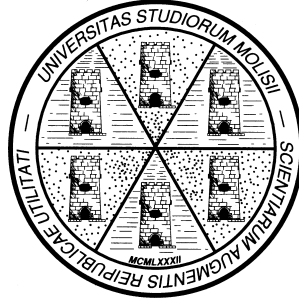


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Change in persistence tests for panels

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Change in persistence tests for panels*

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Abstract

In this paper we propose a set of new panel tests to detect changes in persistence. These statistics are used to test the null hypothesis of stationarity against the alternative of a change in persistence from $I(0)$ to $I(1)$ or viceversa. Alternative of unknown direction is also considered. The limiting distributions of the panel tests are derived and small sample properties are investigated by Monte Carlo experiments under the hypothesis that the individual series are cross-sectionally independently distributed. These tests have a good size and power properties. Cross-sectional dependence is also considered. A procedure of de-factorizing proposed by Stock and Watson (2002) is applied. Monte Carlo analysis is conducted and the defactored panel tests show to have good size and power. The empirical results obtained from applying these tests to a panel covering 15 European countries between 1970 and 2006 suggest that inflation rate changes from $I(1)$ to $I(0)$ when cross-correlation is considered.

Keywords: Persistence, Stationarity, Panel data.

JEL Classification: C12, C23.

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1 Introduction

The recent time series literature has shown that the economic and financial data are characterized by a change in persistence between separate $I(1)$ and $I(0)$ regime rather than a simply $I(1)$ or $I(0)$ behavior. For example, Cogley and Sargent (2001) and Emery (1994), using post World War II data, argued that persistence in U.S. inflation has decreased substantially since the early 1980s. Strikingly, Emery finds that U.S. inflation in the 1980s can best be described as white noise. Further evidence of persistence change from $I(1)$ to $I(0)$ behavior in U.S. inflation is also reported in Kim (2000), Buseti and Taylor (2004) and Leybourne et al. (2003). Other variables for which changes in persistence have been observed include real output (e.g Taylor, 2005) and short-term interest rates (e.g. Mankiw *et al.*, 1987)).

A number of testing procedures have been developed to test against changing persistence. The most popular of these appear to be the ratio-based persistence change tests of Kim (2000), Kim *et al.* (2002), Buseti and Taylor (2004) and Harvey *et al.* (2006). These statistics test the null hypothesis that a series is a constant $I(0)$ process against the alternative that it displays a change in persistence, either from $I(0)$ to $I(1)$, or viceversa. Kim (2000) and Kim *et al.* (2002) proposed residual-based ratio test against changes in persistence in a time series, focusing on the case of a shift from $I(0)$ to $I(1)$, at some point in the sample. Kim (2000) also discussed the possibility of $I(1)$ to $I(0)$ shifts but did not provide tests against such alternative. Buseti and Taylor (2004) proposed new ratio-based tests and breakpoint estimators which are consistent under $I(1)$ to $I(0)$ changes, and they demonstrated that the ratio-based tests which are consistent against changes from $I(1)$ to $I(0)$ are not consistent against changes from $I(0)$ to $I(1)$, and viceversa, with neither consistent against constant $I(1)$ processes. Harvey *et al.* (2006) developed a set of new tests which are based on modified version of the ratio-base statistics of Kim (2000), Kim *et al.*(2002) and Buseti and Taylor (2004). These modifications use the variable addition approach of Vogelsang (1998), and a recent generalization due to Sayginsoy (2003), yielding tests which, by design, have the same critical values regardless of whether the process is $I(0)$ or (near) $I(1)$ throughout. This technique can be only used with the ratio based test of the null $I(0)$ because other tests of the $I(0)$ ($I(1)$) null are based on statistics which are divergent under constant $I(1)$ ($I(0)$) processes. Hence, the null hypothesis is that of constant persistence (either a constant $I(0)$ process or a constant $I(1)$ process), and the alternative is that of a change in persistence. Finally, Costantini and Gutierrez (2007) consider a panel data companion of the set of recursive ADF unit root tests for single time series as proposed in Banerjee *et al.* (1992).

In this paper we propose a set of new panel tests to detect changes in persistence. These statistics are used to test the null hypothesis of stationarity against the alternative of a change in persistence from $I(0)$ to $I(1)$ or viceversa. Alternative of unknown direction is also considered.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we present new panel persistence change tests under the hypothesis of cross-section independence. Section 3 describes the panel tests under cross-section dependence hypothesis. Section 4

presents Monte Carlo simulations. In section 5 these new panel tests to a panel of 15 European inflation rate series for the period 1970.1-2006.2 are applied. Section 6 concludes.

2 Persistence tests without cross-section correlation

2.1 The model

Consider the following Gaussian unobserved components model for a sample of N cross-sections observed over T time periods:

$$y_{i,t} = d_{i,t} + \mu_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N, t = 1, \dots, T, \quad (1)$$

we allow for the following three cases:

- Case 1: $I(0) \rightarrow I(1)$

$$\mu_{i,t} = \mu_{i,t-1} + 1(t > [T\tau])\eta_{i,t}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N, t = 1, \dots, T, \quad (2)$$

- Case 2: $I(1) \rightarrow I(0)$

$$\mu_{i,t} = \mu_{i,t-1} + 1(t \leq [\tau T])\eta_{i,t} \quad i = 1, \dots, N, t = 1, \dots, T. \quad (3)$$

- Case 3: unknown direction $I(0) \rightarrow I(1)$ or $I(1) \rightarrow I(0)$

where $1(\cdot)$ is the indicator function, $d_{i,t}$ is a deterministic component, $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ and $\eta_{i,t}$ are mutually independent mean zero iid gaussian process with variance $\sigma_{\varepsilon_i}^2$ and $\sigma_{\eta_i}^2$. For the present, the deterministic components are taken to be the unity vector.

From (1)-(2), it can be easily seen that for each cross section i , the data generating process yields a process which is stationary up to and including time $[\tau T]$, with the change-point proportion $\tau \in (0, 1)$, but is $I(1)$ after the break, if and only if $\sigma_{\eta_i}^2 > 0$. From (1)-(3), it can be easily seen that for each cross section i , the data generating process yields a process which is $I(1)$ up to and including time $[\tau T]$ but it is stationary after the break, if and only if $\sigma_{\eta_i}^2 > 0$.

Therefore, panel test of stationarity against a shift in persistence from stationarity to a unit root or viceversa can be framed in testing the null hypothesis:

$$\mathbf{H}_0 = \sigma_{\eta_i}^2 = 0, \quad \forall i \quad (4)$$

against the alternative hypothesis

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \sigma_{\eta_i}^2 > 0, \text{ at least for some } i. \quad (5)$$

The following assumption plays a key role for the remaining part of the paper.

Assumption 1 *The process $\{\mu_{i,t}\}_{i,t=0}^{+\infty}$ is such that for each i*

1. $\mathbf{E}[\mu_i] = 0$;

2. $\mathbf{E}|\mu_i|^4 < +\infty$;

3. $\{\mu_{i,t}\}_{i,t=0}^{+\infty}$ is ϕ -mixing with mixing coefficients ϕ_m such that

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \phi_m^{1-2/\gamma} < +\infty;$$

4. There exists the long-run variance

$$\sigma_{\mu i}^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}[\mu_{i,j+1}\mu'_{i,1}];$$

5. for each $s \in (0, 1)$, we have

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{V} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{t=1}^{[sT]} \mu_{i,t} \right] = s\sigma_{\mu i}^2$$

and

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{V} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{t=[sT]+1}^T \mu_{i,t} \right] = (1-s)\sigma_{\mu i}^2$$

The above conditions have been used by Phillips (1987), Phillips and Perron (1988) and Phillips and Solo (1992), among others, to prove results on the asymptotic distribution of a stochastic process. Finally, note that throughout the next sections we use sequential limits, wherein $T \rightarrow \infty$ followed by $N \rightarrow \infty$.

2.2 Panel ratio-based tests: $\mathbf{I}(0) \rightarrow \mathbf{I}(1)$

In this section we present new panel tests to detect changes in persistence as in (2) and investigate their asymptotic behavior. We show that panel tests are standard normal distributed.

Consider the gaussian process (1)-(2). We want to test the null hypothesis \mathbf{H}_0 in (4) against \mathbf{H}_1 in (5). Let $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$, $i = 1, \dots, N$ and $t = 1, \dots, T$, be the residuals from the regression of $y_{i,t}$ on intercept. If a structural change occurs at time $t = [T\tau]$ for $\tau \in (0, 1)$, the following partial sum process can be defined:

$$\begin{cases} S_{i,t}^{(0)} = \sum_{j=1}^t \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i,j} & t = 1, \dots, [T\tau]; \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \\ S_{i,t}^{(1)} = \sum_{j=[T\tau]+1}^t \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i,j} & t = [T\tau] + 1, \dots, T; \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Then, we consider the following statistics-test:

$$\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau) = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sigma} \cdot \left[\frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2}}{[T\tau]^{-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2} - \mu \right], \quad (7)$$

where

$$\mu = \mathbf{E} \left[\frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2} \right]$$

and

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\mathbf{V} \left[\frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2} \right]}.$$

Fixed $i = 1, \dots, N$, $t_1 = 1, \dots, [T\tau]$ and $t_2 = [T\tau] + 1, \dots, T$, it results $S_{i,t_1}^{(1)}$ and $S_{i,t_2}^{(0)}$ mutually independent. Therefore

$$\mu = \frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T \mathbf{E}[S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2]}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} \mathbf{E}[S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2]} \quad (8)$$

and

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-4} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T \mathbf{V}[S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2]}{[T\tau]^{-4} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} \mathbf{V}[S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2]}} \quad (9)$$

Theorem 2 Suppose that Assumption 1 is true under the null hypothesis \mathbf{H}_0 . Then it results

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau) = \mathcal{K}(\tau) \sim N(0, 1). \quad (10)$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.1 in Kim (2000), it results

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2} = \frac{(1 - \tau)^{-2} \int_{\tau}^1 V_i(r - \tau)^2 dr}{\tau^{-2} \int_0^{\tau} V_i(r)^2 dr},$$

where $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ is a sequence of standard brownian bridges that are independent and identically distributed.

Furthermore, by the hypotheses stated in Assumption 1, we have that

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{E} \left[\frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2} \right] = \bar{\mu},$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{V} \left[\frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2} \right] = \bar{\sigma}^2,$$

with

$$\bar{\mu} = \mathbf{E} \left[\frac{(1 - \tau)^{-2} \int_{\tau}^1 V_i(r - \tau)^2 dr}{\tau^{-2} \int_0^{\tau} V_i(r)^2 dr} \right] \quad (11)$$

and

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \mathbf{V} \left[\frac{(1 - \tau)^{-2} \int_{\tau}^1 V_i(r - \tau)^2 dr}{\tau^{-2} \int_0^{\tau} V_i(r)^2 dr} \right] \quad (12)$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, N$.

Therefore

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\bar{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{(1 - \tau)^{-2} \int_{\tau}^1 V_i(r - \tau)^2 dr}{\tau^{-2} \int_0^{\tau} V_i(r)^2 dr} - \bar{\mu} \right],$$

for $i = 1, \dots, N$.

The Central Limit Theorem guarantees that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\bar{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{(1-\tau)^{-2} \int_{\tau}^1 V_i(r-\tau)^2 dr}{N\tau^{-2} \int_0^{\tau} V_i(r)^2 dr} - \bar{\mu} \right] \sim N(0, 1),$$

and the Theorem is completely proved. ■

The true value of τ is unknown. Under the situation of the true change period being unknown three transformations of the tests $\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)$ defined in (7), for testing \mathbf{H}_0 against \mathbf{H}_1 with unknown break point $[T\tau]$, can be considered.

