

If `tex = FALSE`, the data.frame is directly returned. If the argument `file` is not missing, the data.frame is printed and returned invisibly.

**Functions**

- `esttex`: Exports the results of multiple `fixest` estimations in a Latex table.
- `esttable`: Facility to display the results of multiple `fixest` estimations.

**How does `digits` handle the number of decimals displayed?**

The default display of decimals is the outcome of an algorithm. Let's take the example of `digits = 3` which "kind of" requires 3 significant digits to be displayed.

For numbers greater than 1 (in absolute terms), their integral part is always be displayed and the number of decimals shown is equal to `digits` minus the number of digits in the integral part. This means that 12.345 will be displayed as 12.3. If the number of decimals should be 0, then a single decimal is displayed to suggest that the number is not whole. This means that 1234.56 will be displayed as 1234.5. Note that if the number is whole, no decimals are shown.

For numbers lower than 1 (in absolute terms), the number of decimals displayed is equal to `digits` except if there are only 0s in which case the first significant digit is shown. This means that 0.01234 will be displayed as 0.012 (first rule), and that 0.000123 will be displayed as 0.0001 (second rule).
Arguments keep, drop and order

The arguments keep, drop and order use regular expressions. If you are not aware of regular expressions, I urge you to learn it, since it is an extremely powerful way to manipulate character strings (and it exists across most programming languages).

For example, drop = "Wind" would drop any variable whose name contains "Wind". Note that variables such as "Temp:Wind" or "StrongWind" do contain "Wind", so would be dropped. To drop only the variable named "Wind", you need to use drop = "^Wind$" (with "^" meaning beginning, resp. "$" meaning end, of the string ⇒ this is the language of regular expressions).

Although you can combine several regular expressions in a single character string using pipes, drop also accepts a vector of regular expressions.

You can use the special character "!" (exclamation mark) to reverse the effect of the regular expression (this feature is specific to this function). For example, drop = "!Wind" would drop any variable that does not contain "Wind".

You can use the special character "%" (percentage) to make reference to the original variable name instead of the aliased name. For example, you have a variable named "Month6", and use a dictionary `dict = c(Month6="June")`. Thus the variable will be displayed as "June". If you want to delete that variable, you can use either drop = "June", or drop = "%Month6" (which makes reference to its original name).

The argument order takes in a vector of regular expressions, the order will follow the elements of this vector. The vector gives a list of priorities, on the left the elements with highest priority. For example, order = c("Wind", "!Inter", "!Temp") would give highest priorities to the variables containing "Wind" (which would then appear first), second highest priority is the variables not containing "Inter", last, with lowest priority, the variables not containing "Temp". If you had the following variables: (Intercept), Temp:Wind, Wind, Temp you would end up with the following order: Wind, Temp:Wind, Temp, (Intercept).

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. Use `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, `fixef.fixest` to extract the fixed-effects coefficients.

Examples

```r
aq = airquality

est1 = feols(Ozone ~ i(Month) / Wind + Temp, data = aq)
est2 = feols(Ozone ~ i(Wind, Month) + Temp | Month, data = aq)

# Displaying the two results in a single table
etable(est1, est2)

# keep/drop: keeping only interactions
etable(est1, est2, keep = " x ")
```
# or using drop (see regexp help):
table(est1, est2, drop = "^(Month|Temp|\(()")

# keep/drop: dropping interactions
table(est1, est2, drop = " x ")
# or using keep ("!" reverses the effect):
table(est1, est2, keep = "! x ")

# order: Wind variable first, intercept last (note the "!" to reverse the effect)
table(est1, est2, order = c("Wind", "!Inter"))
# Month, then interactions, then the rest
table(est1, est2, order = c("Month", " x "))

# dict

# You can rename variables with dict = c(var1 = alias1, var2 = alias2, etc)
# You can also rename values taken by factors.
# Here's a full example:
dict = c(Temp = "Temperature", "Month::5"="May", "6"="Jun")
table(est1, est2, dict = dict)
# Note the difference of treatment between Jun and May

# Assume the following dictionary:
dict = c("Month::5"="May", "Month::6"="Jun", "Month::7"="Jul",
        "Month::8"="Aug", "Month::9"="Sep")

# We would like to keep only the Months, but now the names are all changed...
# How to do?
# We can use the special character '%' to make reference to the original names.
table(est1, est2, dict = dict, keep = "%Month")

# signifCode

# Using the argument style to customize Latex exports

# If you don't like the default layout of the table, no worries!
# You can modify many parameters with the argument style

# To drop the headers before each section, use:
# Note that a space adds an extra line
style_noHeaders = style.tex(var.title = "", fixef.title = "", stats.title = "")
table(est1, est2, dict = dict, tex = TRUE, style.tex = style_noHeaders)

# To change the lines of the table + dropping the table footer
style_lines = style.tex(line.top = "\toprule", line.bottom = "\bottomrule",
tablefoot = FALSE)
etable(est1, est2, dict = dict, tex = TRUE, style.tex = style_lines)

# Or you have the predefined type "aer"
etable(est1, est2, dict = dict, tex = TRUE, style.tex = style.tex("aer"))

# Group and extraline
#
# Sometimes it's useful to group control variables into a single line
# You can achieve that with the group argument

setFixest_fml(..ctrl = ~ poly(Wind, 2) + poly(Temp, 2))
est_c0 = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R, data = aq)
est_c1 = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + ..ctrl, data = aq)
est_c2 = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Solar.R^2 + ..ctrl, data = aq)
etable(est_c0, est_c1, est_c2, group = list(Controls = "%poly"))

# 'group' here does the same as drop = "%poly", but adds an extra line
# with TRUE/FALSE where the variables were found
# Note that the "%" is needed because polynomials are automatically renamed
# so we need to make reference to the original name.

# 'extraline' adds an extra line, where you can add the value for each model
est_all = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Temp + Wind, data = aq)
est_sub1 = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Temp + Wind, data = aq[aq$Month %in% 5:6, ])
est_sub2 = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Temp + Wind, data = aq[aq$Month %in% 7:8, ])
est_sub3 = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Temp + Wind, data = aq[aq$Month == 9, ])
etable(est_all, est_sub1, est_sub2, est_sub3, extraline = list("Sub-sample" = c("All", "May-June", "Jul.-Aug.", "Sept.")))

# When exporting to Latex, you can add meta arguments to 'group' and 'extraline'
# Two keywords are allowed: 'title' and 'where'
# 'title' adds a line just before with the content of 'title' in the leftmost cell
# 'where' governs the location of the line. It can be equal to 'var', 'stats' or 'fixef'.
# The syntax is: "{title:Controls; where:stats}Group name"
# (the enclosing curly braces are only here to make Rd work, please ignore them)
# You can use the shortcut "_Group name" which is equivalent to "{where:stats}Group name"

# Examples
etable(est_c0, est_c1, est_c2, tex = TRUE, group = list("{where:stats}Controls" = "poly"))
etable(est_all, est_sub1, est_sub2, est_sub3, tex = TRUE,
extraline = list("{title:}\midrule\text{Sub-sample}" =
c("All", "May-June", "Jul.-Aug.", "Sept.")))

# Using custom functions to compute the standard errors
#

# You can customize the way you compute the SEs with the argument .vcov
# Let's use some covariances from the sandwich package
etable(est_c0, est_c1, est_c2, .vcov = sandwich::vcovHC)

# To add extra arguments to vcovHC, you need to use .vcov_args
etable(est_c0, est_c1, est_c2, .vcov = sandwich::vcovHC, .vcov_args = list(type = "HC0"))

# Customize which fit statistic to display
#
# You can change the fit statistics with the argument fitstat
# and you can rename them with the dictionary
etable(est1, est2, fitstat = ~ r2 + n + G)

# If you use a formula, '.' means the default:
etable(est1, est2, fitstat = ~ ll + .)

# Computing a different SE for each model
#
est = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + Temp, data = aq)

# Method 1: use summary
s1 = summary(est, "standard")
s2 = summary(est, cluster = ~ Month)
s3 = summary(est, cluster = ~ Day)
s4 = summary(est, cluster = ~ Day + Month)
etable(list(s1, s2, s3, s4))

# Method 2: using a list in the argument 'cluster'
est_bis = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + Temp | Month, data = aq)
etable(list(est, est_bis), cluster = list("standard", ~ Month))

# Method 3: Using rep()
etable(rep(est, cluster = list("standard", ~ Month)))

# When using rep on 2 or more objects, you need to embed them in .l()
etable(rep(.l(est, est_bis), cluster = list("standard", ~ Month, ~ Day)))

# Using each to order differently
etable(rep(.l(est, est_bis), each = 3, cluster = list("standard", ~ Month, ~ Day)))

---

**f**  

*Lags a variable in a fixest estimation*

**Description**

Produce lags or leads in the formulas of `fixest` estimations or when creating variables in a `data.table`. The data must be set as a panel beforehand (either with the function `panel` or with the argument `panel.id` in the estimation).

**Usage**

- `f(x, lead = 1, fill = NA)`
- `d(x, lag = 1, fill = NA)`
- `l(x, lag = 1, fill = NA)`

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  The variable.
- `lead`  
  A vector of integers giving the number of leads. Negative values lead to lags. This argument can be a vector when using it in `fixest` estimations. When creating variables in a `data.table`, it **must** be of length one.
- `fill`  
  A scalar, default is `NA`. How to fill the missing values due to the lag/lead? Note that in a `fixest` estimation, ‘fill’ must be numeric (not required when creating new variables).
- `lag`  
  A vector of integers giving the number of lags. Negative values lead to leads. This argument can be a vector when using it in `fixest` estimations. When creating variables in a `data.table`, it **must** be of length one.

**Value**

These functions can only be used i) in a formula of a `fixest` estimation, or ii) when creating variables within a `fixest_panel` object (obtained with function `panel`) which is also a `data.table`.

**Functions**

- `f`: Forwards a variable (inverse of lagging) in a `fixest` estimation
- `d`: Creates differences (i.e. `x - lag(x)`) in a `fixest` estimation
See Also

The function `panel` changes data.frames into a panel from which the functions `l` and `f` can be called. Otherwise you can set the panel 'live' during the estimation using the argument `panel.id` (see for example in the function `feols`).

Examples

```r
data(base_did)

# Setting a data set as a panel...
pdat = panel(base_did, ~ id + period)

# ...then using the functions l and f
est1 = feols(y ~ l(x1, 0:1), pdat)
est2 = feols(f(y) ~ l(x1, -1:1), pdat)
est3 = feols(l(y) ~ l(x1, 0:3), pdat)
etable(est1, est2, est3, order = c("f", "^x"), drop = "Int")

# or using the argument panel.id
feols(f(y) ~ l(x1, -1:1), base_did, panel.id = ~id + period)
feols(d(y) ~ d(x1), base_did, panel.id = ~id + period)

# l() and f() can also be used within a data.table:
if(require("data.table")){
  pdat_dt = panel(as.data.table(base_did), ~id+period)
  # Now since pdat_dt is also a data.table
  # you can create lags/leads directly
  pdat_dt[, x1_l1 := l(x1)]
  pdat_dt[, x1_d1 := d(x1)]
  pdat_dt[, c("x1_l1_fill0", "y_f2") := .(l(x1, fill = 0), f(y, 2))]
}
```

---

**feglm**  
*Fixed-effects GLM estimations*

**Description**  
Estimates GLM models with any number of fixed-effects.

**Usage**

```r
feglm(fml, data, family = "poisson",)
```
feglm

offset,
weights,
subset,
split,
fsplit,
cluster,
se,
dof,
panel.id,
start = NULL,
etastart = NULL,
mustart = NULL,
fixef,
fixef.rm = "perfect",
fixef.tol = 1e-06,
fixef.iter = 10000,
collin.tol = 1e-10,
glm.iter = 25,
glm.tol = 1e-08,
nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
lean = FALSE,
warn = TRUE,
notes = getFixest_notes(),
verbose = 0,
combine.quick,
mem.clean = FALSE,
only.env = FALSE,
env,
...
)

feglm.fit(
  y,
  X,
  fixef_mat,
  family = "poisson",
  offset,
  split,
  fsplit,
  cluster,
  se,
  dof,
  weights,
  subset,
  start = NULL,
etastart = NULL,
  mustart = NULL,
  fixef.rm = "perfect",


fixef.tol = 1e-06,
fixef.iter = 10000,
collin.tol = 1e-10,
glm.iter = 25,
glm.tol = 1e-08,
nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
lean = FALSE,
warn = TRUE,
notes = getFixest_notes(),
mem.clean = FALSE,
verbose = 0,
only.env = FALSE,
env,
...)

fepois(
  fml,
data,
offset,
weights,
subset,
split,
fsplit,
cluster,
se,
dof,
panel.id,
start = NULL,
etastart = NULL,
mustart = NULL,
fixef,
fixef.rm = "perfect",
fixef.tol = 1e-06,
fixef.iter = 10000,
collin.tol = 1e-10,
glm.iter = 25,
glm.tol = 1e-08,
nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
lean = FALSE,
warn = TRUE,
notes = getFixest_notes(),
verbose = 0,
combine.quick,
mem.clean = FALSE,
only.env = FALSE,
env,
...
Arguments

fml
A formula representing the relation to be estimated. For example: \( fml = z \sim x + y \).
To include fixed-effects, insert them in this formula using a pipe: e.g., \( fml = z \sim x + y | fe_1 + fe_2 \).
You can combine two fixed-effects with ^: e.g., \( fml = z \sim x + y | fe_1^fe_2 \), see details.
You can also use variables with varying slopes using square brackets: e.g. in \( fml = z \sim y | fe_1[x] + fe_2 \), see details.
To add IVs, insert the endogenous vars/instruments after a pipe, like in \( y \sim x | c(x_{endo1}, x_{endo2}) \sim x_{inst1} + x_{inst2} \).
Note that it should always be the last element, see details.
Multiple estimations can be performed at once: for multiple dep. vars, wrap them in c(): ex c(y1, y2).
For multiple indep. vars, use the stepwise functions: ex x1 + csw(x2, x3).
The formula \( fml = c(y1, y2) \sim x1 + c(w0(x2, x3)) \) leads to 6 estimation, see details.

data
A data.frame containing the necessary variables to run the model. The variables of the non-linear right hand side of the formula are identified with this data.frame names. Can also be a matrix.

family
Family to be used for the estimation. Defaults to poisson(). See family for details of family functions.

offset
A formula or a numeric vector. An offset can be added to the estimation. If equal to a formula, it should be of the form (for example) \( \sim 0.5 * x**2 \). This offset is linearly added to the elements of the main formula 'fml'.

weights
A formula or a numeric vector. Each observation can be weighted, the weights must be greater than 0.
If equal to a formula, it should be one-sided: for example \( \sim \text{var\.weight} \).

subset
A vector (logical or numeric) or a one-sided formula. If provided, then the estimation will be performed only on the observations defined by this argument.

split
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg split = ~var) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. If you also want to include the estimation for the full sample, use the argument fsplit instead.

fsplit
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg split = ~var) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. This argument is the same as split but also includes the full sample as the first estimation.

cluster
Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[, c("var1", "var2")], cluster = c("var1", "var2"), cluster = ~var1+var2.
If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = "twoway" (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: cluster = ~var1*var2 or cluster = "var1^var2".
se  Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “two-way”, “three-way” or “four-way”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = “cluster”, otherwise se = “standard”. Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

dof  An object of class doftype obtained with the function dof. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function dof for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function dof are: adj = TRUE, fixef.K = “nested”, cluster.adj = TRUE, cluster.df = “conventional”, t.df = “conventional”, fixef.force_exact=FALSE). See the help of the function dof for details.

panel.id  The panel identifiers. Can either be: i) a one sided formula (e.g. panel.id = ~id+time), ii) a character vector of length 2 (e.g. panel.id=c('id', 'time')), or iii) a character scalar of two variables separated by a comma (e.g. panel.id='id,time'). Note that you can combine variables with `^` only inside formulas (see the dedicated section in feols).

start  Starting values for the coefficients. Can be: i) a numeric of length 1 (e.g. start = 0), ii) a numeric vector of the exact same length as the number of variables, or iii) a named vector of any length (the names will be used to initialize the appropriate coefficients). Default is missing.

etastart  Numeric vector of the same length as the data. Starting values for the linear predictor. Default is missing.

mustart  Numeric vector of the same length as the data. Starting values for the vector of means. Default is missing.

fixef  Character vector. The names of variables to be used as fixed-effects. These variables should contain the identifier of each observation (e.g., think of it as a panel identifier). Note that the recommended way to include fixed-effects is to insert them directly in the formula.

fixef.rm  Can be equal to "perfect" (default), "singleton", "both" or "none". Controls which observations are to be removed. If "perfect", then observations having a fixed-effect with perfect fit (e.g. only 0 outcomes in Poisson estimations) will be removed. If "singleton", all observations for which a fixed-effect appears only once will be removed. The meaning of "both" and "none" is direct.

fixef.tol  Precision used to obtain the fixed-effects. Defaults to 1e-6. It corresponds to the maximum absolute difference allowed between two coefficients of successive iterations.

fixef.iter  Maximum number of iterations in fixed-effects algorithm (only in use for 2+ fixed-effects). Default is 10000.

collin.tol  Numeric scalar, default is 1e-10. Threshold deciding when variables should be considered collinear and subsequently removed from the estimation. Higher values mean more variables will be removed (if there is presence of collinearity). One signal of presence of collinearity is t-stats that are extremely low (for instance when t-stats < 1e-3).

glm.iter  Number of iterations of the glm algorithm. Default is 25.

glm.tol  Tolerance level for the glm algorithm. Default is 1e-8.
The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. The default is to use 50% of all threads. You can set permanently the number of threads used within this package using the function `setFixest_nthreads`.

Logical, default is `FALSE`. If `TRUE` then all large objects are removed from the returned result: this will save memory but will block the possibility to use many methods. It is recommended to use the arguments `se` or `cluster` to obtain the appropriate standard-errors at estimation time, since obtaining different SEs won’t be possible afterwards.

Logical, default is `TRUE`. Whether warnings should be displayed (concerns warnings relating to convergence state).

Logical. By default, three notes are displayed: when NAs are removed, when some fixed-effects are removed because of only 0 (or 0/1) outcomes, or when a variable is dropped because of collinearity. To avoid displaying these messages, you can set `notes = FALSE`. You can remove these messages permanently by using `setFixest_notes(FALSE)`.

Integer. Higher values give more information. In particular, it can detail the number of iterations in the demeaning algorithm (the first number is the left-hand-side, the other numbers are the right-hand-side variables). It can also detail the step-halving algorithm.

Logical. When you combine different variables to transform them into a single fixed-effects you can do e.g. `y ~ x | paste(var1, var2)`. The algorithm provides a shorthand to do the same operation: `y ~ x | var1^var2`. Because pasting variables is a costly operation, the internal algorithm may use a numerical trick to hasten the process. The cost of doing so is that you lose the labels. If you are interested in getting the value of the fixed-effects coefficients after the estimation, you should use `combine.quick = FALSE`. By default it is equal to `FALSE` if the number of observations is lower than 50,000, and to `TRUE` otherwise.

Logical, default is `FALSE`. Only to be used if the data set is large compared to the available RAM. If `TRUE` then intermediary objects are removed as much as possible and `gc` is run before each substantial C++ section in the internal code to avoid memory issues.

(Advanced users.) Logical, default is `FALSE`. If `TRUE`, then only the environment used to make the estimation is returned.

(Advanced users.) A fixest environment created by a fixest estimation with `only.env = TRUE`. Default is missing. If provided, the data from this environment will be used to perform the estimation.

Not currently used.

Numeric vector of the dependent variable.

Numeric matrix of the regressors.

Matrix/data.frame of the fixed-effects.
Details

The core of the GLM are the weighted OLS estimations. These estimations are performed with `feols`. The method used to demean each variable along the fixed-effects is based on Berge (2018), since this is the same problem to solve as for the Gaussian case in a ML setup.

Value

A `fixest` object. Note that `fixest` objects contain many elements and most of them are for internal use, they are presented here only for information. To access them, it is safer to use the user-level methods (e.g. `vcov.fixest`, `resid.fixest`, etc) or functions (like for instance `fitstat` to access any fit statistic).

- `nobs`: The number of observations.
- `fml`: The linear formula of the call.
- `call`: The call of the function.
- `method`: The method used to estimate the model.
- `family`: The family used to estimate the model.
- `fml_all`: A list containing different parts of the formula. Always contain the linear formula. Then, if relevant: `fixef`: the fixed-effects.
- `nparams`: The number of parameters of the model.
- `fixef_vars`: The names of each fixed-effect dimension.
- `fixef_id`: The list (of length the number of fixed-effects) of the fixed-effects identifiers for each observation.
- `fixef_sizes`: The size of each fixed-effect (i.e. the number of unique identifier for each fixed-effect dimension).
- `y`: (When relevant.) The dependent variable (used to compute the within-R2 when fixed-effects are present).
- `convStatus`: Logical, convergence status of the IRWLS algorithm.
- `irls_weights`: The weights of the last iteration of the IRWLS algorithm.
- `obsRemoved`: (When relevant.) Vector of observations that were removed because of NA values or because of only 0/1 outcome within a fixed-effect (depends on the family though).
- `fixef_removed`: (When relevant.) In the case there were fixed-effects and some observations were removed because of only 0/1 outcome within a fixed-effect, it gives the list (for each fixed-effect dimension) of the fixed-effect identifiers that were removed.
- `coefficients`: The named vector of estimated coefficients.
- `coeftable`: The table of the coefficients with their standard errors, z-values and p-values.
- `loglik`: The loglikelihood.
- `deviance`: Deviance of the fitted model.
- `iterations`: Number of iterations of the algorithm.
- `ll_null`: Log-likelihood of the null model (i.e. with the intercept only).
ssr_null  Sum of the squared residuals of the null model (containing only with the intercept).

pseudo_r2  The adjusted pseudo R2.

fitted.values  The fitted values are the expected value of the dependent variable for the fitted model: that is \( E(Y|X) \).

linear.predictors  The linear predictors.

residuals  The residuals \((y - \text{fitted values})\).

sq.cor  Squared correlation between the dependent variable and the expected predictor (i.e. fitted.values) obtained by the estimation.

hessian  The Hessian of the parameters.

cov.unscaled  The variance-covariance matrix of the parameters.

se  The standard-error of the parameters.

scores  The matrix of the scores (first derivative for each observation).

residuals  The difference between the dependent variable and the expected predictor.

sumFE  The sum of the fixed-effects coefficients for each observation.

offset  (When relevant.) The offset formula.

weights  (When relevant.) The weights formula.

collin.var  (When relevant.) Vector containing the variables removed because of collinearity.

collin.coef  (When relevant.) Vector of coefficients, where the values of the variables removed because of collinearity are NA.

Combining the fixed-effects

You can combine two variables to make it a new fixed-effect using ^\(^\). The syntax is as follows: \( fe_1^fe_2 \). Here you created a new variable which is the combination of the two variables \( fe_1 \) and \( fe_2 \). This is identical to doing \( \text{paste0}(fe_1,"\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\-_\_,fe_2) \) but more convenient.

Note that pasting is a costly operation, especially for large data sets. Thus, the internal algorithm uses a numerical trick which is fast, but the drawback is that the identity of each observation is lost (i.e. they are now equal to a meaningless number instead of being equal to \( \text{paste0}(fe_1,"\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\-_\_,fe_2) \)). These “identities” are useful only if you’re interested in the value of the fixed-effects (that you can extract with fixef.fixest). If you’re only interested in coefficients of the variables, it doesn’t matter. Anyway, you can use combine.quick = FALSE to tell the internal algorithm to use paste instead of the numerical trick. By default, the numerical trick is performed only for large data sets.

Varying slopes

You can add variables with varying slopes in the fixed-effect part of the formula. The syntax is as follows: \( \text{fixef_var}[\text{var1, var2}] \). Here the variables \( \text{var1} \) and \( \text{var2} \) will be with varying slopes (one slope per value in fixef_var) and the fixed-effect fixef_var will also be added.

To add only the variables with varying slopes and not the fixed-effect, use double square brackets: \( \text{fixef_var}[[\text{var1, var2}]] \).

