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Description Provides estimators and utilities for large panel-data models with cross-sectional dependence, including mean group (MG), common correlated effects (CCE) and dynamic CCE (DCCE) estimators, and cross-sectionally augmented ARDL (CS-ARDL) specifications, plus related inference and diagnostics.

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`cd_test` *Cross-sectional dependence (CD) tests for panel residuals*

Description

Computes Pesaran CD, CDw, CDw+, and CD* tests for cross-sectional dependence in panel residuals. The implementation supports residual matrices or fitted `csdm_fit` objects and provides consistent handling of unbalanced panels.

Usage

```
cd_test(object, ...)

## Default S3 method:
cd_test(
  object,
  type = c("CD", "CDw", "CDw+", "CDstar", "all"),
  n_pc = 4L,
  seed = NULL,
  min_overlap = 2L,
  na.action = c("pairwise", "drop.incomplete.times"),
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
cd_test(
  object,
  type = c("CD", "CDw", "CDw+", "CDstar", "all"),
  n_pc = 4L,
  seed = NULL,
  min_overlap = 2L,
  na.action = c("pairwise", "drop.incomplete.times"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'cd_test'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `csdm_fit` model object or a numeric matrix of residuals (N x T).
`...`	Additional arguments passed to methods.
`type`	Which test(s) to compute: one of `"CD"`, `"CDw"`, `"CDw+"`, `"CDstar"`, or `"all"` (default: `"CD"`).
`n_pc`	Number of principal components for CD* (default 4).
`seed`	Integer seed for weight draws. Seeded calls restore the caller's RNG state; NULL uses the current RNG stream.
`min_overlap`	Minimum number of overlapping time periods required for a unit pair to be included in CD/CDw/CDw+ (default 2).
`na.action`	How to handle missing data: `"drop.incomplete.times"` removes time periods with any missing observations to create a balanced panel for CD*; `"pairwise"` (default) uses pairwise correlations for CD; unbalanced CDw/CDw+ requests error and CD* warns.
`x`	An object of class `cd_test`.
`digits`	Number of digits to print (default 3).

Details

Notation:

Let E be the residual matrix with N cross-sectional units and T time periods. For each unit pair (i, j), let T_{ij} be the number of overlapping time periods and ρ_{ij} the pairwise correlation.

Test statistics:

CD (Pesaran, 2015)

$$CD = \sqrt{\frac{2}{N(N-1)}} \sum_{i<j} \sqrt{T_{ij}}\, \rho_{ij}$$

CDw (Juodis and Reese, 2022) Independent Rademacher weights $w_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ are applied by unit. For a balanced residual panel, the statistic is

$$CD_W = \left(\frac{1}{NT} \sum_{i,t} w_i^2 e_{it}^2 \right)^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{TN(N-1)}} \sum_t \sum_{i<j} w_i e_{it} w_j e_{jt}.$$

The first factor is the inverse pooled residual variance. One set of random weights is drawn per call; use `seed` for reproducibility.

CDw+ (Juodis and Reese, 2022; Fan, Liao, and Yao, 2015) The power-enhanced statistic is

$$CD_{W+} = CD_W + \sum_{i<j} |\rho_{ij}| 1 \left\{ |\rho_{ij}| > 2\sqrt{\log(N)/T} \right\}.$$

Here ρ_{ij} is the ordinary residual correlation, without multiplication by $\sqrt{T}$. The nonnegative screening term is asymptotically zero under the conditions of the null hypothesis.

CD* (Pesaran and Xie, 2021) CD is computed on residuals after removing `n_pc` principal components from E. This provides a bias-corrected test under multifactor errors.

CD* requires a nondegenerate bias-correction denominator. Near-zero denominators can produce severe size distortions, including proportional loading/error-scale designs after standardization. Numerical rank checks do not establish the validity of the asymptotic approximation.

Missing data and balance:

Time periods containing no finite residual for any retained unit are outside the effective residual sample and are always removed before balance is assessed. Partially observed periods are handled according to `na.action`.

CD Uses pairwise-complete observations by default. Each pairwise correlation uses available overlaps.

CDw, CDw+ Require a balanced sample; explicitly select complete times if desired.

CD* Requires a balanced panel. Explicitly setting `na.action = "drop.incomplete.times"` removes any time period with missing observations. With `na.action = "pairwise"`, CD* returns `NA` and a warning when missing values are present.

Value

An object of class `cd_test` with fields `tests`, `type`, `N`, `T`, `na.action`, `excluded_units`, `excluded_times`, `kept_times`, and `call`. The `tests` list contains one or more test results, each with `statistic` and `p.value`.

References

Pesaran MH (2015). "Testing weak cross-sectional dependence in large panels." *Econometric Reviews*, **34**(6-10), 1089–1117.

Pesaran MH (2021). "General diagnostic tests for cross-sectional dependence in panels." *Empirical Economics*, **60**(1), 13–50.

Juodis A, Reese S (2021). "The incidental parameters problem in testing for remaining cross-sectional correlation." *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, **40**(3), 1191–1203.

Fan J, Liao Y, Yao J (2015). "Power Enhancement in High-Dimensional Cross-Section Tests." *Econometrica*, **83**(4), 1497–1541.

Pesaran MH, Xie Y (2021). "A bias-corrected CD test for error cross-sectional dependence in panel models." *Econometric Reviews*, **41**(6), 649–677.

Examples

