SAS/ETS® 14.1 User’s Guide
The HPPANEL Procedure
## Chapter 21
The HPPANEL Procedure

### Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overview: HPPANEL Procedure</td>
<td>1116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Started: HPPANEL Procedure</td>
<td>1117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax: HPPANEL Procedure</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional Summary</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC HPPANEL Statement</td>
<td>1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID Statement</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODEL Statement</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT Statement</td>
<td>1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE Statement</td>
<td>1123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESTRICT Statement</td>
<td>1123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST Statement</td>
<td>1124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details: HPPANEL Procedure</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifying the Input Data</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifying the Regression Model</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifying the Number of Nodes and Number of Threads</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbalanced Data</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Way Fixed-Effects Model</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Way Fixed-Effects Model</td>
<td>1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced Panels</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbalanced Panels</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Way Random-Effects Model</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Way Random-Effects Model</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Estimators</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooled Estimator</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Hypothesis Testing</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specification Tests</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT OUT= Data Set</td>
<td>1134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTEST= Data Set</td>
<td>1134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Output</td>
<td>1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODS Table Names</td>
<td>1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: HPPANEL Procedure</td>
<td>1136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 21.1: One-Way Random-Effects High-Performance Model</td>
<td>1136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>1141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview: HPPANEL Procedure

The HPPANEL procedure is a high-performance version of the PANEL procedure in SAS/ETS software. Both procedures analyze a class of linear econometric models that commonly arise when time series and cross-sectional data are combined. This type of data on time series cross-sectional bases is often referred to as panel data. Typical examples of panel data include observations over time about households, countries, firms, trade, and so on. For example, in the case of survey data about household income, the panel is created by repeatedly surveying the same households in different time periods (years).

Unlike the PANEL procedure (which can be run only on an individual workstation), the HPPANEL procedure takes advantage of a computing environment that enables it to distribute the optimization task among one or more nodes. Running on one node is called single-machine, and running on more than one node is called distributed mode. In addition, each node (whether in single-machine mode or in distributed mode) can use one or more threads to carry out the optimization on its subset of the data. When several nodes are used and each node uses several threads to carry out its part of the work, the result is a highly parallel computation that provides a dramatic gain in performance.

**NOTE:** Distributed mode requires SAS High-Performance Econometrics.

You can use the HPPANEL procedure to read and write data in distributed form and perform analyses in distributed mode or in single-machine mode. For more information about how to affect the execution mode of SAS high-performance analytical procedures, see the section “Processing Modes” on page 62 in Chapter 3, “Shared Concepts and Topics.”

The HPPANEL procedure is specifically designed to operate in the high-performance distributed mode. By default, PROC HPPANEL performs computations in multiple threads.

The panel data models can be grouped into several categories that depend on the structure of the error term. The HPPANEL procedure uses the following error structures and the corresponding methods to analyze data:

- one-way and two-way models
- fixed-effects and random-effects models

A one-way model depends only on the cross section to which the observation belongs. A two-way model depends on both the cross section and the time period to which the observation belongs.

Apart from the possible one-way or two-way nature of the effect, the other dimension of difference between the possible specifications is the nature of the cross-sectional or time-series effect. The models are referred to as fixed-effects models if the effects are nonrandom and as random-effects models otherwise.
If the effects are fixed, the models are essentially regression models that have dummy variables that correspond to the specified effects. For fixed-effects models, ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation is the best linear unbiased estimator. Random-effects models use a two-stage approach: In the first stage, variance components are calculated by using methods described by Fuller and Battese (1974); Wansbeek and Kapteyn (1989); Wallace and Hussain (1969); Nerlove (1971). In the second stage, variance components are used to standardize the data, and ordinary least squares (OLS) regression is performed.

**Getting Started: HPPANEL Procedure**

The following statements use the cost function data from Greene (1990) to estimate the variance components model. The variable Production is the log of output in millions of kilowatt-hours, and the variable Cost is the log of cost in millions of dollars. See Greene (1990) for details.

```plaintext
data greene;
  input firm year production cost @@;
datalines;
  1 1955 5.36598 1.14867 1 1960 6.03787 1.45185
  1 1965 6.37673 1.52257 1 1970 6.93245 1.76627
  2 1965 7.40245 2.09519 2 1970 7.82644 2.39480
  3 1955 8.07153 2.94628 3 1960 8.47679 3.25967
... more lines ...
```

You decide to fit the following model to the data,

\[
C_{it} = \text{Intercept} + \beta P_{it} + v_i + e_t + \epsilon_{it} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \ldots, N \text{ and } t = 1, \ldots, T
\]

where \( C_{it} \) and \( P_{it} \) represent the cost and production; and \( v_i \), \( e_t \), and \( \epsilon_{it} \) are the cross-sectional, time series, and error variance components, respectively.

If you assume that the time and cross-sectional effects are random, four possible estimators are left for the variance components. The following statements choose the Fuller-Battese method to fit this model:

```plaintext
proc hppanel data=greene;
  model cost = production / rantwo vcomp = fb;
  id firm year;
  performance nodes=0 nthreads=2;
run;
```
The output of the HPPANEL procedure is shown in Output 21.1.

Figure 21.1 Two-Way Random Effects Results

The HPPANEL Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution Mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fit Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum of Squared Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees of Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Squared Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Mean Squared Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-Square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variance Component Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component for Cross Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component for Time Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component for Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed first is the model description, which reports the method used for estimation and the method used for estimating error components. Printed next is the fit statistics table, and then the variance components estimates. Finally, the table of regression parameter estimates shows the estimates, standard errors, and t tests.
Syntax: HPPANEL Procedure

The following statements are available in the HPPANEL procedure:

```plaintext
PROC HPPANEL options ;
  ID cross-section-id time-series-id ;
  MODEL response = regressors < /options > ;
  RESTRICT equation1<,equation2...> ;
  TEST equation <,equation2...>< /options > ;
  OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set <output-options> ;
  PERFORMANCE <performance-options> ;
```

The ID and MODEL statements are required.

The following sections provide a functional summary of statements and options, then describe the PROC HPPANEL statement, and then describe the other statements in alphabetical order.

