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**bkd**

*Get block diagonal matrix*

Description

Produces a block diagonal matrix version of block matrix, i.e., a matrix in which the diagonal blocks are non-zero and the off-diagonal blocks are zero.

Usage

`bkd(df)`

Arguments

- `df` A block matrix with named rows and columns. Names of countries and sectors are automatically identified.

Value

Block diagonal version of the original matrix.

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
# Block diagonal version of Y (coincides with Yd)
bkd(wio$Y)
```

**bkdiag**

*Diagonalize blocks of a block matrix*

Description

Diagonalize each block of a block matrix, so sectors of origin become also sectors of destination. Blocks of dimension N x N will remain N x N, but diagonalized, and blocks of dimensions N x 1 will be expanded to N x N and then diagonalized.

Usage

`bkdiag(df)`

Arguments

- `df` A block matrix with named rows and columns.

Value

Matrix df with blocks of dimension N x N diagonalized.
**Examples**

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
# Normal version of matrix Y
wio$Y
# Diagonal version (show first columns only)
bkdiag(wio$Y)[, 1:6]
```

---

**bkoffd**  
*Get block off-diagonal matrix*

**Description**

Produces a block off-diagonal matrix version of block matrix, i.e., a matrix in which the diagonal blocks are zero and the off-diagonal blocks are non-zero.

**Usage**

```r
bkoffd(df)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`  
  A block matrix with named rows and columns. Names of countries and sectors are automatically identified.

**Value**

Block off-diagonal version of the original matrix.

**Examples**

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
# Block off-diagonal version of Y (coincides with Ym)
bkoffd(wio$Y)
```

---

**bkt**  
*Block transpose matrix*

**Description**

Transpose a matrix by blocks, so `block(s,r)` becomes `block(r,s)`, but elements within each block are not transposed.

**Usage**

```r
bkt(df)
```
Arguments

\( \text{df} \)

A block matrix with named rows and columns. Names of countries and sectors are automatically identified.

Details

\( \text{bkt()} \) takes a matrix of \( c_1 \times c_2 \) blocks where each block has a dimension \( s_1 \times s_2 \) and transposes its blocks. Block \( B_{21} \) becomes \( B_{12} \), \( B_{31} \) becomes \( B_{13} \), etc., but blocks are not altered internally. For instance, a matrix with rows 5 exporting countries of 4 sectors each and columns with 3 importing countries with 2 aggregated sectors, i.e., a \((5 \times 4) \times (3 \times 2)\), matrix will become a \((3 \times 4) \times (5 \times 2)\) matrix. The rows will now show the importing countries and the sectors they import from, and the columns will show the the exporting countries and the sectors they export from.

Value

Block transposed version of \( \text{df} \).

A block transposed version of the original matrix.

See Also

\( \text{bktt()} \).

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
  # Matrix Ym (exports of final products)
  wio$Ym
  # Block transposed version of Ym (imports of final products)
  bkt(wio$Ym)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
  bktt
  Block transpose matrix with transposed blocks
\end{verbatim}

Description

Block transpose matrix and then transpose each block. \( \text{block}(s, r) \) is transformed into \( \text{block}(r, s) \) and then internally transposed. This is not equivalent to directly transpose the matrix.

Usage

\( \text{bktt}(\text{df}) \)

Arguments

\( \text{df} \)

A square block matrix with named rows and columns. Names of countries and sectors are automatically identified. Unlike \( \text{bkt()} \), \( \text{bktt()} \) can only be used with square block matrices with \( N \times N \) blocks (with row and column names in the form AUS_01T02, AUS_05, etc.)
Value

Block transposed version of df with elements transposed.

See Also

bkt().