In other words:
• fixef_var[var1, var2] is equivalent to fixef_var + fixef_var[[var1]] + fixef_var[[var2]]

• fixef_var[[var1, var2]] is equivalent to fixef_var[[var1]] + fixef_var[[var2]]

In general, for convergence reasons, it is recommended to always add the fixed-effect and avoid using only the variable with varying slope (i.e. use single square brackets).

### Lagging variables

To use leads/lags of variables in the estimation, you can: i) either provide the argument panel.id, ii) either set your data set as a panel with the function `panel`. Doing either of the two will give you access to the lagging functions `l`, `f` and `d`.

You can provide several leads/lags/differences at once: e.g. if your formula is equal to `f(y) ~ l(x, -1:1)`, it means that the dependent variable is equal to the lead of `y`, and you will have as explanatory variables the lead of `x1`, `x1` and the lag of `x1`. See the examples in function `l` for more details.

### Interactions

You can interact a numeric variable with a "factor-like" variable by using `interact(var, fe, ref)`, where `fe` is the variable to be interacted with and the argument `ref` is a value of `fe` taken as a reference (optional). Instead of using the function `interact`, you can use the alias `i(var, fe, ref)`.

Using this specific way to create interactions leads to a different display of the interacted values in `etable` and offers a special representation of the interacted coefficients in the function `coefplot`. See examples.

It is important to note that *if you do not care about the standard-errors of the interactions*, then you can add interactions in the fixed-effects part of the formula (using the syntax `fe[[var]]`, as explained in the section “Varying slopes”).

The function `interact` has in fact more arguments, please see details in its associated help page.

### On standard-errors

Standard-errors can be computed in different ways, you can use the arguments `se` and `dof` in `summary.fixest` to define how to compute them. By default, in the presence of fixed-effects, standard-errors are automatically clustered.

The following vignette: On standard-errors describes in details how the standard-errors are computed in `fixest` and how you can replicate standard-errors from other software.

You can use the functions `setFixest_se` and `setFixest_dof` to permanently set the way the standard-errors are computed.

### Multiple estimations

Multiple estimations can be performed at once, they just have to be specified in the formula. Multiple estimations yield a `fixest_multi` object which is ‘kind of’ a list of all the results but includes specific methods to access the results in a handy way.

To include multiple dependent variables, wrap them in `c()` (`list()` also works). For instance `fml = c(y1, y2) ~ x1` would estimate the model `fml = y1 ~ x1` and then the model `fml = y2 ~ x1`. 
To include multiple independent variables, you need to use the stepwise functions. There are 4 stepwise functions associated to 4 short aliases. These are a) stepwise, stepwise0, cstepwise, cstepwise0, and b) sw, sw0, csw, csw0. Let’s explain that. Assume you have the following formula: fml = y ~ x1 + sw(x2,x3). The stepwise function sw will estimate the following two models: y ~ x1 + x2 and y ~ x1 + x3. That is, each element in sw() is sequentially, and separately, added to the formula. Would have you used sw0 in lieu of sw, then the model y ~ x1 would also have been estimated. The 0 in the name means that the model with/without any stepwise element also needs to be estimated. Finally, the prefix c means cumulative: each stepwise element is added to the next. That is, fml = y ~ x1 + csw(x2,x3) would lead to the following models y ~ x1 + x2 and y ~ x1 + x2 + x3. The 0 has the same meaning and would also lead to the model without the stepwise elements to be estimated: in other words, fml = y ~ x1 + csw0(x2,x3) leads to the following three models: y ~ x1, y ~ x1 + x2, and y ~ x1 + x2 + x3.

Multiple independent variables can be combined with multiple dependent variables, as in fml = c(y1,y2) ~ cw(x1,x2,x3) which would lead to 6 estimations. Multiple estimations can also be combined to split samples (with the arguments split, fsplit).

Fixed-effects cannot be included in a stepwise fashion: they are there or not and stay the same for all estimations.

A note on performance. The feature of multiple estimations has been highly optimized for feols, in particular in the presence of fixed-effects. It is faster to estimate multiple models using the formula rather than with a loop. For non-feols models using the formula is roughly similar to using a loop performance-wise.

Author(s)
Laurent Berge

References

For models with multiple fixed-effects:
Gaure, Simen, 2013, "OLS with multiple high dimensional category variables", Computational Statistics & Data Analysis 66 pp. 8–18

See Also
See also summary.fixest to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, fixef.fixest to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function etable to visualize the results of multiple estimations. And other estimation methods: feols, feqml, fenegbin, feNmlm.

Examples

# Default is a poisson model
res = feglm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length | Species, iris)

# You could also use fepois
res_pois = fepois(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length | Species, iris)

# With the fit method:
res_fit = feglm.fit(iris$Sepal.Length, iris[, 2:3], iris$Species)

# All results are identical:
etable(res, res_pois, res_fit)

# Note that you have more examples in feols
#
# Multiple estimations:
#
# 6 estimations
est_mult = fepois(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ Wind + Temp + csw0(Wind:Temp, Day), airquality)

# We can display the results for the first lhs:
etable(est_mult[lhs = 1])

# And now the second (access can be made by name)
etable(est_mult[lhs = "Solar.R"])

# Now we focus on the two last right hand sides
# (note that .N can be used to specify the last item)
etable(est_mult[rhs = 2:.N])

# Combining with split
est_split = fepois(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ sw(poly(Wind, 2), poly(Temp, 2)),
                   airquality, split = ~ Month)

# You can display everything at once with the print method
est_split

# Different way of displaying the results with "compact"
summary(est_split, "compact")

# You can still select which sample/LHS/RHS to display
est_split[sample = 1:2, lhs = 1, rhs = 1]

---

**femlm**

*Fixed-effects maximum likelihood model*

**Description**

This function estimates maximum likelihood models with any number of fixed-effects.
Usage

femlm(
  fml,
  data,
  family = c("poisson", "negbin", "logit", "gaussian"),
  start = 0,
  fixef,
  fixef.rm = "perfect",
  offset,
  subset,
  split,
  fsplit,
  cluster,
  se,
  dof,
  panel.id,
  fixef.tol = 1e-05,
  fixef.iter = 10000,
  nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
  lean = FALSE,
  verbose = 0,
  warn = TRUE,
  notes = getFixest_notes(),
  theta.init,
  combine.quick,
  mem.clean = FALSE,
  only.env = FALSE,
  env,
  ...
)

fenegbin(
  fml,
  data,
  theta.init,
  start = 0,
  fixef,
  fixef.rm = "perfect",
  offset,
  subset,
  split,
  fsplit,
  cluster,
  se,
  dof,
  panel.id,
  fixef.tol = 1e-05,
  fixef.iter = 10000,
  ...
Arguments

- **fml**
  A formula representing the relation to be estimated. For example: `fml = z~x+y`. To include fixed-effects, insert them in this formula using a pipe: e.g. `fml = z~x+y|fixef_1+fixef_2`. Multiple estimations can be performed at once: for multiple dep. vars, wrap them in `c()`: ex `c(y1,y2)`. For multiple indep. vars, use the stepwise functions: ex `x1 + csw(x2,x3)`. The formula `fml = c(y1,y2) ~ x1 + cw0(x2,x3)` leads to 6 estimation, see details.

- **data**
  A data.frame containing the necessary variables to run the model. The variables of the non-linear right hand side of the formula are identified with this data.frame names. Can also be a matrix.

- **family**
  Character scalar. It should provide the family. The possible values are "poisson" (Poisson model with log-link, the default), "negbin" (Negative Binomial model with log-link), "logit" (LOGIT model with log-link), "gaussian" (Gaussian model).

- **start**
  Starting values for the coefficients. Can be: i) a numeric of length 1 (e.g. `start = 0`, the default), ii) a numeric vector of the exact same length as the number of variables, or iii) a named vector of any length (the names will be used to initialize the appropriate coefficients).

- **fixef**
  Character vector. The names of variables to be used as fixed-effects. These variables should contain the identifier of each observation (e.g., think of it as a panel identifier). Note that the recommended way to include fixed-effects is to insert them directly in the formula.

- **fixef.rm**
  Can be equal to "perfect" (default), "singleton", "both" or "none". Controls which observations are to be removed. If "perfect", then observations having a fixed-effect with perfect fit (e.g. only 0 outcomes in Poisson estimations) will be removed. If "singleton", all observations for which a fixed-effect appears only once will be removed. The meaning of "both" and "none" is direct.

- **offset**
  A formula or a numeric vector. An offset can be added to the estimation. If equal to a formula, it should be of the form (for example) `~0.5*x**2`. This offset is linearly added to the elements of the main formula 'fml'.

- **subset**
  A vector (logical or numeric) or a one-sided formula. If provided, then the estimation will be performed only on the observations defined by this argument.
**femlm**

**split**
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg split = ~var) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. If you also want to include the estimation for the full sample, use the argument fsplit instead.

**fsplit**
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg split = ~var) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. This argument is the same as split but also includes the full sample as the first estimation.

**cluster**
 Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")], cluster = c("var1","var2"), cluster = ~var1+var2. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = "twoway" (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: cluster = ~var1^var2 or cluster = "var1^var2".

**se**
Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: "standard", "hetero", "cluster", "twoway", "threeway" or "fourway"? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = "cluster", otherwise se = "standard". Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

**dof**
An object of class doftype obtained with the function dof. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function dof for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function dof are: adj = TRUE, fixef.K="nested", cluster.adj = TRUE, cluster.df = "conventional", t.df = "conventional", fixef.force_exact=FALSE). See the help of the function dof for details.

**panel.id**
The panel identifiers. Can either be: i) a one sided formula (e.g. panel.id = ~id+time), ii) a character vector of length 2 (e.g. panel.id=c('id','time')), or iii) a character scalar of two variables separated by a comma (e.g. panel.id=’id,time’). Note that you can combine variables with ^ only inside formulas (see the dedicated section in feols).

**fixef.tol**
Precision used to obtain the fixed-effects. Defaults to 1e-5. It corresponds to the maximum absolute difference allowed between two coefficients of successive iterations. Argument fixef.tol cannot be lower than 10000*.Machine$double.eps. Note that this parameter is dynamically controlled by the algorithm.

**fixef.iter**
Maximum number of iterations in fixed-effects algorithm (only in use for 2+ fixed-effects). Default is 10000.

**nthreads**
The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. The default is to use 50% of all threads. You can set permanently the number of threads used within this package using the function setFixest_nthreads.

**lean**
Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE then all large objects are removed from the returned result: this will save memory but will block the possibility to use many
methods. It is recommended to use the arguments se or cluster to obtain the appropriate standard-errors at estimation time, since obtaining different SEs won’t be possible afterwards.

verbose Integer, default is 0. It represents the level of information that should be reported during the optimisation process. If verbose=0: nothing is reported. If verbose=1: the value of the coefficients and the likelihood are reported. If verbose=2: 1 + information on the computing time of the null model, the fixed-effects coefficients and the hessian are reported.

warn Logical, default is TRUE. Whether warnings should be displayed (concerns warnings relating to convergence state).

notes Logical. By default, two notes are displayed: when NAs are removed (to show additional information) and when some observations are removed because of only 0 (or 0/1) outcomes in a fixed-effect setup (in Poisson/Neg. Bin./Logit models). To avoid displaying these messages, you can set notes = FALSE. You can remove these messages permanently by using setFixest_notes(FALSE).

theta.init Positive numeric scalar. The starting value of the dispersion parameter if family="negbin". By default, the algorithm uses as a starting value the theta obtained from the model with only the intercept.

combine.quick Logical. When you combine different variables to transform them into a single fixed-effects you can do e.g. y ~ x | paste(var1, var2). The algorithm provides a shorthand to do the same operation: y ~ x | var1^var2. Because pasting variables is a costly operation, the internal algorithm may use a numerical trick to hasten the process. The cost of doing so is that you lose the labels. If you are interested in getting the value of the fixed-effects coefficients after the estimation, you should use combine.quick = FALSE. By default it is equal to FALSE if the number of observations is lower than 50,000, and to TRUE otherwise.

mem.clean Logical, default is FALSE. Only to be used if the data set is large compared to the available RAM. If TRUE then intermediary objects are removed as much as possible and gc is run before each substantial C++ section in the internal code to avoid memory issues.

only.env (Advanced users.) Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, then only the environment used to make the estimation is returned.

env (Advanced users.) A fixest environment created by a fixest estimation with only.env = TRUE. Default is missing. If provided, the data from this environment will be used to perform the estimation.

... Not currently used.

Details

Note that the functions feglm and femlm provide the same results when using the same families but differ in that the latter is a direct maximum likelihood optimization (so the two can really have different convergence rates).

Value

A fixest object. Note that fixest objects contain many elements and most of them are for internal use, they are presented here only for information. To access them, it is safer to use the user-level
methods (e.g. `vcov.fixest`, `resid.fixest`, etc) or functions (like for instance `fitstat` to access any fit statistic).

- `nobs` The number of observations.
- `fml` The linear formula of the call.
- `call` The call of the function.
- `method` The method used to estimate the model.
- `family` The family used to estimate the model.
- `fml_all` A list containing different parts of the formula. Always contain the linear formula. Then, if relevant: `fixef`: the fixed-effects; `NL`: the non linear part of the formula.
- `nparams` The number of parameters of the model.
- `fixef_vars` The names of each fixed-effect dimension.
- `fixef_id` The list (of length the number of fixed-effects) of the fixed-effects identifiers for each observation.
- `fixef_sizes` The size of each fixed-effect (i.e. the number of unique identifier for each fixed-effect dimension).
- `convStatus` Logical, convergence status.
- `message` The convergence message from the optimization procedures.
- `obsRemoved` (When relevant.) In the case there were fixed-effects and some observations were removed because of only 0/1 outcome within a fixed-effect, it gives the row numbers of the observations that were removed. Also reports the NA observations that were removed.
- `fixef_removed` (When relevant.) In the case there were fixed-effects and some observations were removed because of only 0/1 outcome within a fixed-effect, it gives the list (for each fixed-effect dimension) of the fixed-effect identifiers that were removed.
- `coefficients` The named vector of estimated coefficients.
- `coeftable` The table of the coefficients with their standard errors, z-values and p-values.
- `loglik` The log-likelihood.
- `iterations` Number of iterations of the algorithm.
- `ll_null` Log-likelihood of the null model (i.e. with the intercept only).
- `ll_fe_only` Log-likelihood of the model with only the fixed-effects.
- `ssr_null` Sum of the squared residuals of the null model (containing only with the intercept).
- `pseudo_r2` The adjusted pseudo R2.
- `fitted.values` The fitted values are the expected value of the dependent variable for the fitted model: that is $E(Y|X)$.
- `residuals` The residuals (y minus the fitted values).
- `sq.cor` Squared correlation between the dependent variable and the expected predictor (i.e. fitted.values) obtained by the estimation.
hessian  The Hessian of the parameters.
cov.unscaled  The variance-covariance matrix of the parameters.
se  The standard-error of the parameters.
scores  The matrix of the scores (first derivative for each observation).
residuals  The difference between the dependent variable and the expected predictor.
sumFE  The sum of the fixed-effects coefficients for each observation.
offset  (When relevant.) The offset formula.
weights  (When relevant.) The weights formula.

Combining the fixed-effects

You can combine two variables to make it a new fixed-effect using \(^\). The syntax is as follows: \(fe_1^fe_2\). Here you created a new variable which is the combination of the two variables \(fe_1\) and \(fe_2\). This is identical to doing \(\text{paste0}(fe_1,"\_",fe_2)\) but more convenient.

Note that pasting is a costly operation, especially for large data sets. Thus, the internal algorithm uses a numerical trick which is fast, but the drawback is that the identity of each observation is lost (i.e. they are now equal to a meaningless number instead of being equal to \(\text{paste0}(fe_1,"\_",fe_2)\)). These “identities” are useful only if you’re interested in the value of the fixed-effects (that you can extract with \text{fixef.fixest}). If you’re only interested in coefficients of the variables, it doesn’t matter. Anyway, you can use \text{combine.quick = FALSE} to tell the internal algorithm to use \text{paste} instead of the numerical trick. By default, the numerical trick is performed only for large data sets.

Lagging variables

To use leads/lags of variables in the estimation, you can: i) either provide the argument \text{panel.id}, ii) either set your data set as a panel with the function \text{panel}. Doing either of the two will give you access to the lagging functions \text{l, f and d}.

You can provide several leads/lags/differences at once: e.g. if your formula is equal to \(f(y) \sim l(x,\_1:1)\), it means that the dependent variable is equal to the lead of \(y\), and you will have as explanatory variables the lead of \(x1\), \(x1\) and the lag of \(x1\). See the examples in function \text{l} for more details.

Interactions

You can interact a numeric variable with a "factor-like" variable by using \text{interact(var,fe,ref)}, where \(fe\) is the variable to be interacted with and the argument \(ref\) is a value of \(fe\) taken as a reference (optional). Instead of using the function \text{interact}, you can use the alias \text{i(var,fe,ref)}.

Using this specific way to create interactions leads to a different display of the interacted values in \text{etable} and offers a special representation of the interacted coefficients in the function \text{coefplot}. See examples.

It is important to note that *if you do not care about the standard-errors of the interactions*, then you can add interactions in the fixed-effects part of the formula (using the syntax \text{fe[[var]]}, as explained in the section “Varying slopes”).

The function \text{interact} has in fact more arguments, please see details in its associated help page.
**On standard-errors**

Standard-errors can be computed in different ways, you can use the arguments se and dof in `summary.fixest` to define how to compute them. By default, in the presence of fixed-effects, standard-errors are automatically clustered.

The following vignette: **On standard-errors** describes in details how the standard-errors are computed in `fixest` and how you can replicate standard-errors from other software.

You can use the functions `setFixest_se` and `setFixest_dof` to permanently set the way the standard-errors are computed.

**Multiple estimations**

Multiple estimations can be performed at once, they just have to be specified in the formula. Multiple estimations yield a `fixest_multi` object which is 'kind of' a list of all the results but includes specific methods to access the results in a handy way.

To include multiple dependent variables, wrap them in `c()` (list() also works). For instance `fml = c(y1,y2) ~ x1` would estimate the model `fml = y1 ~ x1` and then the model `fml = y2 ~ x1`.

To include multiple independent variables, you need to use the stepwise functions. There are 4 stepwise functions associated to 4 short aliases. These are a) stepwise, stepwise0, cstepwise, cstepwise0, and b) sw, sw0, csw, csw0. Let’s explain that. Assume you have the following formula: `fml = y ~ x1 + sw(x2,x3)`. The stepwise function `sw` will estimate the following two models: \( y \sim x1 + x2 \) and \( y \sim x1 + x3 \). That is, each element in `sw()` is sequentially, and separately, added to the formula. Would have you used `sw0` in lieu of `sw`, then the model \( y \sim x1 \) would also have been estimated. The \( 0 \) in the name means that the model without any stepwise element also needs to be estimated. Finally, the prefix c means cumulative: each stepwise element is added to the next. That is, `fml = y ~ x1 + csw(x2,x3)` would lead to the following models: \( y \sim x1 + x2 \) and \( y \sim x1 + x2 + x3 \). The \( 0 \) has the same meaning and would also lead to the model without the stepwise elements to be estimated: in other words, `fml = y ~ x1 + csw0(x2,x3)` leads to the following three models: \( y \sim x1 \), \( y \sim x1 + x2 \) and \( y \sim x1 + x2 + x3 \).

Multiple independent variables can be combined with multiple dependent variables, as in `fml = c(y1,y2) ~ csw(x1,x2,x3)` which would lead to 6 estimations. Multiple estimations can also be combined to split samples (with the arguments `split`, `fsplit`).

Fixed-effects cannot be included in a stepwise fashion: they are there or not and stay the same for all estimations.

A note on performance. The feature of multiple estimations has been highly optimized for `feols`, in particular in the presence of fixed-effects. It is faster to estimate multiple models using the formula rather than with a loop. For non-`feols` models using the formula is roughly similar to using a loop performance-wise.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**References**

For models with multiple fixed-effects:
Gaure, Simen, 2013, "OLS with multiple high dimensional category variables", Computational Statistics & Data Analysis 66 pp. 8–18
On the unconditional Negative Binomial model:

See Also
See also summary.fixest to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, fixef.fixest to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function etable to visualize the results of multiple estimations. And other estimation methods: feols, feglm, fepois, feNmlm.

Examples

```r
# Load trade data
data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade => we account for 3 fixed-effects
# 1) Poisson estimation
est_pois = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km) | Origin + Destination + Product, trade)

# 2) Log-Log Gaussian estimation (with same FEs)
est_gaus = update(est_pois, log(Euros+1) ~ ., family = "gaussian")

# Comparison of the results using the function etable
etable(est_pois, est_gaus)
# Now using two way clustered standard-errors
etable(est_pois, est_gaus, se = "twoway")

# Comparing different types of standard errors
sum_hetero = summary(est_pois, se = "hetero")
sum_oneway = summary(est_pois, se = "cluster")
sum_twoway = summary(est_pois, se = "twoway")
sum_threeway = summary(est_pois, se = "threeway")
etable(sum_hetero, sum_oneway, sum_twoway, sum_threeway)

# Multiple estimations:
#
# 6 estimations
est_mult = femlm(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ Wind + Temp + csw0(Wind:Temp, Day), airquality)

# We can display the results for the first lhs:
etable(est_mult[lhs = 1])

# And now the second (access can be made by name)
```
etable(est_mult[lhs = "Solar.R"])  

# Now we focus on the two last right hand sides  
# (note that .N can be used to specify the last item)  
etable(est_mult[rhs = 2:.N])  

# Combining with split  
est_split = fepois(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ sw(poly(Wind, 2), poly(Temp, 2)),  
airquality, split = ~ Month)  

# You can display everything at once with the print method  
est_split  

# Different way of displaying the results with "compact"  
summary(est_split, "compact")  

# You can still select which sample/LHS/RHS to display  
est_split[sample = 1:2, lhs = 1, rhs = 1]
cluster,
se,
dof,
panel.id,
start = 0,
jacobian.method = "simple",
useHessian = TRUE,
hessian.args = NULL,
opt.control = list(),
nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
lean = FALSE,
verbose = 0,
theta.init,
fixef.tol = 1e-05,
fixef.iter = 10000,
deriv.tol = 1e-04,
deriv.iter = 1000,
warn = TRUE,
notes = getFixest_notes(),
combine.quick,
mem.clean = FALSE,
only.env = FALSE,
env,
...
)

Arguments

**fml**  
A formula. This formula gives the linear formula to be estimated (it is similar to a *lm* formula), for example: fml = z^-x+y. To include fixed-effects variables, insert them in this formula using a pipe (e.g. fml = z^-x+y|fixef_1+fixef_2). To include a non-linear in parameters element, you must use the argument NL.fml. Multiple estimations can be performed at once: for multiple dep. vars, wrap them in c(): ex c(y1,y2). For multiple indep. vars, use the stepwise functions: ex x1 + csw(x2,x3). This leads to 6 estimation fml = c(y1,y2) ~ x1 + csw(x2,x3). See details.

**data**  
A data.frame containing the necessary variables to run the model. The variables of the non-linear right hand side of the formula are identified with this data.frame names. Can also be a matrix.

**family**  
Character scalar. It should provide the family. The possible values are "poisson" (Poisson model with log-link, the default), "negbin" (Negative Binomial model with log-link), "logit" (LOGIT model with log-link), "gaussian" (Gaussian model).

**NL.fml**  
A formula. If provided, this formula represents the non-linear part of the right hand side (RHS). Note that contrary to the *fml* argument, the coefficients must explicitly appear in this formula. For instance, it can be ~a*log(b*x + c*x^3), where a, b, and c are the coefficients to be estimated. Note that only the RHS of the formula is to be provided, and NOT the left hand side.
**fixef**
Character vector. The names of variables to be used as fixed-effects. These variables should contain the identifier of each observation (e.g., think of it as a panel identifier). Note that the recommended way to include fixed-effects is to insert them directly in the formula.