- A maximum-Chow-type test as is considered in Davies (1977), Hawkins (1987), Kim and Siegmund (1989), and Andrews (1993) is

$$H_1(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) := \max_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau). \quad (13)$$

- The mean score test proposed by Hansen (1991)

$$H_2(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) := \int_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau) d\tau. \quad (14)$$

- The mean-exponential test introduced by Andrews and Ploberger (1994), that is

$$H_3(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) := \log \left\{ \int_{\tau \in (0,1)} \exp[\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)] d\tau \right\}. \quad (15)$$

The asymptotic distribution of the tests defined in (13), (14) and (15) are given in the following result.

Theorem 3 *The following propositions hold.*

(i) *It results*

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) = H_j(\mathcal{K}(\tau)), \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

(ii) *For each $j = 1, 2, 3$, we have $H_j(\mathcal{K}(\tau)) \sim N(0, 1)$.*

Proof.

(i) The result follows from the continuous mapping theorem and the continuity of the functionals.

(ii) Since $\mathcal{K}(\tau) \sim N(0, 1)$, for each τ , then $\mathcal{K}(\tau)$ is an iid continuous-time stochastic process. Therefore, we can define the random variable $\mathcal{K} \sim N(0, 1)$ such that $\mathcal{K}(\tau) \equiv \mathcal{K}$, for each $\tau \in (0, 1)$.

Then we have

$$H_1(\mathcal{K}(\tau)) = \max_{\tau \in (0,1)} (\mathcal{K}) = \mathcal{K} \sim N(0, 1);$$

$$H_2(\mathcal{K}(\tau)) = \int_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{K} d\tau = \mathcal{K} \cdot \int_{\tau \in (0,1)} d\tau = \mathcal{K} \sim N(0, 1);$$

$$H_3(\mathcal{K}(\tau)) = \log \left\{ \int_{\tau \in (0,1)} \exp[\mathcal{K}] d\tau \right\} = \log \{ \exp[\mathcal{K}] \} \cdot \int_{\tau \in (0,1)} d\tau = \mathcal{K} \sim N(0, 1)$$

The result is completely proved. ■

2.3 Panel reverse test: $\mathbf{I}(1) \rightarrow \mathbf{I}(0)$

Consider the gaussian process (1)-(3). In this case, the null hypothesis is referred to stationary process and the alternative to a shift from $\mathbf{I}(1)$ to $\mathbf{I}(0)$. The following statistics are proposed:

$$\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau) = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sigma} \cdot \left[\frac{[T\tau]^{-2}}{(T - [T\tau])^{-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2}{\sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2} - \mu \right], \quad (16)$$

where

$$\mu = \mathbf{E} \left[\frac{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2}{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2} \right]$$

and

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\mathbf{V} \left[\frac{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2}{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2} \right]}.$$

The asymptotic distribution of the statistics defined in (16) is the object of the following result.

Theorem 4 *Suppose that Assumption 1 is true under the null hypothesis \mathbf{H}_0 . Then it results*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau) = \mathcal{K}^*(\tau) \sim N(0, 1). \quad (17)$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.1 in Busetti and Taylor (2004), it results

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2}{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2} = \frac{\tau^{-2} \int_0^\tau [V_i^{***}(r)]^2 dr}{(1 - \tau)^{-2} \int_\tau^1 [V_i^{**}(r)]^2 dr},$$

where

$$V_i^{**}(r) = V_i(r) - V_i(\tau) - (r - \tau)(1 - \tau)^{-1}(V_i(1) - V_i(\tau))$$

$$V_i^{***}(r) = V_i(r) - r\tau^{-1}V_i(\tau)$$

and

$$V_i(r) = W_0(r) + c \left\{ \int_0^{\min\{r,\tau\}} W_c(s) ds + 1(r > \tau)[(r - \tau)W_c(\tau)] \right\},$$

where W is a standard Wiener process. Hypotheses stated in Assumption 1 imply

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{E} \left[\frac{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2}{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2} \right] = \bar{\mu},$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{V} \left[\frac{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2}{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2} \right] = \bar{\sigma}^2,$$

with

$$\bar{\mu} = \mathbf{E} \left[\frac{\tau^{-2} \int_0^\tau [V_i^{***}(r)]^2 dr}{(1 - \tau)^{-2} \int_\tau^1 [V_i^{**}(r)]^2 dr} \right] \quad (18)$$

and

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = \mathbf{V} \left[\frac{\tau^{-2} \int_0^\tau [V_i^{***}(r)]^2 dr}{(1-\tau)^{-2} \int_\tau^1 [V_i^{**}(r)]^2 dr} \right] \quad (19)$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, N$.

Hence

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\bar{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{\tau^{-2} \int_0^\tau [V_i^{***}(r)]^2 dr}{(1-\tau)^{-2} \int_\tau^1 [V_i^{**}(r)]^2 dr} - \bar{\mu} \right],$$

for $i = 1, \dots, N$.

The Central Limit Theorem guarantees that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\bar{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{\tau^{-2} \int_0^\tau [V_i^{***}(r)]^2 dr}{(1-\tau)^{-2} \int_\tau^1 [V_i^{**}(r)]^2 dr} - \bar{\mu} \right] \sim N(0, 1),$$

and the Theorem is completely proved. ■

In the next result, the asymptotic distributions of the transformations H_1 , H_2 and H_3 of the test \mathcal{K}^* are given.

Theorem 5 *The following propositions hold.*

(i) *It results*

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\hat{\tau})) = H_j(\mathcal{K}^*(\tau)), \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

(ii) *For each $j = 1, 2, 3$, we have $H_j(\mathcal{K}^*(\tau)) \sim N(0, 1)$.*

Proof. Analogous to the proof of Theorem 3. ■

2.4 Panel tests with unknown direction

We now discuss the case of unknown direction of changes in persistence. Three panel tests are developed and their asymptotic distributions are derived. The tests are:

$$\mathcal{M}_{T,N}^{j,*} = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sigma_j^*} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N [\max\{H_j(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}), H_j(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}^*)\} - \mu_j^*], \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (20)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i} = \frac{(T - [T\tau])^{-2} \sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T S_{i,t}^{(1)}(\tau)^2}{[T\tau]^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} S_{i,t}^{(0)}(\tau)^2},$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}^* = (\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i})^{-1},$$

$$\mu_j^* = \mathbf{E} \left[H_j(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}), H_j(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}^*) \right] \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad i = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$\sigma_j^* = \sqrt{\mathbf{V} \left[H_j(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}), H_j(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{T,i}^*) \right]} \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad i = 1, \dots, N.$$

The asymptotic distributions of these tests are now derived.

Theorem 6 *It results*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{M}_{T,N}^{j,*} \sim N(0, 1).$$

Proof. It is a direct consequence of the Central Limit Theorem. ■

2.5 Modified panel tests

In this section we propose panel tests that are based on the modified version of the statistics developed in subsections 2.2-2.4. These tests have the same critical value in the limit as the corresponding unmodified tests under the null hypothesis \mathbf{H}_0 , and the same limiting critical value is also appropriate under the alternative hypothesis \mathbf{H}_1 . The modification proposed has no asymptotic effect under the null \mathbf{H}_0 , so that the limiting distribution of the modified tests is the same of the corresponding unmodified tests. Under the alternative hypothesis, the asymptotic distribution of the tests is affected by this modification, but the last is chosen such that the limiting critical value is precisely the same as under the null. The panel tests developed are:

$$MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) := \exp(-bJ_{1,N,T}) \cdot H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)), \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (21)$$

$$MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau)) := \exp(-bJ_{1,N,T}) \cdot H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau)), \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (22)$$

$$MM_{T,N}^{j*} := \exp(-bJ_{1,N,T}) \cdot \mathcal{M}_{T,N}^{j*} \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (23)$$

where b is a finite constant and $J_{1,N,T}$ is the arithmetic mean on N of the truncated sequences of T^{-1} times the Wald statistic $J_{1,T}^{(i)}$ for testing the joint hypothesis $\varsigma_{i,k+1} = \dots = \varsigma_{i,9} = 0$ in panel regression

$$y_{i,t} = \varepsilon_{i,t} + \sum_{j=k+1}^9 \varsigma_{i,j} t^j + \text{error}, \quad t = [\tau T] + 1, \dots, T; \quad i = 1, \dots, N. \quad (24)$$

Under the null hypothesis, Harvey *et al.* (2006) show that

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} J_{1,T}^{(i)} = 1, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N.$$

Therefore, since we assumed independence and identical distribution with respect to the cross-sectional dimension i , we have

$$\lim_{T,N \rightarrow +\infty} J_{1,N,T} = \lim_{T,N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N J_{1,T}^{(i)} = 1.$$

Under the alternative hypothesis, following Harvey *et al.* (2006), we modify the tests (21), (22) and (23) by introducing

$$J_{N,min} := \min_{\tau \in (0,1)} J_{1,N,[\tau T]}.$$

We define

$$MH_{j,min}(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) := \exp(-bJ_{N,min}) \cdot H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)), \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (25)$$

$$MH_{j,min}(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau)) := \exp(-bJ_{N,min}) \cdot H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau)), \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (26)$$

$$MM_{min,T,N}^{j*} := \exp(-bJ_{N,min}) \cdot \mathcal{M}_{T,N}^{j*} \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad (27)$$

and

$$J_{min} := \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} J_{N,min}.$$

By rewriting the asymptotic analysis under the alternative hypothesis of Harvey *et al.* (2006), by using the fact that the asymptotic distributions of the tests $H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau))$, $H_j(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau))$, and $\mathcal{M}_{T,N}^{j*}$, $j = 1, 2, 3$ are standard gaussian (see Theorem 3, Theorem 5 and Theorem 6), for each $j = 1, 2, 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} T^{-2} (MH_{j,min}(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) - MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau))) = \\ & = T^{-2} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} (MH_{j,min}(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) - MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau))) = \\ & = T^{-2} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \{1 - \exp[-bJ_{N,min}]\} MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) = \\ & = T^{-2} \{1 - \exp[-bJ_{min}]\} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}(\tau)) = o_p(1)O_p(1) = o_p(1). \end{aligned}$$

Analogously, it results

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} T^{-2} (MH_{j,min}(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau)) - MH_j^d(\mathcal{K}_{T,N}^*(\tau))) = o_p(1)$$

and

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} T^{-2} (MM_{min,T,N}^{j*} - MM_{T,N}^{j*}) = o_p(1).$$

The tests is then consistent under the alternative hypothesis.

2.6 Estimation of the break

In this subsection we present a procedure to estimate the unknown change point. Consider the following estimator:

$$\Lambda_{N,T}(\tau) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T \tilde{\mu}_{i,t}^2 / (T - [T\tau])^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} \tilde{\mu}_{i,t}^2 / [\tau T]}. \quad (28)$$

In order to explore the asymptotic behavior of the estimated unknown change point, the following assumption is required.