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
# Block-transpose Z and transpose blocks (show first elements only)
bktt(wio$Z)[1:6, 1:6]
# Note that directly transposing Z produces a different result:
t(wio$Z)[1:6, 1:6]
```

csums

Sum matrix columns and assign name to resulting row

Description

Improved version of colSums() for matrix output. The sum of columns is kept as a row vector with column names and the resulting row can be named in the same command.

Usage

csums(df, row_name = NULL)

Arguments

df A matrix with named rows and columns.
row_name String, name to assign to resulting row.

Value

A row matrix (with rows and column names)

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
csums(wio$Y, "TOTAL_Y")
```
diagcs

Diagonalize the sums of columns of a matrix

Description

Makes a diagonal matrix with the sums of columns of a matrix.
Diagonalizes the sums of each column of a matrix.

Usage

```r
diagcs(df)
```

Arguments

- `df`: A matrix with named rows and columns.

Value

A diagonal matrix with the sums of columns in the diagonal.
A diagonal matrix with the sums of columns in the diagonal.

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest")
diagcs(wio$W %*% wio$Bd)
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest")
diagcs(wio$W %*% wio$Bd)
```

dmult

Multiply a diagonal matrix by another matrix

Description

Fast multiplication of a diagonal matrix by another matrix, taking advantage of the properties of diagonal matrices.

Usage

```r
dmult(matrix1, matrix2)
```

Arguments

- `matrix1`: A diagonal matrix.
- `matrix2`: An ordinary matrix.
**get_data**

Details

`dmult()` will turn `matrix1` into a vector and multiply it horizontally by every rows in `matrix2`. This saves precious computing time. The number of rows and columns of the diagonal `matrix1` must be equal to the number of rows of `matrix1`.

Value

Product of `matrix1` and `matrix2`.

See Also

`multd()`.

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest")
dmult(wio$W, wio$Bd)
```

---

**get_data**                  

Get data from different `exvatools` objects

Description

Extracts exporting country and sector and destination data from a specific variable in an `exvatools` object.

Usage

```r
get_data(
  exvatools_object,
  var,
  exporter,
  sector = "TOTAL",
  importer = "WLD",
  demand_comp = "TOTAL",
  custom = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **exvatools_object**
  - An `exvatools` object (`wio`, `exvadec` or `exvadir`). If it is an ICIO `wio`, it will be previously melded (i.e., China and Mexico will be grouped).

- **var**
  - String for the selected variable included in the `exvatools` object: "VA", "X", "EXGR", "VAX", "DC", "DVA", etc.
get_exvadec_bkdown

**exporter**
String vector with codes of the exporting countries. If the exvadec object includes only one country or country group, exporter is not required (data can only be extracted for that country). If exporter is not specified and it is an exvadir object, the exporter will be considered the world ("WLD"), as by definition exporters in exvadir objects are the countries of origin of value added. To include a vector with several exporters (e.g., c("ESP", "FRA")) the exvadec object must have been created with the option exporter = "all" in the command make_exvadec(). get_data() will then produce matrices horizontally bound.

**sector**
A character vector with sector codes, e.g. TOTAL, AGF, MANUF, c("TOTAL", "AGF", "MANUF", "SERVS"). Available codes can be checked with info_sec().

**importer**
String vector with importing country or country group codes, e.g. "WLD", "ESP", "EU27", c("WLD", "EU27", "NONEU27"). Available codes can be checked with info_geo(). Please note that country groups will not show the strict values of "DVA", "VAX" etc. but an average value of the countries included in that group. To obtain the specific "DVA", "VAX", etc. for a group, an exvadec object must be specifically created for that country group. Of course, variables that do not require to exclude double-counting, like "EXGR", "DC" or "FC" will be the same in both cases, so no specific exvadec object will be required.

**demand_comp**
A character vector of demand components, e.g., "HFCE", c("HFCE", "GCFC"). Only valid for wio objects.

**custom**
Boolean specifying whether custom-made groups of countries or sectors are present in the environment to be used. For instance, a custom HITECH custom variable including high-tech sectors or a LDC variable with list of least-developed countries. Note that custom variables should be referred to as strings in get_data(), i.e. as "HITECH" and "LDC".

**Value**
A two-dimensional matrix with sector and geographical data of a variable.

**Examples**
```
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest")
get_data(wio, "EXGR", exp = "ESP", sec = "MANUF")
get_data(wio, "EXGR", exp = "ESP", sec = c("TOTAL", "MANUF", "SRVWC"),
imp = c("USA", "FRA"))
```

**Description**
Get a summary decomposition of value added in exports

Detail from an exvadec decomposition of a country by sector and by destination
Usage

