

# Package ‘pglm’

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**Title** Panel Generalized Linear Models

**Depends** R (>= 2.10), maxLik, plm

**Imports** statmod, Formula

**Suggests** lmtest, car

## Description

Estimation of panel models for glm-like models: this includes binomial models (logit and probit) count models (poisson and negbin) and ordered models (logit and probit), as described in Baltagi (2013) *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data*, ISBN-13:978-1-118-67232-7, Hsiao (2014) *Analysis of Panel Data* <doi:10.1017/CBO9781139839327> and Croissant and Millo (2018), *Panel Data Econometrics with R*, ISBN:978-1-118-94918-4.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**URL** <https://cran.r-project.org/package=pglm>

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Fairness	<i>Perceived Fairness of Rules for Allocating Seats in Trains and Parking Spaces</i>
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**Description**

observations of 401 individuals  
*number of observations* : 5614  
*country* : France  
*economic topic* : public economics  
*econometrics topic* : ordered response

**Usage**

data(Fairness)

**Format**

A dataframe containing :

**id** the individual index

**answer** a factor with levels 0 (very unfair), 1 (essentially unfair), 2 (essentially fair) and 3 (very fair)

**good** one of 'tgv' (French fast train) and 'Parking'

**rule** the allocation rule, a factor with levels 'peak', 'admin', 'lottery', 'addsupply', 'queuing', 'moral' and 'compensation'

**driving** does the individual has the driving license ?

**education** does the individual has a diploma ?

**recurring** does the allocation problem is reccuring ?

**Source**

provided by the authors.

**References**

Charles Raux, Stephanie Souche and Yves Croissant (2009) "How fair is pricing perceived to be? An empirical study", *Public Choice*, **139**(1), 227-240.

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HealthIns

*Health Insurance and Doctor Visits*

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### Description

observations of 401 individuals  
*number of observations* : 20186  
*country* : United States  
*economic topic* : Health Economics  
*econometrics topic* : censored dependant variable

### Usage

```
data(HealthIns)
```

### Format

A time serie containing :

- id** the individual index
- year** the year
- med** medical expenses
- mdu** number of face-to face medical visits
- coins** coinsurance rate
- disease** count of chronic diseases
- sex** a factor with level 'male' and 'female'
- age** the age
- size** the size of the family
- child** a factor with levels 'no' and 'yes'

### Source

Manning, W. G., J. P. Newhouse, N. Duan, E. B. Keeler and A. Leibowitz (1987) "Health Insurance and the Demand for Medical Care: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment", *American Economic Review*, **77**(3), 251-277.

Deeb P. , and P.K. Trivedi (2002) "The structure of demand for medical care: latent class versus two-part models", *Journal of Health Economics*, **21**, 601-625..

### References

<http://cameron.econ.ucdavis.edu/musbook/mus.html>.

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PatentsRD

*Patents, R&d and Technological Spillovers for a Panel of Firms*

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### Description

annual observations of 181 firms from 1983 to 1991

*number of observations* : 1629

*country* : world

*economic topic* : producer behavior

*econometrics topic* : count data

### Usage

data(PatentsRD)

### Format

A dataframe containing :

**firm** firm's id

**year** year

**sector** firm's main industry sector, one of aero (aerospace), chem (chemistry), comput (computer), drugs, elec (electricity), food, fuel (fuel and mining), glass, instr (instruments), machin (machinery), metals, other, paper, soft (software), motor (motor vehicles)

**geo** geographic area, one of eu (European Union), japan, usa, rotw (rest of the world)

**patent** numbers of European patent applications

**rdexp** log of R and D expenditures

**spil** log of spillovers

### Source

Cincer, Michele (1997) "Patents, R & D and technological spillovers at the firm level : some evidence from econometric count models for panel data", *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, **12(3)**, may-june, 265–280.

### References

Journal of Applied Econometrics data archive : <http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/jae/>.

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PatentsRDUS

*Dynamic Relation Between Patents and R&d*

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### Description

yearly observations of 346 production units

*number of observations* : 3460

*country* : United States

*economic topic* : industrial economics

*econometrics topic* : count data

### Usage

data(PatentsRDUS)

### Format

A dataframe containing :

**cusip** compustat's identifying number for the firm

**year** year

**ardssic** a two-digit code for the applied R&D industrial classification

**scisect** is the firm in the scientific sector ?

**capital72** book value of capital in 1972

**sumpat** the sum of patents applied for between 1972-1979

**rd** R&D spending during the year (in 1972 dollars)

**patents** the number of patents applied for during the year that were eventually granted

### Source

Hall, Brown, Zvi Griliches and Jerry Hausman (1986) "Patents and R and D: Is there a Lag?", *International Economic Review*, **27**, 265-283.