Assumption 7 *Let $\tilde{\mu}_{i,s+1}, \tilde{\mu}_{i,s+2}, \dots, \tilde{\mu}_{i,s+m}$, for $s \in 0, \dots, T-1$ and $m \leq T-s$ be a sequence of stationary variables. Assume that $m^{-1} \sum_{t=s+1}^{s+m} \tilde{\mu}_{i,t}^2 \rightarrow E[\mu_i^2]$ for $E[\mu_i^2] < \infty$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, N$.*

Now, let $\hat{\tau}$ be such that:

$$\hat{\tau} = \left\{ \operatorname{argmax}_{\tau \in (0,1)} \Lambda_{N,T}(\tau) \right\}. \quad (29)$$

The following theorem shows asymptotic properties of $\hat{\tau}$:

Theorem 8 *Suppose that Assumption 7 holds. Under the alternative hypothesis, it results*

$$(\hat{\tau} - \tau) = o_p(1), \quad (30)$$

$$T(\hat{\tau} - \tau) = O_p(1), \quad (31)$$

Proof. Since

$$M_T^{(i)}(\tau) := \frac{\sum_{t=[T\tau]+1}^T \tilde{\mu}_{i,t}^2 / (T - [T\tau])^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{[T\tau]} \tilde{\mu}_{i,t}^2 / [\tau T]} \geq 0, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N,$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau} &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\tau \in (0,1)} M_T^{(i)}(\tau) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{\tau} &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\tau \in (0,1)} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N M_T^{(i)}(\tau) \right\} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\tau \in (0,1)} \Lambda_{N,T}(\tau). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Theorem 3.5 in Kim (2000) guarantees the thesis. ■

3 Persistence test with cross-section correlation

Previous derivations are valid under the assumption that the units are cross-section independent. However, this requirement is rarely likely to be satisfied in empirical economic applications where the countries or regions depend each other. In order to generalize the framework of the paper we have extended our approach to account for the presence of common factors as in Stock and Watson (2002), Bai (2003) and Bai and Ng (2004).

Let as before $y_{i,t}$ be the observation on the i -th cross section unit at time t for $i = 1, \dots, N$, $t = 1, \dots, T$ and suppose that it is generated according to the following linear heterogeneous panel data model:

$$y_{i,t} = d_{i,t} + \mu_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (32)$$

$$\mu_{i,t} = \mu_{i,t-1} + 1(t > [\tau T])\eta_{i,t}, \text{ if } \tau \in (0, 1) \quad (33)$$

$$\varepsilon_{i,t} = F_t \lambda_i + u_{i,t} \quad (34)$$

where F_t denotes a stationary $(1 \times m)$ -vector of unobserved common factors, λ_i indicates the vector of loadings and $u_{i,t}$ is a stationary process. For the present, the deterministic component $d_{i,t}$ is taken to be the unity vector. The following assumptions are required.

Assumption 9 (i) for non-random λ_i , $\|\lambda_i\| \leq M$; for random λ_i , $E\|\lambda_i\|^4 \leq M$,

(ii) $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N \lambda_i \lambda_i' \Rightarrow \Sigma_{\Pi}$, a $(m \times m)$ positive matrix.

Assumption 10 The error $u_{i,t}$, the factor F_t and the loadings λ_i are mutually independent.

Assumption 9 ensures that the factor loadings are identifiable. The estimation of the common factors are done as in Stock and Watson (2002), i.e. using principal components. Specifically, the principal component of $F = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_T)$, denoted as \tilde{F} , is \sqrt{T} times the first r eigenvectors corresponding to the first r largest eigenvalues of the $(T \times T)$ matrix of demeaned and stardardized $\tilde{y}_i \tilde{y}_i'$. Under the normalization $\tilde{F} \tilde{F}' / T = I_r$, the estimated loading matrix is $\tilde{\Pi} = \tilde{F}' \tilde{y}_i / T$. Therefore, the estimated residuals are defined as

$$\tilde{z}_{i,t} = \tilde{y}_{i,t} - \tilde{F}_t \tilde{\lambda}_i \quad (35)$$

From the data generating process (32)-(34) and (35), it can be easily seen that for each cross section i , the process $\tilde{z}_{i,t}$ is stationary up to and including time $[\tau T]$ but is I(1) after the break, if and only if $\sigma_{\eta_i}^2 > 0$. Thus our strategy is to apply the panel test statistics presented in section 2 to the de-factored data $\tilde{z}_{i,t}$.

4 Monte Carlo simulation results

In this section we use Monte Carlo experiments to examine finite sample properties of the panel persistence tests. We consider two sets of Monte Carlo experiments. The first set focuses on the model (1)-(2), i.e where we assume cross-section independence, while the second set of experiments is based on the model (32)-(35) where we allow for the presence of dependence across the different units in the panel. We start the analysis considering the empirical rejection frequencies of the tests when the data are generated according to the I(0)-I(1) switch data generating process embraced in (1)-(2) under the hypothesis of cross-sectional independency. As in Busetti and Taylor (2004) we investigate the impact of varying the signal-noise-ratio among $\sigma_{\eta_i} = 0, 0.5, 0.10, 0.25, 0.50$ and $\sigma_{\varepsilon_i} \sim U[0.5, 1.5]$ and the breakpoint among $\tau = 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$. The simulation results were performed 1000 Monte Carlo replications and the RNDN function of Gauss 6.0. As is often used in the literature, for all the tests we fix $\Lambda = [0.2, 0.8]$ and $T = 50, 100$ and $N = 1, 10, 30, 50$. In Table 1 we present the moments of Kim's (2000, 2002) and Busetti and Taylor's (2004) tests which have been used to standardize the panel tests. Their values have been computed using 50000 replications.

Table 1 about here

The size results for the benchmark model (1)-(2) are reported in table 2.

Table 2 about here

All the panel test statistics seem to have good size for both small and large T, N . Looking at power of the tests, see table 3, table 4 and table 5 many interesting things emerge.

Table 3 about here

Table 4 about here

Table 5 about here

First of all, panel tests have better properties than single time series tests. Comparing the power of panel tests derived along the line of Kim (2000), Busetti and Taylor (2004) and Harvey *et al.* (2006) we don't find significant differences. As expected, the power of tests grows, with the exception of reversed panel tests, as the signal to noise ratio rise and the smaller is τ . This occurs because the higher is σ_{η} the stronger is the random walk component. We have that the smaller is τ , the greater is the proportion of the sample containing a random walk component. Finally, the previous finding are reversed for the panel reversed tests. This depends on because we are testing a change from I(0) to I(1). We do

not report for brevity the results for the cases of changes from I(1) to I(0), they are available upon request. Here as expected, the power of tests grows largely for the reversed tests and it is striking that the results mimic those in Tables 3-5. Thus $H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$, $H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$ and $H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$ show better properties than $H_1(\mathcal{K})$, $H_2(\mathcal{K})$, $H_3(\mathcal{K})$ and \mathcal{M}^{1*} , \mathcal{M}^{2*} and \mathcal{M}^{3*} .

We now present the empirical size of tests when cross-section dependence is included in the model as in equations (32)-(34). We consider two levels of cross section dependence where we generate $\lambda_i \sim iidU [0, 0.20]$ as an example of "low cross section dependence", and $\lambda_i \sim iidU [-1, 3]$ to represent the case of "high cross section dependence". The results are reported respectively in Table 6 and 7. As to be expected the extent of over-rejection of the tests very much depend on the degree of cross section dependence. Both for low as well as for strong cross section dependence the panel tests are distorted with over-rejection which grows as the degree of cross section dependence rise. Thus panel tests that do not allow for cross section dependence can be seriously biased if the degree of cross section dependence is large.

Table 6 about here

Table 7 about here

As previously reported to take into account of cross section dependence we use the method propose in Stock and Watson (2002). The method basically consists in filtering out the individual-specific cross-sections y_{it} by the factor component computed using the principal component method. The number of factors are computed using a methodology proposed in Bai and Ng (2002). Specifically throughout the Monte Carlo simulations analysis the number of factors are computed using the $IC(3)$ criterion proposed in Bai and Ng (2002) with a maximum number of five factors.

In Tables 8-11 we present respectively the size and power of defactored panel tests using the Stock and Watson (2002) methodology. Looking at the results we note first that the tests have now generally good size, although some sign of oversize are noted especially for $H_j(\mathcal{K}^*)$ tests. As expected, the power of tests grows for larger values of T and N .

5 Empirical applications

We apply the panel tests described in this paper to a panel of 15 European quarterly inflation rate series observed for the period 1970.1-2006.2 ¹. The series are calculate as first difference of the logarithm of the (seasonally adjusted) consumer price index. The data are taken from OECD Main Economic Indicators. In table 12 panel tests results are reported. Looking at the results we note first that for first set of test statistics, i.e. test statistics which are computed not taking into account possible cross-sectional dependence, reverse tests strongly suggest a change of persistence from I(1) to I(0) process. Change in persistence are also evidenced by \mathcal{M}^j tests as well as their modified version. Mixed response

¹The countries included in the panel are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

are obtained from $H_1(\mathcal{K})$ and $H_2(\mathcal{K})$ test statistics. While the former tests reject the null hypothesis for a change from I(0) to I(1) the latter tests do not reject the null hypothesis for a process which is I(0) or I(1) throughout. In order to take into account for possible cross-dependence across the countries, we first compute the number of factors. The $IC(3)$ criterion suggests three factors. Thus we use the estimated factors and factor loadings to compute $\tilde{z}_{i,t}$ as in equation (35). Looking at the results of panel test statistics we note that the previous results are now partially reversed. Here both $H_1(\mathcal{K})$ and $H_2(\mathcal{K})$ test statistics do not reject the null hypothesis allowing for a process which is I(0) or I(1) throughout the sample of analysis. Reversed test statistics indicate a change from I(1) to I(0) and \mathcal{M}^j strongly reject the null hypothesis of constant persistence (either constant I(0) or constant I(1)). Given the previous results we conclude that the inflation process is characterized by a change in persistence from I(1) to I(0). Using the cross-sectional dependence adjusted series, the change of persistence, computed using (29), was around the 1984.4.

6 Conclusions

In this paper we present new panel persistence change tests which are based on modified time series version of the ratio-based statistics by Busetti and Taylor [2004. Test of stationarity against a change in persistence. *Journal of Econometrics* 123, 33-66]. These statistics are used to test the null hypothesis of stationarity against the alternative of a change in persistence from I(0) to I(1) or viceversa. Alternative of unknown direction is also considered. Asymptotic distributions of the new panel tests under the hypothesis of cross-section independence are derived and Monte Carlo analysis suggest that these tests perform very well. Cross-section dependence is also considered.

We show first that when testing for a change in persistence from I(0) (I(1)) to I(1) (I(0)) panel tests have better properties than the single time series tests. Secondly, we report the importance of taking into account for possible cross-sectional dependence when computing the panel test statistics, especially for highly dependent panels. Finally, we apply the panel tests to a panel of EU 15 inflation rates observed during the period 1970.1 - 2006.2. The outcomes were consistent with a change of persistence from I(1) to I(0) around the 1984.4.

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Table 1: Simulated moments for individual Kim(2000, 2002) and Busetti and Taylor tests (2004)

T	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}
Mean - drift case									
50	1.817	1.608	6.173	1.836	1.624	6.204	2.783	2.632	9.214
100	1.803	1.566	6.386	1.803	1.564	6.391	2.749	2.545	9.436
500	1.800	1.537	6.788	1.779	1.506	6.660	2.741	2.478	9.868
Mean - linear trend case									
50	1.415	0.906	3.785	1.412	0.908	3.796	1.992	1.334	5.297
100	1.377	0.844	3.738	1.374	0.843	3.831	1.924	1.222	5.145
500	1.362	0.815	3.718	1.353	0.822	3.839	1.886	1.177	5.115
Std. deviation - drift case									
50	1.580	2.282	5.856	1.586	2.370	6.003	1.737	2.903	6.874
100	1.548	2.178	5.841	1.526	2.106	5.728	1.669	2.644	6.590
500	1.528	2.170	6.041	1.503	1.980	5.701	1.667	2.562	6.318
Std. deviation - linear trend case									
50	0.869	0.863	2.759	0.866	0.861	2.777	0.869	1.030	3.068
100	0.814	0.687	2.451	0.798	0.685	2.447	0.794	0.781	2.618
500	0.764	0.607	2.428	0.734	0.651	2.401	0.709	0.701	2.604

Table 2: Size of Panel Tests When the Model Does Not Allow for Cross Sectional Dependence. Intercept case.