```r
get_exvadec_bkdown(
exvadec_object,
exporter = "WLD",
sector = "TOTAL",
importer = "WLD"
)
```

Arguments

- `exvadec_object`: An `exvadec` object created by `make_exvadec()`.
- `exporter`: A character string with the code for the exporting country.
- `sector`: Character code of sector.
- `importer`: Character code of importer.

Value

Print result and copy to clipboard

Author(s)

Enrique Feas

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
exvadec <- make_exvadec(wio, quiet = TRUE)
get_exvadec_bkdown(exvadec, "ESP", "MANUF")
```

---

**get_geo_codes**

Get the ISO3 codes of standard country groups

Description

Gets the ISO3 codes of standard country groups available for the different input-output tables. The resulting format can be used to extract elements of a matrix using `grep`.

Usage

```r
get_geo_codes(geo_id, wiotype = "icio2021", icio_extend = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `geo_id`: String, country group id. Available `geo_ids` for a specific input-output table can be obtained with the command `info_geo()`.
- `wiotype`: String, type of input-output table.
- `icio_extend`: Boolean. If `TRUE` and the input-output table is of type `icio`, codes will also include the extended elements for China (`CN1`, `CN2`) and Mexico (`MX1`, `MX2`).
get_sec_codes

Description

Gets the ISO3 codes of standard sector groups available for the different input-output tables. The resulting format can be used to extract elements of a matrix using grep.

Usage

get_sec_codes(sector_id, wiotype = "icio2021", remove_letter = FALSE)

Arguments

- sector_id : String, sector or sector group code. Available sector_ids can be obtained with the command info_sec().
- wiotype : String, type of input-output database.
- remove_letter : Boolean. If TRUE, the initial letter from the sector code will be removed: D20 or C20 will become _20. This is needed to grep rows and columns, as country-sector naming follows the pattern AUS_01T02, i.e., without the initial letter D or C.

Value

Codes of sector ready to grep, e.g. _01|_02|_03.

Examples

# Get sector codes for manufactures in the icio2021 database.
get_sec_codes("MANUF", "icio2021")
# Get sector codes for services (including construction)
get_sec_codes("SRVWC", "icio2021")
# Get sector codes for manufacturing, removing the first letter so # the result can be used with ‘grep’ to select specific sectors from # a matrix
get_sec_codes("MANUF", "icio2021", remove_letter = TRUE)
**get_va_exgr**

*Detailed origin and destination of value added in gross exports*

**Description**

Origin of value added in gross exports. It combines a `make_exvadir()` command and a `get_data()` command to obtain a result equivalent to the OECD’s Origin of Value added in Gross Exports EXGR_BSCI, but with much more flexible geographical and sector options.

**Usage**

```r
get_va_exgr(
  wio_object,
  va_type = "FC",
  geo_orig = "all",
  sec_orig = "TOTAL",
  geo_export,
  sec_export = "TOTAL",
  as_numeric = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **wio_object**: An object of class `wio`.
- **va_type**: Character string specifying the output as domestic content ("DC"), foreign content ("FC") or total content ("TC") from the perspective of the exporter. As origin of value added is specified, this is normally redundant, but in the case of exporter "WLD", the domestic and foreign content is considered as the sum of domestic/foreign contents of all individual countries. For groups (such as "EU27") domestic/foreign means value added from within/outside the group.
- **geo_orig**: Character string with code of country or country group of origin of value added.
- **sec_orig**: Character string with code of sector or sector group of origin of value added. Combinations (with "| ") and exceptions (with "x") are allowed.
- **geo_export**: Character string with code of exporting country or country group.
- **sec_export**: Character string with code of exporting sector or sector group. Combinations (with "| ") and exceptions (with "x") are allowed.
- **as_numeric**: Boolean specifying whether to return a numeric value or matrix (TRUE, default) or a data frame (default for `get_data()`).

