Package ‘ivgets’

July 15, 2024

Title General to Specific Modeling and Indicator Saturation in 2SLS Models
Version 0.1.2
Description Provides facilities of general to specific model selection for exogenous regressors in 2SLS models. Furthermore, indicator saturation methods can be used to detect outliers and structural breaks in the sample.
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BugReports https://github.com/jkurle/ivgets/issues
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Artificial data set for illustration.

**Description**

A data set containing dependent variable, endogenous and exogenous regressors, and excluded instruments for 2SLS models. The structural error is also stored even though not observed in practice.

**Usage**

`artificial2sls`

**Format**

A data frame with 100 observations (rows) and 16 variables (columns):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>variable</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x1</td>
<td>intercept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x2</td>
<td>relevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x3</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x4</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x5</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x6</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x7</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x8</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x9</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x10</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x11</td>
<td>relevant endogenous regressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>structural error (in practice unobserved)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z11</td>
<td>excluded instrument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z12</td>
<td>excluded instrument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique observation identifier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Artificial data set with outliers for illustration.

Description

A data set containing dependent variable, endogenous and exogenous regressors, and excluded instruments for 2SLS models. The structural error is also stored even though not observed in practice. Some errors are contaminated, making these observations outliers.

Usage

artificial2sls_contaminated

Format

A data frame with 100 observations (rows) and 16 variables (columns):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>variable description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>dependent variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x1</td>
<td>intercept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x2</td>
<td>relevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x3</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x4</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x5</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x6</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x7</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x8</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x9</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x10</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x11</td>
<td>relevant endogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>structural error (in practice unobserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z11</td>
<td>excluded instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z12</td>
<td>excluded instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique observation identifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The data frame has two additional attributes that store the indices of the outliers, "outliers", and their magnitudes "magnitude".
Artificial data set without outliers prepared for shiny application.

### Description
Artificial data set without outliers prepared for shiny application.

### Usage
```
artificial2sls_shiny
```

### Format
A data frame with 100 observations (rows) and 17 variables (columns):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>variable</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>dependent variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x1</td>
<td>intercept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x2</td>
<td>x2</td>
<td>relevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x3</td>
<td>x3</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x4</td>
<td>x4</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x5</td>
<td>x5</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x6</td>
<td>x6</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x7</td>
<td>x7</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x8</td>
<td>x8</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x9</td>
<td>x9</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x10</td>
<td>x10</td>
<td>irrelevant exogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x11</td>
<td>x11</td>
<td>relevant endogenous regressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>structural error (in practice unobserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z11</td>
<td>z11</td>
<td>excluded instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z12</td>
<td>z12</td>
<td>excluded instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique observation identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is.outlier</td>
<td>is.outlier</td>
<td>factor variable whether the observation is an outlier (1) or not (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**extract_variables**

Extract the first and second stage regressors of ivreg formula

### Description
extract_variables takes a formula object for `ivreg::ivreg()`, i.e. in a format of \( y \sim x1 + x2 \mid x1 + z2 \) and extracts the different elements in a list.

### Usage
```
extract_variables(formula)
```
Arguments

formula

A formula for the \texttt{ivreg::ivreg} function, i.e. in format \texttt{y \sim x1 + x2 | z1 + z2}.

Value

\texttt{extract_variables} returns a list with three components: $y\text{var}$ stores the name of the dependent variable, $\text{first}$ the names of the regressors of the first stage and $\text{second}$ the names of the second stage regressors.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{factory_indicators} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Function factory for creating indicators from their names}
\end{itemize}

Description

\texttt{factory_indicators} creates a function that takes the name of an indicator and returns the corresponding indicator to be used in a regression. For user-specified indicators, it extracts the corresponding column from the \texttt{uis} matrix.

Usage

\texttt{factory_indicators(n)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{n} \hspace{1cm} An integer specifying the length of the indicators.
\end{itemize}

Details

Argument \texttt{n} should equal the number of observations in the data set which will be augmented with the indicators.