T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}
50	1	0.061	0.052	0.052	0.059	0.054	0.048	0.056	0.049	0.050
	10	0.054	0.056	0.061	0.057	0.074	0.054	0.057	0.071	0.054
	20	0.071	0.063	0.068	0.045	0.046	0.051	0.058	0.055	0.055
	50	0.059	0.061	0.063	0.053	0.058	0.056	0.064	0.068	0.061
100	1	0.068	0.072	0.061	0.064	0.064	0.054	0.069	0.071	0.060
	10	0.071	0.073	0.070	0.065	0.058	0.067	0.052	0.062	0.052
	20	0.054	0.055	0.052	0.072	0.073	0.085	0.068	0.056	0.074
	50	0.057	0.058	0.055	0.051	0.052	0.055	0.062	0.065	0.066

T	N	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	MM^{1*}	MM^{2*}	MM^{3*}
50	1	0.078	0.072	0.065	0.067	0.064	0.060	0.075	0.066	0.070
	10	0.059	0.063	0.059	0.076	0.062	0.062	0.057	0.072	0.060
	20	0.075	0.065	0.069	0.049	0.047	0.054	0.061	0.055	0.063
	50	0.060	0.061	0.064	0.054	0.061	0.057	0.068	0.069	0.064
100	1	0.070	0.076	0.064	0.072	0.069	0.062	0.080	0.081	0.072
	10	0.073	0.076	0.074	0.065	0.059	0.069	0.054	0.066	0.052
	20	0.055	0.057	0.052	0.073	0.073	0.088	0.072	0.057	0.074
	50	0.057	0.058	0.055	0.051	0.052	0.055	0.062	0.065	0.066

T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}
50	1	0.069	0.065	0.057	0.064	0.060	0.057	0.069	0.062	0.067
	10	0.055	0.057	0.063	0.059	0.075	0.059	0.061	0.072	0.060
	20	0.072	0.065	0.069	0.049	0.047	0.053	0.060	0.055	0.061
	50	0.060	0.061	0.063	0.054	0.059	0.056	0.066	0.069	0.064
100	1	0.070	0.073	0.061	0.066	0.065	0.058	0.072	0.076	0.063
	10	0.071	0.075	0.071	0.065	0.059	0.067	0.054	0.064	0.052
	20	0.055	0.055	0.052	0.072	0.073	0.086	0.068	0.056	0.074
	50	0.057	0.058	0.055	0.051	0.052	0.055	0.062	0.065	0.066

Notes : Empirical sizes corresponding to a 5% nominal size.

Table 3: Power of Panel Tests When the Model Does Not Allow for Cross Sectional Dependence. Intercept case.

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}	
0.3	0.05	50	1	0.095	0.100	0.090	0.059	0.063	0.056	0.087	0.086	0.085	
			10	0.126	0.139	0.135	0.078	0.068	0.083	0.112	0.125	0.116	
			20	0.156	0.181	0.167	0.074	0.052	0.078	0.139	0.154	0.141	
			50	0.260	0.256	0.268	0.084	0.065	0.092	0.205	0.231	0.219	
			100	1	0.200	0.198	0.195	0.115	0.090	0.101	0.196	0.198	0.192
				10	0.419	0.443	0.432	0.171	0.113	0.192	0.405	0.392	0.432
		20		0.534	0.558	0.553	0.208	0.124	0.235	0.511	0.528	0.554	
		0.5	50	50	0.828	0.850	0.860	0.288	0.126	0.347	0.818	0.837	0.864
				1	0.083	0.108	0.075	0.053	0.053	0.046	0.076	0.081	0.073
				10	0.126	0.152	0.133	0.047	0.047	0.045	0.087	0.110	0.095
			100	20	0.155	0.180	0.155	0.049	0.031	0.052	0.100	0.124	0.103
				50	0.229	0.288	0.244	0.039	0.025	0.041	0.144	0.167	0.148
				1	0.191	0.204	0.185	0.055	0.049	0.053	0.166	0.171	0.167
				10	0.379	0.454	0.396	0.058	0.037	0.065	0.278	0.308	0.304
				20	0.486	0.593	0.507	0.055	0.026	0.064	0.348	0.399	0.377
50	0.804			0.884	0.826	0.022	0.002	0.038	0.568	0.678	0.617		
0.7	0.10	50	1	0.077	0.081	0.068	0.057	0.045	0.048	0.070	0.070	0.062	
			10	0.085	0.115	0.090	0.050	0.052	0.048	0.076	0.096	0.079	
			20	0.106	0.126	0.107	0.045	0.034	0.051	0.084	0.092	0.085	
			50	0.127	0.177	0.140	0.041	0.032	0.043	0.085	0.111	0.088	
			100	1	0.131	0.153	0.126	0.055	0.040	0.051	0.113	0.131	0.110
				10	0.217	0.316	0.233	0.047	0.037	0.048	0.145	0.200	0.161
		20		0.265	0.379	0.297	0.036	0.028	0.043	0.148	0.222	0.172	
		0.3	50	50	0.455	0.660	0.503	0.004	0.002	0.009	0.216	0.375	0.245
				1	0.166	0.172	0.151	0.109	0.085	0.102	0.167	0.170	0.163
				10	0.440	0.448	0.444	0.180	0.123	0.194	0.412	0.414	0.429
			100	20	0.570	0.587	0.580	0.208	0.109	0.236	0.545	0.529	0.567
				50	0.863	0.866	0.867	0.329	0.136	0.354	0.843	0.824	0.856
				1	0.451	0.429	0.447	0.262	0.177	0.255	0.477	0.449	0.479
				10	0.948	0.928	0.949	0.572	0.323	0.597	0.949	0.927	0.953
				20	0.995	0.995	0.996	0.747	0.405	0.774	0.993	0.984	0.993
50	1.000			1.000	1.000	0.950	0.639	0.965	1.000	1.000	1.000		
0.5	0.10	50	1	0.148	0.180	0.141	0.056	0.046	0.050	0.125	0.143	0.124	
			10	0.407	0.476	0.424	0.047	0.029	0.057	0.275	0.337	0.282	
			20	0.512	0.617	0.534	0.049	0.019	0.057	0.341	0.411	0.357	
			50	0.823	0.892	0.835	0.026	0.008	0.036	0.597	0.684	0.642	
			100	1	0.401	0.433	0.400	0.099	0.044	0.089	0.353	0.387	0.362
				10	0.917	0.952	0.926	0.120	0.013	0.148	0.853	0.882	0.872
		20		0.981	0.997	0.988	0.128	0.008	0.160	0.952	0.974	0.961	
		0.7	50	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.106	0.002	0.144	1.000	1.000	1.000
				1	0.103	0.133	0.099	0.044	0.038	0.039	0.085	0.101	0.084
				10	0.221	0.320	0.227	0.034	0.030	0.033	0.129	0.193	0.137
			100	20	0.249	0.400	0.277	0.022	0.013	0.031	0.150	0.226	0.159
				50	0.476	0.649	0.492	0.012	0.011	0.015	0.231	0.383	0.247
				1	0.285	0.341	0.271	0.036	0.026	0.029	0.220	0.263	0.225
				10	0.698	0.826	0.719	0.015	0.008	0.023	0.499	0.662	0.545
				20	0.839	0.935	0.865	0.007	0.002	0.015	0.637	0.826	0.685
50	0.996			1.000	0.998	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.895	0.986	0.940		

Table 3: continued

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}		
0.3	0.25	50	1	0.507	0.512	0.505	0.276	0.191	0.269	0.538	0.513	0.535		
			10	0.988	0.982	0.987	0.724	0.420	0.728	0.987	0.983	0.986		
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.850	0.570	0.866	1.000	1.000	1.000		
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.994	0.995	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000		
			100	1	0.821	0.780	0.814	0.430	0.300	0.419	0.826	0.792	0.825	
		10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.931	0.751	0.938	1.000	1.000	1.000			
		20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.995	0.901	0.996	1.000	1.000	1.000			
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
		0.5	0.25	50	1	0.487	0.541	0.476	0.111	0.047	0.101	0.448	0.476	0.452
					10	0.975	0.988	0.974	0.170	0.025	0.187	0.936	0.962	0.939
					20	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.179	0.011	0.208	0.999	0.999	0.999
					50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.255	0.003	0.310	1.000	1.000	1.000
					100	1	0.784	0.812	0.782	0.213	0.079	0.200	0.753	0.762
				10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.508	0.078	0.532	1.000	1.000	1.000	
				20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.648	0.062	0.684	1.000	1.000	1.000	
50	1.000			1.000	1.000	0.873	0.032	0.908	1.000	1.000	1.000			
0.7	0.25			50	1	0.333	0.410	0.337	0.022	0.016	0.019	0.251	0.356	0.261
					10	0.847	0.932	0.857	0.014	0.005	0.014	0.689	0.840	0.714
					20	0.957	0.987	0.961	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.827	0.947	0.845
					50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.00	0.001	0.987	0.998	0.992
					100	1	0.652	0.711	0.653	0.012	0.006	0.009	0.590	0.650
				10	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.993	0.996	0.995	
				20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
		0.3	0.50	50	1	0.818	0.784	0.818	0.391	0.283	0.381	0.818	0.790	0.819
					10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.926	0.724	0.936	1.000	1.000	1.000
					20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.987	0.893	0.991	1.000	1.000	1.000
					50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
					100	1	0.963	0.948	0.963	0.504	0.362	0.491	0.957	0.936
				10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.967	0.852	0.970	1.000	1.000	1.000	
				20	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.969	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
50	1.000			1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
0.5	0.50			50	1	0.796	0.817	0.796	0.161	0.070	0.152	0.748	0.788	0.748
					10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.450	0.070	0.475	1.000	1.000	1.000
					20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.593	0.060	0.632	1.000	1.000	1.000
					50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.846	0.034	0.880	1.000	1.000	1.000
					100	1	0.951	0.960	0.951	0.261	0.107	0.250	0.932	0.949
				10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.700	0.192	0.721	1.000	1.000	1.000	
				20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.876	0.214	0.899	1.000	1.000	1.000	
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.983	0.245	0.988	1.000	1.000	1.000			
		0.7	0.50	50	1	0.720	0.641	0.645	0.013	0.004	0.013	0.568	0.657	0.570
					10	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.004	0.001	0.005	0.991	0.999	0.990
					20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000
					50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
					100	1	0.877	0.920	0.878	0.012	0.002	0.010	0.852	0.897
				10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
				20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	1.000	1.000	1.000	
50	1.000			1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			

Table 4: Power of Modified Panel Tests When the Model Does Not Allow for Cross Sectional Dependence. Intercept case.