```
# Simulate independent and dependent panels
set.seed(1)
E_indep <- matrix(rnorm(100), nrow = 10)
E_dep <- matrix(rnorm(10), nrow = 10, ncol = 10, byrow = TRUE)

# Compute all tests
cd_test(E_indep, type = "all")
cd_test(E_dep, type = "CD")

# Specific test with parameters
cd_test(E_indep, type = "CDstar", n_pc = 2)

# From a fitted csdm model
data(PWT_60_07, package = "csdm")
df <- PWT_60_07
ids <- unique(df$id)[1:10]
df_small <- df[df$id %in% ids & df$year >= 1970, ]
fit <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small,
  id = "id",
  time = "year",
  model = "cce",
  csa = csdm_csa(vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"))
)
cd_test(fit, type = "all")
```

`coef.csdm_fit` *Extract model coefficients from a fitted csdm model*

Description

Returns estimated mean-group coefficients from a `csdm_fit` object. For `model = "cs_ardl"`, the returned vector includes short-run mean-group coefficients, the adjustment coefficient (named `lr_<y>`), and long-run coefficients when available.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
coef(object, component = c("all", "levels", "adjustment", "long_run"), ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted object of class `csdm_fit`.
`component`	Parameter block. For CS-ARDL, all uses one common sample for the joint parameter vector; individual components may retain more units.
`...`	Currently unused.

Value

A named numeric vector of estimated coefficients.

See Also

`summary.csdm_fit()`, `vcov.csdm_fit()`

`cross_sectional_avg` *Cross-sectional averages by time (with optional leave-one-out)*

Description

Computes cross-sectional averages (CSAs) of specified variables for each time period, optionally in a leave-one-out (LOO) fashion per observation. Supports unbalanced panels and observation weights.

Usage

```
cross_sectional_avg(
  data,
  id = NULL,
  time = NULL,
  vars,
  leave_out = FALSE,
  weights = NULL,
  suffix = "csa",
  return_mode = c("attach", "time"),
  na.rm = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A `data.frame` or `plm::pdata.frame`.
`id, time`	Character scalar names of unit and time columns when `data` is a plain `data.frame`. If `data` is a `pdata.frame`, these are inferred from its index and can be omitted.
`vars`	Character vector of column names to average cross-sectionally.
`leave_out`	Logical; if `TRUE`, computes LOO means for each row: $\bar{x}_{-i,t} = (\sum_{j \neq i} w_{jt} x_{jt}) / (\sum_{j \neq i} w_{jt})$. If `FALSE`, computes standard time means: $\bar{x}_t = (\sum_j w_{jt} x_{jt}) / (\sum_j w_{jt})$.