The created function takes a name of an indicator and the original \texttt{uis} argument that was used in indicator saturation and returns the indicator.

Value

\texttt{factory_indicators} returns a function called \texttt{creator}().
gets.ivreg

*Gets modeling on an ivreg object*

**Description**

`gets.ivreg` conducts general-to-specific model selection on an ivreg object returned by `ivreg::ivreg()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ivreg'
gets(
  x,
  gum.result = NULL,
  t.pval = 0.05,
  wald.pval = t.pval,
  do.pet = TRUE,
  ar.LjungB = NULL,
  arch.LjungB = NULL,
  normality.JarqueB = NULL,
  include.gum = FALSE,
  include.lcut = FALSE,
  include.empty = FALSE,
  max.paths = NULL,
  turbo = FALSE,
  tol = 1e-07,
  max.regs = NULL,
  print.searchinfo = TRUE,
  alarm = FALSE,
  keep_exog = NULL,
  overid = NULL,
  weak = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: An object of class "ivreg", as returned by `ivreg::ivreg()`.
- **gum.result**: A list with the estimation results of the General Unrestricted Model (GUM), or `NULL` (default). If the estimation results of the GUM are already available, then re-estimation of the GUM is skipped if the estimation results are provided via this argument.
- **t.pval**: Numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the two-sided regressor significance t-tests.
- **wald.pval**: Numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the Parsimonious Encompassing Tests (PETs).
do.pet logical. If TRUE (default), then a Parsimonious Encompassing Test (PET) against the GUM is undertaken at each regressor removal for the joint significance of all the deleted regressors along the current path. If FALSE, then a PET is not undertaken at each regressor removal.

ar.LjungB a two element vector or NULL (default). In the former case, the first element contains the AR-order, the second element the significance level. If NULL, then a test for autocorrelation is not conducted.

arch.LjungB a two element vector or NULL (default). In the former case, the first element contains the ARCH-order, the second element the significance level. If NULL, then a test for ARCH is not conducted.

normality.JarqueB NULL or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, a test for non-normality is conducted using a significance level equal to normality.JarqueB. If NULL, then no test for non-normality is conducted.

include.gum logical. If TRUE, then the GUM (i.e. the starting model) is included among the terminal models. If FALSE (default), then the GUM is not included.

include.1cut logical. If TRUE, then the 1-cut model is added to the list of terminal models. If FALSE (default), then the 1-cut is not added, unless it is a terminal model in one of the paths.

include.empty logical. If TRUE, then the empty model is added to the list of terminal models. If FALSE (default), then the empty model is not added, unless it is a terminal model in one of the paths.

max.paths NULL (default) or an integer equal to or greater than 0. If NULL, then there is no limit to the number of paths. If an integer, for example 1, then this integer constitutes the maximum number of paths searched.

turbo logical. If TRUE, then (parts of) paths are not searched twice (or more) unnecessarily, thus yielding a significant potential for speed-gain. However, the checking of whether the search has arrived at a point it has already been comes with a slight computational overhead. Accordingly, if turbo=TRUE, then the total search time might in fact be higher than if turbo=FALSE. This happens if estimation is very fast, say, less than quarter of a second. Hence the default is FALSE.

tol numeric value (default = 1e-07). The tolerance for detecting linear dependencies in the columns of the variance-covariance matrix when computing the Wald-statistic used in the Parsimonious Encompassing Tests (PETs), see the qr.solve function.

max.regs integer. The maximum number of regressions along a deletion path. Do not alter unless you know what you are doing!

print.searchinfo logical. If TRUE (default), then a print is returned whenever simplification along a new path is started.

alarm logical. If TRUE, then a sound or beep is emitted (in order to alert the user) when the model selection ends.

keep_exog A numeric vector of indices or a character vector of names corresponding to the exogenous regressors in the data that should not be selected over. Default NULL.
Indicates that selection is over all exogenous regressors. If an intercept has been specified in the formula but is not already included in the data, then it can be kept by either including the index 0 or the character "Intercept", respectively, as an element in keep.exog.

overid: NULL if no Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions should be used as a diagnostic check for model selection or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, the test is conducted using this value as the significance level.

weak: NULL if no weak instrument F-test on the first stage should be used as a diagnostic check for model selection or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, the test is conducted using this value as the significance level.