τ	σ_η	T	N	MH ₁ ^d (κ)	MH ₂ ^d (κ)	MH ₃ ^d (κ)	MH ₁ ^d (κ^*)	MH ₂ ^d (κ^*)	MH ₃ ^d (κ^*)	MM ^{1*}	MM ^{2*}	MM ^{3*}		
0.3	0.05	50	1	0.115	0.114	0.105	0.071	0.070	0.064	0.110	0.107	0.099		
			10	0.134	0.143	0.141	0.088	0.072	0.084	0.121	0.132	0.124		
			20	0.159	0.182	0.172	0.078	0.052	0.079	0.147	0.160	0.146		
			50	0.265	0.259	0.274	0.085	0.066	0.094	0.213	0.236	0.224		
			100	1	0.220	0.206	0.210	0.098	0.110	0.125	0.215	0.212	0.219	
				10	0.427	0.447	0.443	0.177	0.113	0.196	0.411	0.403	0.435	
		20		0.539	0.561	0.557	0.208	0.125	0.239	0.516	0.534	0.560		
		0.5	50	50	0.830	0.854	0.861	0.293	0.127	0.350	0.824	0.837	0.864	
				100	1	0.098	0.118	0.091	0.066	0.061	0.056	0.095	0.104	0.086
					10	0.138	0.156	0.146	0.049	0.052	0.046	0.096	0.122	0.099
			20		0.157	0.181	0.159	0.050	0.032	0.055	0.103	0.125	0.107	
			100	50	0.234	0.291	0.247	0.039	0.026	0.042	0.145	0.169	0.153	
				1	0.208	0.210	0.197	0.063	0.054	0.057	0.185	0.185	0.180	
				10	0.389	0.462	0.398	0.059	0.037	0.068	0.291	0.315	0.309	
				20	0.490	0.597	0.515	0.058	0.026	0.065	0.355	0.403	0.378	
50	0.805			0.886	0.827	0.023	0.002	0.038	0.572	0.682	0.618			
50	0.092	0.082		0.090	0.065	0.059	0.059	0.088	0.083	0.080				
0.7	0.05	50	1	0.091	0.118	0.096	0.052	0.054	0.050	0.080	0.100	0.083		
			10	0.091	0.118	0.096	0.052	0.054	0.050	0.080	0.100	0.083		
			20	0.107	0.126	0.109	0.045	0.037	0.051	0.087	0.094	0.090		
			50	0.129	0.178	0.145	0.041	0.034	0.044	0.089	0.115	0.090		
			100	1	0.142	0.164	0.131	0.063	0.047	0.054	0.130	0.146	0.124	
				10	0.220	0.318	0.236	0.047	0.037	0.050	0.149	0.203	0.164	
		20		0.269	0.381	0.299	0.036	0.028	0.044	0.148	0.227	0.174		
		100	50	0.459	0.660	0.505	0.004	0.003	0.010	0.217	0.380	0.248		
			1	0.190	0.199	0.182	0.132	0.094	0.120	0.200	0.196	0.192		
			10	0.452	0.455	0.454	0.186	0.128	0.200	0.427	0.426	0.441		
			20	0.575	0.596	0.587	0.216	0.114	0.241	0.557	0.538	0.574		
			50	0.866	0.866	0.869	0.333	0.137	0.360	0.849	0.826	0.860		
			100	1	0.480	0.448	0.474	0.284	0.193	0.270	0.512	0.473	0.508	
				10	0.950	0.929	0.949	0.578	0.330	0.609	0.951	0.928	0.955	
				20	0.995	0.995	0.996	0.750	0.407	0.775	0.993	0.984	0.994	
0.5	50		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.950	0.640	0.966	1.000	1.000	1.000		
		100	1	0.149	0.188	0.145	0.056	0.046	0.051	0.121	0.143	0.120		
			10	0.419	0.484	0.436	0.048	0.032	0.058	0.292	0.346	0.295		
	20		0.521	0.620	0.542	0.049	0.020	0.057	0.356	0.418	0.368			
	100	50	0.828	0.895	0.840	0.026	0.009	0.037	0.608	0.691	0.649			
		1	0.418	0.448	0.419	0.111	0.049	0.101	0.390	0.411	0.391			
		10	0.920	0.953	0.931	0.127	0.014	0.151	0.860	0.886	0.876			
		20	0.982	0.997	0.988	0.131	0.008	0.162	0.954	0.974	0.962			
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.107	0.002	0.144	1.000	1.000	1.000			
100		1	0.129	0.157	0.115	0.054	0.050	0.048	0.108	0.120	0.103			
0.7	50	10	0.226	0.323	0.236	0.034	0.031	0.035	0.135	0.200	0.147			
		20	0.258	0.404	0.283	0.023	0.014	0.032	0.160	0.232	0.164			
		50	0.480	0.654	0.494	0.014	0.011	0.015	0.238	0.387	0.254			
	100	1	0.295	0.360	0.289	0.038	0.028	0.032	0.247	0.284	0.248			
		10	0.706	0.830	0.723	0.015	0.008	0.023	0.508	0.669	0.552			
		20	0.868	0.842	0.935	0.015	0.007	0.002	0.640	0.827	0.692			
		50	0.996	1.000	0.998	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.898	0.986	0.940			

Table 4: continued

τ	σ_η	T	N	MH ₁ ^d (κ)	MH ₂ ^d (κ)	MH ₃ ^d (κ)	MH ₁ ^d (κ^*)	MH ₂ ^d (κ^*)	MH ₃ ^d (κ^*)	MM ^{1*}	MM ^{2*}	MM ^{3*}	
0.3	0.25	50	1	0.557	0.547	0.546	0.311	0.226	0.299	0.597	0.570	0.588	
			10	0.989	0.983	0.988	0.732	0.437	0.743	0.989	0.984	0.987	
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.857	0.581	0.869	1.000	1.000	1.000	
		100	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.994	0.859	0.995	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.844	0.798	0.835	0.486	0.347	0.460	0.846	0.817	0.842	
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.935	0.757	0.943	1.000	1.000	1.000	
		50	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.995	0.903	0.996	1.000	1.000	1.000	
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
			1	0.531	0.571	0.532	0.135	0.054	0.117	0.495	0.526	0.491	
0.5	50	10	0.976	0.988	0.976	0.176	0.027	0.195	0.939	0.963	0.944		
		20	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.184	0.011	0.212	0.997	0.999	0.997		
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.258	0.003	0.257	1.000	1.000	1.000		
100	1	0.806	0.826	0.806	0.238	0.090	0.223	0.769	0.779	0.771			
	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.517	0.080	0.539	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.653	0.063	0.698	1.000	1.000	1.000			
50	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.875	0.032	0.909	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	1	0.368	0.427	0.369	0.024	0.021	0.311	0.028	0.376	0.316			
	10	0.851	0.934	0.861	0.011	0.005	0.015	0.704	0.847	0.722			
0.7	50	20	0.958	0.987	0.963	0.004	0.002	0.000	0.849	0.832	0.948		
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.987	0.998	0.992		
		1	0.674	0.723	0.668	0.016	0.006	0.012	0.616	0.668	0.619		
100	10	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.994	0.996	0.995			
	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
0.3	0.50	50	1	0.856	0.821	0.849	0.440	0.319	0.419	0.869	0.836	0.867	
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.931	0.739	0.937	1.000	1.000	1.000	
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.988	0.894	0.991	1.000	1.000	1.000	
100	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	1	0.972	0.957	0.969	0.538	0.410	0.524	0.968	0.955	0.968			
	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.970	0.860	0.970	1.000	1.000	1.000			
50	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.972	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	1	0.820	0.838	0.819	0.202	0.091	0.180	0.796	0.811	0.795			
0.5	50	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.464	0.076	0.494	1.000	1.000	1.000		
		20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.602	0.062	0.645	1.000	1.000	1.000		
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.847	0.036	0.883	1.000	1.000	1.000		
100	1	0.959	0.962	0.957	0.306	0.136	0.283	0.944	0.955	0.942			
	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.707	0.202	0.727	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.879	0.219	0.904	1.000	1.000	1.000			
50	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.983	0.249	0.988	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	1	0.672	0.743	0.672	0.018	0.007	0.015	0.616	0.685	0.615			
	10	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.004	0.001	0.005	0.992	0.999	0.992			
0.7	50	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000		
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		
		1	0.877	0.923	0.890	0.018	0.003	0.014	0.869	0.900	0.871		
100	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	1.000	1.000	1.000			
	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000			

Table 5: Power of Modified min Panel Tests When the Model Does Not Allow for Cross Sectional Dependence. Intercept case.

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}		
0.3	0.05	50	1	0.106	0.109	0.097	0.064	0.068	0.061	0.098	0.102	0.092		
			10	0.129	0.142	0.139	0.083	0.071	0.084	0.116	0.129	0.121		
			20	0.157	0.182	0.171	0.077	0.052	0.078	0.145	0.160	0.142		
			50	0.263	0.259	0.272	0.085	0.065	0.093	0.211	0.233	0.222		
			100	1	0.203	0.198	0.197	0.117	0.093	0.103	0.204	0.203	0.199	
		100	10	0.420	0.445	0.434	0.172	0.113	0.193	0.409	0.397	0.433		
			20	0.535	0.559	0.553	0.208	0.125	0.236	0.513	0.530	0.556		
			50	0.829	0.850	0.861	0.289	0.126	0.347	0.818	0.837	0.864		
			50	1	0.091	0.115	0.082	0.061	0.059	0.053	0.082	0.100	0.099	
			10	0.155	0.143	0.133	0.048	0.051	0.046	0.093	0.121	0.099		
		0.5	50	20	0.181	0.159	0.156	0.049	0.032	0.052	0.102	0.124	0.106	
				50	0.233	0.290	0.246	0.039	0.026	0.042	0.144	0.169	0.151	
				100	1	0.193	0.207	0.188	0.058	0.051	0.054	0.175	0.177	0.170
				10	0.382	0.455	0.396	0.059	0.037	0.068	0.282	0.311	0.307	
				20	0.488	0.595	0.511	0.055	0.026	0.064	0.349	0.399	0.377	
0.7	50	50	0.804	0.885	0.826	0.022	0.002	0.038	0.568	0.680	0.618			
		1	0.082	0.082	0.075	0.064	0.058	0.055	0.083	0.092	0.078			
		10	0.089	0.118	0.093	0.050	0.054	0.049	0.080	0.100	0.081			
		20	0.106	0.126	0.108	0.045	0.037	0.051	0.086	0.094	0.088			
		50	0.129	0.178	0.1402	0.041	0.032	0.043	0.088	0.114	0.090			
0.3	0.10	50	1	0.133	0.155	0.127	0.057	0.042	0.052	0.118	0.139	0.114		
			10	0.218	0.318	0.234	0.047	0.037	0.048	0.147	0.202	0.161		
			20	0.266	0.381	0.299	0.036	0.028	0.043	0.148	0.224	0.173		
			50	0.456	0.660	0.503	0.004	0.003	0.010	0.216	0.377	0.245		
			100	1	0.181	0.188	0.166	0.120	0.090	0.109	0.187	0.179	0.184	
0.5	100	10	0.446	0.452	0.448	0.181	0.125	0.199	0.420	0.424	0.439			
		20	0.570	0.591	0.584	0.211	0.112	0.236	0.551	0.536	0.573			
		50	0.865	0.866	0.868	0.331	0.137	0.355	0.847	0.825	0.859			
		1	0.454	0.430	0.450	0.265	0.180	0.256	0.485	0.454	0.486			
		10	0.948	0.928	0.949	0.573	0.323	0.599	0.950	0.928	0.954			
0.7	50	20	0.995	0.995	0.996	0.747	0.405	0.774	0.993	0.984	0.993			
		50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.950	0.640	0.965	1.000	1.000	1.000			
		1	0.165	0.191	0.154	0.062	0.048	0.055	0.145	0.157	0.141			
		10	0.419	0.484	0.436	0.047	0.032	0.058	0.281	0.342	0.291			
		20	0.517	0.618	0.537	0.049	0.019	0.057	0.351	0.414	0.360			
0.3	0.5	100	50	0.826	0.893	0.836	0.026	0.009	0.037	0.605	0.689	0.647		
			1	0.404	0.437	0.402	0.101	0.044	0.093	0.605	0.389	0.370		
			10	0.918	0.952	0.927	0.122	0.013	0.148	0.853	0.883	0.873		
			20	0.981	0.997	0.988	0.128	0.008	0.160	0.952	0.974	0.961		
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.107	0.002	0.144	1.000	1.000	1.000		
0.7	50	1	0.119	0.147	0.104	0.051	0.047	0.044	0.100	0.115	0.097			
		10	0.225	0.321	0.233	0.034	0.031	0.033	0.135	0.199	0.145			
		20	0.255	0.402	0.279	0.022	0.014	0.032	0.159	0.231	0.161			
		50	0.477	0.651	0.493	0.014	0.011	0.015	0.235	0.387	0.251			
		100	1	0.287	0.346	0.278	0.036	0.026	0.031	0.230	0.271	0.236		
0.3	0.7	100	10	0.702	0.828	0.719	0.015	0.008	0.023	0.501	0.665	0.547		
			20	0.839	0.935	0.866	0.007	0.002	0.015	0.638	0.826	0.686		
			50	0.996	1.000	0.998	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.896	0.986	0.940		