**fixef.rm**
Can be equal to "perfect" (default), "singleton", "both" or "none". Controls which observations are to be removed. If "perfect", then observations having a fixed-effect with perfect fit (e.g. only 0 outcomes in Poisson estimations) will be removed. If "singleton", all observations for which a fixed-effect appears only once will be removed. The meaning of "both" and "none" is direct.

**NL.start**
(For NL models only) A list of starting values for the non-linear parameters. ALL the parameters are to be named and given a staring value. Example: `NL.start=list(a=1,b=5,c=0)`. Though, there is an exception: if all parameters are to be given the same starting value, you can use a numeric scalar.

**lower**
(For NL models only) A list. The lower bound for each of the non-linear parameters that requires one. Example: `lower=list(b=0,c=0)`. Beware, if the estimated parameter is at its lower bound, then asymptotic theory cannot be applied and the standard-error of the parameter cannot be estimated because the gradient will not be null. In other words, when at its upper/lower bound, the parameter is considered as 'fixed'.

**upper**
(For NL models only) A list. The upper bound for each of the non-linear parameters that requires one. Example: `upper=list(a=10,c=50)`. Beware, if the estimated parameter is at its upper bound, then asymptotic theory cannot be applied and the standard-error of the parameter cannot be estimated because the gradient will not be null. In other words, when at its upper/lower bound, the parameter is considered as 'fixed'.

**NL.start.init**
(For NL models only) Numeric scalar. If the argument `NL.start` is not provided, or only partially filled (i.e. there remain non-linear parameters with no starting value), then the starting value of all remaining non-linear parameters is set to `NL.start.init`.

**offset**
A formula or a numeric vector. An offset can be added to the estimation. If equal to a formula, it should be of the form (for example) `~0.5*x**2`. This offset is linearly added to the elements of the main formula 'fml'.

**subset**
A vector (logical or numeric) or a one-sided formula. If provided, then the estimation will be performed only on the observations defined by this argument.

**split**
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg `split = ~var`) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. If you also want to include the estimation for the full sample, use the argument `fsplit` instead.

**fsplit**
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg `split = ~var`) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. This argument is the same as `split` but also includes the full sample as the first estimation.

**cluster**
Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over `var1` and `var2` contained
in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: `cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")],
cluster = c("var1","var2"),
cluster = ~var1+var2`. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use `cluster = 1:2` or leave it blank with `se = "twoway"` (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: `cluster = ~var1^var2` or `cluster = "var1^var2"`.

### `se`
Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: "standard", "hetero", "cluster", "twoway", "threeway" or "fourway"? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: `se = "cluster"`, otherwise `se = "standard"`. Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument `cluster`.

### `dof`
An object of class `dof.type` obtained with the function `dof`. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function `dof` for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function `dof` are: `adj = TRUE`, `fixef.K="nested",cluster.adj = TRUE,cluster.df = "conventional",t.df = "conventional",fixef.force_exact=FALSE`). See the help of the function `dof` for details.

### `panel.id`
The panel identifiers. Can either be: i) a one sided formula (e.g. `panel.id = ~id+time`), ii) a character vector of length 2 (e.g. `panel.id=c('id','time')`), or iii) a character scalar of two variables separated by a comma (e.g. `panel.id='id,time'`). Note that you can combine variables with ^ only inside formulas (see the dedicated section in `feols`).

### `start`
Starting values for the coefficients in the linear part (for the non-linear part, use `NL.start`). Can be: i) a numeric of length 1 (e.g. `start = 0`, the default), ii) a numeric vector of the exact same length as the number of variables, or iii) a named vector of any length (the names will be used to initialize the appropriate coefficients).

### `jacobian.method`
(For NL models only) Character scalar. Provides the method used to numerically compute the Jacobian of the non-linear part. Can be either "simple" or "Richardson". Default is "simple". See the help of `jacobian` for more information.

### `useHessian`
Logical. Should the Hessian be computed in the optimization stage? Default is `TRUE`.

### `hessian.args`
List of arguments to be passed to function `genD`. Defaults is missing. Only used with the presence of `NL.fml`.

### `opt.control`
List of elements to be passed to the optimization method `nlminb`. See the help page of `nlminb` for more information.

### `nthreads`
The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. The default is to use 50% of all threads. You can set permanently the number of threads used within this package using the function `setFixest_nthreads`.

### `lean`
Logical, default is `FALSE`. If `TRUE` then all large objects are removed from the returned result: this will save memory but will block the possibility to use many methods. It is recommended to use the arguments `se` or `cluster` to obtain
the appropriate standard-errors at estimation time, since obtaining different SEs won’t be possible afterwards.

**verbose**

Integer, default is 0. It represents the level of information that should be reported during the optimisation process. If verbose=0: nothing is reported. If verbose=1: the value of the coefficients and the likelihood are reported. If verbose=2: 1 + information on the computing time of the null model, the fixed-effects coefficients and the hessian are reported.

**theta.init**

Positive numeric scalar. The starting value of the dispersion parameter if family="negbin". By default, the algorithm uses as a starting value the theta obtained from the model with only the intercept.

**fixef.tol**

Precision used to obtain the fixed-effects. Defaults to 1e-5. It corresponds to the maximum absolute difference allowed between two coefficients of successive iterations. Argument fixef.tol cannot be lower than 1e-06*.Machine$double.eps. Note that this parameter is dynamically controlled by the algorithm.

**fixef.iter**

Maximum number of iterations in fixed-effects algorithm (only in use for 2+ fixed-effects). Default is 10000.

**deriv.tol**

Precision used to obtain the fixed-effects derivatives. Defaults to 1e-4. It corresponds to the maximum absolute difference allowed between two coefficients of successive iterations. Argument deriv.tol cannot be lower than 1e-06*.Machine$double.eps.

**deriv.iter**

Maximum number of iterations in the algorithm to obtain the derivative of the fixed-effects (only in use for 2+ fixed-effects). Default is 1000.

**warn**

Logical, default is TRUE. Whether warnings should be displayed (concerns warnings relating to convergence state).

**notes**

Logical. By default, two notes are displayed: when NAs are removed (to show additional information) and when some observations are removed because of only 0 (or 0/1) outcomes in a fixed-effect setup (in Poisson/Neg. Bin./Logit models). To avoid displaying these messages, you can set notes = FALSE. You can remove these messages permanently by using setFixest_notes(FALSE).

**combine.quick**

Logical. When you combine different variables to transform them into a single fixed-effects you can do e.g. y ~ x | paste(var1,var2). The algorithm provides a shorthand to do the same operation: y ~ x | var1^var2. Because pasting variables is a costly operation, the internal algorithm may use a numerical trick to hasten the process. The cost of doing so is that you lose the labels. If you are interested in getting the value of the fixed-effects coefficients after the estimation, you should use combine.quick = FALSE. By default it is equal to FALSE if the number of observations is lower than 50,000, and to TRUE otherwise.

**mem.clean**

Logical, default is FALSE. Only to be used if the data set is large compared to the available RAM. If TRUE then intermediary objects are removed as much as possible and gc is run before each substantial C++ section in the internal code to avoid memory issues.

**only.env**

(Advanced users.) Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, then only the environment used to make the estimation is returned.

**env**

(Advanced users.) A fixest environment created by a fixest estimation with only.env = TRUE. Default is missing. If provided, the data from this environment will be used to perform the estimation.
Details

This function estimates maximum likelihood models where the conditional expectations are as follows:

Gaussian likelihood:
\[ E(Y|X) = X\beta \]

Poisson and Negative Binomial likelihoods:
\[ E(Y|X) = \exp(X\beta) \]

where in the Negative Binomial there is the parameter \( \theta \) used to model the variance as \( \mu + \mu^2/\theta \), with \( \mu \) the conditional expectation. Logit likelihood:
\[ E(Y|X) = \frac{\exp(X\beta)}{1 + \exp(X\beta)} \]

When there are one or more fixed-effects, the conditional expectation can be written as:
\[ E(Y|X) = h(X\beta + \sum_k \sum_m \gamma_{km} \times C_{km}) \]

where \( h(.) \) is the function corresponding to the likelihood function as shown before. \( C^k \) is the matrix associated to fixed-effect dimension \( k \) such that \( C^k_{im} \) is equal to 1 if observation \( i \) is of category \( m \) in the fixed-effect dimension \( k \) and 0 otherwise.

When there are non-linear in parameters functions, we can schematically split the set of regressors in two:
\[ f(X, \beta) = X^1\beta^1 + g(X^2, \beta^2) \]

with first a linear term and then a non-linear part expressed by the function \( g \). That is, we add a non-linear term to the linear terms (which are \( X \times \beta \) and the fixed-effects coefficients). It is always better (more efficient) to put into the argument NL.fml only the non-linear in parameter terms, and add all linear terms in the fml argument.

To estimate only a non-linear formula without even the intercept, you must exclude the intercept from the linear formula by using, e.g., \( fml = z \sim 0 \).

The over-dispersion parameter of the Negative Binomial family, theta, is capped at 10,000. If theta reaches this high value, it means that there is no overdispersion.

Value

A fixest object. Note that fixest objects contain many elements and most of them are for internal use, they are presented here only for information. To access them, it is safer to use the user-level methods (e.g. `vcov.fixest`, `resid.fixest`, etc) or functions (like for instance `fitstat` to access any fit statistic).

- `coefficients` The named vector of coefficients.
- `coeftable` The table of the coefficients with their standard errors, z-values and p-values.
- `loglik` The loglikelihood.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iterations</td>
<td>Number of iterations of the algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nobs</td>
<td>The number of observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nparams</td>
<td>The number of parameters of the model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>The call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fml</td>
<td>The linear formula of the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fml_all</td>
<td>A list containing different parts of the formula. Always contain the linear formula. Then, if relevant: fixef: the fixed-effects; NL: the non linear part of the formula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ll_null</td>
<td>Log-likelihood of the null model (i.e. with the intercept only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseudo_r2</td>
<td>The adjusted pseudo R2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>The convergence message from the optimization procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq.cor</td>
<td>Squared correlation between the dependent variable and the expected predictor (i.e. fitted.values) obtained by the estimation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hessian</td>
<td>The Hessian of the parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fitted.values</td>
<td>The fitted values are the expected value of the dependent variable for the fitted model: that is $E(Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cov.unscaled</td>
<td>The variance-covariance matrix of the parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>The standard-error of the parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scores</td>
<td>The matrix of the scores (first derivative for each observation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
<td>The ML family that was used for the estimation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residuals</td>
<td>The difference between the dependent variable and the expected predictor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumFE</td>
<td>The sum of the fixed-effects for each observation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offset</td>
<td>The offset formula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL.fml</td>
<td>The nonlinear formula of the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bounds</td>
<td>Whether the coefficients were upper or lower bounded. – This can only be the case when a non-linear formula is included and the arguments 'lower' or 'upper' are provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isBounded</td>
<td>The logical vector that gives for each coefficient whether it was bounded or not. This can only be the case when a non-linear formula is included and the arguments 'lower' or 'upper' are provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixef-vars</td>
<td>The names of each fixed-effect dimension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixef_id</td>
<td>The list (of length the number of fixed-effects) of the fixed-effects identifiers for each observation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixef_sizes</td>
<td>The size of each fixed-effect (i.e. the number of unique identifier for each fixed-effect dimension).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsRemoved</td>
<td>In the case there were fixed-effects and some observations were removed because of only 0/1 outcome within a fixed-effect, it gives the row numbers of the observations that were removed. Also reports the NA observations that were removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fixef_removed  In the case there were fixed-effects and some observations were removed because of only 0/1 outcome within a fixed-effect, it gives the list (for each fixed-effect dimension) of the fixed-effect identifiers that were removed.

theta  In the case of a negative binomial estimation: the overdispersion parameter.

@seealso See also `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, `fixef.fixest` to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function `etable` to visualize the results of multiple estimations.

And other estimation methods: `feols`, `femlm`, `feglm`, `fepois`, `fenegbin`.

**Lagging variables**

To use leads/lags of variables in the estimation, you can: i) either provide the argument `panel.id`, ii) either set your data set as a panel with the function `panel`. Doing either of the two will give you access to the lagging functions `l`, `f` and `d`.

You can provide several leads/lags/differences at once: e.g. if your formula is equal to \( f(y) \sim 1(x,-1:1) \), it means that the dependent variable is equal to the lead of \( y \), and you will have as explanatory variables the lead of \( x_1 \), \( x_1 \) and the lag of \( x_1 \). See the examples in function \( l \) for more details.

**Interactions**

You can interact a numeric variable with a "factor-like" variable by using `interact(var,fe,ref)`, where \( fe \) is the variable to be interacted with and the argument \( ref \) is a value of \( fe \) taken as a reference (optional). Instead of using the function `interact`, you can use the alias `i(var,fe,ref)`.

Using this specific way to create interactions leads to a different display of the interacted values in `etable` and offers a special representation of the interacted coefficients in the function `coefplot`. See examples.

It is important to note that *if you do not care about the standard-errors of the interactions*, then you can add interactions in the fixed-effects part of the formula (using the syntax \( fe[[var]] \), as explained in the section "Varying slopes").

The function `interact` has in fact more arguments, please see details in its associated help page.

**On standard-errors**

Standard-errors can be computed in different ways, you can use the arguments `se` and `dof` in `summary.fixest` to define how to compute them. By default, in the presence of fixed-effects, standard-errors are automatically clustered.

The following vignette: On standard-errors describes in details how the standard-errors are computed in `fixest` and how you can replicate standard-errors from other software.

You can use the functions `setFixest_se` and `setFixest_dof` to permanently set the way the standard-errors are computed.

**Multiple estimations**

Multiple estimations can be performed at once, they just have to be specified in the formula. Multiple estimations yield a `fixest_multi` object which is ‘kind of’ a list of all the results but includes specific methods to access the results in a handy way.
To include multiple dependent variables, wrap them in `c()` (list() also works). For instance `fml = c(y1, y2) ~ x1` would estimate the model `fml = y1 ~ x1` and then the model `fml = y2 ~ x1`.

To include multiple independent variables, you need to use the stepwise functions. There are 4 stepwise functions associated to 4 short aliases. These are a) stepwise, stepwise0, cstepwise, cstepwise0, and b) sw, sw0, csw, csw0. Let’s explain that. Assume you have the following formula: `fml = y ~ x1 + sw(x2,x3)`. The stepwise function `sw` will estimate the following two models: `y ~ x1 + x2` and `y ~ x1 + x3`. That is, each element in `sw()` is sequentially, and separately, added to the formula. Would have you used `sw0` in lieu of `sw`, then the model `y ~ x1` would also have been estimated. The 0 in the name means that the model without any stepwise element also needs to be estimated. Finally, the prefix `c` means cumulative: each stepwise element is added to the next. That is, `fml = y ~ x1 + csw(x2,x3)` would lead to the following models `y ~ x1 + x2` and `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3`. The 0 has the same meaning and would also lead to the model without the stepwise elements to be estimated: in other words, `fml = y ~ x1 + csw0(x2,x3)` leads to the following three models: `y ~ x1`, `y ~ x1 + x2` and `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3`.

Multiple independent variables can be combined with multiple dependent variables, as in `fml = c(y1, y2) ~ cw(x1,x2,x3)` which would lead to 6 estimations. Multiple estimations can also be combined to split samples (with the arguments `split`, `fsplit`).

Fixed-effects cannot be included in a stepwise fashion: they are there or not and stay the same for all estimations.

A note on performance. The feature of multiple estimations has been highly optimized for feols, in particular in the presence of fixed-effects. It is faster to estimate multiple models using the formula rather than with a loop. For non-feols models using the formula is roughly similar to using a loop performance-wise.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**References**


For models with multiple fixed-effects:

Gaure, Simen, 2013, “OLS with multiple high dimensional category variables”, Computational Statistics & Data Analysis 66 pp. 8–18

On the unconditional Negative Binomial model:


**Examples**

# This section covers only non-linear in parameters examples
# For linear relationships: use femlm or feglm instead

# Generating data for a simple example
set.seed(1)
n = 100
x = rnorm(n, 1, 5)**2
y = rnorm(n, -1, 5)**2
z1 = rpois(n, x*y) + rpois(n, 2)
base = data.frame(x, y, z1)

# Estimating a 'linear' relation:
est1_L = femlm(z1 ~ log(x) + log(y), base)
# Estimating the same 'linear' relation using a 'non-linear' call
est1_NL = feNmlm(z1 ~ 1, base, NL.fml = ~a*log(x)+b*log(y), NL.start = list(a=0, b=0))
# we compare the estimates with the function esttable (they are identical)
table(est1_L, est1_NL)

# Now generating a non-linear relation (E(z2) = x + y + 1):
z2 = rpois(n, x + y) + rpois(n, 1)
base$z2 = z2

# Estimation using this non-linear form
est2_NL = feNmlm(z2 ~ 0, base, NL.fml = ~log(a*x + b*y),
                 NL.start = 2, lower = list(a=0, b=0))
# we can't estimate this relation linearly
# => closest we can do:
est2_L = femlm(z2 ~ log(x) + log(y), base)

# Difference between the two models:
table(est2_L, est2_NL)

# Plotting the fits:
plot(x, z2, pch = 18)
points(x, fitted(est2_L), col = 2, pch = 1)
points(x, fitted(est2_NL), col = 4, pch = 2)

---

**feols**

*Fixed-effects OLS estimation*

**Description**

Estimates OLS with any number of fixed-effects.

**Usage**

`feols(`
  `fml,`
  `data,`
  `weights,`
  `offset,`
  `subset,`
  `)`
split,
fsplit,
cluster,
se,
dof,
panel.id,
fixef,
fixef.rm = "none",
fixef.tol = 1e-06,
fixef.iter = 10000,
collin.tol = 1e-10,
nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
lean = FALSE,
verbose = 0,
warn = TRUE,
notes = getFixest_notes(),
combine.quick,
demeaned = FALSE,
mem.clean = FALSE,
only.env = FALSE,
env,
...
)

Arguments

fml
A formula representing the relation to be estimated. For example: fml = z ~ x + y. To include fixed-effects, insert them in this formula using a pipe: e.g. fml = z ~ x + y | fe_1 + fe_2. You can combine two fixed-effects with `^`: e.g. fml = z ~ x + y | fe_1^fe_2, see details. You can also use variables with varying slopes using square brackets: e.g. in fml = z ~ x | c(x_endo1, x_endo2) ~ x_inst1 + x_inst2. Note that it should always be the last element, see details. Multiple estimations can be performed at once: for multiple dep. vars, wrap them in `c()`: ex `c(y1, y2)`. For multiple indep. vars, use the stepwise functions: `ex x1 + csw(x2, x3)`. The formula fml = c(y1, y2) ~ x1 + csw(x2, x3) leads to 6 estimation, see details.

data
A data.frame containing the necessary variables to run the model. The variables of the non-linear right hand side of the formula are identified with this data.frame names. Can also be a matrix.

weights
A formula or a numeric vector. Each observation can be weighted, the weights must be greater than 0. If equal to a formula, it should be one-sided: for example ~ var_weight.

offset
A formula or a numeric vector. An offset can be added to the estimation. If equal to a formula, it should be of the form (for example) ~0.5*x**2. This offset is linearly added to the elements of the main formula 'fml'.

subset
A vector (logical or numeric) or a one-sided formula. If provided, then the estimation will be performed only on the observations defined by this argument.
split
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg split = var) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. If you also want to include the estimation for the full sample, use the argument fsplit instead.

fsplit
A one sided formula representing a variable (eg split = var) or a vector. If provided, the sample is split according to the variable and one estimation is performed for each value of that variable. This argument is the same as split but also includes the full sample as the first estimation.

cluster
Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")], cluster = c("var1","var2"), cluster = ~var1+var2. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = "twoway" (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: cluster = ~var1^var2 or cluster = "var1^var2".

se
Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = "cluster", otherwise se = "standard". Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

dof
An object of class dof.type obtained with the function dof. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function dof for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function dof are: adj = TRUE, fixef.K="nested",cluster.adj = TRUE,cluster.df = "conventional",t.df = "conventional",fixef.force_exact=FALSE). See the help of the function dof for details.

panel.id
The panel identifiers. Can either be: i) a one sided formula (e.g. panel.id = ~id+time), ii) a character vector of length 2 (e.g. panel.id=c('id','time'), or iii) a character scalar of two variables separated by a comma (e.g. panel.id=’id,time’). Note that you can combine variables with ^ only inside formulas (see the dedicated section in feols).

fixef
Character vector. The names of variables to be used as fixed-effects. These variables should contain the identifier of each observation (e.g., think of it as a panel identifier). Note that the recommended way to include fixed-effects is to insert them directly in the formula.

fixef.rm
Can be equal to "perfect" (default), "singleton", "both" or "none". Controls which observations are to be removed. If "perfect", then observations having a fixed-effect with perfect fit (e.g. only 0 outcomes in Poisson estimations) will be removed. If "singleton", all observations for which a fixed-effect appears only once will be removed. The meaning of "both" and "none" is direct.

fixef.tol
Precision used to obtain the fixed-effects. Defaults to 1e-5. It corresponds to the maximum absolute difference allowed between two coefficients of successive iterations. Argument fixef.tol cannot be lower than 10000*.Machine$double.eps. Note that this parameter is dynamically controlled by the algorithm.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fixef.iter</td>
<td>Maximum number of iterations in fixed-effects algorithm (only in use for 2+ fixed-effects). Default is 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collin.tol</td>
<td>Numeric scalar, default is 1e-10. Threshold deciding when variables should be considered collinear and subsequently removed from the estimation. Higher values mean more variables will be removed (if there is presence of collinearity). One signal of presence of collinearity is t-stats that are extremely low (for instance when t-stats &lt; 1e-3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nthreads</td>
<td>The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. The default is to use 50% of all threads. You can set permanently the number of threads used within this package using the function <code>setFixest_nthreads</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lean</td>
<td>Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE then all large objects are removed from the returned result: this will save memory but will block the possibility to use many methods. It is recommended to use the arguments <code>se</code> or <code>cluster</code> to obtain the appropriate standard-errors at estimation time, since obtaining different SEs won’t be possible afterwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Integer. Higher values give more information. In particular, it can detail the number of iterations in the demeaning algorithm (the first number is the left-hand-side, the other numbers are the right-hand-side variables).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn</td>
<td>Logical, default is TRUE. Whether warnings should be displayed (concerns warnings relating to convergence state).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notes</td>
<td>Logical. By default, two notes are displayed: when NAs are removed (to show additional information) and when some observations are removed because of collinearity. To avoid displaying these messages, you can set <code>notes = FALSE</code>. You can remove these messages permanently by using <code>setFixest_notes(FALSE)</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combine.quick</td>
<td>Logical. When you combine different variables to transform them into a single fixed-effects you can do e.g. `y ~ x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demeaned</td>
<td>Logical, default is FALSE. Only used in the presence of fixed-effects: should the centered variables be returned? If TRUE, it creates the items <code>y_demeaned</code> and <code>X_demeaned</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem.clean</td>
<td>Logical, default is FALSE. Only to be used if the data set is large compared to the available RAM. If TRUE then intermediary objects are removed as much as possible and <code>gc</code> is run before each substantial C++ section in the internal code to avoid memory issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only.env</td>
<td>(Advanced users.) Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, then only the environment used to make the estimation is returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env</td>
<td>(Advanced users.) A fixest environment created by a fixest estimation with <code>only.env = TRUE</code>. Default is missing. If provided, the data from this environment will be used to perform the estimation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
... Not currently used.

Details

The method used to demean each variable along the fixed-effects is based on Berge (2018), since this is the same problem to solve as for the Gaussian case in a ML setup.

Value

A `fixest` object. Note that `fixest` objects contain many elements and most of them are for internal use, they are presented here only for information. To access them, it is safer to use the user-level methods (e.g. `vcov.fixest`, `resid.fixest`, etc) or functions (like for instance `fitstat` to access any fit statistic).