Value
Returns a list of class "ivgets" with three named elements. $selection stores the selection results from getsFun (including paths, terminal models, and best specification). $final stores the ivreg model object of the best specification or NULL if the GUM does not pass all diagnostics. $keep stores the names of the regressors that were not selected over, including the endogenous regressors, which are always kept.

Description
isat.ivreg conducts indicator saturation model selection on an ivreg object returned by ivreg::ivreg().

Usage
## S3 method for class 'ivreg'
isat(
y,  
iis = TRUE,  
sis = FALSE,  
tis = FALSE,  
uis = FALSE,  
blocks = NULL,  
ratio.threshold = 0.8,  
max.block.size = 30,  
t.pval = 1/NROW(data),  
wald.pval = t.pval,  
do.pet = FALSE,  
ar.LjungB = NULL,  
arch.LjungB = NULL,  
normality.JarqueB = NULL,  
info.method = c("sc", "aic", "hq"),
)
isat.ivreg

include.1cut = FALSE,
include.empty = FALSE,
max.paths = NULL,
parallel.options = NULL,
turbo = FALSE,
tol = 1e-07,
max.regs = NULL,
print.searchinfo = TRUE,
plot = NULL,
alarm = FALSE,
overid = NULL,
weak = NULL,
fast = FALSE,
...
)

Arguments

y An object of class "ivreg", as returned by ivreg::ivreg().
iis logical. If TRUE, impulse indicator saturation is performed.
sis logical. If TRUE, step indicator saturation is performed.
tis logical. If TRUE, trend indicator saturation is performed.
uis a matrix of regressors, or a list of matrices. If a list, the matrices must have
named columns that should not overlap with column names of any other matrices
in the list.
blocks NULL (default), an integer (the number of blocks) or a user-specified list that
indicates how blocks should be put together. If NULL, then the number of blocks
is determined automatically.
ratio.threshold Minimum ratio of variables in each block to total observations to determine the
block size, default=0.8. Only relevant if blocks = NULL
max.block.size Maximum size of block of variables to be selected over, default=30. Block size
used is the maximum of given by either the ratio.threshold and max.block.size
t.pval numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the two-sided
regressor significance t-tests
wald.pval numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the Parsimonious
Encompassing Tests (PETs)
do.pet logical. If TRUE, then a Parsimonious Encompassing Test (PET) against the
GUM is undertaken at each regressor removal for the joint significance of all the
deleted regressors along the current path. If FALSE (default), then a PET is not
undertaken at each regressor removal. By default, the numeric value is the same
as that of t.pval
ar.LjungB a two-item list with names lag and pval, or NULL (default). In the former
case lag contains the order of the Ljung and Box (1979) test for serial corre-
lation in the standardised residuals, and pval contains the significance level. If
lag=\texttt{NULL} (default), then the order used is that of the estimated 'arx' object. If \texttt{ar.Ljungb=NULL}, then the standardised residuals are not checked for serial correlation.

\texttt{arch.LjungB}  

a two-item list with names \texttt{lag} and \texttt{pval}, or \texttt{NULL} (default). In the former case, \texttt{lag} contains the order of the Ljung and Box (1979) test for serial correlation in the squared standardised residuals, and \texttt{pval} contains the significance level. If \texttt{lag=\texttt{NULL}} (default), then the order used is that of the estimated 'arx' object. If \texttt{arch.Ljungb=\texttt{NULL}}, then the standardised residuals are not checked for ARCH.

\texttt{normality.JarqueB}  

\texttt{NULL} (the default) or a value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, a test for non-normality is conducted using a significance level equal to \texttt{normality.JarqueB}. If \texttt{NULL}, then no test for non-normality is conducted.