Table 5: continued

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}
0.3	0.25	50	1	0.523	0.520	0.522	0.288	0.202	0.277	0.569	0.535	0.558
			10	0.988	0.983	0.987	0.725	0.424	0.729	0.988	0.983	0.987
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.857	0.581	0.869	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.994	0.856	0.995	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.825	0.782	0.816	0.435	0.306	0.425	0.833	0.800	0.829
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.931	0.751	0.938	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.995	0.901	0.996	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.451	0.553	0.496	0.135	0.054	0.117	0.465	0.497	0.469
0.5	0.25	50	10	0.975	0.988	0.975	0.176	0.027	0.195	0.937	0.962	0.939
			20	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.210	0.180	0.011	0.996	0.997	0.999
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.258	0.003	0.3102	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	1	0.788	0.816	0.784	0.217	0.079	0.200	0.755	0.765	0.752
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.508	0.078	0.534	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.648	0.062	0.684	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.875	0.032	0.909	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.352	0.420	0.348	0.025	0.021	0.023	0.286	0.369	0.283
			10	0.851	0.934	0.861	0.010	0.005	0.014	0.699	0.845	0.718
0.7	0.25	50	20	0.957	0.987	0.961	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.832	0.948	0.847
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.987	0.998	0.992
			1	0.657	0.712	0.654	0.012	0.006	0.010	0.598	0.658	0.602
		100	10	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.993	0.996	0.995
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.830	0.793	0.823	0.403	0.293	0.388	0.845	0.805	0.838
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.928	0.725	0.936	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.987	0.894	0.991	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.3	0.50	50	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.963	0.950	0.964	0.507	0.364	0.494	0.958	0.939	0.957
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.967	0.852	0.970	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	20	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.969	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.804	0.830	0.803	0.169	0.073	0.157	0.774	0.799	0.774
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.453	0.071	0.479	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.596	0.061	0.637	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.847	0.034	0.880	1.000	1.000	1.000
0.5	0.50	50	1	0.961	0.953	0.952	0.266	0.110	0.251	0.951	0.934	0.933
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.700	0.192	0.721	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.877	0.215	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.983	0.249	0.988	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.655	0.735	0.654	0.018	0.007	0.015	0.590	0.674	0.590
			10	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.004	0.001	0.005	0.991	0.999	0.991
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.878	0.921	0.879	0.013	0.002	0.010	0.860	0.897	0.857
0.7	0.50	50	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	1	0.878	0.921	0.879	0.013	0.002	0.010	0.860	0.897	0.857
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			20	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	1.000	1.000	1.000
			50	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
			1	0.878	0.921	0.879	0.013	0.002	0.010	0.860	0.897	0.857
			10	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table 6: Size of Panel Tests When the Model Allows for Low Cross Sectional Dependence. Intercept case.

T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}
50	10	0.178	0.166	0.166	0.057	0.055	0.062	0.166	0.167	0.162
	20	0.181	0.183	0.185	0.081	0.062	0.076	0.165	0.156	0.165
	50	0.199	0.190	0.194	0.083	0.068	0.076	0.210	0.204	0.200
100	10	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.070	0.075	0.070	0.176	0.173	0.177
	20	0.179	0.173	0.181	0.083	0.091	0.085	0.185	0.180	0.188
	50	0.229	0.216	0.227	0.104	0.090	0.103	0.231	0.221	0.235

T	N	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	MM^{1*}	MM^{2*}	MM^{3*}
50	10	0.180	0.168	0.176	0.057	0.066	0.061	0.169	0.166	0.168
	20	0.185	0.186	0.185	0.082	0.063	0.076	0.170	0.157	0.166
	50	0.200	0.191	0.197	0.085	0.069	0.077	0.210	0.207	0.202
100	10	0.181	0.176	0.176	0.070	0.076	0.075	0.178	0.177	0.179
	20	0.179	0.174	0.184	0.095	0.083	0.085	0.187	0.180	0.189
	50	0.230	0.217	0.228	0.104	0.090	0.106	0.231	0.223	0.238

T	N	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	MM^{1*}	MM^{2*}	MM^{3*}
50	10	0.179	0.168	0.175	0.057	0.064	0.056	0.169	0.168	0.168
	20	0.182	0.185	0.185	0.082	0.063	0.076	0.169	0.157	0.166
	50	0.200	0.191	0.196	0.085	0.069	0.077	0.210	0.207	0.202
100	10	0.336	0.332	0.304	0.160	0.152	0.139	0.336	0.332	0.304
	20	0.179	0.174	0.183	0.095	0.083	0.085	0.185	0.180	0.188
	50	0.229	0.217	0.227	0.104	0.090	0.105	0.231	0.222	0.236

Notes : Empirical sizes corresponding to a 5% nominal size.

Table 7: Sizes of Panel Tests When the Model Allows for Strong Cross Sectional Dependence. Intercept case.

T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}
50	10	0.360	0.361	0.333	0.211	0.182	0.180	0.358	0.335	0.342
	20	0.419	0.409	0.381	0.230	0.205	0.200	0.402	0.381	0.391
	50	0.477	0.458	0.433	0.255	0.246	0.215	0.425	0.406	0.425
100	10	0.335	0.332	0.304	0.160	0.152	0.138	0.324	0.292	0.311
	20	0.365	0.360	0.334	0.220	0.210	0.180	0.355	0.331	0.320

T	N	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	MM^{1*}	MM^{2*}	MM^{3*}
50	10	0.367	0.362	0.337	0.213	0.183	0.183	0.361	0.339	0.344
	20	0.420	0.410	0.383	0.230	0.208	0.203	0.409	0.402	0.384
	50	0.478	0.458	0.434	0.257	0.246	0.215	0.443	0.406	0.427
100	10	0.339	0.335	0.305	0.163	0.155	0.140	0.327	0.293	0.314
	20	0.367	0.362	0.334	0.221	0.212	0.180	0.357	0.333	0.321
	50	0.428	0.414	0.380	0.208	0.251	0.232	0.399	0.391	0.372

T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}
50	10	0.362	0.361	0.334	0.211	0.183	0.181	0.359	0.345	0.337
	20	0.420	0.410	0.383	0.230	0.205	0.203	0.407	0.382	0.392
	50	0.477	0.459	0.434	0.256	0.215	0.246	0.442	0.427	0.406
100	10	0.336	0.332	0.304	0.160	0.152	0.139	0.325	0.292	0.313
	20	0.365	0.360	0.334	0.221	0.211	0.180	0.356	0.332	0.320
	50	0.428	0.414	0.379	0.251	0.230	0.207	0.399	0.391	0.371

Notes : Empirical sizes corresponding to a 5% nominal size.

Table 8: Size of DeFactored Panel Tests. Intercept case

T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}
50	10	0.067	0.065	0.066	0.080	0.086	0.072	0.061	0.073	0.061
	20	0.070	0.079	0.069	0.081	0.092	0.075	0.066	0.069	0.055
	50	0.061	0.052	0.064	0.100	0.110	0.096	0.072	0.069	0.070
100	10	0.065	0.071	0.064	0.085	0.099	0.089	0.085	0.081	0.085
	20	0.078	0.072	0.071	0.096	0.102	0.089	0.075	0.077	0.077
	50	0.088	0.080	0.075	0.095	0.111	0.095	0.091	0.096	0.094
T	N	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_3^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$M\mathcal{M}^{1*}$	$M\mathcal{M}^{2*}$	$M\mathcal{M}^{3*}$
50	10	0.071	0.067	0.070	0.086	0.089	0.075	0.067	0.079	0.063
	20	0.073	0.079	0.070	0.084	0.092	0.077	0.068	0.072	0.062
	50	0.061	0.053	0.066	0.102	0.110	0.097	0.073	0.071	0.073
100	10	0.067	0.072	0.067	0.086	0.099	0.091	0.087	0.082	0.086
	20	0.080	0.072	0.071	0.096	0.104	0.091	0.076	0.079	0.079
	50	0.090	0.080	0.076	0.096	0.111	0.095	0.093	0.096	0.095
T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}
50	10	0.068	0.067	0.069	0.084	0.088	0.073	0.067	0.078	0.062
	20	0.071	0.077	0.070	0.083	0.092	0.075	0.067	0.072	0.059
	50	0.061	0.053	0.066	0.100	0.110	0.096	0.073	0.071	0.073
100	10	0.066	0.072	0.064	0.086	0.099	0.089	0.085	0.082	0.086
	20	0.080	0.072	0.071	0.096	0.102	0.089	0.076	0.078	0.077
	50	0.088	0.080	0.076	0.095	0.111	0.095	0.092	0.096	0.094

Notes : Empirical sizes corresponding to a 5% nominal size.

Table 9: Power of Defactored Panel Tests. Intercept case.