### Functional Summary

Table 21.1 summarizes the statements and options that you can use in the HPPANEL procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Set Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes correlations in the OUTEST= data set</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>CORROUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes covariances in the OUTEST= data set</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>COVBOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the input data set</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>DATA=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the name of an output SAS data set</td>
<td>OUTPUT OUTSET=</td>
<td>OUT=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writes parameter estimates to an output data set</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>OUTTEST=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable Role Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the cross-sectional and time ID variables</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Printing Control Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints correlations of the estimates</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>CORRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints covariances of the estimates</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>COVB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppresses printed output</td>
<td>HPPANEL</td>
<td>NOPRINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints fixed effects</td>
<td>MODEL</td>
<td>PRINTFIXED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performs tests of linear hypotheses</td>
<td>TEST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model Estimation Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates the between-groups model</td>
<td>MODEL</td>
<td>BTWNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates the between-time-periods model</td>
<td>MODEL</td>
<td>BTWNT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PROC HPPANEL Statement

**PROC HPPANEL** *options*;

The HPPANEL statement invokes the HPPANEL procedure.

You can specify the following *options*:

**DATA=SAS-data-set**

names the input data set. Only one observation is allowed for each cross section and time period. If you omit the DATA= option, PROC HPPANEL uses the most recently created SAS data set.

**CORRB**

prints the matrix of estimated correlations between the parameter estimates.

**COVB**

prints the matrix of estimated covariances between the parameter estimates.

**NOPRINT**

suppresses the normal printed output.

**OUTEST=SAS-data-set**

names an output data set to contain the parameter estimates. When the OUTEST= option is not specified, the OUTEST= data set is not created. For more information about the structure of the OUTEST= data set, see the section “OUTEST= Data Set” on page 1134.

**OUTCOV**

writes the standard errors and covariance matrix of the parameter estimates to the OUTEST= data set. For more information, see the section “OUTEST= Data Set” on page 1134.
OUTCORR
CORROUT
writes the correlation matrix of the parameter estimates to the OUTEST= data set. For more information, see the section “OUTEST= Data Set” on page 1134.

In addition, you can specify any of the following MODEL statement options in the PROC HPPANEL statement: FIXONE, FIXONETIME, FIXTWO, RANONE, RANTWO, NOINT, PRINTFIXED, and VCOMP=. Specifying these options in the PROC HPPANEL statement is equivalent to specifying them in the MODEL statement. For a complete description of each of these options, see the section “MODEL Statement” on page 1121.

### ID Statement

**ID cross-section-id time-series-id ;**

The ID statement specifies variables in the input data set that identify the cross section and the time period for each observation. The ID statement is required. Unlike the PANEL procedure, the HPPANEL procedure does not require the data set to be sorted.

### MODEL Statement

**MODEL response = regressors </options> ;**

The MODEL statement specifies the regression model, the error structure that is assumed for the regression residuals, and the estimation technique to be used. The *response* variable is regressed on the independent variables (*regressors*). You can specify only one MODEL statement and only one *response*.

You specify the error structure and estimation technique by including one of the following *options* after a slash (/):

- **BTWNG**
  estimates the between-groups model.

- **BTWNT**
  estimates the between-time-periods model.

- **FIXONE**
  estimates a one-way fixed-effects model, which corresponds to cross-sectional effects.

- **FIXONETIME**
  estimates a one-way fixed-effects model, which corresponds to time effects.

- **FIXTWO**
  estimates a two-way fixed-effects model.

- **POOLED**
  estimates the pooled regression model.
RANONE estimates a one-way random-effects model.

RANTWO estimates a two-way random-effects model.

By default, a FIXONE estimation is performed.

You can also specify the following options after the slash:

- **NOINT** suppresses the intercept parameter from the model.
- **PRINTFIXED** prints the fixed effects.
- **VCOMP=FB | NL | WH | WK** specifies the type of variance component estimator to use. You can specify the following values:
  - **FB** requests the Fuller-Battese estimator.
  - **WK** requests the Wansbeek-Kapteyn estimator.
  - **WH** requests the Wallace-Hussain estimator.
  - **NERLOVE** requests the Nerlove estimator.

By default, VCOMP=WK for both balanced and unbalanced data.

OUTPUT Statement

```sas
OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set < output-options > ;
```

The OUTPUT statement creates a new SAS data set to contain variables that are specified by the COPYVAR option, the cross-sectional ID (_CSID_), and the time period (_TSID_). This data set also contains the predicted value and the residual if they are specified by output-options. When the response values are missing for the observation, all output estimates except the residual are still computed as long as none of the explanatory variables are missing. You can specify only one OUTPUT statement.

You must specify the OUT= option:

- **OUT=SAS-data-set** names the output data set.

You can specify one or more of the following output-options:

- **COPYVAR=(SAS-variable-names)**
- **COPYVARS=(SAS-variable-names)** adds SAS variables to the output data set.
PERFORMANCE Statement

PERFORMANCE < performance-options > ;

The PERFORMANCE statement specifies performance-options to control the multithreaded and distributed computing environment and requests detailed performance results of the HPPANEL procedure. You can also use the PERFORMANCE statement to control whether the HPPANEL procedure executes in single-machine or distributed mode. You can specify the following performance-options:

DETAILS
requests a table that shows a timing breakdown of the procedure steps.

NODES=n
specifies the number of nodes in the distributed computing environment, provided that the data are not processed alongside the database.

NTHREADS=n
specifies the number of threads for analytic computations and overrides the SAS system option THREADS | NOTHREADS. If you do not specify the NTHREADS= option, PROC HPPANEL creates one thread per CPU for the analytic computations.

The PERFORMANCE statement is documented further in the section “PERFORMANCE Statement” on page 87 in Chapter 3, “Shared Concepts and Topics.”

RESTRICT Statement

RESTRICT equation1 < , equation2 . . . > ;

The RESTRICT statement specifies linear equality restrictions on the parameters in the MODEL statement. There can be as many unique restrictions as the number of parameters in the MODEL statement. Multiple RESTRICT statements are understood as joint restrictions on the model’s parameters.

Currently, PROC HPPANEL only supports linear equality restrictions. Restriction expressions can be composed only of algebraic operations that involve the addition symbol (+), subtraction symbol (−), and multiplication symbol (*).