\texttt{info.method}  

character string, "sc" (default), "aic" or "hq", which determines the information criterion to be used when selecting among terminal models. The abbreviations are short for the Schwarz or Bayesian information criterion (sc), the Akaike information criterion (aic) and the Hannan-Quinn (hq) information criterion.

\texttt{include.1cut}  

logical. If \texttt{TRUE}, then the 1-cut model is included among the terminal models, if it passes the diagnostic tests, even if it is not equal to one of the terminals. If \texttt{FALSE} (default), then the 1-cut model is not included (unless it is one of the terminals).

\texttt{include.empty}  

logical. If \texttt{TRUE}, then an empty model is included among the terminal models, if it passes the diagnostic tests, even if it is not equal to one of the terminals. If \texttt{FALSE} (default), then the empty model is not included (unless it is one of the terminals).

\texttt{max.paths}  

\texttt{NULL} (default) or an integer indicating the maximum number of paths to search.

\texttt{parallel.options}  

\texttt{NULL} or an integer, i.e. the number of cores/threads to be used for parallel computing (implemented w/\texttt{makeCluster} and \texttt{parLapply}).

\texttt{turbo}  

logical. If \texttt{TRUE}, then (parts of) paths are not searched twice (or more) unnecessarily, thus yielding a significant potential for speed-gain. However, the checking of whether the search has arrived at a point it has already been comes with a slight computational overhead. Accordingly, if \texttt{turbo=TRUE}, then the total search time might in fact be higher than if \texttt{turbo=FALSE}. This happens if estimation is very fast, say, less than quarter of a second. Hence the default is \texttt{FALSE}.

\texttt{tol}  

numeric value (default = 1e-07). The tolerance for detecting linear dependencies in the columns of the regressors (see \texttt{qr} function). Only used if \texttt{LAPACK} is \texttt{FALSE} (default).

\texttt{max.reg}  

integer. The maximum number of regressions along a deletion path. It is not recommended that this is altered.

\texttt{print.searchinfo}  

logical. If \texttt{TRUE} (default), then a print is returned whenever simplification along a new path is started, and whenever regressors are dropped due to exact multicollinearity.

\texttt{plot}  

\texttt{NULL} or logical. If \texttt{TRUE}, then the fitted values and the residuals of the final model are plotted after model selection. If \texttt{NULL} (default), then the value set by \texttt{options} determines whether a plot is produced or not.
alarm logical. If TRUE, then a sound is emitted (in order to alert the user) when the model selection ends.

overid NULL if no Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions should be used as a diagnostic check for model selection or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, the test is conducted using this value as the significance level.

weak NULL if no weak instrument F-test on the first stage should be used as a diagnostic check for model selection or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, the test is conducted using this value as the significance level.

fast A logical value indicating whether to speed up the 2SLS estimation but providing less details. Requires overid == NULL and weak == NULL.

... Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Returns a list of class "ivisat" with two named elements. $selection stores the selection results from isat (including paths, terminal models, and best specification). $final stores the ivreg model object of the best specification or NULL if the GUM does not pass all diagnostics.

ivDiag

User diagnostics for getsFun() and isat()

ivDiag provides several diagnostic tests for 2SLS models that can be used during model selection. Currently, a weak instrument F-test of the first stage(s) and the Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions on the validity of the instruments are implemented.

Usage

ivDiag(x, weak = FALSE, overid = FALSE)

Arguments

x A list containing the estimation results of the 2SLS model. Must contain an entry $diag that contains the diagnostics provided by the ivreg::ivreg() command.

weak A logical value whether to conduct weak instrument tests.

overid A logical value whether to conduct the Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions.