`weights`	Optional. Either: • a numeric vector of length `nrow(data)`, or • the name of a column in `data` with nonnegative weights. If `NULL`, uses equal weights (1 for observed values).
`suffix`	Character suffix to append to CSA columns (default `"csa"`).
`return_mode`	One of `"attach"` or `"time"`. • `"attach"` returns the original `data` with CSA columns added. • `"time"` returns a unique-time table `[time, csa_*]`.
`na.rm`	Logical; if `TRUE`, excludes `NA`s from sums and denominators. If `FALSE`, any `NA` in a time slice yields `NA` for that time's CSA for that variable.

Details

This is a standalone data utility. It does not configure the averages used by `csdm()`; use `csdm_csa()` for that purpose. Model fitting constructs averages from the evaluated model terms and its documented source sample, which can differ from averages of raw data columns produced here.

Efficiently computes, for each `v` in `vars` and time `t`,

$$\bar{v}_t = \frac{\sum_i w_{it}\, 1_{\{v_{it} \text{ finite}\}}\, v_{it}}{\sum_i w_{it}\, 1_{\{v_{it} \text{ finite}\}}}$$

For `leave_out=TRUE`, each row's CSA excludes its own contribution; if the denominator becomes ≤ 0 (e.g., only one finite observation at that time), the LOO mean is set to `NA` for that row/variable.

Value

A `data.frame`:

- If `return_mode="attach"`: original data + CSA columns named `paste0(suffix, "_", vars)`.
- If `return_mode="time"`: unique time rows with CSA columns.

`csdm` *Panel Model Estimation with Cross-Sectional Dependence*

Description

Estimate heterogeneous panel data models with optional cross-sectional augmentation and dynamic structure. The interface supports Mean Group (MG), Common Correlated Effects (CCE), Dynamic CCE (DCCE), and Cross-Sectionally Augmented ARDL (CS-ARDL) estimators with a consistent specification workflow for cross-sectional averages, lag structure, and variance-covariance estimation.