- `nobs` The number of observations.
- `fml` The linear formula of the call.
- `call` The call of the function.
- `method` The method used to estimate the model.
- `family` The family used to estimate the model.
- `fml_all` A list containing different parts of the formula. Always contain the linear formula. Then depending on the cases: `fixef`: the fixed-effects, `iv`: the IV part of the formula.
- `fixef_vars` The names of each fixed-effect dimension.
- `fixef_id` The list (of length the number of fixed-effects) of the fixed-effects identifiers for each observation.
- `fixef_sizes` The size of each fixed-effect (i.e. the number of unique identifier for each fixed-effect dimension).
- `coefficients` The named vector of estimated coefficients.
- `multicol` Logical, if multicollinearity was found.
- `coeftable` The table of the coefficients with their standard errors, z-values and p-values.
- `loglik` The loglikelihood.
- `ssr_null` Sum of the squared residuals of the null model (containing only with the intercept).
- `ssr_fe_only` Sum of the squared residuals of the model estimated with fixed-effects only.
- `ll_null` The log-likelihood of the null model (containing only with the intercept).
- `ll_fe_only` The log-likelihood of the model estimated with fixed-effects only.
- `fitted.values` The fitted values.
- `linear.predictors` The linear predictors.
- `residuals` The residuals (y minus the fitted values).
- `sq.cor` Squared correlation between the dependent variable and the expected predictor (i.e. fitted.values) obtained by the estimation.
- `hessian` The Hessian of the parameters.
The variance-covariance matrix of the parameters.

The standard-error of the parameters.

The matrix of the scores (first derivative for each observation).

The difference between the dependent variable and the expected predictor.

The sum of the fixed-effects coefficients for each observation.

(When relevant.) The offset formula.

(When relevant.) The weights formula.

(When relevant.) Vector of observations that were removed because of NA values.

(When relevant.) Vector containing the variables removed because of collinearity.

(When relevant.) Vector of coefficients, where the values of the variables removed because of collinearity are NA.

The minimal diagonal value of the Cholesky decomposition. Small values indicate possible presence collinearity.

Only when demeaned = TRUE: the centered dependent variable.

Only when demeaned = TRUE: the centered explanatory variable.

**Combining the fixed-effects**

You can combine two variables to make it a new fixed-effect using \(^\). The syntax is as follows: \(fe_1^fe_2\). Here you created a new variable which is the combination of the two variables \(fe_1\) and \(fe_2\). This is identical to doing \(\text{paste0}(fe_1,"\_",fe_2)\) but more convenient.

Note that pasting is a costly operation, especially for large data sets. Thus, the internal algorithm uses a numerical trick which is fast, but the drawback is that the identity of each observation is lost (i.e. they are now equal to a meaningless number instead of being equal to \(\text{paste0}(fe_1,"\_",fe_2)\)). These “identities” are useful only if you’re interested in the value of the fixed-effects (that you can extract with \text{fixef.fixest}). If you’re only interested in coefficients of the variables, it doesn’t matter. Anyway, you can use \text{combine.quick} = \text{FALSE} to tell the internal algorithm to use \text{paste} instead of the numerical trick. By default, the numerical trick is performed only for large data sets.

**Varying slopes**

You can add variables with varying slopes in the fixed-effect part of the formula. The syntax is as follows: \text{fixef_var}[var1, var2]. Here the variables \text{var1} and \text{var2} will be with varying slopes (one slope per value in \text{fixef_var}) and the fixed-effect \text{fixef_var} will also be added.

To add only the variables with varying slopes and not the fixed-effect, use double square brackets: \text{fixef_var}[[var1, var2]].

In other words:

- \text{fixef_var}[var1, var2] is equivalent to \text{fixef_var + fixef_var[[var1]] + fixef_var[[var2]]}
- \text{fixef_var[[var1, var2]]} is equivalent to \text{fixef_var[[var1]] + fixef_var[[var2]]}

In general, for convergence reasons, it is recommended to always add the fixed-effect and avoid using only the variable with varying slope (i.e. use single square brackets).
Lagging variables
To use leads/lags of variables in the estimation, you can: i) either provide the argument panel.id, ii) either set your data set as a panel with the function panel. Doing either of the two will give you access to the lagging functions \( l \), \( f \) and \( d \).
You can provide several leads/lags/differences at once: e.g. if your formula is equal to \( f(y) \sim l(x,-1:1) \), it means that the dependent variable is equal to the lead of \( y \), and you will have as explanatory variables the lead of \( x_1 \), \( x_1 \) and the lag of \( x_1 \). See the examples in function \( l \) for more details.

Interactions
You can interact a numeric variable with a "factor-like" variable by using \( \text{interact}(\text{var}, \text{fe}, \text{ref}) \), where \( \text{fe} \) is the variable to be interacted with and the argument \( \text{ref} \) is a value of \( \text{fe} \) taken as a reference (optional). Instead of using the function \( \text{interact} \), you can use the alias \( \text{i}(\text{var}, \text{fe}, \text{ref}) \). Using this specific way to create interactions leads to a different display of the interacted values in \( \text{etable} \) and offers a special representation of the interacted coefficients in the function \( \text{coefplot} \). See examples.
It is important to note that “if you do not care about the standard-errors of the interactions”, then you can add interactions in the fixed-effects part of the formula (using the syntax \( \text{fe}[[\text{var}]] \), as explained in the section “Varying slopes”).
The function \( \text{interact} \) has in fact more arguments, please see details in its associated help page.

On standard-errors
Standard-errors can be computed in different ways, you can use the arguments \( \text{se} \) and \( \text{dof} \) in \( \text{summary.fixest} \) to define how to compute them. By default, in the presence of fixed-effects, standard-errors are automatically clustered.
The following vignette: On standard-errors describes in details how the standard-errors are computed in \( \text{fixest} \) and how you can replicate standard-errors from other software.
You can use the functions \( \text{setFixest_se} \) and \( \text{setFixest_dof} \) to permanently set the way the standard-errors are computed.
Instrumental variables
To estimate two stage least square regressions, insert the relationship between the endogenous regressor(s) and the instruments in a formula, after a pipe.
For example, \( \text{fml} = y \sim x_{1} | x_{\text{endo}} \sim x_{\text{inst}} \) will use the variables \( x_1 \) and \( x_{\text{inst}} \) in the first stage to explain \( x_{\text{endo}} \). Then will use the fitted value of \( x_{\text{endo}} \) (which will be named \( \text{fit}_{x_{\text{endo}}} \)) and \( x_1 \) to explain \( y \). To include several endogenous regressors, just use "+", like in: \( \text{fml} = y \sim x_{1} | x_{\text{endo}1} + x_{\text{endo}2} \sim x_{\text{inst}1} + x_{\text{inst}2} \).
Of course you can still add the fixed-effects, but the IV formula must always come last, like in \( \text{fml} = y \sim x_{1} | \text{fe}1 + \text{fe}2 | x_{\text{endo}} \sim x_{\text{inst}} \).
By default, the second stage regression is returned. You can access the first stage(s) regressions either directly in the slot \( \text{iv_first_stage} \) (not recommended), or using the argument \( \text{stage} = 1 \) from the function \( \text{summary.fixest} \). For example \( \text{summary(iv_est, stage} = 1) \) will give the first
stage(s). Note that using summary you can display both the second and first stages at the same time using, e.g., stage = 1:2 (using 2:1 would reverse the order).

Multiple estimations

Multiple estimations can be performed at once, they just have to be specified in the formula. Multiple estimations yield a `fixest_multi` object which is ‘kind of’ a list of all the results but includes specific methods to access the results in a handy way.

To include multiple dependent variables, wrap them in `c()`. For instance `fml = c(y1, y2) ~ x1` would estimate the model `fml = y1 ~ x1` and then the model `fml = y2 ~ x1`.

To include multiple independent variables, you need to use the stepwise functions. There are 4 stepwise functions associated to 4 short aliases. These are a) `stepwise`, `stepwise0`, `cstepwise`, `cstepwise0`, and b) `sw`, `sw0`, `csw`, `csw0`. Let’s explain that. Assume you have the following formula: `fml = y ~ x1 + sw(x2, x3)`. The stepwise function `sw` will estimate the following two models: `y ~ x1 + x2` and `y ~ x1 + x3`. That is, each element in `sw()` is sequentially, and separately, added to the formula. Would have you used `sw0` in lieu of `sw`, then the model `y ~ x1` would also have been estimated. The `0` in the name means that the model without any stepwise element also needs to be estimated. Finally, the prefix `c` means cumulative: each stepwise element is added to the next. That is, `fml = y ~ x1 + csw(x2, x3)` would lead to the following models `y ~ x1 + x2` and `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3`. The `0` has the same meaning and would also lead to the model without the stepwise elements to be estimated: in other words, `fml = y ~ x1 + csw0(x2, x3)` leads to the following three models: `y ~ x1`, `y ~ x1 + x2` and `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3`.

Multiple independent variables can be combined with multiple dependent variables, as in `fml = c(y1, y2) ~ cw(x1, x2, x3)` which would lead to 6 estimations. Multiple estimations can also be combined to split samples (with the arguments `split`, `fsplit`).

Fixed-effects cannot be included in a stepwise fashion: they are there or not and stay the same for all estimations.

A note on performance. The feature of multiple estimations has been highly optimized for `feols`, in particular in the presence of fixed-effects. It is faster to estimate multiple models using the formula rather than with a loop. For non-`feols` models using the formula is roughly similar to using a loop performance-wise.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

References


For models with multiple fixed-effects:

Gaure, Simen, 2013, "OLS with multiple high dimensional category variables", Computational Statistics & Data Analysis 66 pp. 8–18
See Also

See also `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, `fixef.fixest` to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function `etable` to visualize the results of multiple estimations. For plotting coefficients: see `coefplot`.

And other estimation methods: `femlm`, `feglm`, `fepois`, `fenegbin`, `feNmlm`.

Examples

```r

# Basic estimation

res = feols(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length, iris)
# You can specify clustered standard-errors in summary:
summary(res, cluster = ~Species)

# Just one set of fixed-effects:

res = feols(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length | Species, iris)
# By default, the SEs are clustered according to the first fixed-effect
summary(res)

# Varying slopes:

res = feols(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length | Species[Sepal.Width], iris)
summary(res)

# Combining the FEs:

base = iris
base$fe_2 = rep(1:10, 15)
res_comb = feols(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length | Species^fe_2, base)
summary(res_comb)
fixef(res_comb)[[1]]

# Using leads/lags:

data(base_did)
# We need to set up the panel with the arg. panel.id
est1 = feols(y ~ l(x1, 0:1), base_did, panel.id = ~id+period)
est2 = feols(f(y) ~ l(x1, -1:1), base_did, panel.id = ~id+period)
etable(est1, est2, order = "f", drop="Int")
```
# Using interactions:
#

data(base_did)
# We interact the variable 'period' with the variable 'treat'
est_did = feols(y ~ x1 + i(treat, period, 5) | id*period, base_did)
# Now we can plot the result of the interaction with coefplot
coefplot(est_did)
# You have many more example in coefplot help
#
# Instrumental variables
#
# To estimate Two stage least squares,
# insert a formula describing the endo. vars./instr. relation after a pipe:

base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "fe1")
base$x_inst1 = 0.2 * base$x1 + 0.7 * base$x2 + rpois(150, 2)
base$x_inst2 = 0.2 * base$x2 + 0.7 * base$x3 + rpois(150, 3)
base$x_endo1 = 0.5 * base$y + 0.5 * base$x3 + rnorm(150, sd = 2)
base$x_endo2 = 1.5 * base$y + 0.5 * base$x3 + 3 * base$x_inst1 + rnorm(150, sd = 5)

# Using 2 controls, 1 endogenous var. and 1 instrument
res_iv = feols(y ~ x1 + x2 | x_endo1 ~ x_inst1, base)
# The second stage is the default
summary(res_iv)

# To show the first stage:
summary(res_iv, stage = 1)

# To show both the first and second stages:
summary(res_iv, stage = 1:2)

# Adding a fixed-effect => IV formula always last!
res_iv_fe = feols(y ~ x1 + x2 | fe1 | x_endo1 ~ x_inst1, base)

# With two endogenous regressors
res_iv2 = feols(y ~ x1 + x2 | x_endo1 + x_endo2 ~ x_inst1 + x_inst2, base)

# Now there's two first stages => a fixest_multi object is returned
sum_res_iv2 = summary(res_iv2, stage = 1)

# You can navigate through it by subsetting:
sum_res_iv2[iv = 1]

# The stage argument also works in etable:
etable(res_iv, res_iv_fe, res_iv2, order = "endo")
etable(res_iv, res_iv_fe, res_iv2, stage = 1:2, order = c("endo", "inst"),
       group = list(control = "!endo|inst"))

# # Multiple estimations:
#
# 6 estimations
est_mult = feols(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ Wind + Temp + csw0(Wind:Temp, Day), airquality)

# We can display the results for the first lhs:
etable(est_mult[lhs = 1])

# And now the second (access can be made by name)
etable(est_mult[lhs = "Solar.R"])

# Now we focus on the two last right hand sides
# (note that .N can be used to specify the last item)
etable(est_mult[rhs = 2:.N])

# Combining with split
est_split = feols(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ sw(poly(Wind, 2), poly(Temp, 2)),
                  airquality, split = ~ Month)

# You can display everything at once with the print method
est_split

# Different way of displaying the results with "compact"
summary(est_split, "compact")

# You can still select which sample/LHS/RHS to display
est_split[sample = 1:2, lhs = 1, rhs = 1]

---

**fitstat**

*Computes fit statistics of fixest objects*

**Description**

Computes various fit statistics for fixest estimations.

**Usage**

```r
fitstat(x, type, simplify = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, show_types = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A fixest estimation.
fitstat

Character vector. The type of fit statistic to be computed. The classic ones are: n, rmse, r2, pr2, f, wald, ivf, ivwald. You have the full list in the details section. Further, you can register your own types with `fitstat_register`.

Logical, default is FALSE. By default a list is returned whose names are the selected types. If simplify = TRUE and only one type is selected, then the element is directly returned (ie will not be nested in a list).

Logical, default is TRUE. If TRUE, an object of class `fixest_fitstat` is returned (so its associated print method will be triggered). If FALSE a simple list is returned instead.

Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, only prompts all available types.

Other elements to be passed to other methods and may be used to compute the statistics (for example you can pass on arguments to compute the VCOV when using type = "g" or type = "wald").

By default an object of class `fixest_fitstat` is returned. Using verbose = FALSE returns a simple a list. Finally, if only one type is selected, simplify = TRUE leads to the selected type to be returned.

You can register custom fit statistics with the function `fitstat_register`.

The types are case sensitive, please use lower case only. The types available are:

- n, ll, aic, bic, rmse
  The number of observations, the log-likelihood, the AIC, the BIC and the root mean squared error, respectively.

- g
  The effective sample size. This is used only when the standard-errors are clustered and is used when computing the p-values of the coefficients.

- r2, ar2, wr2, apr2, pr2, wpr2
  All r2 that can be obtained with the function `r2`. The a stands for 'adjusted', the w for 'within' and the p for 'pseudo'. Note that the order of the letters a, w and p does not matter.

- f, wf
  The F-tests of nullity of the coefficients. The w stands for 'within'. These types return the following values: stat, p, df1 and df2. If you want to display only one of these, use their name after a dot: e.g. f.stat will give the statistic of the F-test, or wf.p will give the p-values of the F-test on the projected model (i.e. projected onto the fixed-effects).

- wald
  Wald test of joint nullity of the coefficients. This test always excludes the intercept and the fixed-effects. These type returns the following values: stat, p, df1, df2 and vcov. The element vcov reports the way the VCOV matrix was computed since it directly influences this statistic.

- ivf, ivf1, ivf2, ivfall
  These statistics are specific to IV estimations. They report either the IV F-test of the first stage (ivf or ivf1), of the second stage (ivf2) or of both (ivfall). The F-test of the first stage is commonly named weak instrument test. The value of ivfall is only useful in `etable` when both the 1st and 2nd stages are displayed (it leads to the 1st stage F-test(s) to be displayed on the 1st stage estimation(s), and the 2nd stage one on the 2nd stage
estimation – otherwise, `ivf1` would also be displayed on the 2nd stage estimation). These types return the following values: stat, p, df1 and df2.

- `ivwald`, `ivwald1`, `ivwald2`, `ivwaldall` These statistics are specific to IV estimations. They report either the IV Wald-test of the first stage (`ivwald` or `ivwald1`), of the second stage (`ivwald2`) or of both (`ivwaldall`). The Wald-test of the first stage is commonly named weak instrument test. The value of `ivwaldall` is only useful in `etable` when both the 1st and 2nd stages are displayed (it leads to the 1st stage Wald-test(s) to be displayed on the 1st stage estimation(s), and the 2nd stage one on the 2nd stage estimation – otherwise, `ivwald1` would also be displayed on the 2nd stage estimation). These types return the following values: stat, p, df1, df2, and vcov.

- `wh` This statistic is specific to IV estimations. Wu-Hausman endogeneity test. H0 is the absence of endogeneity of the instrumented variables. It returns the following values: stat, p, df1, df2.

- `sargan` Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions. H0: the instruments are not correlated with the second stage residuals. It returns the following values: stat, p, df.

- `lr`, `wlr` Likelihood ratio and within likelihood ratio tests. It returns the following elements: stat, p, df. Concerning the within-LR test, note that, contrary to estimations with `femlm` or `feNmlm`, estimations with `feglm`/`fepois` need to estimate the model with fixed-effects only which may prove time-consuming (depending on your model). Bottom line, if you really need the within-LR and estimate a Poisson model, use `femlm` instead of `fepois` (the former uses direct ML maximisation for which the only FEs model is a by product).

### Examples

```r
data(trade)
gravity = feols(log(Euros) ~ log(dist_km) | Destination + Origin, trade)

# Extracting the 'working' number of observations used to compute the pvalues
fitstat(gravity, "g", simplify = TRUE)

# Some fit statistics
fitstat(gravity, - rmse + r2 + wald + wf)

# You can use them in etable
etable(gravity, fitstat = - rmse + r2 + wald + wf)

# For wald and wf, you could show the pvalue instead:
etable(gravity, fitstat = - rmse + r2 + wald.p + wf.p)

# Now let's display some statistics that are not built-in
# => we use fitstat_register to create them

# We need: a) type name, b) the function to be applied
#            c) (optional) an alias

fitstat_register("tstand", function(x) tstat(x, se = "stand")[1], "t-stat (regular)")
fitstat_register("thc", function(x) tstat(x, se = "heter")[1], "t-stat (HC1)")
fitstat_register("t1w", function(x) tstat(x, se = "clus")[1], "t-stat (clustered)")
fitstat_register("t2w", function(x) tstat(x, se = "twow")[1], "t-stat (2-way)")
```
# Now we can use these keywords in fitstat:
etable(gravity, fitstat = ~ . + tstand + thc + t1w + t2w)

# Note that the custom stats we created are can easily lead
# to errors, but that's another story!

---

fitstat_register | Register custom fit statistics

## Description

Enables the registration of custom fit statistics that can be easily summoned with the function `fitstat`.

## Usage

`fitstat_register(type, fun, alias)`

## Arguments

- **type**: A character scalar giving the type-name.
- **fun**: A function to be applied to a `fixest` estimation. It must return either a scalar, either a list. Note that for the print method to work correctly, the names of the items of the list must be one of: `stat`, `p`, `df`, `df1`, `df2`, `vcov`. Only the print method is affected by this.
- **alias**: An alias to be used in lieu of the type name in the display methods (ie when used in the function `print.fixest_fitstat` or `etable`).

## Examples

data(trade)

gravity = feols(log(Euros) ~ log(dist_km) | Destination + Origin, trade)

# Extracting the 'working' number of observations used to compute the pvalues
fitstat(gravity, "g", simplify = TRUE)

# Some fit statistics
fitstat(gravity, ~ rmse + r2 + wald + wf)

# You can use them in etable
etable(gravity, fitstat = ~ rmse + r2 + wald + wf)

# For wald and wf, you could show the pvalue instead:
etable(gravity, fitstat = ~ rmse + r2 + wald.p + wf.p)
# Now let's display some statistics that are not built-in
# => we use fitstat_register to create them

# We need: a) type name, b) the function to be applied
# c) (optional) an alias

fitstat_register("tstand", function(x) tstat(x, se = "stand"))[1], "t-stat (regular)"
fitstat_register("thc", function(x) tstat(x, se = "heter"))[1], "t-stat (HC1)"
fitstat_register("t1w", function(x) tstat(x, se = "clus"))[1], "t-stat (clustered)"
fitstat_register("t2w", function(x) tstat(x, se = "twow"))[1], "t-stat (2-way)"

# Now we can use these keywords in fitstat:
etable(gravity, fitstat = ~ . + tstand + thc + t1w + t2w)

# Note that the custom stats we created are can easily lead
# to errors, but that's another story!

---

**fitted.fixest**

*Extracts fitted values from a fixest fit*

**Description**

This function extracts the fitted values from a model estimated with `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. The fitted values that are returned are the expected predictor.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
fitted(object, type = c("response", "link"), na.rm = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
fitted.values(object, type = c("response", "link"), na.rm = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A `fixest` object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
- **type**: Character either equal to "response" (default) or "link". If `type="response"`, then the output is at the level of the response variable, i.e. it is the expected predictor \(E(Y|X)\). If "link", then the output is at the level of the explanatory variables, i.e. the linear predictor \(X \cdot \beta\).
- **na.rm**: Logical, default is TRUE. If FALSE the number of observation returned will be the number of observations in the original data set, otherwise it will be the number of observations used in the estimation.
- **...**: Not currently used.
Details

This function returns the expected predictor of a fixest fit. The likelihood functions are detailed in femlm help page.

Value

It returns a numeric vector of length the number of observations used to estimate the model.

If type = "response", the value returned is the expected predictor, i.e. the expected value of the dependent variable for the fitted model: \( E(Y|X) \). If type = "link", the value returned is the linear predictor of the fitted model, that is \( X \cdot \beta \) (remind that \( E(Y|X) = f(X \cdot \beta) \)).

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions femlm, feols or feglm. resid.fixest, predict.fixest, summary.fixest, vcov.fixest, fixef.fixest.

Examples

```r
# simple estimation on iris data, using "Species" fixed-effects
res_poisson = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width | Species, iris)

# we extract the fitted values
y_fitted_poisson = fitted(res_poisson)

# Same estimation but in OLS (Gaussian family)
res_gaussian = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width | Species, iris, family = "gaussian")

y_fitted_gaussian = fitted(res_gaussian)

# comparison of the fit for the two families
plot(iris$Sepal.Length, y_fitted_poisson)
points(iris$Sepal.Length, y_fitted_gaussian, col = 2, pch = 2)
```

Description

This function retrieves the fixed effects from a fixest estimation. It is useful only when there are one or more fixed-effect dimensions.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
fixef(object, notes = getFixest_notes(), sorted = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `fixest` estimation (e.g. obtained using `feols` or `feglm`).
- `notes`: Logical. Whether to display a note when the fixed-effects coefficients are not regular.
- `sorted`: Logical, default is `TRUE`. Whether to order the fixed-effects by their names. If `FALSE`, then the order used in the demeaning algorithm is used.
- `...`: Not currently used.

Details

If the fixed-effect coefficients not regular, then several reference points need to be set, leading to the coefficients to be NOT interpretable. If this is the case, then a warning is raised.

Value

A list containing the vectors of the fixed effects.

If there is more than 1 fixed-effect, then the attribute “references” is created. This is a vector of length the number of fixed-effects, each element contains the number of coefficients set as references. By construction, the elements of the first fixed-effect dimension are never set as references. In the presence of regular fixed-effects, there should be Q-1 references (with Q the number of fixed-effects).

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

- `plot.fixest.fixef`
- See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. Use `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, `fixef.fixest` to extract the fixed-effect coefficients, and the function `etable` to visualize the results of multiple estimations.

Examples

```r
data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade => we account for 3 fixed-effects
est_pois = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km)|Origin+Destination+Product, trade)