**Value**

A matrix, vector or data frame with export value added data.
get_va_exgry

Examples

wio <- make_wio("iciotest")
# Exports of manufactures of Spain using foreign VA from France
get_va_exgr(wio, "FC", "FRA", "TOTAL", "ESP", "MANUF")

description

Get exports in terms of final absorption by origin of value added and final destination. It combines a `make_exvadir()` command and a `get_data()` command to obtain a result equivalent to that of the OECD’s Gross Exports by Origin of Value Added and Final destination (FD_EXGR_VA, FD_EXGRFINL_VA and FD_EXGRINT_VA), but with much more flexible geographical and sector options.

Usage

```r
get_va_exgr(
    wio_object,
    va_type = "TC",
    flow_type = "EXGRY",
    geo_orig = "WLD",
    geo_export,
    sec_export = "TOTAL",
    geo_fd = "WLD",
    as_numeric = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **wio_object**: An object of class `wio`.
- **va_type**: String for domestic content ("DC"), foreign content ("FC") or total content ("TC") from the perspective of the exporter. As origin of value added is specified, this is normally redundant, but in the case of exporter "WLD", the domestic and foreign content is considered as the sum of domestic/foreign contents of all individual countries. For groups (such as "EU27") domestic/foreign means value added from within/outside the group.
- **flow_type**: String specifying the type of flow in terms of absorption. It can be total gross exports ("EXGRY"), exports of final products ("EXGRY_FIN") or exports of intermediates ("EXGRY_INT").
- **geo_orig**: Character string with code of country or country group of origin of value added.
- **geo_export**: Character string with code of exporting country or country group.
- **sec_export**: Character string with code of exporting sector or sector group. Combinations (with "|") and exceptions (with "x") are allowed.
get_va_fd

geo_fd

String character with code of country or country group of final destination of
exports

as_numeric

Boolean. If TRUE (default), returns a numeric value, vector or matrix instead of
a data frame (default for get_data()).

Value

A matrix, vector or data frame with data of exports

Author(s)

Enrique Feas

Examples

# What part of French value added exported as US final intermediate
# manufactures ends up absorbed by Spain?

wio <- make_wio("iciotest")
get_va_exgry(wio, flow_type = "EXGRY_INT", geo_orig = "FRA",
geo_export = "USA", sec_export = "MANUF", geo_fd = "ESP")

get_va_fd

Value added induced by final demand

Description

Details of both geographical and sector origin of the VA incorporated in exports induced by final
demand. Equivalent to the OECD’s Origin of Value added in Final Demand (FDVA_BSCI), but with
much more flexible geographical and sector options.

Usage

get_va_fd(
  wio_object,
  va_type = "TOTAL",
  geo_orig = "WLD",
  sec_orig = "TOTAL",
  geo_fd = "WLD",
  sec_fd = "TOTAL",
  intra = FALSE
)

Arguments

wio_object A wio object
get_xmatrix

va_type String character with the type of VA induced (VA domestically absorbed "VAD" or exported "VAX") or the equivalent inducing VA (domestic final demand "DFD" or foreign final demand "FFD"). That is, "VAD" and "DFD" will produce the same result, and so will "VAX" and "FFD". Default is both, i.e. "TOTAL" VA o total demand.

geo_orig String character with code of country or country group generating value added, i.e., exporter. Default is "all")

sec_orig String character with code of sector or sector group generating value added. Default: "all")

geo_fd String character with code of country (or country group) of final demand (inducing the generation of VA)

sec_fd String character with code of sector (or sector group) of final demand (inducing the generation of VA)

intra Boolean for inclusion of intra-regional exports (default: FALSE)

Value

Matrix with source and destination of value added.

Examples

wio <- make_wio("iciotest")
# Get USA's total VA in services induced by China's manufacturing
get_va_fd(wio, geo_orig = "USA", sec_orig = "SRVWC",
geo_fd = "CHN", sec_fd = "MANUF")
# Get world VA exported (VAX), i.e., world VA induced by the rest of
# the world not domestically absorbed
get_va_fd(wio, "VAX", "WLD", "TOTAL", "WLD", "TOTAL")

get_xmatrix

Get extraction matrix.

Description

Creates a global extraction matrix Anots of an exporter and its inverse Bnots.

Usage

get_xmatrix(
  wio,
  exporter,
  perim = "country",
  partner = "WLD",
  sector = "TOTAL",
  inverse = TRUE
)
Arguments

- **wio**
  - A class wio object

- **exporter**
  - String, code of country or country group

- **perim**
  - String: "country" for country perspective and "WLD" for world perspective.

- **partner**
  - String: code of country or country group for bilateral perspectives (only with country).

- **sector**
  - Character string: code of sector or sector group for sector perspectives (only with country).

- **inverse**
  - Boolean, if TRUE returns the global inverse extraction matrix Bnots, if FALSE just the global extraction matrix Anots.

Value

The global (inverse) extraction matrix of the specified exporter.

---

### hmult

**Hadamard product of matrices**

Description

Hadamard product, i.e., element by element product of matrix df1 and matrix df2 (by blocks). Both matrices must be block matrices, and the number and dimension of blocks in matrix df1 and df2 must be compatible.

Usage