Usage

```
csdm(
  formula,
  data,
  id,
  time,
  model = c("mg", "cce", "dcce", "cs_ardl"),
  csa = csdm_csa(),
  lr = csdm_lr(),
  pooled = NULL,
  trend = c("none", "unit"),
  fullsample = FALSE,
  mgmissing = FALSE,
  vcov = csdm_vcov(),
  time_step = 1,
  subset = NULL,
  na.action = stats::na.omit,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	Model formula of the form y ~ x1 + x2.
data	A data.frame (or plm::pdata.frame) containing the variables in formula.
id, time	Column names (strings) for the unit and time indexes. If data is a pdata.frame, these are taken from its index and the provided values are ignored.
model	Estimator to fit. One of "mg", "cce", "dcce", or "cs_ardl".
csa	Cross-sectional-average specification, created by [csdm_csa()].
lr	Long-run or dynamic specification, created by csdm_lr().
pooled	Deprecated. Pooled restrictions are not implemented; use NULL.
trend	One of "none" or "unit" (adds a linear unit trend).
fullsample	Logical. For models with cross-sectional averages, use all finite observations of each averaging variable in the selected sample. The default, FALSE, constructs every average from the joint complete-case sample of the base formula. Averages are always computed before dynamic lag trimming.
mgmissing	Logical; reserved for future extensions.
vcov	Variance-covariance specification, created by csdm_vcov().
time_step	Positive numeric spacing of the time grid (default 1). Missing periods are preserved in lags.
subset	Logical expression selecting rows before estimation.
na.action	One of na.omit, na.exclude, or na.fail.
...	Reserved for future extensions.

Details

Let $i = 1, \ldots, N$ index cross-sectional units and $t = 1, \ldots, T$ index time. A baseline heterogeneous panel model is

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i^T x_{it} + u_{it}.$$

Here α_i is a unit-specific intercept, x_{it} is a vector of regressors, β_i is a vector of unit-specific slopes, and u_{it} is an error term that may exhibit cross-sectional dependence.

Cross-sectional averages are specified through `csdm_csa()` and dynamic or long-run structure is specified through `csdm_lr()`. This keeps the model interface consistent across estimators while allowing the degree of cross-sectional augmentation and lag structure to vary by application.

Implemented estimators

MG (Pesaran and Smith, 1995)

The Mean Group estimator fits separate regressions for each unit and averages the resulting coefficients:

$$\hat{\beta}_{MG} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{\beta}_i.$$

This estimator accommodates slope heterogeneity but does not explicitly model cross-sectional dependence.

CCE (Pesaran, 2006)

Regressions are augmented with cross-sectional averages to proxy unobserved common factors:

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i^T x_{it} + \gamma_i^T \bar{z}_t + v_{it}.$$

A common choice is

$$\bar{z}_t = (\bar{y}_t, \bar{x}_t),$$

with

$$\bar{x}_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{it}, \qquad \bar{y}_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{it}.$$

More generally, $\bar{z}_t$ collects the cross-sectional averages specified in `csa`.

DCCE (Chudik and Pesaran, 2015)

Dynamic CCE extends CCE by allowing lagged dependent variables and lagged cross-sectional averages:

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \sum_{p=1}^{P} \phi_{ip} y_{i,t-p} + \beta_i^T x_{it} + \sum_{q=0}^{Q} \delta_{iq}^T \bar{z}_{t-q} + e_{it}.$$

In the package implementation, lagged dependent variables and distributed lags of regressors are controlled through `lr`, while contemporaneous and lagged cross-sectional averages are controlled through `csa`.

CS-ARDL (Chudik and Pesaran, 2015)

In the package implementation, `model = "cs_ardl"` is obtained by first estimating a cross-sectionally augmented ARDL-style regression in levels, using the same dynamic specification as `model = "dcce"`, and then transforming the unit-specific coefficients into adjustment and long-run parameters.

The underlying unit-level regression is of the form

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \sum_{p=1}^{P} \phi_{ip} y_{i,t-p} + \sum_{q=0}^{Q} \beta_{iq}^T x_{i,t-q} + \sum_{s=0}^{S} \omega_{is}^T \bar{z}_{t-s} + e_{it}.$$

From this dynamic specification, the package recovers the implied error-correction form

$$\Delta y_{it} = \alpha_i + \varphi_i \left(y_{i,t-1} - \theta_i^T x_{i,t-1} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^{P-1} \lambda_{ij} \Delta y_{i,t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^{Q-1} \psi_{ij}^T \Delta x_{i,t-j} + \sum_{s=0}^{S} \tilde{\omega}_{is}^T \bar{z}_{t-s} + e_{it},$$

where φ_i is the adjustment coefficient and θ_i is the implied long-run relationship. In the current implementation, these quantities are computed from the estimated lag polynomials rather than from a direct ECM regression.

Identification and assumptions

MG requires sufficient time-series variation within each unit.

CCE relies on cross-sectional averages acting as proxies for latent common factors, together with adequate cross-sectional and time dimensions.

DCCE additionally requires enough time periods to support lagged dependent variables, distributed lags, and lagged cross-sectional averages.

CS-ARDL requires sufficient time length for the distributed-lag structure and is intended for applications where both short-run dynamics and long-run relationships are of interest in the presence of common factors.

Value

An object of class `csdm_fit` containing estimated coefficients, residuals, variance-covariance estimates, model metadata, and diagnostics. Use `summary()`, `coef()`, `residuals()`, `vcov()`, and `cd_test()` to access standard outputs.

References

Pesaran MH, Smith R (1995). "Estimating long-run relationships from dynamic heterogeneous panels." *Journal of Econometrics*, **68**(1), 79–113.

Pesaran MH (2006). "Estimation and inference in large heterogeneous panels with multifactor error structure." *Econometrica*, **74**(4), 967–1012.

Chudik A, Pesaran MH (2015). "Common correlated effects estimation of heterogeneous dynamic panel data models with weakly exogenous regressors." *Journal of Econometrics*, **188**(2), 393–420.

Examples