The following statements illustrate the use of the RESTRICT statement:

    proc hppanel;
      id csid tsid;
      model y = x1 x2 x3;
      restrict x1 = 0, x2 * .5 + 2 * x3 = 0;
      restrict x2 = 0, intercept = 0;
    run;
A RESTRICT statement cannot include a division sign in its formulation. As in the preceding example, you can obtain restrictions on the intercept by using the keyword INTERCEPT.

**TEST Statement**

The TEST statement performs Wald, LaGrange multiplier, and likelihood ratio tests of linear hypotheses about the regression parameters in the MODEL statement. Each equation specifies a linear hypothesis to be tested. Currently, only linear equality restrictions and tests are permitted in PROC HPPANEL. Test expressions can be composed only of algebraic operations that involve the addition symbol (+), subtraction symbol (–), and multiplication symbol (*). All hypotheses in one TEST statement are tested jointly. Variable names in the equations must correspond to regressors in the preceding MODEL statement, and each name represents the coefficient of the corresponding regressor. In the equality restrictions, you can use the keyword INTERCEPT to refer to the coefficient of the intercept.

You can specify the following options after the slash (/):

- **ALL** specifies Wald, LaGrange multiplier, and likelihood ratio tests.
- **WALD** specifies the Wald test.
- **LM** specifies the LaGrange multiplier test.
- **LR** specifies the likelihood ratio test.

By default, the Wald test is performed.

The following statements illustrate the use of the TEST statement:

```plaintext
proc hppanel;
    id csid tsid;
    model y = x1 x2 x3;
    test x1 = 0, x2 * .5 + 2 * x3 = 0;
    test intercept = 0, x3 = 0;
run;
```

The first test investigates the joint hypothesis that

\[ \beta_1 = 0 \]

and

\[ 0.5\beta_2 + 2\beta_3 = 0 \]
Details: HPPANEL Procedure

Specifying the Input Data

The HPPANEL procedure is similar to other regression procedures in SAS. Suppose you want to regress the variable Y on regressors X1 and X2. Cross sections are identified by the variable State, and time periods are identified by the variable Date. Unlike the PANEL procedure, the HPPANEL procedure does not require the data set to be sorted. To invoke the HPPANEL procedure, you must specify the cross section and time series variables in an ID statement. The following statements shows the correct syntax:

```sas
proc hppanel data=a;
   id state date;
   model y = x1 x2;
   performance nodes=2 nthreads=4;
run;
```

Specifying the Regression Model

The MODEL statement in PROC HPPANEL is specified like the MODEL statement in other SAS regression procedures: the dependent variable is listed first, followed by an equal sign, followed by the list of regressor variables, as shown in the following statements:

```sas
proc hppanel data=a;
   id state date;
   model y = x1 x2;
   performance nodes=2 nthreads=4;
run;
```

Specifying the Number of Nodes and Number of Threads

The PERFORMANCE statement in PROC HPPANEL is specified like the PERFORMANCE statement in other SAS high-performance procedures. The following statements execute the model in the distributed computing environment with two threads and four nodes:

```sas
proc hppanel data=a;
   id state date;
   model y = x1 x2;
   performance nodes=2 nthreads=4;
run;
```
The major advantage of using PROC HPPANEL is that you can incorporate a model for the structure of the random errors. It is important to consider what type of error structure model is appropriate for your data and to specify the corresponding option in the MODEL statement.

The error structure options supported by the HPPANEL procedure are FIXONE, FIXONETIME, FIXTWO, RANONE, and RANTWO. For more information about these methods and the error structures they assume, see the following sections. The following statements fit a Fuller-Battese one-way random-effects model:

```
proc hppanel data=a;
  id state date;
  model y = x1 x2 / ranone vcomp=fb;
  performance nodes=0 nthreads=1;
run;
```

To aid in model specification within this class of models, PROC HPPANEL provides one specification test statistic, the Hausman \( m \) statistic, which provides information about the appropriateness of the random-effects specification. The \( m \) statistic is based on the idea that, under the null hypothesis of no correlation between the effects variables and the regressors, ordinary least squares (OLS) and generalized least squares (GLS) are consistent. However, OLS is inefficient. Hence, a test can be based on the result that the covariance between an efficient estimator and its difference from an inefficient estimator is 0. Rejection of the null hypothesis might suggest that the fixed-effects model is more appropriate.

The HPPANEL procedure also provides the Buse R-square measure. This number is interpreted as a measure of the proportion of the transformed sum of squares of the dependent variable that is attributable to the influence of the independent variables. For OLS estimation, the Buse R-square measure is equivalent to the usual R-square measure.

---

**Unbalanced Data**

The HPPANEL procedure can process data that have different numbers of time series observations across different cross sections. The missing time series observations are recognized by the absence of time series ID variable values in some of the cross sections in the input data set. Moreover, if an observation that has a particular time series ID value and cross-sectional ID value is present in the input data set but one or more of the model variables are missing, that time series point is treated as missing for that cross section.

---

**One-Way Fixed-Effects Model**

The specification for the one-way fixed-effects model is

\[
  u_{it} = \gamma_i + \epsilon_{it}
\]

where the \( \gamma_i \) are nonrandom parameters to be estimated.

Let \( Q_0 = \text{diag}(E_{T_i}) \), with \( \bar{J}_{T_i} = J_{T_i} / T_i \) and \( E_{T_i} = 1_{T_i} - \bar{J}_{T_i} \), where \( J_{T_i} \) is a matrix of \( T_i \) ones.

The matrix \( Q_0 \) represents the within transformation. In the one-way model, the within transformation is the conversion of the raw data to deviations from a cross section’s mean. The vector \( \bar{x}_{it} \) is a row of the general matrix \( X_s \), where the subscripted \( s \) implies that the constant (column of ones) is missing.
Let $\tilde{X}_s = Q_0 X_s$ and $\tilde{y} = Q_0 Y$. The estimator of the slope coefficients is given by

$$\tilde{\beta}_s = (\tilde{X}'_s \tilde{X}_s)^{-1} \tilde{X}'_s \tilde{y}$$

After the slope estimates have been calculated, the estimation of an intercept or the cross-sectional fixed effects is handled as follows. First, you obtain the cross-sectional effects:

$$\gamma_i = \bar{y}_i - \tilde{\beta}_s \tilde{x}_i, \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1 \ldots N$$

If the NOINT option is specified, then the dummy variables’ coefficients are set equal to the fixed effects. If you want an intercept, then the $i$th dummy variable is obtained from the following expression:

$$D_i = \gamma_i - \gamma_N \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1 \ldots N - 1$$

The intercept is the $N$th fixed effect $\gamma_N$.