# Obtaining the fixed-effects coefficients:
fe_trade = fixef(est_pois)

# The fixed-effects of the first fixed-effect dimension:
```
```
head(fe_trade$Origin)
# Summary information:
summary(fe_trade)
# Plotting them:
plot(fe_trade)
```

---

### formula.fixest

**Extract the formula of a fixest fit**

**Description**

This function extracts the formula from a fixest estimation (obtained with `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`). If the estimation was done with fixed-effects, they are added in the formula after a pipe ("|"). If the estimation was done with a non linear in parameters part, then this will be added in the formula in between `I()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
formula(x, type = c("full", "linear", "iv", "NL"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An object of class `fixest`. Typically the result of a `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm` estimation.
- `type` A character scalar. Default is `type = "full"` which gives back a formula containing the linear part of the model along with the fixed-effects (if any) and the IV part (if any). If `type = "linear"` then only the linear formula is returned. If `type = "NL"` then only the non linear in parameters part is returned.
- `...` Not currently used.

**Value**

It returns a formula.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**See Also**

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`, `model.matrix.fixest`, `update.fixest`, `summary.fixest`, `vcov.fixest`. 
Examples

# simple estimation on iris data, using "Species" fixed-effects
res = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length +
            Petal.Width | Species, iris)

# formula with the fixed-effect variable
formula(res)

# linear part without the fixed-effects
formula(res, "linear")

hatvalues.fixest

Hat values for fixest objects

Description

Computes the hat values for feols or feglm estimations. Only works when there are no fixed-effects.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
hatvalues(model, ...)

Arguments

model A fixest object. For instance from feols or feglm.

... Not currently used.

Details

Hat values are not available for fenegbin, femlm and feNmlm estimations.

When there are fixed-effects, the hat values of the reduced form are different from the hat values of the full model. And we cannot get costlessly the hat values of the full model from the reduced form. It would require to reestimate the model with the fixed-effects as regular variables.

Value

Returns a vector of the same length as the number of observations used in the estimation.
Examples

```r
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Width, iris)
head(hatvalues(est))
```

---

Create, or interact variables with factors

**Description**

Treat a variable as a factor, or interacts a variable with another treated as a factor. Values to be dropped/kept from the factor can be easily set. Note that to interact fixed-effects, this function should not be used: instead use directly the syntax `fe1^fe2`.

**Usage**

```r
i(var, f, f2, ref, drop, keep, drop2, keep2)
interact(var, f, f2, ref, drop, keep, drop2, keep2)
```

**Arguments**

- `var`: A vector to be interacted with `f`. If the other argument `f` is missing, then this vector will be treated as the argument `f`.
- `f`: A vector (of any type) that will be treated as a factor. Must be of the same length as `var` if `var` is not missing.
- `f2`: A vector (of any type) that will be treated as a factor. Must be of the same length as `f`.
- `ref`: A single value that belongs to the interacted variable (`f`). Can be missing, can also be a logical: if `TRUE`, then the first value of `f` will be removed.
- `drop`: A vector of regular expressions or integers (if `f` is integer). If provided, all values from `f` that match `drop` will be removed.
- `keep`: A vector of regular expressions or integers (if `f` is integer). If provided, only the values from `f` that match `keep` will be kept.
- `drop2`: A vector of regular expressions or integers (if `f2` is integer). If provided, all values from `f2` that match `drop2` will be removed.
- `keep2`: A vector of regular expressions or integers (if `f2` is integer). If provided, only the values from `f2` that match `keep2` will be kept.

**Details**

To interact fixed-effects, this function should not be used: instead use directly the syntax `fe1^fe2` in the fixed-effects part of the formula. Please see the details and examples in the help page of `feols`.
Value

It returns a matrix with number of rows the length of var. The number of columns is equal to the number of cases contained in f minus the reference(s).

Shorthand in fixest estimations

In fixest estimations, instead of using \( i(\text{var}, f, \text{ref}) \), you can instead use the following writing \( \text{var} :: f(\text{ref}) \). Note that this way of doing interactions is not endorsed any more and will likely be deprecated in the future.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

coeﬂplot to plot interactions, feols for OLS estimation with multiple fixed-effects.

Examples

```r
# Simple illustration
#

x = 1:10
y = rep(1:4, 3)[1:10]

# interaction
cbind(x, y, i(x, y, 1))

# without interaction
cbind(x, y, i(y, ref = 1))

# You can interact factors too
z = rep(c("a", "b", "c"), c(5, 3, 2))
data.frame(z, y, i(z, y))

# In fixest estimations
#

data(base_did)
# We interact the variable 'period' with the variable 'treat'
est_did = feols(y ~ x1 + i(treat, period, 5) | id + period, base_did)

# => special treatment in coeftplot
coeftplot(est_did)

# Using i() for factors
est_bis = feols(y ~ x1 + i(period, keep = 3:6) + i(treat, period, 5) | id, base_did)
```
lag.formula

Lags a variable using a formula

Description

Lags a variable using panel id + time identifiers in a formula.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'formula'
lag(
  x,
  k = 1,
  data,
  time.step = NULL,
  fill = NA,
  duplicate.method = c("none", "first"),
  ...
)

Arguments

x A formula of the type var ~ id + time where var is the variable to be lagged, id is a variable representing the panel id, and time is the time variable of the panel.
k  An integer giving the number of lags. Default is 1. For leads, just use a negative number.

data  Optional, the data.frame in which to evaluate the formula. If not provided, variables will be fetched in the current environment.

time.step  The method to compute the lags, default is NULL (which means automatically set). Can be equal to: "unitary", "consecutive", "within.consecutive", or to a number. If "unitary", then the largest common divisor between consecutive time periods is used (typically if the time variable represents years, it will be 1). This method can apply only to integer (or convertible to integer) variables. If "consecutive", then the time variable can be of any type: two successive time periods represent a lag of 1. If "within.consecutive" then **within a given id**, two successive time periods represent a lag of 1. Finally, if the time variable is numeric, you can provide your own numeric time step.

fill  Scalar. How to fill the observations without defined lead/lag values. Default is NA.

duplicate.method  
If several observations have the same id and time values, then the notion of lag is not defined for them. If duplicate.method = "none" (default) and duplicate values are found, this leads to an error. You can use duplicate.method = "first" so that the first occurrence of identical id/time observations will be used as lag.

Value  
It returns a vector of the same type and length as the variable to be lagged in the formula.

Author(s)  
Laurent Berge

See Also  
Alternatively, the function panel changes a data.frame into a panel from which the functions l and f (creating leads and lags) can be called. Otherwise you can set the panel 'live' during the estimation using the argument panel.id (see for example in the function feols).

Examples  
# simple example with an unbalanced panel  
base = data.frame(id = rep(1:2, each = 4),  
                 time = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 6, 9),  
                 x = 1:8)

base$lag1 = lag(x~id+time, 1, base) # lag 1  
base$lead1 = lag(x~id+time, -1, base) # lead 1  
base$lag2_fill0 = lag(x~id+time, 2, base, fill = 0)  
# with time.step = "consecutive"  
base$lag1_consecutive = lag(x~id+time, 1, base, time.step = "consecutive")  
# => works for indiv. 2 because 9 (resp. 6) is consecutive to 6 (resp. 4)
base$lag1_within.consecutive = lag(x~id+time, 1, base, time.step = "within")
# => now two consecutive years within each indiv is one lag

print(base)

# Argument time.step = "consecutive" is
# mostly useful when the time variable is not a number:
# e.g. c("1991q1", "1991q2", "1991q3") etc

# with duplicates
base_dup = data.frame(id = rep(1:2, each = 4),
                      time = c(1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3), x = 1:8)

# Error because of duplicate values for (id, time)
try(lag(x~id+time, 1, base_dup))

# Error is bypassed, lag corresponds to first occurrence of (id, time)
lag(x~id+time, 1, base_dup, duplicate.method = "first")

# Playing with time steps
base = data.frame(id = rep(1:2, each = 4),
                  time = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 6, 9), x = 1:8)

# time step: 0.5 (here equivalent to lag of 1)
lag(x~id+time, 2, base, time.step = 0.5)

# Error: wrong time step
try(lag(x~id+time, 2, base, time.step = 7))

# Adding NAs + unsorted IDs
base = data.frame(id = rep(1:2, each = 4),
                  time = c(4, NA, 3, 1, 2, NA, 1, 3), x = 1:8)

base$lag1 = lag(x~id+time, 1, base)
based$lag1_within = lag(x~id+time, 1, base, time.step = "w")
base_bis = base[order(base$id, base$time),]

print(base_bis)

# You can create variables without specifying the data within data.table:
if(require("data.table")){
  base = data.table(id = rep(1:2, each = 3), year = 1990 + rep(1:3, 2), x = 1:6)
  base[, x.1] := lag(x~id+year, 1)]
}
**logLik.fixest**

Extracts the log-likelihood

---

**Description**

This function extracts the log-likelihood from a fixest estimation.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
logLik(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A fixest object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
- `...`: Not currently used.

**Details**

This function extracts the log-likelihood based on the model fit. You can have more information on the likelihoods in the details of the function `femlm`.

**Value**

It returns a numeric scalar.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**See Also**

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. Other statistics functions: `AIC.fixest`, `BIC.fixest`.

**Examples**

```r
# simple estimation on iris data with "Species" fixed-effects
res = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length +
            Petal.Width | Species, iris)

nobs(res)
logLik(res)
```
Description

This function creates the left-hand-side or the right-hand-side(s) of a \texttt{femlm}, \texttt{feols} or \texttt{feglm} estimation.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
model.matrix(object, data, type = "rhs", na.rm = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- \texttt{object}: A \texttt{fixest} object. Obtained using the functions \texttt{femlm}, \texttt{feols} or \texttt{feglm}.
- \texttt{data}: If missing (default) then the original data is obtained by evaluating the call. Otherwise, it should be a \texttt{data.frame}.
- \texttt{type}: Character vector or one sided formula, default is "rhs". Contains the type of matrix/data.frame to be returned. Possible values are: "lhs", "rhs", "fixef", "iv.rhs1", "iv.rhs2".
- \texttt{na.rm}: Default is \texttt{TRUE}. Should observations with NAs be removed from the matrix?
- \texttt{...}: Not currently used.

Value

It returns either a matrix or a \texttt{data.frame}. It returns a matrix for the "rhs", "iv.rhs1" and "iv.rhs2" parts. A \texttt{data.frame} for "lhs" and "fixef".

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions \texttt{femlm}, \texttt{feols} or \texttt{feglm}. \texttt{formula.fixest}, \texttt{update.fixest}, \texttt{summary.fixest}, \texttt{vcov.fixest}.

Examples

```r
# simple estimation on iris data, using "Species" fixed-effects
res = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width*Petal.Length +
            Petal.Width | Species, iris)
head(model.matrix(res))
```
nobs.fixest  

Extracts the number of observations form a fixest object

Description

This function simply extracts the number of observations from a fixest object, obtained using the functions femlm, feols or feglm.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
nobs(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fixest object. Obtained using the functions femlm, feols or feglm.
- `...`: Not currently used.

Value

It returns an integer.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions femlm, feols or feglm. Use `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, `fixef.fixest` to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function `etable` to visualize the results of multiple estimations.

Examples

```r
# simple estimation on iris data with "Species" fixed-effects
res = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length +
            Petal.Width | Species, iris)

nobs(res)
logLik(res)
```
Description

Constructs a fixest panel data base out of a data.frame which allows to use leads and lags in fixest estimations and to create new variables from leads and lags if the data.frame was also a data.table.

Usage

panel(data, panel.id, time.step = NULL, duplicate.method = c("none", "first"))

Arguments

data A data.frame.

panel.id The panel identifiers. Can either be: i) a one sided formula (e.g. panel.id = ~id+time), ii) a character vector of length 2 (e.g. panel.id=c('id','time')), or iii) a character scalar of two variables separated by a comma (e.g. panel.id='id,time'). Note that you can combine variables with ^ only inside formulas (see the dedicated section in feols).

time.step The method to compute the lags, default is NULL (which means automatically set). Can be equal to: "unitary", "consecutive", "within.consecutive", or to a number. If "unitary", then the largest common divisor between consecutive time periods is used (typically if the time variable represents years, it will be 1). This method can apply only to integer (or convertible to integer) variables. If "consecutive", then the time variable can be of any type: two successive time periods represent a lag of 1. If "within.consecutive" then **within a given id**, two successive time periods represent a lag of 1. Finally, if the time variable is numeric, you can provide your own numeric time step.

duplicate.method If several observations have the same id and time values, then the notion of lag is not defined for them. If duplicate.method = "none" (default) and duplicate values are found, this leads to an error. You can use duplicate.method = "first" so that the first occurrence of identical id/time observations will be used as lag.

Details

This function allows you to use leads and lags in a fixest estimation without having to provide the argument panel.id. It also offers more options on how to set the panel (with the additional arguments 'time.step' and 'duplicate.method').

When the initial data set was also a data.table, not all operations are supported and some may dissolve the fixest_panel. This is the case when creating subselections of the initial data with additional attributes (e.g. pdt[x>0,.(x, y, z)] would dissolve the fixest_panel, meaning only a data.table would be the result of the call).
If the initial data set was also a data.table, then you can create new variables from lags and leads using the functions \( l() \) and \( f() \). See the example.

**Value**

It returns a data base identical to the one given in input, but with an additional attribute: “panel_info”. This attribute contains vectors used to efficiently create lags/leads of the data. When the data is sub-selected, some bookkeeping is performed on the attribute “panel_info”.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**See Also**

The estimation methods \texttt{feols}, \texttt{fepois} and \texttt{feglm}.

The functions \( l() \) and \( f() \) to create lags and leads within fixest_panel objects.

**Examples**

data(base_did)

# Setting a data set as a panel...
pdat = panel(base_did, ~id+period)

# ...then using the functions l and f
est1 = feols(y\(\sim\)l(x1, 0:1), pdat)
est2 = feols(f(y)\(\sim\)l(x1, -1:1), pdat)
est3 = feols(l(y)\(\sim\)l(x1, 0:3), pdat)
etable(est1, est2, est3, order = c("f", "^x"), drop="Int")

# or using the argument panel.id
feols(f(y)\(\sim\)l(x1, -1:1), base_did, panel.id = ~id+period)

# You can use panel.id in various ways:
pdat = panel(base_did, ~id+period)
# is identical to:
pdat = panel(base_did, c("id", "period"))
# and also to:
pdat = panel(base_did, "id,period")

# l() and f() can also be used within a data.table:
if(require("data.table")){
pdat_dt = panel(as.data.table(base_did), ~id+period)
# Now since pdat_dt is also a data.table
# you can create lags/leads directly
pdat_dt[, x1_l1 := l(x1)]
pdat_dt[, c("x1_l1_fill0", "y_f2") := .(l(x1, fill = 0), f(y, 2))]
}
plot.fixest.fixef Displaying the most notable fixed-effects

Description

This function plots the 5 fixed-effects with the highest and lowest values, for each of the fixed-effect dimension. It takes as an argument the fixed-effects obtained from the function `fixef.fixest` after an estimation using `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest.fixef'
plot(x, n = 5, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: An object obtained from the function `fixef.fixest`.
- **n**: The number of fixed-effects to be drawn. Defaults to 5.
- **...**: Not currently used.

Note that the fixed-effect coefficients might NOT be interpretable. This function is useful only for fully regular panels.

If the data are not regular in the fixed-effect coefficients, this means that several 'reference points' are set to obtain the fixed-effects, thereby impeding their interpretation. In this case a warning is raised.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

`fixef.fixest` to extract cluster coefficients. See also the main estimation function `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. Use `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, the function `etable` to visualize the results of multiple estimations.

Examples

```r
data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade
# => we account for 3 fixed-effects
est_pois = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km)|Origin+Destination+Product, trade)

# obtaining the fixed-effects coefficients
fe_trade = fixef(est_pois)
```
predict.fixest

# plotting them
plot(fe_trade)

predict.fixest  Predict method for fixest fits

Description

This function obtains prediction from a fitted model estimated with `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
predict(object, newdata, type = c("response", "link"), na.rm = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A `fixest` object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
- **newdata**: A data.frame containing the variables used to make the prediction. If not provided, the fitted expected (or linear if `type = "link"`) predictors are returned.
- **type**: Character either equal to "response" (default) or "link". If `type="response"`, then the output is at the level of the response variable, i.e. it is the expected predictor $E(Y|X)$. If "link", then the output is at the level of the explanatory variables, i.e. the linear predictor $X \cdot \beta$.
- **na.rm**: Logical, default is `TRUE`. Only used when the argument `newdata` is missing. If `FALSE` the number of observation returned will be the number of observations in the original data set, otherwise it will be the number of observations used in the estimation.
- **...**: Not currently used.

Value

It returns a numeric vector of length equal to the number of observations in argument `newdata`.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`, `update.fixest`, `summary.fixest`, `vcov.fixest`, `fixef.fixest`. 
Examples

# Estimation on iris data
res = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length | Species, iris)

# what would be the prediction if the data was all setosa?
newdata = data.frame(Petal.Length = iris$Petal.Length, Species = "setosa")
pred_setosa = predict(res, newdata = newdata)

# Let's look at it graphically
plot(c(1, 7), c(3, 11), type = "n", xlab = "Petal.Length",
     ylab = "Sepal.Length")
newdata = iris[order(iris$Petal.Length), ]
newdata$Species = "setosa"
lines(newdata$Petal.Length, predict(res, newdata))

# versicolor
newdata$Species = "versicolor"
lines(newdata$Petal.Length, predict(res, newdata), col=2)

# virginica
newdata$Species = "virginica"
lines(newdata$Petal.Length, predict(res, newdata), col=3)

# The original data
points(iris$Petal.Length, iris$Sepal.Length, col = iris$Species, pch = 18)
legend("topleft", lty = 1, col = 1:3, legend = levels(iris$Species))

print.fixest

A print facility for fixest objects.

Description

This function is very similar to usual summary functions as it provides the table of coefficients along with other information on the fit of the estimation. The type of output can be customized by the user (using function setFixest_print).

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
print(x, n, type = "table", fitstat = NULL, ...)

setFixest_print(type = "table", fitstat = NULL)

ggetFixest_print()
Arguments

- **x**: A `fixest` object. Obtained using the methods `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
- **n**: Integer, number of coefficients to display. By default, only the first 8 coefficients are displayed if `x` does not come from `summary.fixest`.
- **type**: Either "table" (default) to display the coefficients table or "coef" to display only the coefficients.
- **fitstat**: A formula or a character vector representing which fit statistic to display. The types must be valid types of the function `fitstat`. The default fit statistics depend on the type of estimation (OLS, GLM, IV, with/without fixed-effect). Providing the argument `fitstat` overrides the default fit statistics, you can however use the point "," to summon them back. Ex 1: `fitstat = ~ . + ll` adds the log-likelihood to the default values. Ex 2: `fitstat = ~ ll + pr2` only displays the log-likelihood and the pseudo-R2.

Details

It is possible to set the default values for the arguments `type` and `fitstat` by using the function `setFixest_print`.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. Use `summary.fixest` to see the results with the appropriate standard-errors, `fixef.fixest` to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function `etable` to visualize the results of multiple estimations.

Examples

```r
# Load trade data
data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade
# => we account for 3 fixed-effects (FEs)
est_pois = fepois(Euros ~ log(dist_km)|Origin+Destination+Product, trade)

# displaying the results
# (by default SEs are clustered if FEs are used)
print(est_pois)

# By default the coefficient table is displayed.
# If the user wished to display only the coefficients, use option type:
print(est_pois, type = "coef")

# To permanently display coef. only, use setFixest_print:
```

"print.fixest"
setFixest_print(type = "coef")
est_pois
# back to default:
setFixest_print(type = "table")

#
# fitstat
#

# We modify which fit statistic to display
print(est_pois, fitstat = ~ . + lr)

# We add the LR test to the default (represented by the ".")

# to show only the LR stat:
print(est_pois, fitstat = ~ . + lr.stat)

# To modify the defaults:
setFixest_print(fitstat = ~ . + lr.stat + rmse)
est_pois

# Back to default (NULL == default)
setFixest_print(fitstat = NULL)

---

print.fixest_fitstat  

**Print method for fit statistics of fixest estimations**

### Description

Displays a brief summary of selected fit statistics from the function `fitstat`.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fixest_fitstat'
print(x, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`  
  An object resulting from the `fitstat` function.

- `na.rm`  
  Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, the statistics that are missing are not displayed.

- `...`  
  Not currently used.
Examples

data(trade)
gravity = feols(log(Euros) ~ log(dist_km) | Destination + Origin, trade)

# Extracting the 'working' number of observations used to compute the pvalues
fitstat(gravity, "g", simplify = TRUE)

# Some fit statistics
fitstat(gravity, - rmse + r2 + wald + wf)

# You can use them in etable
etable(gravity, fitstat = - rmse + r2 + wald + wf)

# For wald and wf, you could show the pvalue instead:
etable(gravity, fitstat = - rmse + r2 + wald.p + wf.p)

# Now let's display some statistics that are not built-in
# => we use fitstat_register to create them

# We need: a) type name, b) the function to be applied
#       c) (optional) an alias

fitstat_register("tstand", function(x) tstat(x, se = "stand")[1], "t-stat (regular)")
fitstat_register("thc", function(x) tstat(x, se = "heter")[1], "t-stat (HC1)")
fitstat_register("t1w", function(x) tstat(x, se = "clus")[1], "t-stat (clustered)")
fitstat_register("t2w", function(x) tstat(x, se = "twow")[1], "t-stat (2-way)")

# Now we can use these keywords in fitstat:
etable(gravity, fitstat = ~ . + tstand + thc + t1w + t2w)

# Note that the custom stats we created are can easily lead
# to errors, but that's another story!

print.fixest_multi

Print method for fixest_multi objects

Description

Displays summary information on fixest_multi objects in the R console.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest_multi'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

\textit{x} \hspace{1cm} A \texttt{fixest}\_multi object, obtained from a \texttt{fixest} estimation leading to multiple results.

\textit{...} \hspace{1cm} Other arguments to be passed to \texttt{summary.fixest\_multi}.

See Also

The main \texttt{fixest} estimation functions: \texttt{feols}, \texttt{fepois}, \texttt{fenegbin}, \texttt{feglm}, \texttt{feNmlm}. Tools for multiple \texttt{fixest} estimations: \texttt{summary.fixest\_multi}, \texttt{print.fixest\_multi}, \texttt{as.list.fixest\_multi}, \texttt{sub-sub-fixest\_multi}, \texttt{sub-fixest\_multi}, \texttt{cash-fixest\_multi}.

Examples

```r
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# Multiple estimation
res = feols(y ~ csw(x1, x2, x3), base, split = ~species)

# Let's print all that
res
```

\texttt{r2} \hspace{1cm} \textit{R2s of fixest models}

Description

Reports different R2s for \texttt{fixest} estimations (e.g. \texttt{feglm} or \texttt{feols}).

Usage

\texttt{r2(x, type = "all", full\_names = \text{FALSE})}

Arguments

\textit{x} \hspace{1cm} A character object, e.g. obtained with function \texttt{feglm} or \texttt{feols}.

\textit{type} \hspace{1cm} A character vector representing the R2 to compute. The R2 codes are of the form: "wapr2" with letters "w" (within), "a" (adjusted) and "p" (pseudo) possibly missing. E.g. to get the regular R2: use type = "r2", the within adjusted R2: use type = "war2", the pseudo R2: use type = "pr2", etc. Use "cor2" for the squared correlation. By default, all R2s are computed.

\textit{full\_names} \hspace{1cm} Logical scalar, default is \text{FALSE}. If \text{TRUE} then names of the vector in output will have full names instead of keywords (e.g. \text{Squared Correlation} instead of \text{cor2}, etc).
Details

For R²s with no theoretical justification, like e.g. regular R²s for maximum likelihood models – or within R²s for models without fixed-effects, NA is returned. The single measure to possibly compare all kinds of models is the squared correlation between the dependent variable and the expected predictor.

The pseudo-R² is also returned in the OLS case, it corresponds to the pseudo-R² of the equivalent GLM model with a Gaussian family.

For the adjusted within-R²s, the adjustment factor is \((n - nb_fe) / (n - nb_fe - K)\) with \(n\) the number of observations, \(nb_fe\) the number of fixed-effects and \(K\) the number of variables.

Value

Returns a named vector.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

Examples

```r
# Load trade data
data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade (with 3 fixed-effects)
est = feols(log(Euros) ~ log(dist_km) | Origin+Destination+Product, trade)

# Squared correlation:
r2(est, "cor2")

# "regular" r2:
r2(est, "r2")

# pseudo r2 (equivalent to GLM with Gaussian family)
r2(est, "pr2")

# adjusted within r2
r2(est, "war2")

# all four at once
r2(est, c("cor2", "r2", "pr2", "war2"))

# same with full names instead of codes
r2(est, c("cor2", "r2", "pr2", "war2"), full_names = TRUE)
```
Description
Simple function that replicates fixest objects while (optionally) computing different standard-errors. Useful mostly in combination with `etable` or `coefplot`.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
rep(x, times = 1, each = 1, cluster, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fixest_list'
rep(x, times = 1, each = 1, cluster, ...)
```

Arguments
- **x**: Either a fixest object, either a list of fixest objects created with `.l()`.
- **times**: Integer vector giving the number of repetitions of the vector of elements. By default `times = 1`. It must be either of length 1, either of the same length as the argument `x`.
- **each**: Integer scalar indicating the repetition of each element. Default is 1.
- **cluster**: A list containing the types of standard-error to be computed, default is missing. If not missing, it must be of the same length as `times`, `each`, or the final vector. Note that if the arguments `times` and `each` are missing, then `times` becomes equal to the length of `cluster`. (Note that `cluster` accepts the character values "standard" or "hetero" to compute non-clustered SEs.)
- **...**: In `.l()`: fixest objects. In `rep()`: not currently used.