```r
hmult(df1, df2)
```

Arguments

- **df1**
  - A block matrix with named rows and columns (country/sector)

- **df2**
  - A block matrix with named rows and columns (country/sector)

Details

In a Hadamard product, matrices are multiplied block by block, i.e., block(s, r) %*% block(s, r).

Value

Hadamard product of the two matrices.
iciotest_data

Description
An example of an ICIO-type input-output table, with rows for MEX and CHN disaggregated into MX1 and MX2 and CN1 and CN2, respectively.

Usage
iciotest_data

Format
A matrix of 30 by 42, composed of two sub-matrices:
- Sub-matrix Z, intermediate inputs: 30 by 30 (10 countries with 3 sectors each). 4 of those 10 are the extensions of CHN and MEX).
- Sub-matrix Yfd, final demand: 30 by 12 (10 countries with 3 sectors each in rows, 6 countries by 2 demand components each in columns).

Source
Data were randomly generated with an uniform distribution.

info_geo
Show available countries and country groups in a specific Input-Output table

Description
Show available countries and country groups in a specific Input-Output table

Usage
info_geo(wiotype = "icio2021", lang = "en")

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wiotype</td>
<td>Character string specifying the world input-output database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>Character string for the language of the descriptive text: &quot;eng&quot; for English (default) and &quot;es&quot; for Spanish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
Prints country codes and descriptive text in the console.
Examples

```r
info_geo("icio2021")
```

---

### info_sec

*Show available sectors and sector groups included in a specific Input-Output table*

**Description**

Show available sectors and sector groups included in a specific Input-Output table

**Usage**

```r
info_sec(wiotype = "icio2021", lang = "en")
```

**Arguments**

- `wiotype`: Character string specifying the world input-output database
- `lang`: Character string for the language of the descriptive text: `eng` for English (default) and `es` for Spanish.

**Value**

Prints ids, sector codes and descriptive text

**Examples**

```r
info_sec("icio2021")
```

---

### make_exvadec

*Decomposition of value added in exports using different methodologies*

**Description**

Calculates the decomposition of value added in exports of a country or a group of countries according to different methodologies.

**Usage**