The within-model sum of squared errors is

$$\text{SSE} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T} (y_{it} - \gamma_i - X_s \tilde{\beta}_s)^2$$

The estimated error variance can be written as

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \text{SSE}/(M - N - (K - 1))$$

Alternatively, an equivalent way to express the error variance is

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \hat{\epsilon} Q_0 \hat{\epsilon} / (M - N - (K - 1))$$

where the residuals $\hat{\epsilon}$ are given by $\hat{\epsilon} = (I_M - J M j_M / M) (y - X_s \tilde{\beta}_s)$ if there is an intercept and by $\hat{\epsilon} = (y - X_s \tilde{\beta}_s)$ if there is not. The drawback is that the formula changes (but the results do not) with the inclusion of a constant.

The variance covariance matrix of $\tilde{\beta}_s$ is given by

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\beta}_s] = \hat{\sigma}_e^2 (\tilde{X}'_s \tilde{X}_s)^{-1}$$

The covariance of the dummy variables and the dummy variables with the $\tilde{\beta}_s$ depends on whether the intercept is included in the model. For more information, see the section “One-Way Fixed-Effects Model” on page 1833.

Alternatively, the FIXONETIME model option estimates a one-way model in which the heterogeneity comes from time effects. This option is analogous to re-sorting the data by time and then by cross section, and then running a FIXONE model. The advantage of using the FIXONETIME option is that sorting is avoided and the model remains labeled correctly.

**Two-Way Fixed-Effects Model**

The specification for the two-way fixed-effects model is

$$u_{it} = \gamma_i + \alpha_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

where the $\gamma_i$ and $\alpha_t$ are nonrandom parameters to be estimated.

If you do not specify the NOINT option (which suppresses the intercept) in the MODEL statement, the estimates for the fixed effects are reported under the restriction that $\gamma_N = 0$ and $\alpha_T = 0$. If you specify the NOINT option to suppress the intercept, only the restriction $\alpha_T = 0$ is imposed.


Balanced Panels

Assume that the data are balanced (for example, all cross sections have $T$ observations). Then you can write

$$
\tilde{y}_{it} = y_{it} - \bar{y}_i - \bar{y}_t + \bar{y}
$$

$$
\tilde{x}_{it} = x_{it} - \bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_t + \bar{x}
$$

where the symbols are as follows:

- $y_{it}$ and $x_{it}$ are the dependent variable (a scalar) and the explanatory variables (a vector whose columns are the explanatory variables, not including a constant), respectively
- $\bar{y}_i$ and $\bar{x}_i$ are cross section means
- $\bar{y}_t$ and $\bar{x}_t$ are time means
- $\bar{y}$ and $\bar{x}$ are the overall means

The two-way fixed-effects model is simply a regression of $\tilde{y}_{it}$ on $\tilde{x}_{it}$. Therefore, the two-way $\beta$ is given by

$$
\tilde{\beta}_s = \left(\tilde{X}' \tilde{X}\right)^{-1} \tilde{X}' \tilde{y}
$$

The following calculations of cross-sectional dummy variables, time dummy variables, and intercepts are similar to how they are calculated in the one-way model:

First, you obtain the net cross-sectional and time effects. Denote the cross-sectional effects by $\gamma$ and the time effects by $\alpha$. These effects are calculated from the following relations:

$$
\hat{\gamma}_i = (\bar{y}_i - \bar{y}) - \tilde{\beta}_s (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})
$$

$$
\hat{\alpha}_t = (\bar{y}_t - \bar{y}) - \tilde{\beta}_s (\bar{x}_t - \bar{x})
$$

Use the superscript C and T to denote the cross-sectional dummy variables and time dummy variables, respectively. Under the NOINT option, the following equations produce the dummy variables:

$$
D^C_i = \gamma_i + \alpha_T
$$

$$
D^T_t = \gamma_T - \alpha_T
$$

When an intercept is specified, the equations for dummy variables and intercept are

$$
D^C_i = \gamma_i - \gamma_N
$$

$$
D^T_t = \alpha_t - \alpha_T
$$

$$
\text{Intercept} = \gamma_N + \alpha_T
$$

The sum of squared errors is

$$
\text{SSE} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T_i} (y_{it} - \gamma_i - \alpha_t - X_s \tilde{\beta}_s)^2
$$
The estimated error variance is
\[ \hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \frac{\text{SSE}}{(M - N - T - (K - 1))} \]

With or without a constant, the covariance matrix of \( \hat{\beta}_s \) is given by
\[
\text{Var}\left[ \hat{\beta}_s \right] = \hat{\sigma}_e^2 (\bar{X}_s' \bar{X}_s)^{-1}
\]

For information about the covariance matrix that is related to dummy variables, see the section “Two-Way Fixed-Effects Model” on page 1835.

**Unbalanced Panels**

Let \( X_* \) and \( y_* \) be the independent and dependent variables, respectively, that are arranged by time and by cross section within each time period. (Note that the input data set that the PANEL procedure uses must be sorted by cross section and then by time within each cross section.) Let \( M_t \) be the number of cross sections that are observed in year \( t \), and let \( \sum_t M_t = M \). Let \( D_t \) be the \( M_t \times N \) matrix that is obtained from the \( N \times N \) identity matrix from which rows that correspond to cross sections that are not observed at time \( t \) have been omitted. Consider

\[ Z = (Z_1, Z_2) \]

where \( Z_1 = (D_1', D_2', \ldots, D_T') \) and \( Z_2 = \text{diag}(D_{1J}, D_{2J}, \ldots, D_{TJ}) \). The matrix \( Z \) contains the dummy variable structure for the two-way model.