Details
To apply `rep.fixest` on a list of fixest objects, it is absolutely necessary to use `.l()` and not `list()`.

Value
Returns a list of the appropriate length. Each element of the list is a fixest object.

Examples
```r
# Let's show results with different standard-errors
est = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + Temp, data = airquality)
```
my_cluster = list("Month", "Day", ~ Day + Month)
etable(rep(est, cluster = my_cluster))
coefplot(rep(est, cluster = my_cluster), drop = "Int")

# To rep multiple objects, you need to use .l()
#
est_bis = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + Temp | Month, airquality)
etable(rep(.l(est, est_bis), cluster = my_cluster))

# using each
etable(rep(.l(est, est_bis), each = 3, cluster = my_cluster))

---

**resid.fixest**

*Extracts residuals from a fixest object*

**Description**

This function extracts residuals from a fitted model estimated with `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
resid(
  object,
  type = c("response", "deviance", "pearson", "working"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
residuals(
  object,
  type = c("response", "deviance", "pearson", "working"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A fixest object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`. 
### Description

You can set the default values of most arguments of `coefplot` with this function.

#### Usage

```r
setFixest_coefplot(
  style,
  horiz = FALSE,
  dict = getFixest_dict(),
  keep,
  ci.width = "1%",
)```

---

**setFixest_coefplot**

**Sets the defaults of coefplot**

- **type**
  - A character scalar, either "response" (default), "deviance", "pearson", or "working". Note that the "working" corresponds to the residuals from the weighted least square and only applies to `feglm` models.

- **na.rm**
  - Logical, default is `TRUE`. Whether to remove the observations with NAs from the original data set. If `FALSE`, then the vector returned is always of the same length as the original data set.

- **...**
  - Not currently used.

#### Value

It returns a numeric vector of the length the number of observations used for the estimation (if `na.rm = TRUE`) or of the length of the original data set (if `na.rm = FALSE`).

#### Author(s)

Laurent Berge

#### See Also

See also the main estimation functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`, `fitted.fixest`, `predict.fixest`, `summary.fixest`, `vcov.fixest`, `fixef.fixest`.

#### Examples

```r
# simple estimation on iris data, using "Species" fixed-effects
res_poisson = femlm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width | Species, iris)
# we plot the residuals
plot(resid(res_poisson))
```
ci_level = 0.95,
pt.pch = 20,
pt.bg = NULL,
cex = 1,
pt.cex = cex,
col = 1:8,
pt.col = col,
xi.col = col,
lwd = 1,
pt.lwd = lwd,
xi.lwd = lwd,
xi.lty = 1,
grid = TRUE,
grid.par = list(lty = 3, col = "gray"),
zero = TRUE,
zero.par = list(col = "black", lwd = 1),
pt.join = FALSE,
pt.join.par = list(col = pt.col, lwd = lwd),
xi.join = FALSE,
xi.join.par = list(lwd = lwd, col = col, lty = 2),
xi.fill = FALSE,
xi.fill.par = list(col = "lightgray", alpha = 0.5),
ref.line = "auto",
ref.line.par = list(col = "black", lty = 2),
lab.cex,
lab.min.cex = 0.85,
lab.max.mar = 0.25,
lab.fit = "auto",
xlim.add,
ylim.add,
sep,
bg,
group = "auto",
group.par = list(lwd = 2, line = 3, tcl = 0.75),
main = "Effect on __depvar__",
value.lab = "Estimate and __ci__ Conf. Int.",
ylab = NULL,
xlab = NULL,
sub = NULL,
reset = FALSE
)

Arguments

style A character scalar giving the style of the plot to be used. You can set styles with the function setFixest_coefplot, setting all the default values of the function. If missing, then it switches to either "default", "interaction" or "multiple", depending on the data given in input.
horiz  A logical scalar, default is FALSE. Whether to display the confidence intervals horizontally instead of vertically.

dict  A named character vector or a logical scalar. It changes the original variable names to the ones contained in the dictionary. E.g. to change the variables named a and b3 to (resp.) “$log(a)$” and to “$bonus^3$”, use `dict=c(a="$log(a)"",b3="$bonus^3$")
By default, it is equal to `getFixest_dict()`, a default dictionary which can be set with `setFixest_dict()`. You can use `dict = FALSE` to disable it.

keep  Character vector. This element is used to display only a subset of variables. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see `regex` help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be kept. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument `dict`). Example: you have the variable x1 to x55 and want to display only x1 to x9, then you could use `keep = "x[[:digit:]]^$"`. If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. `keep = "!Intercept"` means: every variable that does not contain “Intercept” is kept). See details.

ci.width  The width of the extremities of the confidence intervals. Default is 0.1.

ci.level  Scalar between 0 and 1: the level of the CI. By default it is equal to 0.95.

pt.pch  The patch of the coefficient estimates. Default is 1 (circle).

pt.bg  The background color of the point estimate (when the `pt.pch` is in 21 to 25). Defaults to NULL.

cex  Numeric, default is 1. Expansion factor for the points

pt.cex  The size of the coefficient estimates. Default is the other argument `cex`.

col  The color of the points and the confidence intervals. Default is 1 ("black"). Note that you can set the colors separately for each of them with `pt.col` and `ci.col`.

pt.col  The color of the coefficient estimates. Default is equal to the other argument `col`.

.ci.col  The color of the confidence intervals. Default is equal to the other argument `col`.

lwd  General line width. Default is 1.

pt.lwd  The line width of the coefficient estimates. Default is equal to the other argument `lwd`.

ci.lwd  The line width of the confidence intervals. Default is equal to the other argument `lwd`.

ci.lty  The line type of the confidence intervals. Default is 1.

grid  Logical, default is TRUE. Whether a grid should be displayed. You can set the display of the grid with the argument `grid.par`.

grid.par  List. Parameters of the grid. The default values are: `lty = 3` and `col = "gray"`. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to `abline`. You also have two additional arguments: use `horiz = FALSE` to disable the horizontal lines, and use `vert = FALSE` to disable the vertical lines. E.g: `grid.par = list(vert = FALSE,col = "red",lwd = 2)`.

zero  Logical, default is TRUE. Whether the 0-line should be emphasized. You can set the parameters of that line with the argument `zero.par`.
setFixest_coefplot

zero.par  List. Parameters of the zero-line. The default values are col = "black" and lwd = 1. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to abline. Example: zero.par = list(col = "darkblue", lwd = 3).

pt.join Logical, default depends on the situation. If TRUE, then the coefficient estimates are joined with a line. By default, it is equal to TRUE only if: i) interactions are plotted, ii) the x values are numeric and iii) a reference is found.

pt.join.par List. Parameters of the line joining the coefficients. The default values are: col = pt.col and lwd = lwd. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to lines. Eg: pt.join.par = list(lty = 2).

ci.join Logical default to FALSE. Whether to join the extremities of the confidence intervals. If TRUE, then you can set the graphical parameters with the argument ci.join.par.

ci.join.par A list of parameters to be passed to lines. Only used if ci.join=True. By default it is equal to list(lwd = lwd, col = col, lty = 2).

ci.fill Logical default to FALSE. Whether to fill the confidence intervals with a color. If TRUE, then you can set the graphical parameters with the argument ci.fill.par.

ci.fill.par A list of parameters to be passed to polygon. Only used if ci.fill=True. By default it is equal to list(col = "lightgray", alpha = 0.5). Note that alpha is a special parameter that adds transparency to the color (ranges from 0 to 1).

ref.line Logical, default is "auto", the behavior depending on the situation. It is TRUE only if: i) interactions are plotted, ii) the x values are numeric and iii) a reference is found. If TRUE, then a vertical line is drawn at the level of the reference value. You can set the parameters of this line with the argument ref.line.par.

ref.line.par List. Parameters of the vertical line on the reference. The default values are: col = "black" and lty = 2. You can add any graphical parameter that will be passed to abline. Eg: ref.line.par = list(lty = 1, lwd = 3).

lab.cex The size of the labels of the coefficients. Default is missing. It is automatically set by an internal algorithm which can go as low as lab.min.cex (another argument).

lab.min.cex The minimum size of the coefficients labels, as set by the internal algorithm. Default is 0.85.

lab.max.mar The maximum size the left margin can take when trying to fit the coefficient labels into it (only when horiz = TRUE). This is used in the internal algorithm fitting the coefficient labels. Default is 0.25.

lab.fit The method to fit the coefficient labels into the plotting region (only when horiz = FALSE). Can be "auto" (the default), "simple", "multi" or "tilted". If "simple", then the classic axis is drawn. If "multi", then the coefficient labels are fit horizontally across several lines, such that they don't collide. If "tilted", then the labels are tilted. If "auto", an automatic choice between the three is made.

xlim.add A numeric vector of length 1 or 2. It represents an extension factor of xlim, in percentage. Eg: xlim.add = c(0, 0.5) extends xlim of 50% on the right. If of length 1, positive values represent the right, and negative values the left (Eg: xlim.add = -0.5 is equivalent to xlim.add = c(0.5, 0)).
ylim.add
A numeric vector of length 1 or 2. It represents an extension factor of ylim, in percentage. Eg: ylim.add = c(0, 0.5) extends ylim of 50% on the top. If of length 1, positive values represent the top, and negative values the bottom (Eg: ylim.add = -0.5 is equivalent to ylim.add = c(0.5, 0)).

sep
The distance between two estimates – only when argument object is a list of estimation results.

bg
Background color for the plot. By default it is white.

group
A list, default is missing. Each element of the list reports the coefficients to be grouped while the name of the element is the group name. Each element of the list can be either: i) a character vector of length 1, ii) of length 2, or ii) a numeric vector. If equal to: i) then it is interpreted as a pattern: all element fitting the regular expression will be grouped (note that you can use the special character "^" to clean the beginning of the names, see example), if ii) it corresponds to the first and last elements to be grouped, if iii) it corresponds to the coefficients numbers to be grouped. If equal to a character vector, you can use a percentage to tell the algorithm to look at the coefficients before aliasing (e.g. "%varname"). Example of valid uses: group=list(group_name="pattern"), group=list(group_name=c("var_start","var_end"), group=list(group_name=1:2)). See details.

group.par
A list of parameters controlling the display of the group. The parameters controlling the line are: lwd, tcl (length of the tick), line.adj (adjustment of the position, default is 0), tick (whether to add the ticks), lwd.ticks, col.ticks. Then the parameters controlling the text: text.adj (adjustment of the position, default is 0), text.cex, text.font, text.col.

main
The title of the plot. Default is "Effect on __depvar__". You can use the special variable __depvar__ to set the title (useful when you set the plot default with setFixest_coefplot).

value.lab
The label to appear on the side of the coefficient values. If horiz = FALSE, the label appears in the y-axis. If horiz = TRUE, then it appears on the x-axis. The default is equal to "Estimate and __ci__ Conf. Int.", with __ci__ a special variable giving the value of the confidence interval.

ylab
The label of the y-axis, default is NULL. Note that if horiz = FALSE, it overrides the value of the argument value.lab.

xlab
The label of the x-axis, default is NULL. Note that if horiz = TRUE, it overrides the value of the argument value.lab.

sub
A subtitle, default is NULL.

reset
Logical, default is TRUE. If TRUE, then the arguments that *are not* set during the call are reset to their "factory"-default values. If FALSE, on the other hand, arguments that have already been modified are not changed.

Value

Doesn’t return anything.

See Also

coefplot
Examples

# coefplot has many arguments, which makes it highly flexible.
# If you don’t like the default style of coefplot. No worries,
# you can set *your* default by using the function
# setFixest_coefplot()

# Estimation
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Length +
             Sepal.Width | Species, iris)

# Plot with default style
coefplot(est)

# Now we permanently change some arguments
dict = c("Petal.Length"="Length (Petal)", "Petal.Width"="Width (Petal)",
       "Sepal.Length"="Length (Sepal)", "Sepal.Width"="Width (Sepal)")
setFixest_coefplot(ci.col = 2, pt.col = "darkblue", ci.lwd = 3,
                   pt.cex = 2, pt.pch = 15, ci.width = 0, dict = dict)

# Tadaaa!
coefplot(est)

# To reset to the default settings:
setFixest_coefplot()
coefplot(est)

---

setFixest_dict

Sets/gets the dictionary relabeling the variables

Description

Sets/gets the default dictionary used in the function etable, did_means and coefplot. The dictionaries are used to relabel variables (usually towards a fancier, more explicit formatting) when exporting them into a Latex table or displaying in graphs. By setting the dictionary with setFixest_dict, you can avoid providing the argument dict.

Usage

setFixest_dict(dict)

getFixest_dict

Arguments

dict A named character vector. E.g. to change my variable named "a" and "b" to (resp.) "$\log(a)$" and "$\text{bonus}^3$", then use dict = c(a="$\log(a)"", b3="$\text{bonus}^3$").
This dictionary is used in Latex tables or in graphs by the function `coefplot`. If you want to separate Latex rendering from rendering in graphs, use an ampersand first to make the variable specific to `coefplot`.

**Format**

An object of class function of length 1.

**Author(s)**

Laurent Berge

**Examples**

data(trade)
est = feols(log(Euros) ~ log(dist_km)|Origin+Destination+Product, trade)
# we export the result & rename some variables
esttex(est, dict = c("log(Euros)"="Euros (ln)", Origin="Country of Origin"))

# If you export many tables, it can be more convenient to use `setFixest_dict`:
setFixest_dict(c("log(Euros)"="Euros (ln)", Origin="Country of Origin"))
esttex(est) # variables are properly relabeled

---

**Description**

This function sets globally the default arguments of fixest estimations.

**Usage**

```r
setFixest_estimation(
    fixef.rm = "perfect",
    fixef.tol = 1e-06,
    fixef.iter = 10000,
    collin.tol = 1e-10,
    lean = FALSE,
    verbose = 0,
    warn = TRUE,
    combine.quick = NULL,
    demeaned = FALSE,
    mem.clean = FALSE,
    glm.iter = 25,
    glm.tol = 1e-08,
    reset = FALSE
)```

setFixest_estimation

getFixest_estimation()

Arguments

fixef.rm  Can be equal to "perfect" (default), "singleton", "both" or "none". Controls which observations are to be removed. If "perfect", then observations having a fixed-effect with perfect fit (e.g. only 0 outcomes in Poisson estimations) will be removed. If "singleton", all observations for which a fixed-effect appears only once will be removed. The meaning of "both" and "none" is direct.

fixef.tol  Precision used to obtain the fixed-effects. Defaults to 1e-5. It corresponds to the maximum absolute difference allowed between two coefficients of successive iterations. Argument fixef.tol cannot be lower than 10000*.Machine$double.eps. Note that this parameter is dynamically controlled by the algorithm.

fixef.iter  Maximum number of iterations in fixed-effects algorithm (only in use for 2+ fixed-effects). Default is 10000.

collin.tol  Numeric scalar, default is 1e-10. Threshold deciding when variables should be considered collinear and subsequently removed from the estimation. Higher values means more variables will be removed (if there is presence of collinearity). One signal of presence of collinearity is t-stats that are extremely low (for instance when t-stats < 1e-3).

lean  Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE then all large objects are removed from the returned result: this will save memory but will block the possibility to use many methods. It is recommended to use the arguments se or clus to obtain the appropriate standard-errors at estimation time, since obtaining different SEs won’t be possible afterwards.

verbose  Integer. Higher values give more information. In particular, it can detail the number of iterations in the demeaning algorithm (the first number is the left-hand-side, the other numbers are the right-hand-side variables).

warn  Logical, default is TRUE. Whether warnings should be displayed (concerns warnings relating to convergence state).

combine.quick  Logical. When you combine different variables to transform them into a single fixed-effects you can do e.g. \( y \sim x | \text{paste}(\text{var1},\text{var2}) \). The algorithm provides a shorthand to do the same operation: \( y \sim x | \text{var1}^*\text{var2} \). Because pasting variables is a costly operation, the internal algorithm may use a numerical trick to hasten the process. The cost of doing so is that you lose the labels. If you are interested in getting the value of the fixed-effects coefficients after the estimation, you should use combine.quick = FALSE. By default it is equal to FALSE if the number of observations is lower than 50,000, and to TRUE otherwise.

demeaned  Logical, default is FALSE. Only used in the presence of fixed-effects: should the centered variables be returned? If TRUE, it creates the items \( y_{\text{demeaned}} \) and \( X_{\text{demeaned}} \).

mem.clean  Logical, default is FALSE. Only to be used if the data set is large compared to the available RAM. If TRUE then intermediary objects are removed as much as possible and gc is run before each substantial C++ section in the internal code to avoid memory issues.
setFixest_fml

### Description

You can set formula macros globally with `setFixest_fml`. These macros can then be used in `fixest` estimations or when using the function `xpd`.

#### Usage

```r
setFixest_fml(..., reset = FALSE)
getFixest_fml()
```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glm.iter</td>
<td>Number of iterations of the glm algorithm. Default is 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glm.tol</td>
<td>Tolerance level for the glm algorithm. Default is 1e-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>Logical, default to FALSE. Whether to reset all values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Value

The function `getFixest_estimation` returns the currently set global defaults.

### Examples

```r
# Example: removing singletons is FALSE by default
#
# => changing this default
#
# Let's create data with singletons
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")
base$fe_singletons = as.character(base$species)

res   = feols(y ~ x1 + x2 | fe_singletons, base)
res_noSingle = feols(y ~ x1 + x2 | fe_singletons, base, fixef.rm = "single")

# New defaults
setFixest_estimation(fixef.rm = "single")
res_newDefault = feols(y ~ x1 + x2 | fe_singletons, base)

etable(res, res_noSingle, res_newDefault)

# Resetting the defaults
setFixest_estimation(reset = TRUE)
```
Arguments

... Definition of the macro variables. Each argument name corresponds to the name of the macro variable. It is required that each macro variable name starts with two dots (e.g., ..ctrl). The value of each argument must be a one-sided formula or a character vector, it is the definition of the macro variable. Example of a valid call: setFixest_fml(..ctrl = ~ var1 + var2). In the function xpd, the default macro variables are taken from getFixest_fml, any variable in ... will replace these values.

reset A logical scalar, defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, all macro variables are first reset (i.e., deleted).

Details

In xpd, the default macro variables are taken from getFixest_fml. Any value in the ... argument of xpd will replace these default values.

The definitions of the macro variables will replace in verbatim the macro variables. Therefore, you can include multipart formulas if you wish but then beware of the order the the macros variable in the formula. For example, using the airquality data, say you want to set as controls the variable Temp and Day fixed-effects, you can do setfixest_fml(.ctrl = ~Temp | Day), but then feols(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl, airquality) will be quite different from feols(Ozone ~ ..ctrl + Wind, airquality), so beware!

Value

The function getFixest_fml() returns a list of character strings, the names corresponding to the macro variable names, the character strings corresponding to their definition.

Examples

# Small examples with airquality data
data(airquality)
# We set two macro variables
setFixest_fml(..ctrl = ~ Temp + Day,
               ..ctrl_long = ~ poly(Temp, 2) + poly(Day, 2))

# Using the macro in lm with xpd:
lm(xpd(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl), airquality)
lm(xpd(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl_long), airquality)

# You can use the macros without xpd() in fixest estimations
a <- feols(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl, airquality)
b <- feols(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl_long, airquality)
etable(a, b, keep = "Int|Win")

# You can use xpd for stepwise estimations
#
# We want to look at the effect of x1 on y
# controlling for different variables

base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# We first create a matrix with all possible combinations of variables
my_args = lapply(names(base)[-1:2], function(x) c("", x))
(all_combs = as.matrix(do.call("expand.grid", my_args)))

res_all = list()
for(i in 1:nrow(all_combs))
  res_all[[i]] = feols(xpd(y ~ x1 + ..v, ..v = all_combs[i, ]), base)

etable(res_all)
coefplot(res_all, group = list(Species = "^^species"))

# You can use macros to grep variables in your data set
#
# Example 1: setting a macro variable globally

data(longley)
setFixest_fml(..many_vars = grep("GNP|ployed", names(longley), value = TRUE))
feols(Armed.Forces ~ Population + ..many_vars, longley)

# Example 2: using ..("regex") to grep the variables "live"
feols(Armed.Forces ~ Population + ..("GNP|ployed"), longley)

# Example 3: same as Ex.2 but without using a fixest estimation
# Here we need to use xpd():
lm(xpd(Armed.Forces ~ Population + ..("GNP|ployed"), data = longley), longley)

# You can also put numbers in macros
#
res_all = list()
for(p in 1:3){
  res_all[[p]] = feols(xpd(Ozone ~ Wind + poly(Temp, ..p), ..p = p), airquality)
}

etable(res_all)

# lhs and rhs arguments
#
# to create a one sided formula from a character vector
vars = letters[1:5]
setFixest_notes

Sets/gets whether to display notes in fixest estimation functions

Description
Sets/gets the default values of whether notes (informing for NA and observations removed) should be displayed in fixest estimation functions.

Usage

setFixest_notes(x)

getFixest_notes

Arguments

x A logical. If FALSE, then notes are permanently removed.

Format
An object of class function of length 1.

Author(s)
Laurent Berge

Examples

# Change default with
setFixest_notes(FALSE)

# Back to default which is TRUE
getFixest_notes()
setFixest_nthreads

Sets/gets the number of threads to use in fixest functions

Description

Sets/gets the default number of threads used in fixest estimation functions. The default is the maximum number of threads minus two.

Usage

setFixest_nthreads(nthreads)

getFixest_nthreads

Arguments

nthreads

The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. If missing, the default is to use 50% of all threads.

Format

An object of class function of length 1.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

Examples

# Gets the current number of threads
getFixest_nthreads()

# To set multi-threading off:
setFixest_nthreads(1)

# To set it back to default:
setFixest_nthreads()
setFixest_se

Sets the default type of standard errors to be used

Description
This function defines or extracts the default type of standard-errors to computed in fixest summary, and vcov.

Usage
setFixest_se(
  no_FE = "standard",
  one_FE = "cluster",
  two_FE = "cluster",
  all = NULL,
  reset = FALSE
)
getFixest_se()

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no_FE</td>
<td>Character scalar equal to either: &quot;standard&quot; (default), or &quot;hetero&quot;. The type of standard-errors to use by default for estimations without fixed-effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one_FE</td>
<td>Character scalar equal to either: &quot;standard&quot;, &quot;hetero&quot;, or &quot;cluster&quot; (default). The type of standard-errors to use by default for estimations with one fixed-effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two_FE</td>
<td>Character scalar equal to either: &quot;standard&quot;, &quot;hetero&quot;, &quot;cluster&quot; (default), or &quot;twoway&quot;. The type of standard-errors to use by default for estimations with two or more fixed-effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Character scalar equal to either: &quot;standard&quot;, or &quot;hetero&quot;. By default is is NULL. If provided, it sets all the SEs to that value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>Logical, default is FALSE. Whether to reset to the default values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
The function getFixest_se() returns a list with three elements containing the default for estimations i) without, ii) with one, or iii) with two or more fixed-effects.