Details

The resulting matrix also has an attribute named "is.reject.bad", which is a logical vector of length m. Each entry records whether a rejection of the test means that the diagnostics have failed or vice versa. The first entry refers to the first row, the second entry to the second row etc. However, this attribute is not used in the following estimations. Instead, the decision rule is specified inside the user.fun argument of gets::diagnostics(), which allows for a named entry $is.reject.bad.
ivgets

Value

Returns a matrix with three columns named "statistic", "df", and "p-value" and m rows. Each row records these results for one of the tests, so the number of rows varies by the arguments specified and the model (e.g. how many first stages equations there are).

ivgets

General-to-specific modeling for 2SLS models

Description

General-to-specific modeling for 2SLS models

Usage

ivgets(
    formula,
    data,
    gum.result = NULL,
    t.pval = 0.05,
    wald.pval = t.pval,
    do.pet = TRUE,
    ar.LjungB = NULL,
    arch.LjungB = NULL,
    normality.JarqueB = NULL,
    include.gum = FALSE,
    include.1cut = FALSE,
    include.empty = FALSE,
    max.paths = NULL,
    turbo = FALSE,
    tol = 1e-07,
    max.regs = NULL,
    print.searchinfo = TRUE,
    alarm = FALSE,
    keep_exog = NULL,
    overid = NULL,
    weak = NULL
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formula</td>
<td>A formula in the format y \sim x1 + x2 \mid z1 + z2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>A data frame with all necessary variables y, x, and z.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gum.result</td>
<td>a list with the estimation results of the General Unrestricted Model (GUM), or NULL (default). If the estimation results of the GUM are already available, then re-estimation of the GUM is skipped if the estimation results are provided via this argument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
t.pval  numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the two-sided regressor significance t-tests
wald.pval numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the Parsimonious Encompassing Tests (PETs)
do.pet logical. If TRUE (default), then a Parsimonious Encompassing Test (PET) against the GUM is undertaken at each regressor removal for the joint significance of all the deleted regressors along the current path. If FALSE, then a PET is not undertaken at each regressor removal
ar.LjungB a two element vector or NULL (default). In the former case, the first element contains the AR-order, the second element the significance level. If NULL, then a test for autocorrelation is not conducted
arch.LjungB a two element vector or NULL (default). In the former case, the first element contains the ARCH-order, the second element the significance level. If NULL, then a test for ARCH is not conducted
normality.JarqueB NULL or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, a test for non-normality is conducted using a significance level equal to normality.JarqueB. If NULL, then no test for non-normality is conducted
include.gum logical. If TRUE, then the GUM (i.e. the starting model) is included among the terminal models. If FALSE (default), then the GUM is not included
include.1cut logical. If TRUE, then the 1-cut model is added to the list of terminal models. If FALSE (default), then the 1-cut is not added, unless it is a terminal model in one of the paths
include.empty logical. If TRUE, then the empty model is added to the list of terminal models. If FALSE (default), then the empty model is not added, unless it is a terminal model in one of the paths
max.paths NULL (default) or an integer equal to or greater than 0. If NULL, then there is no limit to the number of paths. If an integer, for example 1, then this integer constitutes the maximum number of paths searched
turbo logical. If TRUE, then (parts of) paths are not searched twice (or more) unnecessarily, thus yielding a significant potential for speed-gain. However, the checking of whether the search has arrived at a point it has already been comes with a slight computational overhead. Accordingly, if turbo=TRUE, then the total search time might in fact be higher than if turbo=FALSE. This happens if estimation is very fast, say, less than quarter of a second. Hence the default is FALSE
tol numeric value (default = 1e-07). The tolerance for detecting linear dependencies in the columns of the variance-covariance matrix when computing the Wald-statistic used in the Parsimonious Encompassing Tests (PETs), see the qr.solve function
max.regs integer. The maximum number of regressions along a deletion path. Do not alter unless you know what you are doing!
print.searchinfo logical. If TRUE (default), then a print is returned whenever simplification along a new path is started
ivisat