```r
make_exvadec(
  wio_object,
  exporter = "all",
  method = "bm_src",
  output = "standard",
  quiet = FALSE,
  ...
)
```
**Arguments**

- **wio_object**: An object of class `wio` (standardized world input-output table) obtained using `make_wio()`.
- **exporter**: String with a country or a country group code (e.g., "USA", code "NAFTA", etc.). The default "all" produces the decomposition of value added in exports for all available individual countries.
- **method**: A string specifying the export VA decomposition method:
  - "bm_snk": Borin and Mancini, sink-based (2019).
  - "wwz": Wang et al. (2013).
  - "kww": Koopman et al. (2014).
  - "kww": Miroudot and Ye (2021)
  - "oecd": OECD (not properly a decomposition).
- **output**: Type of matrices in output:
  - "standard" (default): Shows the domestic content (DC), domestic value added (DVA), the domestic double counting (DDC), the foreign content (FC), the foreign value added (FVA) and the foreign double counting (DDC). The value added exported (VAX) is also produced in most cases, and additional indicators are provided in specific cases.
  - "terms": Shows the basic decomposition terms, whose sum gives the value of gross exports. The number and specification of terms follows the standard in the economic literature: 12 in the Borin and Mancini (2019) decompositions (source and sink), 16 in the Wang et al. (2013) decomposition, 9 in the Koopman et al. (2014) decomposition and just 4 in the Miroudot and Ye (2021) decomposition (as the latter does not expand value added in terms of final absorption, like the rest). For the "wwz" (Wang et al., 2013) decomposition there is an additional "terms2" option with an alternative arrangement of terms, and for the "oecd" decomposition there is an additional "tiva" decomposition with many TIVA basic indicators.
- **quiet**: Boolean, if TRUE suppress all status messages. Default is FALSE, i.e., messages are shown.
- **...**: Additional parameters for the Miroudot and Ye (2021) decomposition. These can be:
  - **perim**: String, for general perimeter of value added. Default is "country", but can also be "WLD" (world). In this case, all flows that cross the border of any country more than once will be considered as double counting (unlike in the country perspective, where flows are considered as double counting only when they exit the border of the exporting country more than once).
  - **partner**: String, for bilateral perimeter of value added. Default is "WLD", but it can also be any country or country group code (e.g. "USA" or "EU27"). In this case (bilateral perspective), all flows that cross the bilateral perimeter more than once will be considered as double counting.
  - **sector**: String, for sector perimeter of value added. Default is "TOTAL", but it can also be any sector or sector group code (e.g. "MANUF"). In this case...
(sector perspective), all flows that cross the sector perimeter more than once will be considered as double counting. The bilateral and sector perspectives can be combined in a bilateral-sector perspective. Please note that, when using the world perspective (perim = "WLD") and the terms output (output = "terms"), the foreign double counting will be automatically divided in two elements.

Value

A list object of class exvadec with several matrices plus metadata.

References


Examples

```r
# Create a test wio
wio <- make_wio("iciotest")
# Make Borin and Mancini (2019) source decomposition for Spain
exvadec <- make_exvadec(wio, exporter = "ESP", method = "bm_src")
# Make Wang et al. (2013) decomposition for all countries
# expressed in the traditional 16 terms
exvadec <- make_exvadec(wio, method = "wwz", output = "terms")
```

make_exvadir

Direction (detailed origin and destination) of value added in exports

Description

Direction of value added in exports, i.e., details of both geographical and sector origin of the VA incorporated in exports and of the final destination (in gross terms or in terms of final absorption).

Usage

```r
make_exvadir(
  wio_object,
  exporter,
  va_type = "TC",
)```
flow_type = "EXGR",
orig_geo = "all",
sec_orig = "all",
via = "any",
perspective = "exporter",
intra = FALSE
)

Arguments

wio_object A wio object
exporter Country code (or country group code) of exporting country
va_type VA total content ("TC"), domestic ("DC") or foreign content ("FC") or VA content excluding double counting ("TVA", "DVA", "FVA")
flow_type Gross exports ("EXGR") or in terms of final demand: "EXGRY", "EXGRY_FIN", "EXGRY_INT".
orig_geo Geographical origin of value added (default: "all")
sec_orig Code of sector of origin of value added (default: "all")
via Code of intermediate importing country (default: "any")
perspective Sector perspective, "origin" or "exporter".
intra Boolean for inclusion of intra-regional exports (default: FALSE)