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^1	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}		
0.3	0.05	50	10	0.124	0.133	0.129	0.098	0.089	0.091	0.124	0.118	0.122		
			20	0.129	0.148	0.135	0.095	0.093	0.095	0.115	0.129	0.124		
			50	0.189	0.206	0.201	0.114	0.098	0.103	0.159	0.176	0.170		
		100	10	0.388	0.380	0.394	0.176	0.130	0.193	0.357	0.361	0.382		
			20	0.460	0.494	0.495	0.203	0.142	0.230	0.469	0.469	0.512		
			50	0.752	0.756	0.746	0.170	0.352	0.310	0.741	0.735	0.768		
			0.5	50	10	0.122	0.134	0.124	0.066	0.070	0.061	0.093	0.104	0.095
					20	0.121	0.149	0.130	0.066	0.074	0.062	0.098	0.113	0.093
					50	0.185	0.234	0.198	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.110	0.131	0.111
100	10	0.352	0.417	0.364	0.061	0.054	0.075	0.250	0.304	0.276				
	20	0.432	0.523	0.450	0.064	0.041	0.068	0.284	0.341	0.316				
	50	0.719	0.797	0.745	0.054	0.041	0.058	0.521	0.599	0.561				
	0.7	50	10	0.097	0.102	0.100	0.072	0.076	0.069	0.073	0.089	0.078		
			20	0.089	0.111	0.097	0.068	0.078	0.063	0.076	0.088	0.076		
			50	0.110	0.139	0.111	0.077	0.087	0.080	0.088	0.103	0.092		
100	10	0.190	0.258	0.202	0.056	0.062	0.064	0.143	0.197	0.151				
	20	0.235	0.332	0.249	0.048	0.048	0.054	0.145	0.216	0.156				
	50	0.405	0.554	0.415	0.054	0.043	0.055	0.211	0.340	0.243				
	0.3	0.10	50	10	0.353	0.361	0.355	0.168	0.122	0.176	0.351	0.335	0.361	
				20	0.475	0.473	0.480	0.197	0.127	0.204	0.457	0.430	0.461	
				50	0.713	0.729	0.723	0.295	0.168	0.318	0.703	0.702	0.727	
100			10	0.873	0.852	0.871	0.552	0.311	0.568	0.900	0.876	0.909		
			20	0.944	0.924	0.943	0.679	0.410	0.712	0.959	0.948	0.964		
			50	0.951	0.946	0.953	0.876	0.580	0.903	0.973	0.963	0.979		
			0.5	50	10	0.325	0.390	0.334	0.057	0.044	0.056	0.232	0.268	0.246
					20	0.423	0.509	0.436	0.067	0.050	0.067	0.280	0.350	0.301
					50	0.668	0.752	0.689	0.062	0.036	0.064	0.473	0.555	0.500
100	10	0.845	0.875	0.856	0.129	0.044	0.151	0.768	0.817	0.788				
	20	0.916	0.942	0.922	0.116	0.025	0.136	0.878	0.905	0.883				
	50	0.951	0.946	0.945	0.132	0.025	0.167	0.950	0.944	0.946				
	0.7	50	10	0.197	0.253	0.195	0.050	0.052	0.049	0.124	0.159	0.135		
			20	0.221	0.303	0.236	0.053	0.056	0.051	0.127	0.187	0.135		
			50	0.383	0.513	0.387	0.054	0.057	0.051	0.189	0.303	0.209		
100	10	0.592	0.728	0.613	0.031	0.030	0.038	0.440	0.603	0.472				
	20	0.734	0.847	0.753	0.021	0.019	0.022	0.557	0.730	0.604				
	50	0.900	0.919	0.903	0.028	0.026	0.029	0.802	0.899	0.841				

Table 9: continued.

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	$H_3(\mathcal{K})$	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$H_3(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	\mathcal{M}^{3*}
0.3	0.25	50	10	0.919	0.899	0.921	0.624	0.387	0.633	0.926	0.913	0.929
			20	0.959	0.945	0.958	0.753	0.476	0.760	0.973	0.952	0.971
			50	0.978	0.968	0.980	0.916	0.703	0.922	0.988	0.980	0.988
		100	10	0.984	0.982	0.984	0.869	0.666	0.881	0.995	0...991	0.994
			20	0.988	0.988	0.988	0.956	0.831	0.961	0.998	0.998	0.995
			50	0.992	0.991	0.992	0.966	0.932	0.967	0.997	0.996	0.998
0.5	50	10	0.896	0.912	0.906	0.159	0.032	0.169	0.848	0.872	0.849	
		20	0.949	0.950	0.947	0.176	0.021	0.198	0.922	0.920	0.925	
		50	0.964	0.964	0.964	0.224	0.019	0.267	0.959	0.946	0.956	
	100	10	0.982	0.985	0.982	0.408	0.070	0.443	0.982	0...986	0.984	
		20	0.987	0.989	0.987	0.535	0.058	0.587	0.989	0.995	0.991	
		50	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.750	0.045	0.790	0.992	0.993	0.994	
0.7	50	10	0.708	0.813	0.725	0.023	0.016	0.025	0.547	0.706	0.569	
		20	0.852	0.896	0.859	0.015	0.015	0.018	0.698	0.833	0.717	
		50	0.920	0.923	0.919	0.018	0.015	0.014	0.887	0.903	0.884	
	100	10	0.957	0.965	0.955	0.009	0.009	0.012	0.943	0.959	0.945	
		20	0.971	0.978	0.968	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.960	0.970	0.961	
		50	0.976	0.982	0.977	0.013	0.011	0.014	0.969	0.972	0.972	
0.3	0.50	50	10	0.988	0.980	0.988	0.776	0.552	0.788	0.982	0.991	0.991
			20	0.991	0.989	0.991	0.897	0.687	0.905	0.994	0.993	0.994
			50	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.954	0.855	0.956	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	10	0.992	0.992	0.992	0.830	0.616	0.853	0.997	0...998	0.998
			20	0.991	0.991	0.991	0.908	0.718	0.919	0.996	0.999	0.996
			50	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.965	0.854	0.970	0.996	0.998	0.998
0.5	50	10	0.987	0.984	0.985	0.328	0.058	0.352	0.986	0.981	0.984	
		20	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.443	0.044	0.480	0.992	0.988	0.992	
		50	0.996	0.997	0.996	0.650	0.042	0.693	0.993	0.993	0.993	
	100	10	0.993	0.992	0.992	0.467	0.108	0.496	0.996	0...998	0.996	
		20	0.992	0.994	0.992	0.613	0.114	0.673	0.996	0.999	0.996	
		50	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.815	0.153	0.853	0.996	0.996	0.996	
0.7	50	10	0.945	0.958	0.945	0.009	0.004	0.012	0.914	0.933	0.922	
		20	0.963	0.970	0.960	0.006	0.003	0.007	0.934	0.944	0.936	
		50	0.975	0.972	0.970	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.960	0.960	0.958	
	100	10	0.990	0.991	0.989	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.990	0.991	0.991	
		20	0.990	0.994	0.991	0.007	0.005	0.010	0.989	0.993	0.990	
		50	0.994	0.995	0.995	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.996	0.995	0.997	

Table 10: Power of Defactored Modified Panel Tests. Intercept case.

τ	σ_η	T	N	MH ₁ ^d (\mathcal{K})	MH ₂ ^d (\mathcal{K})	MH ₃ ^d (\mathcal{K})	MH ₁ ^d (\mathcal{K}^*)	MH ₂ ^d (\mathcal{K}^*)	MH ₃ ^d (\mathcal{K}^*)	MM ^{1*}	MM ^{2*}	MM ^{3*}		
0.3	0.05	50	10	0.126	0.135	0.131	0.101	0.091	0.094	0.134	0.128	0.130		
			20	0.132	0.151	0.139	0.099	0.094	0.099	0.120	0.132	0.125		
			50	0.192	0.206	0.202	0.116	0.098	0.104	0.161	0.179	0.173		
		100	10	0.393	0.384	0.403	0.180	0.131	0.195	0.365	0.368	0.388		
			20	0.465	0.497	0.498	0.204	0.144	0.233	0.475	0.481	0.516		
			50	0.747	0.753	0.760	0.312	0.171	0.354	0.743	0.738	0.770		
		0.5	0.05	50	10	0.127	0.140	0.128	0.067	0.075	0.063	0.104	0.106	0.104
					20	0.124	0.153	0.131	0.068	0.075	0.066	0.099	0.119	0.098
					50	0.187	0.235	0.199	0.082	0.083	0.079	0.113	0.131	0.113
100	10			0.354	0.425	0.371	0.062	0.056	0.075	0.258	0.305	0.280		
	20			0.438	0.523	0.454	0.064	0.041	0.070	0.286	0.342	0.318		
	50			0.719	0.798	0.745	0.054	0.041	0.058	0.522	0.600	0.563		
0.7	0.05			50	10	0.098	0.105	0.103	0.076	0.079	0.069	0.081	0.090	0.083
					20	0.091	0.114	0.097	0.068	0.079	0.065	0.079	0.090	0.079
					50	0.113	0.140	0.114	0.078	0.087	0.081	0.088	0.109	0.093
		100	10	0.195	0.259	0.208	0.059	0.063	0.066	0.147	0.201	0.156		
			20	0.235	0.334	0.253	0.049	0.049	0.054	0.149	0.218	0.158		
			50	0.407	0.554	0.418	0.054	0.043	0.056	0.214	0.341	0.244		
		0.3	0.10	50	10	0.361	0.363	0.365	0.178	0.128	0.182	0.377	0.346	0.378
					20	0.480	0.474	0.491	0.201	0.128	0.212	0.461	0.437	0.467
					50	0.714	0.732	0.725	0.299	0.170	0.319	0.707	0.709	0.728
100	10			0.874	0.854	0.887	0.555	0.318	0.572	0.905	0.879	0.912		
	20			0.944	0.925	0.943	0.685	0.414	0.715	0.960	0.949	0.965		
	50			0.951	0.946	0.954	0.878	0.583	0.903	0.974	0.963	0.979		
0.5	0.10			50	10	0.332	0.399	0.341	0.057	0.048	0.061	0.245	0.278	0.252
					20	0.429	0.515	0.437	0.068	0.053	0.070	0.291	0.355	0.303
					50	0.672	0.752	0.691	0.062	0.037	0.065	0.479	0.558	0.503
		100	10	0.850	0.876	0.860	0.133	0.044	0.154	0.777	0.819	0.796		
			20	0.916	0.942	0.922	0.120	0.026	0.141	0.880	0.906	0.886		
			50	0.951	0.946	0.945	0.132	0.025	0.167	0.950	0.945	0.946		
		0.7	0.10	50	10	0.206	0.259	0.200	0.053	0.054	0.050	0.132	0.165	0.138
					20	0.225	0.310	0.240	0.053	0.056	0.051	0.131	0.188	0.139
					50	0.388	0.513	0.390	0.055	0.057	0.051	0.194	0.311	0.215
100	10			0.596	0.731	0.620	0.031	0.030	0.038	0.448	0.613	0.481		
	20			0.736	0.847	0.756	0.021	0.019	0.023	0.562	0.733	0.609		
	50			0.900	0.919	0.905	0.029	0.026	0.029	0.804	0.900	0.842		

Table 10: continued.