Indicator saturation modeling for 2SLS models

Usage

`ivisat(
  formula, 
  data, 
  iis = TRUE, 
  sis = FALSE, 
  tis = FALSE, 
  uis = FALSE, 
  blocks = NULL, 
  ratio.threshold = 0.8, 
  max.block.size = 30, 
  t.pval = 1/NROW(data), 
  wald.pval = t.pval, 
  do.pet = FALSE, 
  ar.LjungB = NULL,
)`
arch.LjungB = NULL,
normality.JarqueB = NULL,
info.method = c("sc", "aic", "hq"),
include.lcut = FALSE,
include.empty = FALSE,
max.paths = NULL,
parallel.options = NULL,
turbo = FALSE,
tol = 1e-07,
max.regs = NULL,
print.searchinfo = TRUE,
plot = NULL,
alarm = FALSE,
overid = NULL,
weak = NULL,
fast = FALSE
)

Arguments

formula A formula in the format y ~ x1 + x2 | z1 + z2.
data A data frame with all necessary variables y, x, and z.
iis logical. If TRUE, impulse indicator saturation is performed.
sis logical. If TRUE, step indicator saturation is performed.
tis logical. If TRUE, trend indicator saturation is performed.
uis a matrix of regressors, or a list of matrices. If a list, the matrices must have named columns that should not overlap with column names of any other matrices in the list.
blocks NULL (default), an integer (the number of blocks) or a user-specified list that indicates how blocks should be put together. If NULL, then the number of blocks is determined automatically
ratio.threshold Minimum ratio of variables in each block to total observations to determine the block size, default=0.8. Only relevant if blocks = NULL
max.block.size Maximum size of block of variables to be selected over, default=30. Block size used is the maximum of given by either the ratio.threshold and max.block.size
t.pval numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the two-sided regressor significance t-tests
wald.pval numeric value between 0 and 1. The significance level used for the Parsimonious Encompassing Tests (PETs)
do.pet logical. If TRUE, then a Parsimonious Encompassing Test (PET) against the GUM is undertaken at each regressor removal for the joint significance of all the deleted regressors along the current path. If FALSE (default), then a PET is not undertaken at each regressor removal. By default, the numeric value is the same as that of t.pval
ar.LjungB a two-item list with names lag and pval, or NULL (default). In the former case, lag contains the order of the Ljung and Box (1979) test for serial correlation in the standardised residuals, and pval contains the significance level. If lag=NULL (default), then the order used is that of the estimated 'arx' object. If ar.Ljungb=NULL, then the standardised residuals are not checked for serial correlation.

arch.LjungB a two-item list with names lag and pval, or NULL (default). In the former case, lag contains the order of the Ljung and Box (1979) test for serial correlation in the squared standardised residuals, and pval contains the significance level. If lag=NULL (default), then the order used is that of the estimated 'arx' object. If arch.Ljungb=NULL, then the standardised residuals are not checked for ARCH

normality.JarqueB NULL (the default) or a value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, a test for non-normality is conducted using a significance level equal to normality.JarqueB. If NULL, then no test for non-normality is conducted.

info.method character string, "sc" (default), "aic" or "hq", which determines the information criterion to be used when selecting among terminal models. The abbreviations are short for the Schwarz or Bayesian information criterion (sc), the Akaike information criterion (aic) and the Hannan-Quinn (hq) information criterion.

include.1cut logical. If TRUE, then the 1-cut model is included among the terminal models, if it passes the diagnostic tests, even if it is not equal to one of the terminals. If FALSE (default), then the 1-cut model is not included (unless it is one of the terminals).

include.empty logical. If TRUE, then an empty model is included among the terminal models, if it passes the diagnostic tests, even if it is not equal to one of the terminals. If FALSE (default), then the empty model is not included (unless it is one of the terminals).

max.paths NULL (default) or an integer indicating the maximum number of paths to search.

parallel.options NULL or an integer, i.e. the number of cores/threads to be used for parallel computing (implemented w/makeCluster and parLapply).

turbo logical. If TRUE, then (parts of) paths are not searched twice (or more) unnecessarily, thus yielding a significant potential for speed-gain. However, the checking of whether the search has arrived at a point it has already been comes with a slight computational overhead. Accordingly, if turbo=TRUE, then the total search time might in fact be higher than if turbo=FALSE. This happens if estimation is very fast, say, less than quarter of a second. Hence the default is FALSE.