### References

<http://cameron.econ.ucdavis.edu/racd/racddata.html>, chapter 9..

**Description**

Estimation by maximum likelihood of glm (binomial and Poisson) and 'glm-like' models (Negbin and ordered) on longitudinal data

**Usage**

```
pglm(formula, data, subset, na.action,
      effect = c("individual", "time", "twoways"),
      model = c("random", "pooling", "within", "between"),
      family, other = NULL, index = NULL, start = NULL, R = 20, ...)
```

**Arguments**

formula	a symbolic description of the model to be estimated,
data	the data: a pdata.frame object or an ordinary data.frame,
subset	an optional vector specifying a subset of observations,
na.action	a function which indicates what should happen when the data contains 'NA's,
effect	the effects introduced in the model, one of "individual", "time" or "twoways",
model	one of "pooling", "within", "between", "random",,
family	the distribution to be used,
other	for developer's use only,
index	the index,
start	a vector of starting values,
R	the number of function evaluation for the gaussian quadrature method used,
...	further arguments.

**Value**

An object of class "pglm", a list with elements:

coefficients	the named vector of coefficients,
logLik	the value of the log-likelihood,
hessian	the hessian of the log-likelihood at convergence,
gradient	the gradient of the log-likelihood at convergence,
call	the matched call,
est.stat	some information about the estimation (time used, optimisation method),
freq	the frequency of choice,
residuals	the residuals,

fitted.values the fitted values,  
 formula the formula (a mFormula object),  
 expanded.formula the formula (a formula object),  
 model the model frame used,  
 index the index of the choice and of the alternatives.

### Author(s)

Yves Croissant

### Examples

```
## an ordered probit example
data('Fairness', package = 'pglm')
Parking <- subset(Fairness, good == 'parking')
op <- pglm(as.numeric(answer) ~ education + rule,
           Parking[1:105, ],
           family = ordinal('probit'), R = 5, print.level = 3,
           method = 'bfgs', index = 'id', model = "random")

## a binomial (logit) example
data('UnionWage', package = 'pglm')
anb <- pglm(union ~ wage + exper + rural, UnionWage, family = binomial('probit'),
           model = "pooling", method = "bfgs", print.level = 3, R = 5)

## a gaussian example on unbalanced panel data
data(Hedonic, package = "plm")
ra <- pglm(mv ~ crim + zn + indus + nox + age + rm, Hedonic, family = gaussian,
           model = "random", print.level = 3, method = "nr", index = "townid")

## some count data models
data("PatentsRDUS", package="pglm")
la <- pglm(patents ~ lag(log(rd), 0:5) + scisect + log(capital72) + factor(year), PatentsRDUS,
           family = negbin, model = "within", print.level = 3, method = "nr",
           index = c('cusip', 'year'))
la <- pglm(patents ~ lag(log(rd), 0:5) + scisect + log(capital72) + factor(year), PatentsRDUS,
           family = poisson, model = "pooling", index = c("cusip", "year"),
           print.level = 0, method="nr")

## a tobit example
data("HealthIns", package="pglm")
HealthIns$med2 <- HealthIns$med / 1000
HealthIns2 <- HealthIns[-2209, ]
set.seed(2)
subs <- sample(1:20186, 200, replace = FALSE)
HealthIns2 <- HealthIns2[subs, ]
la <- pglm(med ~ mdu + disease + age, HealthIns2,
           model = 'random', family = 'tobit', print.level = 0,
           method = 'nr', R = 5)
```

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 UnionWage

*Unionism and Wage Rate Determination*


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### Description

yearly observations of 545 individuals from 1980 to 1987

*number of observations* : 4360

*country* : United States

*economic topic* : labor economics

*econometrics topic* : endogeneity

### Usage

`data(UnionWage)`

### Format

A dataframe containing :

**id** the individual index

**year** the year

**exper** the experience, computed as age - 6 - schooling

**health** does the individual has health disability ?

**hours** the number of hours worked

**married** is the individual married ?

**rural** does the individual lives in a rural area ?

**school** years of schooling

**union** does the wage is set by collective bargaining

**wage** hourly wage in US dollars

**sector** one of agricultural, mining, construction, trade, transportation, finance, businessrepair, personalservice, entertainment, manufacturing, pro.rel.service, pub.admin

**occ** one of proftech, manoffpro, sales, clerical, craftfor, operative, laborfarm, farmlabor, service

**com** one of black, hisp and other

**region** the region, one of NorthEast, NothernCentral, South and other

### Source

Journal of Applied Econometrics data archive : <http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/jae/>.

### References

Vella, F. and M. Verbeek (1998) “Whose wages do unions raise ? A dynamic model of unionism and wage”, *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, **13**, 163–183.



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