Examples

# By default:
# - no fixed-effect (FE): standard
# - one or more FEs: cluster

data(base_did)
sigma.fixest

est_no_FE = feols(y ~ x1, base_did)
est_one_FE = feols(y ~ x1 | id, base_did)
est_two_FE = feols(y ~ x1 | id + period, base_did)
etable(est_no_FE, est_one_FE, est_two_FE)

# Changing the default standard-errors
setFixest_se(no_FE = "hetero", one_FE = "standard", two_FE = "twoway")
etable(est_no_FE, est_one_FE, est_two_FE)

# Resetting the defaults
setFixest_se()

sigma.fixest

Residual standard deviation of fixest estimations

Description

Extract the estimated standard deviation of the errors from fixest estimations.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
sigma(object, ...)

Arguments

object A fixest object.
... Not currently used.

Value

Returns a numeric scalar.

See Also

feols, fepois, feglm, fenegbin, feNmlm.

Examples

est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width, iris)
sigma(est)


Description

Functions to perform stepwise estimations.

Usage

stepwise(...)
sw(...)
cstepwise(...)
csw(...)
stepwise0(...)
sw0(...)
cstepwise0(...)
csw0(...)

Arguments

... Represents formula variables to be added in a stepwise fashion to an estimation.

Details

To include multiple independent variables, you need to use the stepwise functions. There are 4 stepwise functions associated to 4 short aliases. These are a) stepwise, stepwise0, cstepwise, cstepwise0, and b) sw, sw0, csw, csw0. Let’s explain that.

Assume you have the following formula: \( fml = y \sim x1 + sw(x2, x3) \). The stepwise function sw will estimate the following two models: \( y \sim x1 + x2 \) and \( y \sim x1 + x3 \). That is, each element in \( sw() \) is sequentially, and separately, added to the formula. Would have you used sw0 in lieu of sw, then the model \( y \sim x1 \) would also have been estimated. The 0 in the name means that the model without any stepwise element also needs to be estimated.

Finally, the prefix c means cumulative: each stepwise element is added to the next. That is, \( fml = y \sim x1 + csw(x2, x3) \) would lead to the following models \( y \sim x1 + x2 \) and \( y \sim x1 + x2 + x3 \). The 0 has the same meaning and would also lead to the model without the stepwise elements to be estimated: in other words, \( fml = y \sim x1 + csw0(x2, x3) \) leads to the following three models: \( y \sim x1 \), \( y \sim x1 + x2 \) and \( y \sim x1 + x2 + x3 \).
Examples

```r
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# Regular stepwise
feols(y ~ sw(x1, x2, x3), base)

# Cumulative stepwise
feols(y ~ csw(x1, x2, x3), base)

# Using the 0
feols(y ~ x1 + x2 + sw0(x3), base)
```

---

**style.df**

*Style of data.frames created by etable*

**Description**

This function describes the style of data.frames created with the function `etable`.

**Usage**

```r
style.df(
    depvar.title = "Dependent Var.:",
    fixef.title = "Fixed-Effects:",
    fixef.line = "-",
    fixef.prefix = "",
    fixef.suffix = "",
    slopes.title = "Varying Slopes:",
    slopes.line = "-",
    slopes.format = "__var__ (__slope__)",
    stats.title = "",
    stats.line = "",
    yesNo = c("Yes", "No")
)
```

**Arguments**

- `depvar.title` Character scalar. Default is "Dependent Var.:". The row name of the dependent variables.
- `fixef.title` Character scalar. Default is "Fixed-Effects:". The header preceding the fixed-effects. If equal to the empty string, then this line is removed.
- `fixef.line` A single character. Default is "-". A character that will be used to create a line of separation for the fixed-effects header. Used only if `fixef.title` is not the empty string.
fixef.prefix  Character scalar. Default is "". A prefix to appear before each fixed-effect name.

fixef.suffix  Character scalar. Default is "". A suffix to appear after each fixed-effect name.

slopes.title  Character scalar. Default is "Varying Slopes:". The header preceding the variables with varying slopes. If equal to the empty string, then this line is removed.

slopes.line  Character scalar. Default is "-". A character that will be used to create a line of separation for the variables with varying slopes header. Used only if slopes.line is not the empty string.

slopes.format  Character scalar. Default is "__var__ (__slope__)". The format of the name of the varying slopes. The values __var__ and __slope__ are special characters that will be replaced by the value of the variable name and slope name, respectively.

stats.title  Character scalar. Default is "_". The header preceding the statistics section. If equal to the empty string, then this line is removed. If equal to single character (like in the default), then this character will be expanded to take the full column width.

stats.line  Character scalar. Default is "_". A character that will be used to create a line of separation for the statistics header. Used only if stats.title is not the empty string.

yesNo  Character vector of length 1 or 2. Default is c("Yes","No"). Used to inform on the presence or absence of fixed-effects in the estimation. If of length 1, then automatically the second value is considered as the empty string.

Details

The title elements (depvar.title, fixef.title, slopes.title and stats.title) will be the row names of the returned data.frame. Therefore keep in mind that any two of them should not be identical (since identical row names are forbidden in data.frames).

Value

It returns an object of class fixest_style_df.

Examples

# Multiple estimations => see details in feols
aq = airquality
est = feols(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ Wind + csaw(Temp, Temp^2, Temp^3) | Month + Day, data = aq)

# Default result
table(est)

# Playing a bit with the styles
table(est, style_df = style.df(fixef.title = "", fixef.suffix = " FE"),
Description

This function describes the style of Latex tables to be exported with the function `etable`.

Usage

```r
style.tex(
  main = "base",
  depvar.title,
  model.title,
  model.format,
  line.top,
  line.bottom,
  var.title,
  fixef.title,
  fixef.prefix,
  fixef.suffix,
  fixef.where,
  slopes.title,
  slopes.format,
  fixef_sizes.prefix,
  fixef_sizes.suffix,
  stats.title,
  notes.title,
  tablefoot,
  tablefoot.title,
  tablefoot.value,
  yesNo,
  tabular = "normal"
)
```

Arguments

- `main` Either "base", "aer" or "qje". Defines the basic style to start from. The styles "aer" and "qje" are almost identical and only differ on the top/bottom lines.
- `depvar.title` A character scalar. The title of the line of the dependent variables (defaults to "Dependent variable(s):" if `main = "base"` (the 's' appears only if just one variable) and to "" if `main = "aer"`).
- `model.title` A character scalar. The title of the line of the models (defaults to "Model:" if `main = "base"` and to "" if `main = "aer"`).
model.format A character scalar. The value to appear on top of each column. It defaults to "(1)". Note that 1, i, I, a and A are special characters: if found, their values will be automatically incremented across columns.

line.top A character scalar. The line at the top of the table (defaults to \"tabularnewline\toprule\toprule if main = "base" and to \"\toprule if main = "aer").

line.bottom A character scalar. The line at the bottom of the table (defaults to \" if main = "base" and to \"bottomrule if main = "aer").

var.title A character scalar. The title line appearing before the variables (defaults to \"midrule \emph{Variables}\" if main = "base" and to \"midrule if main = "aer"). Note that the behavior of var.title = " " (a space) is different from var.title = "" (the empty string): in the first case you will get an empty row, while in the second case you get no empty row. To get a line without an empty row, use \"midrule" (and not \"midrule !--the space!).

fixef.title A character scalar. The title line appearing before the fixed-effects (defaults to \"midrule \emph{Fixed-effects}\" if main = "base" and to " " if main = "aer"). Note that the behavior of fixef.title = " " (a space) is different from fixef.title = "" (the empty string): in the first case you will get an empty row, while in the second case you get no empty row. To get a line without an empty row, use \"midrule" (and not \"midrule !--the space!).

fixef.prefix A prefix to add to the fixed-effects names. Defaults to "" (i.e. no prefix).

fixef.suffix A suffix to add to the fixed-effects names. Defaults to "" if main = "base" and to "fixed-effects" if main = "aer").

fixef.where Either "var" or "stats". Where to place the fixed-effects lines? Defaults to "var", i.e. just after the variables, if main = "base") and to "stats", i.e. just after the statistics, if main = "aer").

slopes.title A character scalar. The title line appearing before the variables with varying slopes (defaults to \"midrule \emph{Varying Slopes}\" if main = "base" and to " " if main = "aer"). Note that the behavior of slopes.title = " " (a space) is different from slopes.title = "" (the empty string): in the first case you will get an empty row, while in the second case you get no empty row. To get a line without an empty row, use \"midrule" (and not \"midrule !--the space!).

slopes.format Character scalar representing the format of the slope variable name. There are two special characters: "__var__" and "__slope__", placeholers for the variable and slope names. Defaults to "__var__ __slope__" if main = "base") and to "__var__ $\times$ __slope__ if main = "aer").

fixef_sizes.prefix A prefix to add to the fixed-effects names. Defaults to "# ".

fixef_sizes.suffix A suffix to add to the fixed-effects names. Defaults to "" (i.e. no suffix).

stats.title A character scalar. The title line appearing before the statistics (defaults to \"midrule \emph{Fit statistics}\" if main = "base" and to " " if main = "aer"). Note that the behavior of stats.title = " " (a space) is different from stats.title = "" (the empty string): in the first case you will get an empty row, while in the second case you get no empty row. To get a line without an empty row, use \"midrule" (and not \"midrule !--the space!).
notes.title A character scalar. The title appearing just before the notes, defaults to \textbackslash medskip \textbackslash emph{Notes:}.

tablefoot A logical scalar. Whether or not to display a footer within the table. Defaults to \texttt{TRUE} if \texttt{main = "aer"}) and \texttt{FALSE} if \texttt{main = "aer"}).

tablefoot.title A character scalar. Only if \texttt{tablefoot = TRUE}, value to appear before the table footer. Defaults to \textbackslash bottomrule\textbackslash bottomrule" if \texttt{main = "base"}.

tablefoot.value A character scalar. The notes to be displayed in the footer. Defaults to "default" if \texttt{main = "base"}, which leads to custom footers informing on the type of standard-error and significance codes, depending on the estimations.

yesNo A character vector of length 1 or 2. Defaults to "Yes" if \texttt{main = "base"} and to "$\checkmark$" if \texttt{main = "aer"} (from package \texttt{amssymb}). This is the message displayed when a given fixed-effect is (or is not) included in a regression. If \texttt{yesNo} is of length 1, then the second element is the empty string.

tabular Character scalar equal to "normal" (default), "*" or "X". Represents the type of tabular to export.

Details

The $\checkmark$ command, used in the "aer" style (in argument \texttt{yesNo}), is in the \texttt{amssymb} package.

The commands \texttt{\toprule}, \texttt{\midrule} and \texttt{\bottomrule} are in the \texttt{booktabs} package. You can set the width of the top/bottom rules with \texttt{\setlength\heavyrulewidth{wd}}, and of the midrule with \texttt{\setlength\lightrulewidth{wd}}.

Value

Returns a list containing the style parameters.

See Also

etable

Examples

# Multiple estimations => see details in feols
aq = airquality
est = feols(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ Wind + csw(Temp, Temp^2, Temp^3) | Month + Day, data = aq)

# Playing a bit with the styles
etable(est, tex = \texttt{TRUE})
etable(est, tex = \texttt{TRUE}, style.tex = style.tex("aer"))
etable(est, tex = \texttt{TRUE}, style.tex = style.tex("aer",
  var.title = \texttt{\textbackslash emph{Expl. Vars."}},
  model.format = \texttt{"[i]"},
summary.fixest

Summary of a fixest object. Computes different types of standard errors.

Description

This function is similar to print.fixest. It provides the table of coefficients along with other information on the fit of the estimation. It can compute different types of standard errors. The new variance covariance matrix is an object returned.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest'
summary(
  object,
  se = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  dof = NULL,
  .vcov,
  stage = 2,
  lean = FALSE,
  agg = NULL,
  forceCovariance = FALSE,
  keepBounded = FALSE,
  n,
  nthreads = getFixest_nthreads(),
  ...
)

summ(
  object,
  se,
  cluster,
  dof = getFixest_dof(),
  forceCovariance = FALSE,
  keepBounded = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'fixest_list'
summary(
  object,
  se,

```r
yesNo = "x",
tabular = "+")
```
cluster,  
dof = getFixest_dof(),  
.vcov,  
stage = 2,  
lean = FALSE,  
n,  
...  
)

Arguments

object  A fixest object. Obtained using the functions femlm, feols or feglm.

se  Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = “cluster”, otherwise se = “standard”. Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

cluster  Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[,c(“var1”,”var2”)], cluster = c(“var1”,”var2”), cluster = ~var1+var2. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = “twoway” (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: cluster = ~var1^var2 or cluster = “var1”^“var2”.

dof  An object of class dof.type obtained with the function dof. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function dof for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function dof are: adj = TRUE, fixef.K="nested", cluster.adj = TRUE, cluster.df = "conventional", t.df = "conventional", fixef.force_exact=FALSE). See the help of the function dof for details.

.vcov  A user provided covariance matrix or a function computing this matrix. If a matrix, it must be a square matrix of the same number of rows as the number of variables estimated. If a function, it must return the previously mentioned matrix.

stage  Can be equal to 2 (default), 1, 1:2 or 2:1. Only used if the object is an IV estimation: defines the stage to which summary should be applied. If stage = 1 and there are multiple endogenous regressors or if stage is of length 2, then an object of class fixest.multi is returned.

lean  Logical, default is FALSE. Used to reduce the (memory) size of the summary object. If TRUE, then all objects of length N (the number of observations) are removed from the result. Note that some fixest methods may consequently not work when applied to the summary.

agg  A character scalar describing the variable names to be aggregated, it is pattern-based. All variables that match the pattern will be aggregated. It must be of the form “(root)”, the parentheses must be there and the resulting variable name
will be "root". You can add another root with parentheses: "(root1)regex(root2)", in which case the resulting name is "root1:root2". To name the resulting variable differently you can pass a named vector: c("name" = "pattern") or c("name" = "pattern(root2)"). It's a bit intricate sorry, please see the examples.

forceCovariance

(Advanced users.) Logical, default is FALSE. In the peculiar case where the obtained Hessian is not invertible (usually because of collinearity of some variables), use this option to force the covariance matrix, by using a generalized inverse of the Hessian. This can be useful to spot where possible problems come from.

keepBounded

(Advanced users – feNmlm with non-linear part and bounded coefficients only.) Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, then the bounded coefficients (if any) are treated as unrestricted coefficients and their S.E. is computed (otherwise it is not).

n

Integer, default is missing (means Inf). Number of coefficients to display when the print method is used.

nthreads

The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. The default is to use 50% of all threads. You can set permanently the number of threads used within this package using the function setFixest_nthreads.

... Only used if the argument .vcov is provided and is a function: extra arguments to be passed to that function.

Value

It returns a fixest object with:

cov.scaled The new variance-covariance matrix (computed according to the argument se).

se The new standard-errors (computed according to the argument se).

coefftable The table of coefficients with the new standard errors.

Compatibility with sandwich package

The VCOVs from sandwich can be used with feols, feglm and fepois estimations. If you want to have a sandwich VCOV when using summary.fixest, you can use the argument .vcov to specify the VCOV function to use (see examples). Note that if you do so and you use a formula in the cluster argument, an innocuous warning can pop up if you used several non-numeric fixed-effects in the estimation (this is due to the function expand.model.frame used in sandwich).

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions femlm, feols or feglm. Use fixef.fixest to extract the fixed-effects coefficients, and the function etable to visualize the results of multiple estimations.
Examples

# Load trade data
data(trade)

data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade (with 3 fixed-effects)
est_pois = fepois(Euros ~ log(dist_km)|Origin+Destination+Product, trade)

# Comparing different types of standard errors
sum_standard = summary(est_pois, se = "standard")
sum_hetero = summary(est_pois, se = "hetero")
sum_oneway = summary(est_pois, se = "cluster")
sum_twoway = summary(est_pois, se = "twoway")
sum_threeway = summary(est_pois, se = "threeway")

etable(sum_standard, sum_hetero, sum_oneway, sum_twoway, sum_threeway)

# Alternative ways to cluster the SE:

# two-way clustering: Destination and Product
# (Note that arg. se = "twoway" is implicitly deduced from the argument cluster)
summary(est_pois, cluster = c("Destination", "Product"))
summary(est_pois, cluster = trade[, c("Destination", "Product")])
summary(est_pois, cluster = list(trade$Destination, trade$Product))
summary(est_pois, cluster = ~Destination+Product)
# Since Destination and Product are used as fixed-effects, you can also use:
summary(est_pois, cluster = 2:3)

# You can interact the clustering variables “live” using the var1 ^ var2 syntax.
summary(est_pois, cluster = "Destination^Product")
summary(est_pois, cluster = ~Destination^Product)
# Equivalent to
summary(est_pois, cluster = paste(trade$Destination, trade$Product))

# Compatibility with sandwich

# You can use the VOCVs from sandwich by using the argument .vcov:
library(sandwich)
summary(est_pois, .vcov = vcovCL, cluster = trade[, c("Destination", "Product")])
Description

This function summarizes the main characteristics of the fixed-effects coefficients. It shows the
number of fixed-effects that have been set as references and the first elements of the fixed-effects.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest.fixef'
summary(object, n = 5, ...)

Arguments

object An object returned by the function `fixef.fixest`.
n Positive integer, defaults to 5. The n first fixed-effects for each fixed-effect di-
... Not currently used.

Value

It prints the number of fixed-effect coefficients per fixed-effect dimension, as well as the number of
fixed-effects used as references for each dimension, and the mean and variance of the fixed-effect
coefficients. Finally, it reports the first 5 (arg. n) elements of each fixed-effect.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

`femlm, fixef.fixest, plot.fixest.fixef`.

Examples

data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade
# => we account for 3 fixed-effects effects
est_pois = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km)|Origin+Destination+Product, trade)

# obtaining the fixed-effects coefficients
fe_trade = fixef(est_pois)

# printing some summary information on the fixed-effects coefficients:
summary(fe_trade)
Description

Summary information for fixest_multi objects. In particular, this is used to specify the type of standard-errors to be computed.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest_multi'
summary(
  object,
  type = "short",
  se = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  dof = NULL,
  .vcov,
  stage = 2,
  lean = FALSE,
  n,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A fixest_multi object, obtained from a fixest estimation leading to multiple results.
- **type**: A character either equal to "short", "long", "compact", or "se_compact". If short, only the table of coefficients is displayed for each estimation. If long, then the full results are displayed for each estimation. If compact, a data.frame is returned with one line per model and the formatted coefficients + standard-errors in the columns. If se_compact, a data.frame is returned with one line per model, one numeric column for each coefficient and one numeric column for each standard-error.
- **se**: Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = "cluster", otherwise se = "standard". Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.
- **cluster**: Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[, c("var1", "var2")], cluster = c("var1", "var2"), cluster = ~var1+var2. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or
leave it blank with `se = "twoway"` (assuming `var1` [resp. `var2`] was the 1st [resp. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using `^` with the following syntax: `cluster = "var1^var2` or `cluster = "var1\var2"`.

`dof` An object of class `dof.type` obtained with the function `dof`. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function `dof` for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function `dof` are: `adj = TRUE`, `fixef.K="nested"`, `cluster.adj = TRUE`, `cluster.df = "conventional"`, `t.df = "conventional"`, `fixef.force_exact=FALSE`). See the help of the function `dof` for details.

`.vcov` A user provided covariance matrix or a function computing this matrix. If a matrix, it must be a square matrix of the same number of rows as the number of variables estimated. If a function, it must return the previously mentioned matrix.

`stage` Can be equal to 2 (default), 1, 1:2 or 2:1. Only used if the object is an IV estimation: defines the stage to which summary should be applied. If `stage = 1` and there are multiple endogenous regressors or if `stage` is of length 2, then an object of class `fixest_multi` is returned.

`lean` Logical, default is `FALSE`. Used to reduce the (memory) size of the summary object. If `TRUE`, then all objects of length N (the number of observations) are removed from the result. Note that some `fixest` methods may consequently not work when applied to the summary.

`n` Integer, default is missing (means Inf). Number of coefficients to display when the print method is used.

... Not currently used.

Value

It returns either an object of class `fixest_multi` (if `type` equals `short` or `long`), either a data.frame (if `type` equals `compact` or `se_compact`).

See Also

The main fixest estimation functions: `feols`, `fepois`, `fenegbin`, `feglm`, `feNmlm`. Tools for multiple fixest estimations: `summary.fixest_multi`, `print.fixest_multi`, `as.list.fixest_multi`, `sub-sub-.fixest_multi`, `sub-.fixest_multi`, `cash-.fixest_multi`, `cash-.fixest_multi`.

Examples

```r
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# Multiple estimation
res = feols(y ~ csw(x1, x2, x3), base, split = ~species)

# By default, the type is "short"
# You can still use the arguments from summary.fixest
summary(res, cluster = ~ species)
```
summary(res, type = "long")
summary(res, type = "compact")
summary(res, type = "se_compact")

### terms.fixest

**Extract the terms**

**Description**

This function extracts the terms of a `fixest` estimation, excluding the fixed-effects part.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
terms(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A `fixest` object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.
- `...` Not currently used.

**Value**

An object of class `c("terms","formula")` which contains the terms representation of a symbolic model.

**Examples**

```r
# simple estimation on iris data, using "Species" fixed-effects
res = feols(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width*Petal.Length +
            Petal.Width | Species, iris)

# Terms of the linear part
terms(res)
```
to_integer

Fast transform of any type of vector(s) into an integer vector

Description

Tool to transform any type of vector, or even combination of vectors, into an integer vector ranging from 1 to the number of unique values. This actually creates an unique identifier vector.

Usage

to_integer(
  ..., sorted = FALSE,
  add_items = FALSE,
  items.list = FALSE,
  multi.join = FALSE
)

Arguments

... Vectors of any type, to be transformed in integer.

sorted Logical, default is FALSE. Whether the integer vector should make reference to sorted values?

add_items Logical, default is FALSE. Whether to add the unique values of the original vector(s). If requested, an attribute items is created containing the values (alternatively, they can appear in a list if items.list=TRUE).

items.list Logical, default is FALSE. Only used if add_items=TRUE. If TRUE, then a list of length 2 is returned with x the integer vector and items the vector of items.

multi.join Logical, or character, scalar, defaults to FALSE. Only used if multiple vectors are to be transformed into integers. If multi.join is not FALSE, then the values of the different vectors will be collated using paste with collapse=multi.join.

Details

If multiple vectors have to be combined and add_items=TRUE, to have user readable values in the items, you should add the argument multi.join so that the values of the vectors are combined in a "user-readable" way. Note that in the latter case, the algorithm is much much slower.

Value

Reruns a vector of the same length as the input vectors. If add_items=TRUE and items.list=TRUE, a list of two elements is returned: x being the integer vector and items being the unique values to which the values in x make reference.
Examples

```r
x1 = iris$Species
x2 = as.integer(iris$Sepal.Length)

# transforms the species vector into integers
to_integer(x1)

# To obtain the "items":
to_integer(x1, add_items = TRUE)
# same but in list form
to_integer(x1, add_items = TRUE, items.list = TRUE)

# transforms x2 into an integer vector from 1 to 4
to_integer(x2, add_items = TRUE)

# To have the sorted items:
to_integer(x2, add_items = TRUE, sorted = TRUE)

# The result can safely be used as an index
res = to_integer(x2, add_items = TRUE, sorted = TRUE, items.list = TRUE)
all(res$items[res$x] == x2)

#
# Multiple vectors
#
#
# by default, the two vector are fast combined, and items are meaningless
to_integer(x1, x2, add_items = TRUE)

# You can use multi.join to have human-readable values for the items:
to_integer(x1, x2, add_items = TRUE, multi.join = TRUE)

to_integer(x1, x2, add_items = TRUE, multi.join = "; ")
```

---

**trade**

*Trade data sample*

---

**Description**

This data reports trade information between countries of the European Union (EU15).

**Usage**

`data(trade)`
Format

trade is a data frame with 38,325 observations and 6 variables named Destination, Origin, Product, Year, dist_km and Euros.