τ	σ_η	T	N	MH ₁ ^d (κ)	MH ₂ ^d (κ)	MH ₃ ^d (κ)	MH ₁ ^d (κ^*)	MH ₂ ^d (κ^*)	MH ₃ ^d (κ^*)	MM ^{1*}	MM ^{2*}	MM ^{3*}		
0.3	0.25	50	10	0.921	0.902	0.924	0.636	0.392	0.649	0.929	0.915	0.931		
			20	0.960	0.946	0.958	0.755	0.479	0.768	0.973	0.954	0.972		
			50	0.978	0.968	0.980	0.916	0.704	0.922	0.989	0.980	0.988		
		100	10	0.984	0.982	0.986	0.871	0.669	0.883	0.995	0...991	0.994		
			20	0.988	0.988	0.988	0.957	0.832	0.962	0.995	0.998	0.995		
			50	0.992	0.991	0.992	0.966	0.932	0.967	0.998	0.996	0.998		
			0.5	50	10	0.897	0.912	0.906	0.164	0.034	0.172	0.854	0.881	0.862
					20	0.949	0.952	0.948	0.178	0.021	0.200	0.922	0.921	0.926
					50	0.964	0.964	0.964	0.019	0.272	0.229	0.946	0.958	0.959
100	10	0.982	0.985	0.985	0.417	0.070	0.453	0.982	0...987	0.984				
	20	0.987	0.989	0.987	0.541	0.058	0.590	0.990	0.995	0.991				
	50	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.751	0.045	0.792	0.993	0.993	0.994				
	0.7	50	10	0.712	0.815	0.729	0.023	0.017	0.026	0.563	0.718	0.583		
			20	0.857	0.896	0.862	0.016	0.015	0.019	0.707	0.835	0.731		
			50	0.920	0.923	0.919	0.018	0.015	0.014	0.877	0.903	0.886		
100	10	0.958	0.965	0.958	0.010	0.009	0.012	0.944	0.959	0.945				
	20	0.971	0.978	0.968	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.960	0.970	0.961				
	50	0.976	0.982	0.977	0.013	0.011	0.014	0.970	0.972	0.972				
	0.3	0.50	50	10	0.988	0.981	0.989	0.785	0.566	0.793	0.991	0.983	0.991	
				20	0.992	0.989	0.991	0.899	0.693	0.908	0.994	0.993	0.994	
				50	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.954	0.855	0.958	1.000	1.000	1.000	
100			10	0.992	0.992	0.994	0.838	0.625	0.856	0.997	0...998	0.998		
			20	0.991	0.992	0.991	0.910	0.726	0.921	0.996	0.999	0.996		
			50	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.966	0.855	0.970	0.997	0.999	0.998		
			0.5	50	10	0.987	0.984	0.988	0.336	0.059	0.358	0.986	0.981	0.984
					20	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.456	0.046	0.486	0.993	0.988	0.992
					50	0.996	0.997	0.996	0.651	0.043	0.699	0.993	0.993	0.993
100	10	0.992	0.993	0.994	0.479	0.087	0.501	0.996	0...998	0.996				
	20	0.992	0.994	0.992	0.620	0.116	0.676	0.996	0.999	0.996				
	50	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.817	0.153	0.854	0.996	0.996	0.996				
	0.7	50	10	0.948	0.959	0.946	0.009	0.004	0.012	0.919	0.935	0.922		
			20	0.965	0.970	0.960	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.937	0.944	0.936		
			50	0.975	0.972	0.970	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.960	0.960	0.960		
100	10	0.990	0.991	0.991	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.990	0.991	0.991				
	20	0.990	0.994	0.991	0.007	0.005	0.010	0.989	0.993	0.990				
	50	0.994	0.995	0.995	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.996	0.995	0.997				

Table 11: Power of Defactored Modified Min Panel Tests. Intercept case.

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}
0.3	0.05	50	10	0.126	0.135	0.131	0.100	0.091	0.094	0.132	0.125	0.127
			20	0.132	0.150	0.137	0.097	0.094	0.096	0.119	0.132	0.124
			50	0.191	0.206	0.202	0.116	0.098	0.103	0.159	0.178	0.172
		100	10	0.390	0.380	0.396	0.178	0.130	0.194	0.361	0.364	0.384
			20	0.462	0.494	0.495	0.203	0.142	0.230	0.471	0.471	0.512
			50	0.746	0.752	0.758	0.311	0.171	0.352	0.742	0.736	0.769
0.5	0.05	50	10	0.126	0.139	0.126	0.067	0.074	0.063	0.101	0.106	0.103
			20	0.122	0.153	0.130	0.066	0.075	0.064	0.099	0.118	0.096
			50	0.187	0.235	0.199	0.082	0.082	0.079	0.113	0.131	0.112
		100	10	0.352	0.420	0.365	0.061	0.054	0.075	0.252	0.304	0.278
			20	0.435	0.523	0.451	0.064	0.041	0.068	0.284	0.341	0.317
			50	0.719	0.798	0.745	0.054	0.041	0.058	0.521	0.600	0.562
0.7	0.05	50	10	0.101	0.098	0.104	0.069	0.076	0.077	0.079	0.090	0.082
			20	0.090	0.113	0.097	0.068	0.079	0.063	0.078	0.090	0.076
			50	0.111	0.140	0.113	0.078	0.087	0.080	0.088	0.108	0.093
		100	10	0.191	0.259	0.203	0.057	0.062	0.065	0.145	0.198	0.155
			20	0.238	0.332	0.250	0.049	0.048	0.054	0.148	0.217	0.157
			50	0.406	0.554	0.416	0.054	0.043	0.055	0.212	0.340	0.244
0.3	0.10	50	10	0.357	0.363	0.359	0.173	0.128	0.177	0.364	0.345	0.369
			20	0.478	0.474	0.485	0.197	0.128	0.209	0.459	0.435	0.464
			50	0.714	0.730	0.723	0.297	0.169	0.318	0.707	0.707	0.727
		100	10	0.874	0.853	0.871	0.552	0.313	0.568	0.900	0.876	0.910
			20	0.944	0.924	0.943	0.681	0.410	0.713	0.959	0.948	0.965
			50	0.951	0.946	0.954	0.878	0.583	0.903	0.973	0.963	0.979
0.5	0.10	50	10	0.330	0.396	0.338	0.057	0.047	0.059	0.240	0.275	0.251
			20	0.425	0.513	0.436	0.068	0.052	0.068	0.289	0.354	0.303
			50	0.670	0.752	0.691	0.062	0.036	0.065	0.477	0.556	0.503
		100	10	0.847	0.875	0.857	0.131	0.044	0.152	0.770	0.817	0.789
			20	0.916	0.942	0.922	0.116	0.025	0.136	0.879	0.905	0.884
			50	0.951	0.946	0.945	0.132	0.025	0.167	0.950	0.945	0.946
0.7	0.10	50	10	0.205	0.258	0.196	0.052	0.053	0.050	0.131	0.162	0.137
			20	0.225	0.308	0.238	0.053	0.056	0.051	0.129	0.188	0.137
			50	0.386	0.517	0.390	0.055	0.057	0.051	0.194	0.310	0.214
		100	10	0.594	0.729	0.614	0.031	0.030	0.038	0.444	0.608	0.474
			20	0.734	0.847	0.754	0.021	0.019	0.023	0.559	0.732	0.605
			50	0.900	0.919	0.903	0.029	0.026	0.029	0.803	0.900	0.841

Table 11: continued.

τ	σ_η	T	N	$H_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	$H_{3m}(\mathcal{K})$	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	$MH_{3m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}	\mathcal{M}_m^{3*}
0.3	0.25	50	10	0.920	0.901	0.921	0.629	0.388	0.638	0.928	0.915	0.930
			20	0.960	0.946	0.958	0.753	0.477	0.761	0.973	0.954	0.971
			50	0.978	0.968	0.980	0.916	0.704	0.922	0.989	0.980	0.988
		100	10	0.984	0.982	0.984	0.870	0.667	0.881	0.995	0.991	0.994
			20	0.988	0.988	0.988	0.956	0.831	0.961	0.995	0.995	0.995
			50	0.992	0.992	0.992	0.966	0.932	0.967	0.997	0.996	0.998
0.5	50	10	0.896	0.912	0.906	0.160	0.033	0.169	0.851	0.878	0.853	
		20	0.949	0.952	0.947	0.177	0.021	0.199	0.922	0.921	0.926	
		50	0.964	0.964	0.964	0.229	0.019	0.272	0.959	0.946	0.958	
	100	10	0.982	0.985	0.982	0.408	0.070	0.443	0.982	0.986	0.984	
		20	0.987	0.989	0.987	0.535	0.058	0.587	0.989	0.995	0.991	
		50	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.751	0.045	0.790	0.992	0.993	0.994	
0.7	50	10	0.710	0.814	0.727	0.023	0.017	0.025	0.555	0.716	0.573	
		20	0.855	0.896	0.859	0.016	0.015	0.018	0.702	0.835	0.727	
		50	0.923	0.920	0.919	0.018	0.015	0.014	0.877	0.903	0.886	
	100	10	0.957	0.965	0.955	0.009	0.009	0.012	0.944	0.959	0.945	
		20	0.971	0.978	0.968	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.960	0.970	0.961	
		50	0.976	0.982	0.977	0.013	0.011	0.014	0.969	0.972	0.972	
0.3	0.50	50	10	0.988	0.980	0.988	0.776	0.552	0.789	0.991	0.983	0.991
			20	0.992	0.989	0.991	0.898	0.693	0.905	0.994	0.993	0.994
			50	0.998	1.000	1.000	0.954	0.855	0.957	1.000	1.000	1.000
		100	10	0.992	0.992	0.992	0.832	0.617	0.853	0.997	0.998	0.998
			20	0.991	0.992	0.991	0.908	0.718	0.919	0.996	0.999	0.996
			50	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.965	0.855	0.970	0.996	0.998	0.998
0.5	50	10	0.987	0.984	0.985	0.333	0.059	0.353	0.986	0.981	0.984	
		20	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.447	0.046	0.480	0.993	0.988	0.992	
		50	0.996	0.997	0.996	0.650	0.042	0.694	0.993	0.993	0.993	
	100	10	0.992	0.993	0.992	0.467	0.084	0.498	0.996	0.998	0.996	
		20	0.992	0.994	0.992	0.614	0.114	0.674	0.996	0.999	0.996	
		50	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.815	0.153	0.853	0.996	0.996	0.996	
0.7	50	10	0.947	0.959	0.945	0.009	0.004	0.012	0.918	0.934	0.922	
		20	0.964	0.970	0.960	0.007	0.004	0.007	0.937	0.944	0.936	
		50	0.975	0.972	0.970	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.960	0.960	0.960	
	100	10	0.990	0.991	0.991	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.990	0.991	0.991	
		20	0.990	0.994	0.991	0.007	0.005	0.010	0.989	0.993	0.990	
		50	0.994	0.995	0.995	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.996	0.995	0.997	

Table 12: Inflation rate 1970.1-2006.2

No cross-sectional dependence adjusted tests					
Test Statistics	test – value (p–values)	Test Statistics	test – value (p–values)	Test Statistics	test – value (p–values)
$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	1.979 (0.044)	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	390.0 (0.000)	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	337.3 (0.000)
$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	-0.177 (0.570)	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	209.2 (0.000)	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	189.1 (0.000)
$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	2.065 (0.019)	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	396.0 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}^{1*}$	343.7 (0.000)
$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	-0.135 (0.210)	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	211.7 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}^{2*}$	191.8 (0.000)
$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	1.983 (0.024)	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	390.4 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}$	337.7 (0.000)
$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	-0.175 (0.569)	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	209.2 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}$	189.3 (0.000)
Break Date : 1978.3					
Cross-correlation dependence adjusted tests					
Test Statistics	test – value (p–values)	Test Statistics	test – value (p–values)	Test Statistics	test – value (p–values)
$H_1(\mathcal{K})$	0.261 (0.397)	$H_1(\mathcal{K}^*)$	24.5 (0.000)	\mathcal{M}^{1*}	19.6 (0.000)
$H_2(\mathcal{K})$	-1.449 (0.926)	$H_2(\mathcal{K}^*)$	18.0 (0.000)	\mathcal{M}^{2*}	14.3 (0.000)
$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K})$	0.277 (0.391)	$MH_1^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	24.6 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}^{1*}$	19.7 (0.000)
$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K})$	-1.441 (0.925)	$MH_2^d(\mathcal{K}^*)$	18.1 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}^{2*}$	14.4 (0.000)
$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K})$	0.263 (0.396)	$MH_{1m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	24.6 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}_m^{1*}$	19.6 (0.000)
$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K})$	-1.448 (0.926)	$MH_{2m}(\mathcal{K}^*)$	18.5 (0.000)	$M\mathcal{M}_m^{2*}$	14.3 (0.000)
Break Date : 1984.4					