Value

Matrix with source and destination of value added in exports

Examples

wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
# Foreign services content of value added incorporated in exports of Spain,
# by country of origin and final destination, expressed in gross terms
# (equivalent to OECD TiVA's indicator EXGR_SERV_FVA).
exvadir <- make_exvadir(wio, va = "FC", flow="EXGR", exp="ESP",
                       sec_orig="SRVWC")
summary(exvadir)

Description

Creates a list object of class wio containing the typical international input-output matrices in a standardized format, as well as a list of code names (countries, sectors and demand components) and a list of dimensions (number of countries, sectors and demand components).
Usage

make_wio(wiotype = "icio2021", year = NULL, src_dir = NULL, quiet = FALSE)

Arguments

wiotype  String specifying the name and edition of the input-output tables to be used: * "icio2021" for the 2021 edition of the OECD ICIO tables (1995-2018). Deprecated editions "icio2018" (1995-2011) and "icio2016" (2005-2015) remain available for literature replication purposes. * "wiod2016" for the 2016 edition of the WIOD tables (2000-2014). The deprecated edition "wiod2013" (1995-2011) remains available for literature replication purposes. * "lrwiod2022" for the 2022 edition of the long-run WIOD (1965-2000), useful for historical analysis. * "iciotest" for an example of an ICIO-type international input-output table (disaggregated for MEX into MX1 and MX2 and for CHN into CN1 and CN2) and "wiodtest" for an example of a WIOD-type international input-output table (not disaggregated). Data for these tables is not real, but these small input-output tables are useful for didactic purposes and to check the functionality of the program.

year  Integer specifying reference year. If NULL (default), the last available year of the specified database will be used.

src_dir  String specifying the source directory where the source file of the international input-output tables is saved, normally as a zip file (containing .csv files, .RData or .xlsx files, see Details). In order for make_wio() to work, these zip files should not be renamed. If src_dir is not specified, make_wio() will look in the working directory.

quiet  Boolean, if TRUE suppress all status messages. Default is FALSE, i.e., messages are shown.

Details

make_wio() directly unzips and processes the original source files for the different international input-output tables and returns a list with the traditional matrices, including the coefficient matrix A, the Leontief global inverse matrix B, the Leontief matrix of local inverse matrices Ld and others.

Original source files can be obtained in the OECD’s ICIO web page or in the University of Groningen’s WIOD web page.

For make_wio() to work properly, source files must be downloaded and placed in an accessible folder in disk, without renaming them. The following name pattern is expected for source files:

- ICIO_XXXX-XXXX.zip for "icio2021" (.csv files)
- ICIO2018_XXXX.zip for "icio2018" (.csv files)
- ICIO2016_XXXX.zip for "icio2016" (.csv files)
- WIOTS_in_R.zip for "wiod2016" (.RData files)
- WIOTS_in_EXCEL.zip for "wiod2016" (.xlsx files). Requires package openxlsx..
- lr_wiod_wiot_final_filled.csv for "lrwiod2022". Requires packages data.table and reshape2. The input-output framework followed is the traditional demand model of Leontief (1936), which makes assumptions about the stability of inputs (and therefore value-added) as
a proportion of production. This allows production and value-added to be expressed as the result of variations in final demand. Details about the content of the world input-output object (wio) produced by make_wio() can be obtained with the command summary(wio_object).

Value

A list object of class wio including input-output matrices, dimensions, and names.

Author(s)

Enrique Feas

Examples

wio <- make_wio("iciotest")
summary(wio)
## Not run:
# The following examples require the previous download of the source files in the working directory or in a directory specified by 'src_dir'.
wio <- make_wio("icio2021", 2018)
wio <- make_wio("wiod2016", 2014)
wio <- make_wio("wiod2021", 2018, src_dir = "C:/Users/John/R/"")
## End(Not run)

meld (Meld ICIO-type matrix (consolidating China and Mexico sub-components))

Description

Meld ICIO matrix with extended countries. Melds countries CHN and MEX from their extended versions e.g., CN1 and CN2 are melded into CHN.

Usage

meld(df, meld_rows = TRUE, meld_cols = TRUE)

Arguments

df A block matrix.
meld_rows Boolean, true to meld rows.
meld_cols Boolean, true to meld cols.