Let
\[
\Delta_N = Z_1'Z_1 \\
\Delta_T = Z_2'Z_2 \\
A = Z_2'Z_1 \\
\bar{Z} = Z_2 - Z_1 \Delta_N^{-1} A' \\
Q = \Delta_T - A \Delta_N^{-1} A' \\
P = (I_M - Z_1 \Delta_N^{-1} Z_1') - \bar{Z} Q^{-1} \bar{Z}'
\]

The estimate of the regression slope coefficients is given by
\[ \hat{\beta}_s = (X_{s5}' P X_{s5})^{-1} X_{s5}' P y_* \]

where \( X_{s5} \) is the \( X_* \) matrix without the vector of 1s.

The estimator of the error variance is
\[ \hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \hat{\bar{u}}' P \hat{\bar{u}}/(M - T - N + 1 - (K - 1)) \]

where the residuals are given by \( \hat{\bar{u}} = (I_M - \hat{\eta}_M' \hat{\eta}_M/M)(y_* - X_{s5} \hat{\beta}_s) \) if there is an intercept in the model and by \( \hat{\bar{u}} = y_* - X_{s5} \hat{\beta}_s \) if there is no intercept.

The actual implementation is quite different from the theory. For more information, see the section “Two-Way Fixed-Effects Model” on page 1835.
One-Way Random-Effects Model

The specification for the one-way random-effects model is

\[ u_{it} = v_i + \epsilon_{it} \]

Let \( Z_0 = \text{diag}(J_{T_i}) \), \( P_0 = \text{diag}(\tilde{J}_{T_i}) \), and \( Q_0 = \text{diag}(E_{T_i}) \), with \( \tilde{J}_{T_i} = J_{T_i} / T_i \) and \( E_{T_i} = I_{T_i} - \tilde{J}_{T_i} \). Define \( \tilde{X}_s = Q_0X_s \). Also define \( \tilde{y} = Q_0y \) and \( J \) as a vector of 1s whose length is \( T_i \).

In the one-way model, estimation proceeds in a two-step fashion. First, you obtain estimates of the variance of the \( \sigma_e^2 \) and \( \sigma_v^2 \). There are multiple ways to derive these estimates; PROC HPPANEL provides four options. For more information, see the section “One-Way Random-Effects Model” on page 1841.

After the variance components are calculated from any method, the next task is to estimate the regression model of interest. For each individual, you form a weight \( (\theta_i) \),

\[ \theta_i = 1 - \frac{\sigma_e}{w_i} \]

\[ w_i^2 = T_i \sigma_v^2 + \sigma_e^2 \]

where \( T_i \) is the \( i \)th cross section’s time observations.

Taking the \( \theta_i \), you form the partial deviations,

\[ \tilde{y}_{it} = y_{it} - \theta_i \tilde{y}_i \]

\[ \tilde{x}_{it} = x_{it} - \theta_i \tilde{x}_i \]

where \( \tilde{y}_i \) and \( \tilde{x}_i \) are cross section means of the dependent variable and independent variables (including the constant if any), respectively.

The random-effects \( \beta \) is then the result of simple OLS on the transformed data.

Two-Way Random-Effects Model

The specification for the two-way random-effects model is

\[ u_{it} = v_i + e_t + \epsilon_{it} \]

As it does for the one-way random-effects model, the HPPANEL procedure provides four options for variance component estimators. However, unbalanced panels present some special concerns that do not occur for one-way random-effects models.

Let \( X_s \) and \( y_s \) be the independent and dependent variables that are arranged by time and by cross section within each time period. (Note that the input data set that the PANEL procedure uses must be sorted by cross section and then by time within each cross section.) Let \( M_t \) be the number of cross sections that are observed in time \( t \), and let \( \sum_j M_t = M \). Let \( D_t \) be the \( M_t \times N \) matrix that is obtained from the \( N \times N \) identity matrix from which rows that correspond to cross sections that are not observed at time \( t \) have been omitted. Consider

\[ Z = (Z_1, Z_2) \]
where \( Z_1 = (D_1', D_2', \ldots, D_T') \) and \( Z_2 = \text{diag}(D_1j_n, D_2j_n, \ldots, D_Tj_n) \).

The matrix \( Z \) contains the dummy variable structure for the two-way model.

For notational ease, let

\[
\Delta_N = Z_1'Z_1 \\
\Delta_T = Z_2'Z_2 \\
A = Z_2Z_1 \\
\bar{Z} = Z_2 - Z_1\Delta_N^{-1}A' \\
\bar{\Delta}_1 = I_M - Z_1\Delta_N^{-1}Z_1' \\
\bar{\Delta}_2 = I_M - Z_2\Delta_T^{-1}Z_2' \\
Q = \Delta_T - A\Delta_N^{-1}A' \\
P = (I_M - Z_1\Delta_N^{-1}Z_1') - \bar{Z}Q^{-1}\bar{Z}'
\]

PROC HPPANEL provides four methods to estimate the variance components. For more information, see the section “Two-Way Random-Effects Model” on page 1844.

After the estimates of the variance components are calculated, you can proceed to the final estimation. If the panel is balanced, partial mean deviations are used as follows

\[
\tilde{y}_{it} = y_{it} - \theta_1\bar{y}_i - \theta_2\bar{y}_t + \theta_3\bar{y}.
\]

\[
\tilde{x}_{it} = x_{it} - \theta_1\bar{x}_i - \theta_2\bar{x}_t + \theta_3\bar{x}.
\]

The \( \theta \) estimates are obtained from

\[
\theta_1 = 1 - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon}{\sqrt{T\sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}} \\
\theta_2 = 1 - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon}{\sqrt{N\sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}} \\
\theta_3 = \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon}{\sqrt{T\sigma_\varepsilon^2 + N\sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}} - 1
\]

With these partial deviations, PROC HPPANEL uses OLS on the transformed series (including an intercept if you want).