- Origin: 2-digits codes of the countries of origin of the trade flow.
- Destination: 2-digits codes of the countries of destination of the trade flow.
- Products: Number representing the product categories (from 1 to 20).
- Year: Years from 2007 to 2016
- dist_km: Geographic distance in km between the centers of the countries of origin and destination.
- Euros: The total amount in euros of the trade flow for the specific year/product category/origin-destination country pair.

Source

This data has been extrated from Eurostat on October 2017.

unpanel Dissolves a fixest panel

Description

Transforms a fixest_panel object into a regular data.frame.

Usage

unpanel(x)

Arguments

x A fixest_panel object (obtained from function panel).

Value

Returns a data set of the exact same dimension. Only the attribute ‘panel_info’ is erased.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

Alternatively, the function panel changes a data.frame into a panel from which the functions l and f (creating leads and lags) can be called. Otherwise you can set the panel ’live’ during the estimation using the argument panel.id (see for example in the function feols).
**Examples**

```r
data(base_did)

# Setting a data set as a panel
pdat = panel(base_did, ~id+period)

# ... allows you to use leads and lags in estimations
feols(y~l(x1, 0:1), pdat)

# Now unpanel => returns the initial data set
class(pdat) ; dim(pdat)
new_base = unpanel(pdat)
class(new_base) ; dim(new_base)
```

---

**update.fixest**  
*Updates a fixest estimation*

---

**Description**

Updates and re-estimates a fixest model (estimated with `femlm, feols` or `feglm`). This function updates the formulas and use previous starting values to estimate a new fixest model. The data is obtained from the original call.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
update(object, fml.update, nframes = 1, evaluate = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**  
  A fixest object. Obtained using the functions `femlm, feols` or `feglm`.

- **fml.update**  
  Changes to be made to the original argument `fml`. See more information on `update.formula`. You can add/withdraw both variables and fixed-effects. E.g. `. ~ . + x2 | . + z2` would add the variable `x2` and the cluster `z2` to the former estimation.

- **nframes**  
  (Advanced users.) Defaults to 1. Number of frames up the stack where to perform the evaluation of the updated call. By default, this is the parent frame.

- **evaluate**  
  Logical, default is TRUE. If FALSE, only the updated call is returned.

- **...**  
  Other arguments to be passed to the functions `femlm, feols` or `feglm`.

**Value**

It returns a fixest object (see details in `femlm, feols` or `feglm`).
vcov.fixest

Author(s)
Laurent Berge

See Also
See also the main estimation functions \texttt{femlm}, \texttt{feols} or \texttt{feglm}. \texttt{predict.fixest}, \texttt{summary.fixest}, \texttt{vcov.fixest}, \texttt{fixef.fixest}.

Examples

# Example using trade data
data(trade)

# main estimation
est_pois <- femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km) | Origin + Destination, trade)

# we add the variable log(Year)
est_2 <- update(est_pois, . ~ . + log(Year))

# we add another fixed-effect: “Product”
est_3 <- update(est_2, . ~ . | . + Product)

# we remove the fixed-effect "Origin" and the variable log(dist_km)
est_4 <- update(est_3, . ~ . - log(dist_km) | . - Origin)

# Quick look at the 4 estimations
esttable(est_pois, est_2, est_3, est_4)

\vspace{1cm}

\textbf{vcov.fixest} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Computes the variance/covariance of a fixest object}

\vspace{1cm}

\textbf{Description}
This function extracts the variance-covariance of estimated parameters from a model estimated with \texttt{femlm}, \texttt{feols} or \texttt{feglm}.

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{## S3 method for class 'fixest'
vcov(
  object,
  se,
  cluster,
  dof = NULL,
  attr = FALSE,
  forceCovariance = FALSE,}
Arguments

object A fixest object. Obtained using the functions `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

se Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = "cluster", otherwise se = "standard". Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument cluster.

cluster Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over var1 and var2 contained in the data.frame base used for the estimation. All the following cluster arguments are valid and do the same thing: cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")], cluster = c("var1","var2"), cluster = ~var1+var2. If the two variables were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use cluster = 1:2 or leave it blank with se = "twoway" (assuming var1 [resp. var2] was the 1st [res. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using ^ with the following syntax: cluster = ~var1^var2 or cluster = "var1^var2".

dof An object of class dof.type obtained with the function `dof`. Represents how the degree of freedom correction should be done. You must use the function `dof` for this argument. The arguments and defaults of the function `dof` are: adj = TRUE, fixef.K="nested",cluster.adj = TRUE,cluster.df = "conventional",t.df = "conventional",fixef.force_exact=FALSE). See the help of the function `dof` for details.

attr Logical, defaults to FALSE. Whether to include the attributes describing how the VCOV was computed.

forceCovariance (Advanced users.) Logical, default is FALSE. In the peculiar case where the obtained Hessian is not invertible (usually because of collinearity of some variables), use this option to force the covariance matrix, by using a generalized inverse of the Hessian. This can be useful to spot where possible problems come from.

keepBounded (Advanced users – `femlm` with non-linear part and bounded coefficients only.) Logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE, then the bounded coefficients (if any) are treated as unrestricted coefficients and their S.E. is computed (otherwise it is not).

nthreads The number of threads. Can be: a) an integer lower than, or equal to, the maximum number of threads; b) 0: meaning all available threads will be used; c) a number strictly between 0 and 1 which represents the fraction of all threads to use. The default is to use 50% of all threads. You can set permanently the number of threads used within this package using the function `setFixest_nthreads`.

... Other arguments to be passed to `summary.fixest`. The computation of the VCOV matrix is first done in `summary.fixest`. 
Details

For an explanation on how the standard-errors are computed and what is the exact meaning of the arguments, please have a look at the dedicated vignette: On standard-errors.

Value

It returns a $N \times N$ square matrix where $N$ is the number of variables of the fitted model. This matrix has an attribute “type” specifying how this variance/covariance matrix has been computed (i.e. if it was created using a heteroskedascity-robust correction, or if it was clustered along a specific factor, etc).

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

See also the main estimation functions femlm, feols or feglm. summary.fixest, confint.fixest, resid.fixest, predict.fixest, fixef.fixest.

Examples

```r
# Load trade data
data(trade)

# We estimate the effect of distance on trade (with 3 fixed-effects)
est_pois = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km) + log(Year) | Origin + Destination + Product, trade)

# By default, in the presence of FEs
# # the VCOV is clustered along the first FE
vcov(est_pois)

# Heteroskedasticity-robust VCOV
vcov(est_pois, se = "hetero")

# "clustered" VCOV (with respect to the Product factor)
vcov(est_pois, se = "cluster", cluster = trade$Product)
# another way to make the same request:
# note that previously arg. se was optional since deduced from arg. cluster
vcov(est_pois, cluster = "Product")
# yet another way:
vcov(est_pois, cluster = ~Product)

# Another estimation without fixed-effects:
est_pois_simple = femlm(Euros ~ log(dist_km) + log(Year), trade)

# We can still get the clustered VCOV,
# but we need to give the argument cluster:
vcov(est_pois_simple, cluster = ~Product)
```
**wald**  
*Wald test of nullity of coefficients*

**Description**

Wald test used to test the joint nullity of a set of coefficients.

**Usage**

```r
wald(x, keep = NULL, drop = NULL, print = TRUE, se, cluster, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  A fixest object. Obtained using the methods `femlm`, `feols` or `feglm`.

- **keep**  
  Character vector. This element is used to display only a subset of variables. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see `regex` help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be kept. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument `dict`). Example: you have the variable `x1` to `x55` and want to display only `x1` to `x9`, then you could use `keep = "x\[[:digit:]\]$"`. If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. keep = "!Intercept" means: every variable that does not contain "Intercept" is kept). See details.

- **drop**  
  Character vector. This element is used if some variables are not to be displayed. This should be a vector of regular expressions (see `regex` help for more info). Each variable satisfying any of the regular expressions will be discarded. This argument is applied post aliasing (see argument `dict`). Example: you have the variable `x1` to `x55` and want to display only `x1` to `x9`, then you could use `drop = "x\[[:digit:]\]\{2\}"`. If the first character is an exclamation mark, the effect is reversed (e.g. drop = "!Intercept" means: every variable that does not contain "Intercept" is dropped). See details.

- **print**  
  Logical, default is `TRUE`. If `TRUE`, then a verbose description of the test is prompted on the R console. Otherwise only a named vector containing the test statistics is returned.

- **se**  
  Character scalar. Which kind of standard error should be computed: “standard”, “hetero”, “cluster”, “twoway”, “threeway” or “fourway”? By default if there are clusters in the estimation: se = “cluster”, otherwise se = “standard”. Note that this argument can be implicitly deduced from the argument `cluster`.

- **cluster**  
  Tells how to cluster the standard-errors (if clustering is requested). Can be either a list of vectors, a character vector of variable names, a formula or an integer vector. Assume we want to perform 2-way clustering over `var1` and `var2` contained in the data.frame `base` used for the estimation. All the following `cluster` arguments are valid and do the same thing: `cluster = base[,c("var1","var2")],  
cluster = c("var1","var2"); cluster = ~var1+var2`. If the two variables
were used as clusters in the estimation, you could further use `cluster = 1:2` or leave it blank with `se = "twoway"` (assuming `var1` [resp. `var2`] was the 1st [resp. 2nd] cluster). You can interact two variables using `^` with the following syntax: `cluster = ~var1^var2` or `cluster = "var1"^"var2"`.

... Any other element to be passed to `summary.fixest`.

**Details**

The type of VCOV matrix plays a crucial role in this test. Use the arguments `se` and `cluster` to change the type of VCOV for the test.

**Value**

A named vector containing the following elements is returned: `stat`, `p`, `df1`, and `df2`. They correspond to the test statistic, the p-value, the first and second degrees of freedoms.

If no valid coefficient is found, the value `NA` is returned.

**Examples**

```r
data(airquality)
est = feols(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + poly(Temp, 3), airquality)

# Testing the joint nullity of the Temp polynomial
wald(est, "poly")

# Same but with clustered SEs
wald(est, "poly", cluster = "Month")

# Now: all vars but the polynomial and the intercept
wald(est, drop = "Inte|poly")

# Toy example: testing pre-trends
#

data(base_did)
est_did = feols(y ~ x1 + i(treat, period, 5) | id + period, base_did)

# The graph of the coefficients
coeefplot(est_did)

# The pre-trend test
wald(est_did, "period::[1234]$")

# If "period::[1234]$" looks weird to you, check out
# regular expressions: e.g. see ?regex.
# Learn it, you won't regret it!
```
weights.fixest

Extracts the weights from a fixest object

Description

Simply extracts the weights used to estimate a fixest model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest'
weights(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A fixest object.
- `...`: Not currently used.

Value

Returns a vector of the same length as the number of observations in the original data set. Ignored observations due to NA or perfect fit are re-introduced and their weights set to NA.

See Also

`feols, fepois, feglm, fenegbin, feNmlm`

Examples

```r
est = feols(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width, iris, weights = ~as.integer(Sepal.Length) - 3.99)
weights(est)
```

xpd

Expands formula macros

Description

Create macros within formulas and expand them with character vectors or other formulas.

Usage

```r
xpd(fml, ..., lhs, rhs, data = NULL)
```
Arguments

`fml`  
A formula containing macros variables. Each macro variable must start with two dots. The macro variables can be set globally using `setFixest_fml`, or can be defined in ... Special macros of the form `..("regex")` can be used to fetch, through a regular expression, variables directly in a character vector (or in column names) given in the argument `data`. See examples.

...  
Definition of the macro variables. Each argument name corresponds to the name of the macro variable. It is required that each macro variable name starts with two dots (e.g. `..ctrl`). The value of each argument must be a one-sided formula or a character vector, it is the definition of the macro variable. Example of a valid call: `setFixest_fml(..ctrl = ~ var1 + var2)`. In the function `xpd`, the default macro variables are taken from `getFixest_fml`, any variable in ... will replace these values.

`lhs`  
If present then a formula will be constructed with `lhs` as the full left-hand-side. The value of `lhs` can be a one-sided formula, a call, or a character vector. Note that the macro variables won't be applied. You can use it in combination with the argument `rhs`. Note that if `fml` is not missing, its LHS will be replaced by `lhs`.

`rhs`  
If present, then a formula will be constructed with `rhs` as the full right-hand-side. The value of `rhs` can be a one-sided formula, a call, or a character vector. Note that the macro variables won't be applied. You can use it in combination with the argument `lhs`. Note that if `fml` is not missing, its RHS will be replaced by `rhs`.

`data`  
Either a character vector or a data.frame. This argument will only be used if a macro of the type `..("regex")` is used in the formula of the argument `fml`. If so, any variable name from `data` that matches the regular expression will be added to the formula.

Details

In `xpd`, the default macro variables are taken from `getFixest_fml`. Any value in the ... argument of `xpd` will replace these default values.

The definitions of the macro variables will replace in verbatim the macro variables. Therefore, you can include multi-part formulas if you wish but then beware of the order of the macros variable in the formula. For example, using the `airquality` data, say you want to set as controls the variable `Temp` and `Day` fixed-effects, you can do `setFixest_fml(..ctrl = ~Temp | Day)`, but then `feols(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl, airquality)` will be quite different from `feols(Ozone ~ ..ctrl + Wind, airquality)`, so beware!

Value

It returns a formula where all macros have been expanded.

Examples

```r
# Small examples with airquality data
data(airquality)
```
# we set two macro variables
setFixest_fml(..ctrl = ~ Temp + Day,
              ..ctrl_long = ~ poly(Temp, 2) + poly(Day, 2))

# Using the macro in lm with xpd:
lm(xpd(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl), airquality)
lm(xpd(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl_long), airquality)

# You can use the macros without xpd() in fixest estimations
a <- feols(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl, airquality)
b <- feols(Ozone ~ Wind + ..ctrl_long, airquality)
etable(a, b, keep = "Int|Win")

# You can use xpd for stepwise estimations
#

# we want to look at the effect of x1 on y
# controlling for different variables
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# We first create a matrix with all possible combinations of variables
my_args = lapply(names(base)[-(1:2)], function(x) c("", x))
(all_combs = as.matrix(do.call("expand.grid", my_args)))

res_all = list()
for(i in 1:nrow(all_combs)){
  res_all[[i]] = feols(xpd(y ~ x1 + ..v, ..v = all_combs[i, ]), base)
}
etable(res_all)
coefplot(res_all, group = list(Species = "^^species"))

# You can use macros to grep variables in your data set
#
# Example 1: setting a macro variable globally
data(longley)
setFixest_fml(..many_vars = grep("GNP|ployed", names(longley), value = TRUE))
feols(Armed.Forces ~ Population + ..many_vars, longley)

# Example 2: using ..("regex") to grep the variables "live"
feols(Armed.Forces ~ Population + ..("GNP|ployed"), longley)

# Example 3: same as Ex.2 but without using a fixest estimation
# Here we need to use xpd():
lm(xpd(Armed.Forces ~ Population + ..("GNP|ployed"), data = longley), longley)
# You can also put numbers in macros

res_all = list()
for(p in 1:3){
    res_all[[p]] = feols(xpd(Ozone ~ Wind + poly(Temp, ..p), ..p = p), airquality)
}
etable(res_all)

# lhs and rhs arguments

# to create a one sided formula from a character vector
vars = letters[1:5]
xpd(rhs = vars)

# Alternatively, to replace the RHS
xpd(y ~ 1, rhs = vars)

# To create a two sided formula
xpd(lhs = "y", rhs = vars)

## S3 method for class 'fixest_multi'

x[i, sample, lhs, rhs, fixef, iv, I, reorder = TRUE, drop = TRUE]

Arguments

x A fixest_multi object, obtained from a fixest estimation leading to multiple results.
i An integer vector. Represents the estimations to extract.
sample An integer vector, a logical scalar, or a character vector. It represents the sample identifiers for which the results should be extracted. Only valid when the fixest estimation was a split sample. You can use .N to refer to the last element. If logical, all elements are selected in both cases, but FALSE leads sample to become the rightmost key (just try it out).
lhs
An integer vector, a logical scalar, or a character vector. It represents the left-hand-sides identifiers for which the results should be extracted. Only valid when the fixest estimation contained multiple left-hand-sides. You can use .N to refer to the last element. If logical, all elements are selected in both cases, but FALSE leads lhs to become the rightmost key (just try it out).

rhs
An integer vector or a logical scalar. It represents the right-hand-sides identifiers for which the results should be extracted. Only valid when the fixest estimation contained multiple right-hand-sides. You can use .N to refer to the last element. If logical, all elements are selected in both cases, but FALSE leads rhs to become the rightmost key (just try it out).

fixef
An integer vector or a logical scalar. It represents the fixed-effects identifiers for which the results should be extracted. Only valid when the fixest estimation contained fixed-effects in a stepwise fashion. You can use .N to refer to the last element. If logical, all elements are selected in both cases, but FALSE leads fixef to become the rightmost key (just try it out).

iv
An integer vector or a logical scalar. It represents the stages of the IV. Note that the length can be greater than 2 when there are multiple endogenous regressors (the first stage corresponding to multiple estimations). Note that the order of the stages depends on the stage argument from summary.fixest. If logical, all elements are selected in both cases, but FALSE leads iv to become the rightmost key (just try it out).

I
An integer vector. Represents the root element to extract.

reorder
Logical, default is TRUE. Indicates whether reordering of the results should be performed depending on the user input.

drop
Logical, default is TRUE. If the result contains only one estimation, then if drop = TRUE it will be transformed into a fixest object (instead of fixest_multi).

Details
The order with which we use the keys matter. Every time a key sample, lhs, rhs, fixef or iv is used, a reordering is performed to consider the leftmost-side key to be the new root.

Use logical keys to easily reorder. For example, say the object res contains a multiple estimation with multiple left-hand-sides, right-hand-sides and fixed-effects. By default the results are ordered as follows: lhs, fixef, rhs. If you use res[lhs = FALSE], then the new order is: fixef, rhs, lhs. With res[rhs = TRUE, lhs = FALSE] it becomes: rhs, fixef, lhs. In both cases you keep all estimations.

Value
It returns a fixest_multi object. If there is only one estimation left in the object, then the result is simplified into a fixest object.

See Also
The main fixest estimation functions: feols, fepois, fenegbin, feglm, feNmlm. Tools for multiple fixest estimations: summary.fixest_multi, print.fixest_multi, as.list.fixest_multi, sub-sub-.fixest_multi, sub-.fixest_multi, cash-.fixest_multi.
Examples

```r
# Estimation with multiple samples/LHS/RHS
aq = airquality[airquality$Month %in% 5:6, ]
est_split = feols(c(Ozone, Solar.R) ~ sw(poly(Wind, 2), poly(Temp, 2)),
aq, split = ~ Month)

# By default: sample is the root
etable(est_split)

# Let's reoder, by considering lhs the root
etable(est_split[lhs = 1:.N])

# Selecting only one LHS and RHS
etable(est_split[lhs = "Ozone", rhs = 1])

# Taking the first root (here sample = 5)
etable(est_split[I = 1])

# The first and last estimations
etable(est_split[i = c(1, .N)])
```

---

[.fixest_panel] Method to subselect from a fixest_panel

Description

Subselection from a fixest_panel which has been created with the function `panel`. Also allows to create lag/lead variables with functions `l()`/`f()` if the fixest_panel is also a data.table.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest_panel'
x[i, j, ...]
```

Arguments

- `x` A fixest_panel object, created with the function `panel`.
- `i` Row subselection. Allows data.table style selection (provided the data is also a data.table).
- `j` Variable selection. Allows data.table style selection/variable creation (provided the data is also a data.table).
- `...` Other arguments to be passed to [.data.frame or data.table (or whatever the class of the initial data).
Details

If the original data was also a data.table, some calls to [.fixest_panel may dissolve the fixest_panel object and return a regular data.table. This is the case for subselections with additional arguments. If so, a note is displayed on the console.

Value

It returns a fixest_panel data base, with the attributes allowing to create lags/leads properly bookkeepped.

Author(s)

Laurent Berge

See Also

Alternatively, the function panel changes a data.frame into a panel from which the functions l and f (creating leads and lags) can be called. Otherwise you can set the panel 'live' during the estimation using the argument panel.id (see for example in the function feols).

Examples

```r
data(base_did)

# Creating a fixest_panel object
pdat = panel(base_did, ~id+period)

# Subselections of fixest_panel objects bookkeeps the leads/lags engine
pdat_small = pdat[pdat$period %in% c(2, 4),]
a = feols(y~l(x1, 0:1), pdat_small)

# we obtain the same results, had we created the lags "on the fly"
b = feols(y~l(x1, 0:1), base_did, panel.id = ~id+period)
etable(a, b)

# Using data.table to create new lead/lag variables
if(require("data.table")){
    pdat_dt = panel(as.data.table(base_did), ~id+period)

    # Variable creation
    pdat_dt[, x_l1 := l(x1)]
    pdat_dt[, c("x_l1", "x_f1_2") := .(l(x1), f(x1)**2)]

    # Estimation on a subset of the data
    # (the lead/lags work appropriately)
    feols(y~l(x1, 0:1), pdat_dt[!period %in% c(2, 4)])
}
```
Description

Extracts single elements from multiple fixest estimations.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fixest_multi'
x[[i]]
```

Arguments

- `x`: A `fixest_multi` object, obtained from a `fixest` estimation leading to multiple results.
- `i`: An integer scalar. The identifier of the estimation to extract.

Value

A `fixest` object is returned.

See Also

The main `fixest` estimation functions: `feols`, `fepois`, `fenegbin`, `feglm`, `feNmlm`. Tools for multiple `fixest` estimations: `summary.fixest_multi`, `print.fixest_multi`, `as.list.fixest_multi`, `sub-.fixest_multi`, `sub-.fixest_multi`, `cash-.fixest_multi`.

Examples

```r
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# Multiple estimation
res = feols(y ~ csw(x1, x2, x3), base, split = ~species)

# The first estimation
res[[1]]

# The second one, etc
res[[2]]
```
$.fixest_multi

Extracts the root of a fixest_multi object

Description

Extracts an element at the root of a fixest_multi object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fixest_multi'
fixest_multi

Arguments

x

A fixest_multi object, obtained from a fixest estimation leading to multiple results.

name

The name of the root element to select.

Value

It either returns a fixest_multi object or a fixest object if there is only one estimation associated to the root element.

See Also

The main fixest estimation functions: `feols`, `fepois`, `fenegbin`, `feglm`, `feNmlm`. Tools for multiple fixest estimations: `summary.fixest_multi`, `print.fixest_multi`, `as.list.fixest_multi`, `sub-sub-.fixest_multi`, `sub-.fixest_multi`, `cash-.fixest_multi`.

Examples

```r
base = iris
names(base) = c("y", "x1", "x2", "x3", "species")

# Multiple estimation
res = feols(y ~ csw(x1, x2, x3), base, split = ~species)

# Let's the results for the setosa species
res$setosa

# now for versicolor
etable(res$versicolor)
```
Description
The package `fixest` provides a family of functions to perform estimations with multiple fixed-effects. Standard-errors can be easily and intuitively clustered. It also includes tools to seamlessly export the results of various estimations.

- To get started, look at the introduction.

Details
The main features are:

- Estimation. The core functions are: `feols`, `feglm` and `femlm` to estimate, respectively, linear models, generalized linear models and maximum likelihood models with multiple fixed-effects. The function `feNmlm` allows the inclusion of non-linear in parameters right hand sides. Finally `fepois` and `fenegbin` are shorthands to estimate Poisson and Negative Binomial models.

- Multiple estimations You can perform multiple estimations at once with the `stepwise` functions. It’s then very easy to manipulate multiple results with the associated methods. See an introduction in the dedicated vignette: Multiple estimations

- Easy and flexible clustering of standard-errors. By using the arguments `se` and `dof` (see `summary.fixest`). To have a sense of how the standard errors are computed, see the vignette On standard-errors.

- Visualization and exportation of results. You can visualize the results of multiple estimations in R, or export them in Latex using the function `etable`. This vignette details how to customize the Latex tables: Exporting estimation tables.

- Plot multiple results. You can plot the coefficients and confidence intervals of estimations easily with the function `coefplot`. This function also offers a specific layout for interactions.

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