tol numeric value (default = 1e-07). The tolerance for detecting linear dependencies in the columns of the regressors (see qr function). Only used if LAPACK is FALSE (default).

max.regs integer. The maximum number of regressions along a deletion path. It is not recommended that this is altered.

print.searchinfo logical. If TRUE (default), then a print is returned whenever simplification along a new path is started, and whenever regressors are dropped due to exact multicollinearity.
ivregFun

User estimator ivreg for getsFun() and isat()

Description

ivregFun calls ivreg::ivreg() in a format that is suitable for the model selection function gets::getsFun() and for the indicator saturation function gets::isat().

Usage

ivregFun(y, x, z, formula, tests, fast = FALSE)

Arguments

y A numeric vector with no missing values.
x A matrix or NULL.
z A numeric vector or matrix.
formula A formula in the format y ~ x1 + x2 | z1 + z2.
tests A logical value whether to calculate the ivreg::summary.ivreg() diagnostics.
fast A logical value indicating whether to speed up the 2SLS estimation but providing less details. Requires tests == FALSE.

plot NULL or logical. If TRUE, then the fitted values and the residuals of the final model are plotted after model selection. If NULL (default), then the value set by options determines whether a plot is produced or not.

alarm logical. If TRUE, then a sound is emitted (in order to alert the user) when the model selection ends.

overid NULL if no Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions should be used as a diagnostic check for model selection or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, the test is conducted using this value as the significance level.

weak NULL if no weak instrument F-test on the first stage should be used as a diagnostic check for model selection or a numeric value between 0 and 1. In the latter case, the test is conducted using this value as the significance level.

fast A logical value indicating whether to speed up the 2SLS estimation but providing less details. Requires overid == NULL and weak == NULL.

Value

Returns a list of class "ivisat" with two named elements. $selection stores the selection results from isat (including paths, terminal models, and best specification). $final stores the ivreg model object of the best specification or NULL if the GUM does not pass all diagnostics.
Details

For the required outputs of user-specified estimators, see the article "User-Specified General-to-Specific and Indicator Saturation Methods" by Genaro Sucarrat, published in the R Journal: [https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2021/RJ-2021-024/index.html](https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2021/RJ-2021-024/index.html)

Value

A list with entries needed for model selection via `gets::getsFun()` or `gets::isat()`.

### new_formula

_Takes ivreg formula and returns formula compatible with model selection_

**Description**

`new_formula` takes a formula object for `ivreg::ivreg()`, i.e. in a format of $y \sim x1 + x2 \mid x1 + z2$, and returns a list with element suitable for model selection. For example, it updates the data by creating an intercept if specified in the formula, checks for collinearity among the regressors, and updates the formula accordingly.

**Usage**

```
new_formula(formula, data, keep_exog)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: A formula for the `ivreg::ivreg` function, i.e. in format $y \sim x1 + x2 \mid z1 + z2$.
- `data`: A data frame.
- `keep_exog`: A numeric vector of indices or a character vector of names corresponding to the exogenous regressors in the `data` that should not be selected over. Default NULL means that selection is over all exogenous regressors. If an intercept has been specified in the `formula` but is not already included in the `data`, then it can be kept by either including the index 0 or the character "Intercept", respectively, as an element in `keep_exog`.

**Value**

A list with several named elements. Component `$fml` stores the new baseline formula that will be used for model selection. Components `$y`, `$x`, and `$z` store the data of the dependent variable, structural regressors, and excluded instruments. The entries `$depvar`, `$x1`, `$x2`, `$z1`, and `$z2` contain the names of the dependent variable, endogenous and exogenous regressors, included and excluded instruments. `$dx1`, `$dx2`, `$dz1`, `$dz2` store the dimensions of the respective variables. Finally, `$keep` and `$keep.names` contain the indices and names of the regressors that will not be selected over.
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