The case of an unbalanced panel is somewhat more complicated. Wansbeek and Kapteyn show that the inverse of \( \Omega \) can be written as

\[
\sigma_\varepsilon^2\Omega^{-1} = V - VZ_2\tilde{P}^{-1}Z_2'V
\]

with the following:

\[
V = I_M - Z_1\bar{\Delta}_N^{-1}Z_1' \\
\tilde{P} = \bar{\Delta}_T - A\bar{\Delta}_N^{-1}A' \\
\tilde{\Delta}_N = \Delta_N + \left( \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\varepsilon^2} \right) I_N \\
\tilde{\Delta}_T = \Delta_T + \left( \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\varepsilon^2} \right) I_T
\]
By using the inverse of the covariance matrix of the error, it becomes possible to complete GLS on the unbalanced panel.

**Between Estimators**

The between-groups estimator is the regression of the cross section means of $y$ on the cross section means of $X$. In other words, you fit the following regression:

$$
\bar{y}_i = \bar{x}_i \beta^{BG} + \eta_i
$$

The between-time-periods estimator is the regression of the time means of $y$ on the time means of $X$. In other words, you fit the following regression:

$$
\bar{y}_t = \bar{x}_t \beta^{BT} + \zeta_t
$$

In both cases, the error is assumed to be normally distributed with mean zero and a constant variance.

**Pooled Estimator**

The pooled estimator is simply linear regression that is run on all the data, without regard to cross section or time:

$$
y_{it} = x_{it} \beta^P + u_{it}
$$

The error is assumed to be normally distributed with mean zero and a constant variance.

**Linear Hypothesis Testing**

For a linear hypothesis of the form $R \beta = r$, where $R$ is $J \times K$ and $r$ is $J \times 1$, the $F$-statistic with $J, M - K$ degrees of freedom is computed as

$$
(R\beta - r)'[R\hat{V}R]^{-1}(R\beta - r)
$$

However, it is also possible to write the $F$ statistic as

$$
F = \frac{(\hat{u}_* \hat{u}_* - \hat{u} \hat{u})/J}{\hat{u} \hat{u} / (M - K)}
$$

where

- $\hat{u}_*$ is the residual vector from the restricted regression
- $\hat{u}$ is the residual vector from the unrestricted regression
- $J$ is the number of restrictions
• $M - K$ are the degrees of freedom, $M$ is the number of observations, and $K$ is the number of parameters in the model.

The Wald, likelihood ratio (LR), and LaGrange multiplier (LM) tests are all related to the $F$ test. You use this relationship of the $F$ test to the likelihood ratio and LaGrange multiplier tests. The Wald test is calculated from its definition.

The Wald test statistic is

$$W = (R\hat{\beta} - r)'[RV'R]^{-1}(R\hat{\beta} - r)$$

The likelihood ratio is

$$LR = M \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{M - K}JF \right)$$

The LaGrange multiplier test statistic is

$$LM = M \left( \frac{JF}{M - K + JF} \right)$$

where $JF$ represents the number of restrictions multiplied by the result of the $F$ test.

The distribution of these test statistics is the $\chi^2$ distribution whose degrees of freedom equal the number of restrictions imposed ($J$). The three tests are asymptotically equivalent, but they have differing small-sample properties. Greene (2000, p. 392) and Davidson and MacKinnon (1993, pp. 456–458) discuss the small-sample properties of these statistics.

**Specification Tests**

The HPPANEL procedure outputs one specification test for random effects: the Hausman (1978) specification test ($m$ statistic) can be used to test hypotheses in terms of bias or inconsistency of an estimator. This test was also proposed by Wu (1973) and further extended in Hausman and Taylor (1982). Hausman’s $m$ statistic is as follows.

Consider two estimators, $\hat{\beta}_a$ and $\hat{\beta}_b$, which under the null hypothesis are both consistent, but only $\hat{\beta}_a$ is asymptotically efficient. Under the alternative hypothesis, only $\hat{\beta}_b$ is consistent. The $m$ statistic is

$$m = (\hat{\beta}_b - \hat{\beta}_a)'(\hat{S}_b - \hat{S}_a)^{-1}(\hat{\beta}_b - \hat{\beta}_a)$$

where $\hat{S}_b$ and $\hat{S}_a$ are consistent estimates of the asymptotic covariance matrices of $\hat{\beta}_b$ and $\hat{\beta}_a$. Then $m$ is distributed as $\chi^2$ with $k$ degrees of freedom, where $k$ is the dimension of $\hat{\beta}_a$ and $\hat{\beta}_b$.

In the random-effects specification, the null hypothesis of no correlation between effects and regressors implies that the OLS estimates of the slope parameters are consistent and inefficient but the GLS estimates of the slope parameters are consistent and efficient. This facilitates a Hausman specification test. The reported degrees of freedom for the $\chi^2$ statistic are equal to the number of slope parameters. If the null hypothesis holds, the random-effects specification should be used.
Chapter 21: The HPPANEL Procedure

OUTPUT OUT= Data Set

PROC HPPANEL writes the initial data of the estimated model, predicted values, and residuals to an output data set when the OUT= option is specified in the OUTPUT statement. The OUT= data set contains the following variables:

-_CSID_ is the value of the cross section ID. The variable name is the one specified in the id statement.
-_TSID_ is the value of the time period in the dynamic model. The variable name is the one specified in the id statement.
Regressors are the values of regressor variables that are specified in the COPYV AR option.
Pred is the predicted value of dependent variable. This column is output only if the PRED option is specified.
Resid is the residual from the regression. This column is output only if the RESIDUAL option is specified.

OUTEST= Data Set

PROC HPPANEL writes the parameter estimates to an output data set when the OUTEST= option is specified in the PROC HPPANEL statement. The OUTEST= data set contains the following variables in the PROC statement:

-_METHOD_ is a character variable that identifies the estimation method.
-_TYPE_ is a character variable that identifies the type of observation. Values of the _TYPE_ variable are CORRB, COVB, CSPARMS, STD, and the type of model estimated. The CORRB observation contains correlations of the parameter estimates; the COVB observation contains covariances of the parameter estimates; the STD observation indicates the row of standard deviations of the corresponding coefficients; and the type of model estimated observation contains the parameter estimates.
-_NAME_ is a character variable that contains the name of a regressor variable for COVB and CORRB observations and is left blank for other observations. The _NAME_ variable is used in conjunction with the _TYPE_ values COVB and CORRB to identify rows of the correlation or covariance matrix.
-_DEPV AR_ is a character variable that contains the name of the response variable.
-_MSE_ is the mean square error of the transformed model.
-_VARCS_ is the variance component estimate due to cross sections. The _VARCS_ variable is included in the OUTEST= data set when the RANONE option is specified in the MODEL or PROC HPPANEL statement.
-_VARTS_ is the variance component estimate due to time series. The _VARTS_ variable is included in the OUTEST= data set when the RANTWO option is specified in the MODEL or PROC HPPANEL statement.
_VARERR_ is the variance component estimate due to error. The _VARERR_ variable is included in the OUTEST= data set when the RANONE or RANTWO option is specified in the MODEL or PROC HPPANEL statement.