```
library(csdm)
data(PWT_60_07, package = "csdm")
df <- PWT_60_07

# Keep examples fast but fully runnable
keep_ids <- unique(df$id)[1:10]
df_small <- df[df$id %in% keep_ids & df$year >= 1970, ]

# Mean Group (MG)
mg <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small, id = "id", time = "year", model = "mg"
)
summary(mg)

# Common Correlated Effects (CCE)
cce <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small, id = "id", time = "year", model = "cce",
  csa = csdm_csa(vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"))
)
summary(cce)

# Dynamic CCE (DCCE)
dcce <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small, id = "id", time = "year", model = "dcce",
  csa = csdm_csa(vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"), lags = 3),
  lr = csdm_lr(type = "ardl", ylags = 1, xdlags = 0)
)
summary(dcce)

# CS-ARDL
cs_ardl <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small, id = "id", time = "year", model = "cs_ardl",
  csa = csdm_csa(vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"), lags = 3),
  lr = csdm_lr(type = "ardl", ylags = 1, xdlags = 0)
)
summary(cs_ardl)
```

`csdm_csa` *Specification: Cross-sectional averages (CSA)*

Description

Specification: Cross-sectional averages (CSA)

Usage

```
csdm_csa(vars = "_all", lags = 0, scope = "estimation", cluster = NULL)
```

Arguments

vars	Character. One of "_all", "_none", or a character vector of variable names.
lags	Integer. Either a scalar integer >= 0 applied to all CSA variables, or a named integer vector giving per-variable maximum lags. Named specifications apply only to named variables; other CSA lags are zero.
scope	CSA sample scope. Must be "estimation".
cluster	Must be NULL; clustered CSA construction is not implemented.

Value

A spec object (list) used by csdm().

Examples

```
# Cross-sectional averages (CSA) configuration for DCCE
csa <- csdm_csa(
  vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"),
  lags = 3
)
csa
```

---

csdm_extract *Extract fitted model data and sample information*

Description

The model frame and economic design matrix contain only estimated observations, in panel order. formula() and terms() include constructed economic lags. nobs() counts estimated observations. df.residual() returns Inf for asymptotic normal MG inference; individual regression degrees of freedom are in object$units.

Usage

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

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
model.frame(formula, ...)

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
model.matrix(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
```

```
terms(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
formula(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
df.residual(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object, x, formula	A csdm_fit object.
...	Further arguments.

`csdm_lr` *Specification: Long-run configuration*

Description

Specification: Long-run configuration

Usage

```
csdm_lr(
  vars = NULL,
  type = c("none", "ardl"),
  ylags = 0,
  xdlags = 0,
  options = list()
)
```

Arguments

vars	Must be NULL; variable-specific long-run restrictions are not implemented.
type	Either "none" or "ardl".
ylags	Integer >= 0. Within-unit lags of the dependent variable to include when supported by the chosen model/type.
xdlags	Integer >= 0. Scalar distributed lags to apply to each RHS regressor when supported by the chosen model/type.
options	Must be an empty list; additional long-run options are not implemented.

Value

A spec object (list) used by csdm().

Examples

```
# Long-run / dynamic configuration (ARDL-style lags)
lr <- csdm_lr(type = "ardl", ylags = 1)
lr