Intercept is the intercept parameter estimate. (The intercept is missing for models when the NOINT option is specified in the MODEL statement.)

Regressors are the regressor variables that are specified in the MODEL statement. The regressor variables in the OUTEST= data set contain the corresponding parameter estimates, and the corresponding covariance or correlation matrix elements for _TYPE_=COVB and _TYPE_=CORRB observations.

---

**Printed Output**

The printed output from PROC HPPANEL includes the following:

- the model information, which includes the data source, the dependent variable name, the estimation method used, the execution mode, and for random-effects model analysis, the variance component estimation method.

- the number of observations

- the fit statistics, which include the sum of squared error (SSE), the degree of freedom for error (DFE), the mean square error (MSE), the root mean square error (RMSE), and the R-square

- the error components estimates for random-effects model

- the Hausman test statistics, which include the degree of freedom (DF), the test statistics, and the \( p \)-value.

- the regression parameter estimates and analysis, which include for each regressor the name of the regressor, the degrees of freedom, the parameter estimate, the standard error of the estimate, a \( t \) statistic for testing whether the estimate is significantly different from 0, and the significance probability of the \( t \) statistic

Optionally, PROC HPPANEL prints the following:

- the covariance and correlation of the resulting regression parameter estimates

- the WALD, LR, and LM test statistics for linear equality restrictions that are specified in the TEST statements

- the timing breakdown of the procedure steps

---

**ODS Table Names**

PROC HPPANEL assigns a name to each table it creates. You can use these names to refer to the table when you use the Output Delivery System (ODS) to select tables and create output data sets. These names are listed in Table 21.2.
### Table 21.2 ODS Tables Produced in PROC HPPANEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODS Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODS Tables Created by the MODEL Statement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModelInfo</td>
<td>Model information</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PerformanceInfo</td>
<td>Performance information</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobs</td>
<td>Number of observations</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FitStatistics</td>
<td>Fit statistics</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ParameterEstimates</td>
<td>Parameter estimates</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CovB</td>
<td>Covariance of parameter estimates</td>
<td>COVB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CorrB</td>
<td>Correlations of parameter estimates</td>
<td>CORRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RandomEffects/Test</td>
<td>Hausman test for random effects</td>
<td>RANONE, RANTWO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODS Tables Created by the TEST Statement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TestResults</td>
<td>Test results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODS Tables Created by the PERFORMANCE Statement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>Timing Table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example: HPPANEL Procedure

#### Example 21.1: One-Way Random-Effects High-Performance Model

This example shows the use of the one-way random-effects model that is available in the HPPANEL procedure; the example emphasizes processing a large data set and the performance improvements that are achieved by executing in a high-performance distributed environment.
The following DATA step generates five million observations from one-way panel data that includes 50,000 cross sections and 100 time periods:

```plaintext
data hppan_ex01 (keep = cs ts y x1-x10);
  retain seed 55371;
  array x[10];
  label y = 'Dependent Variable';
  do cs = 1 to 50000;
    dummy = 10 * rannor(seed);
    do ts = 1 to 100;
      /*- generate regressors and compute the structural */
      /*- part of the dependent variable */
      y = 5;
      do k = 1 to 10;
        x[k] = -1 + 2 * ranuni(seed);
        y = y + x[k] * k;
      end;
      /*- add an error term, such that e - N(0,100) */
      y = y + 10 * rannor(seed);
      /*- add a random effect, such that v - N(0,100) */
      y = y + dummy;
      output;
    end;
  end;
run;
```

The estimation is executed in distributed mode on a grid with ten nodes, with one thread per node. To run the following statements successfully, you need to set the macro variables GRIDHOST and GRIDINSTALLLOC to resolve to appropriate values, or you can replace the references to the macro variables in the example with the appropriate values.

```plaintext
%let GRIDHOST = <<your grid host>>;
%let GRIDINSTALLLOC = <<your grid install location>>;

option set = GRIDHOST = "&GRIDHOST";
option set = GRIDINSTALLLOC = "&GRIDINSTALLLOC";

proc hppanel data=hppan_ex01;
  id cs ts;
  model y = x1-x10 / ranone;
  performance nodes = 10 threads = 1 details
    host="&GRIDHOST" install="&GRIDINSTALLLOC";
run;
```

In Output 21.1.1, the “Performance Information” table shows that the model was estimated on the grid that is defined in the macro variable named GRIDHOST in a distributed environment with ten nodes, and one thread per node. The grid installation location is defined in the macro variable named GRIDINSTALLLOC.
Output 21.1.1 Grid Information with Ten Nodes and One Thread per Node

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host Node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Compute Nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Threads per Node</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 21.1.2 shows the results for the one-way random-effects model. The “Model Information” table shows detailed information about the model. The “Number of Observations” table indicates that all five million observations were used to fit the model. All parameter estimates in the “Parameter Estimates” table are highly significant and correspond to the theoretical values that were set for them during the data generating process. In the “Procedure Task Timing” table, you can see that for five million observations, computing the moments took 101.53 seconds, and the time taken for cross-product accumulation was negligible.