# Minimal end-to-end DCCE example (kept small for speed)
data(PWT_60_07, package = "csdm")
df <- PWT_60_07
keep_ids <- unique(df$id)[1:10]
df_small <- df[df$id %in% keep_ids & df$year >= 1970, ]
fit <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small,
  id = "id",
  time = "year",
  model = "dcce",
  csa = csdm_csa(vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"), lags = 3),
  lr = csdm_lr(type = "ardl", ylags = 1)
)
summary(fit)
```

---

csdm_pooled *Deprecated pooled-constraint specification*

Description

`csdm_pooled()` is deprecated because pooled restrictions are not implemented. Explicit pooled specifications continue to be rejected by `csdm()`.

Usage

```
csdm_pooled(vars = NULL, constant = FALSE, trend = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`vars`	Deprecated; formerly reserved for pooled variables.
`constant`	Deprecated logical pooled-constant indicator.
`trend`	Deprecated logical pooled-trend indicator.

Value

A deprecated specification object retained for compatibility.

csdm_tidy *Tidy model coefficients, fit statistics, and observations*

Description

Tidy model coefficients, fit statistics, and observations

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
tidy(
  x,
  component = c("all", "levels", "adjustment", "long_run"),
  conf.int = FALSE,
  conf.level = 0.95,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
augment(x, data = x$data, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A csdm_fit object.
component	Parameter component, as in coef().
conf.int	Include normal-approximation confidence intervals.
conf.level	Confidence level between zero and one.
...	Further arguments; currently unused.
data	Original fitting data, in its original order.
newdata	Not supported.

csdm_vcov *Specification: Mean-group variance-covariance estimator*

Description

Specification: Mean-group variance-covariance estimator

Usage

```
csdm_vcov(type = "mg", ...)
```

Arguments

type	Must be "mg", the implemented mean-group variance estimator.
...	Must be empty; additional variance estimators are not implemented.

Value

A spec object (list) used by csdm().

---

fitted.csdm_fit *Extract fitted panel values*

Description

Extract fitted panel values

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
fitted(object, format = c("matrix", "vector", "long"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	A csdm_fit object.
format	Matrix (units by times), vector (original rows), or long data. Vector and long formats pad excluded/unestimated rows with NA.
...	Further arguments.

---

predict.csdm_fit *Predict method for csdm models*

Description

Produces fitted values (index "xb") when available, or returns model residuals. Prediction on new data is not yet implemented.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
predict(object, newdata = NULL, type = c("xb", "residuals"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	A fitted object of class csdm_fit.
newdata	Optional new data (not yet supported).
type	One of "xb" for fitted values or "residuals".
...	Currently unused.

Value

A numeric matrix of fitted values or residuals, depending on `type`.

See Also

`residuals.csdm_fit()`, `summary.csdm_fit()`

`print.csdm_fit` *Compact print method for fitted csdm models*

Description

Prints a concise overview of a fitted `csdm_fit` object, including the model type, formula, panel dimensions, and a coefficient table with standard errors when available.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
print(x, digits = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A fitted object of class `csdm_fit`.
`digits`	Number of printed digits.
`...`	Currently unused.

Value

Invisibly returns `x`.

See Also

`summary.csdm_fit()`, `coef.csdm_fit()`, `residuals.csdm_fit()`

print.summary.csdm_fit

Print method for csdm summary objects

Description

Formats and prints a `summary.csdm_fit` object. Output adapts to model type and includes coefficient tables, selected goodness-of-fit diagnostics, and compact model metadata.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.csdm_fit'
print(x, digits = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `summary.csdm_fit` object.
`digits`	Number of digits to print.
`...`	Further arguments passed to methods.

Details

The printout includes classic Pesaran CD diagnostics from the summary object. For a full CD diagnostic panel (CD, CDw, CDw+, CD*), use `cd_test()` on the fitted model.

Value

Invisibly returns `x`.

See Also

`summary.csdm_fit()`, `cd_test()`

PWT_60_07

Penn World Tables panel (93 countries, 1960-2007)

Description

A panel of 93 countries (unit id) observed annually over 1960-2007 (time/year), with the log-transformed variables used in xtdcce2-style examples.

Usage

```
PWT_60_07
```

Format

A data frame with 4464 rows and 6 variables:

id Unit identifier (country id).

year Time identifier (year, 1960-2007).

log_rgdpo Log real output.

log_hc Log human capital index.

log_ck Log physical capital.

log_ngd Log population growth plus a 5 percent break-even investment rate.

Source

Penn World Table 8 example data distributed with Stata's `xtdcce2`. The variable descriptions follow the accompanying `xtdcce2` documentation.

`residuals.csdm_fit` *Extract residual matrix from a fitted csdm model*

Description

Returns residuals as an NxT matrix (rows are units, columns are time). This method is designed for panel diagnostics and downstream tools such as `cd_test()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
residuals(
  object,
  type = c("e", "u"),
  format = c("matrix", "vector", "long"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted object of class `csdm_fit`.
`type`	Residual type. Currently only `"e"` is implemented.
`format`	Matrix, original-row vector, or long data (with NA padding).
`...`	Currently unused.

Value

A numeric matrix of residuals with dimensions NxT.

See Also

`cd_test()`, `predict.csdm_fit()`

`summary.csdm_fit` *Summarize csdm model estimation results*

Description

Computes post-estimation summaries for `csdm_fit` objects, including mean-group coefficient inference, model-level diagnostics, and model-specific summary tables (for example, short-run and long-run blocks for CS-ARDL).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
summary(object, digits = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted model object of class `csdm_fit`.
`digits`	Number of digits to print.
`...`	Further arguments passed to methods.

Details

Reported inference:

For each coefficient $\hat{\beta}_k$, the summary reports standard errors, z-statistics, and two-sided normal-approximation p-values:

$$z_k = \frac{\hat{\beta}_k}{\mathrm{se}(\hat{\beta}_k)}, \qquad p_k = 2\{1 - \Phi(|z_k|)\}.$$

Diagnostics:

The printed summary shows the classic Pesaran CD diagnostic by default. Extended diagnostics (CDw, CDw+, CD*) are available through `cd_test()`.

Value

An object of class `summary.csdm_fit` with core metadata (call/formula/model/N/T), coefficient tables, fit statistics, and model-specific components for printing and downstream inspection.

See Also

`print.summary.csdm_fit()`, `cd_test()`, `coef.csdm_fit()`, `vcov.csdm_fit()`

Examples

```
data(PWT_60_07, package = "csdm")
df <- PWT_60_07
ids <- unique(df$id)[1:10]
df_small <- df[df$id %in% ids & df$year >= 1970, ]
fit <- csdm(
  log_rgdpo ~ log_hc + log_ck + log_ngd,
  data = df_small,
  id = "id",
  time = "year",
  model = "cce",
  csa = csdm_csa(vars = c("log_rgdpo", "log_hc", "log_ck", "log_ngd"))
)
s <- summary(fit)
s
```

---

update.csdm_fit *Update a fitted panel model*

Description

Update a fitted panel model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
update(object, formula., ..., evaluate = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	A csdm_fit object.
formula.	Formula update.
...	Named arguments replacing the original call arguments.
evaluate	Evaluate the updated call.

---

vcov.csdm_fit *Extract coefficient covariance matrix from a fitted csdm model*

Description

Extract coefficient covariance matrix from a fitted csdm model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csdm_fit'
vcov(object, component = c("all", "levels", "adjustment", "long_run"), ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted object of class `csdm_fit`.
`component`	Parameter block, matching coef().
`...`	Currently unused.

Value

A numeric variance-covariance matrix aligned with `coef(object)` for models where this is available.

See Also

`coef.csdm_fit()`, `summary.csdm_fit()`

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