Output 21.1.2 One-Way Random-Effects Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution Mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Observations Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Observations Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cross Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Time Series</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fit Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum of Squared Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees of Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Squared Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Mean Squared Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-Square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variance Component Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component for Cross Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Component for Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hausman Test for Random Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coefficients DF m Value Pr &gt; m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10    10  14.04  0.1713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For comparison, you now fit a pooled regression estimation on the same data, again using a grid of 10 nodes with one thread each. The following SAS statements perform the estimation on the grid:

```sas
proc hppanel data=hppan_ex01;
id cs ts;
model y = x1-x10 / pooled;
   performance nodes = 10 threads = 1 details
       host="&GRIDHOST" install="&GRIDINSTALLLOC";
run;
```

Based on Output 21.1.3, you find that the parameter estimates are similar to those from the random-effects estimator. You also find that the timings are similar, indicating that the bulk of the computational effort is due to tasks common to both random-effects estimation and standard OLS regression. In both cases, estimation is dominated by the calculation of sums of squares and other moment terms, over the whole data set.

**Output 21.1.2** continued

| Parameter | DF | Estimate | Standard Error | t Value | Pr > |t| |
|-----------|----|----------|----------------|---------|------|---|
| Intercept | 1  | 4.96955  | 0.04492        | 110.62  | <.0001 |
| x1        | 1  | 1.00902  | 0.00778        | 129.69  | <.0001 |
| x2        | 1  | 1.99743  | 0.00778        | 256.66  | <.0001 |
| x3        | 1  | 3.00116  | 0.00778        | 385.64  | <.0001 |
| x4        | 1  | 3.99847  | 0.00778        | 513.68  | <.0001 |
| x5        | 1  | 4.99497  | 0.00778        | 641.81  | <.0001 |
| x6        | 1  | 6.01034  | 0.00778        | 772.12  | <.0001 |
| x7        | 1  | 6.99770  | 0.00778        | 899.39  | <.0001 |
| x8        | 1  | 7.98897  | 0.00778        | 1026.61 | <.0001 |
| x9        | 1  | 9.00692  | 0.00778        | 1157.12 | <.0001 |
| x10       | 1  | 10.00563 | 0.00778        | 1285.47 | <.0001 |

**Output 21.1.3** Pooled Regression Model

**The HPPANEL Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution Mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output 21.1.3  continued

| Parameter | DF | Estimate | Standard Error | t Value | Pr > |t| |
|-----------|----|----------|----------------|---------|-------|-----|
| Intercept | 1  | 4.96957  | 0.00632        | 786.03  | <.0001|     |
| x1        | 1  | 1.01251  | 0.01095        | 92.49   | <.0001|     |
| x2        | 1  | 1.98374  | 0.01095        | 181.17  | <.0001|     |
| x3        | 1  | 3.00294  | 0.01095        | 274.23  | <.0001|     |
| x4        | 1  | 3.99649  | 0.01095        | 364.90  | <.0001|     |
| x5        | 1  | 5.00187  | 0.01095        | 456.77  | <.0001|     |
| x6        | 1  | 5.99952  | 0.01095        | 547.77  | <.0001|     |
| x7        | 1  | 7.00478  | 0.01095        | 639.88  | <.0001|     |
| x8        | 1  | 7.97232  | 0.01095        | 728.13  | <.0001|     |
| x9        | 1  | 9.01244  | 0.01095        | 822.90  | <.0001|     |
| x10       | 1  | 10.01578 | 0.01095        | 914.52  | <.0001|     |

Procedure Task Timing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Read and Variable Levelization</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication to Client</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computing Moments</td>
<td>103.68</td>
<td>99.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Product Accumulation</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


Subject Index

between estimators, 1132
   HPPANEL procedure, 1132

HPPANEL procedure
   between estimators, 1132
   ID variables, 1121
   linear hypothesis testing, 1132
   multithreading, 1123
   one-way fixed-effects model, 1126
   one-way random-effects model, 1129
   output data sets, 1134
   output table names, 1135
   pooled estimator, 1132
   printed output, 1135
   specification tests, 1133
   two-way fixed-effects model, 1127
   two-way random-effects model, 1130

ID variables
   HPPANEL procedure, 1121

linear hypothesis testing, 1132
   HPPANEL procedure, 1132

multithreading
   HPPANEL procedure, 1123

one-way fixed-effects model, 1126
   HPPANEL procedure, 1126
one-way random-effects model, 1129
   HPPANEL procedure, 1129

output data sets
   HPPANEL procedure, 1134
output table names
   HPPANEL procedure, 1135

pooled estimator, 1132
   HPPANEL procedure, 1132

printed output
   HPPANEL procedure, 1135

specification tests
   HPPANEL procedure, 1133

two-way fixed-effects model, 1127
   HPPANEL procedure, 1127
two-way random-effects model, 1130
   HPPANEL procedure, 1130
Syntax Index

ALL option
   TEST statement (HPPANEL), 1124

BTWNG option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1121

BTWNT option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1121

COPYVAR= option
   OUTPUT statement (HPPANEL), 1122

CORRB option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

CORROUT option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1121

COVB option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

COVOUT option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

DATA= option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

DETAILS option
   PERFORMANCE statement (HPPANEL), 1123

FIXONE option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1121

FIXONETIME option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1121

FIXTWO option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1121

HPPANEL procedure, 1119
   PERFORMANCE statement, 1123
   syntax, 1119

HPPANEL procedure, PERFORMANCE statement, 1123

ID statement
   HPPANEL procedure, 1121

LM option
   TEST statement (HPPANEL), 1124

LR option
   TEST statement (HPPANEL), 1124

MODEL statement
   HPPANEL procedure, 1121

NODES option
   PERFORMANCE statement (HPPANEL), 1123

NOINT option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1122

NOPRINT option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

NTHREADS option
   PERFORMANCE statement (HPPANEL), 1123

OUT= option
   OUTPUT statement (HPPANEL), 1122

OUTCORR option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1121

OUTCOV option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

OUTEST= option
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120, 1134

OUTPUT statement
   HPPANEL procedure, 1122
   PROC HPPANEL statement, 1134

PERFORMANCE statement
   HPPANEL procedure, 1123

POOLED option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1121

PREDICTED
   OUTPUT statement (HPPANEL), 1123

PRINTFIXED option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1122

PROC HPPANEL statement, 1120

RANONE option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1122

RANTWO option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1122

RESIDUAL
   OUTPUT statement (HPPANEL), 1123

VCOMP= option
   MODEL statement (HPPANEL), 1122

WALD option
   TEST statement (HPPANEL), 1124