Value

Melded version of ICIO matrix.
Author(s)

Enrique Feas

\[ \text{multd} \]

Multiply a matrix by a diagonal matrix

Description

Fast multiplication of a matrix by a diagonal matrix, taking advantage of the properties of diagonal matrices.

Usage

\[ \text{multd}(\text{matrix1}, \text{matrix2}) \]

Arguments

- \text{matrix1} An ordinary matrix.
- \text{matrix2} A diagonal matrix.

Details

\text{multd()} \ will \ turn \ \text{matrix2} \ into \ a \ vector \ and \ multiply \ it \ horizontally \ by \ every \ row \ in \ \text{matrix1}. \ This saves precious computing time. The number of columns of \text{matrix1} must be equal to the rows and columns of diagonal \text{matrix2}.

Value

The product of \text{matrix1} and \text{matrix2}.

See Also

\text{dmult()}.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  wio <- make_wio("wiodtest")
  multd(wio$B, wio$E)
\end{verbatim}
print.exvadec

---

### Description

Print method for exvadec class

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'exvadec'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` An object of class exvadec
- `...` Additional arguments

### Value

Printout to console

---

print.exvadir

---

### Description

Print method for exvadir class

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'exvadir'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` An object of class exvadir
- `...` Additional arguments

### Value

Printout to console
## print.wio

*Print method for wio class*

### Description

Print method for wio class

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'wio'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`
  An object of class wio
- `...`
  Additional arguments

### Value

Printout to console

## rsums

*Sum matrix rows and assign name to resulting column*

### Description

Improved version of `rowSums()` for matrix output. The sum of rows is kept as a column vector with rows names and the resulting column can be named in the same command.

### Usage

```r
rsums(df, col_name = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- `df`
  A matrix with named rows and columns.
- `col_name`
  String, name to assign to resulting column.

### Value

A column matrix (with rows and column names)

### Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
rsums(wio$Y, "Y")
```
Description

Sets to zero specific rows and columns of a matrix, to include and exclude specific geographical and sector effects.

Usage

```r
set_zero(df, orig = NULL, dest = NULL, wiotype = NULL, invert = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `df`: A matrix with named rows and columns.
- `orig`: A vector of integers with position of rows or a list of strings with codes of country and sector of origin.
- `dest`: A vector of integers with position of columns or a list of strings with codes of country and sector of destination.
- `wiotype`: String, type of wio. Required if origin or destination is specified with lists of codes.
- `invert`: Boolean: FALSE (default) to set to zero the specified countries and sectors, or TRUE to set to zero the non-specified countries and sectors.

Value

The same matrix with specific rows and columns set to zero.

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest")
# Set to zero Spanish exports of intermediates of manufacturing to
# non EU27 countries (for any sector of destination) in the coefficient
# matrix A
set_zero(wio$A, list("ESP", "MANUF"), list("NONEU27", "TOTAL"), "wiodtest")
# Set to zero Spanish exports of intermediates (extraction matrix of Spain)
set_zero(wio$A, list("ESP", "TOTAL"), list("WLDxESP", "TOTAL"), "wiodtest")
```
### sumgcols

**Sum groups of columns of a matrix and name the resulting columns**

**Description**

Groups a matrix by columns, by summing blocks of columns of size n each. Matrix columns should be multiple of n.

**Usage**

```r
sumgcols(df, n, col_names = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **df**
  A matrix with named rows and columns.
- **n**
  Integer, specifying the size of each group.
- **col_names**
  String vector of length n, with names to assign to the resulting columns.

**Value**

A matrix where each column is the sum of groups of n columns of the original matrix.

**Examples**

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
sumgcols(wio$Yfd, wio$dims$FD, wio$names$g_names)
```

### sumgrows

**Sum groups of rows of a matrix and name the resulting rows**

**Description**

Groups a matrix by rows, summing blocks of rows of size n each. Matrix rows should be multiple of n.

**Usage**

```r
sumgrows(df, n, row_names = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **df**
  A matrix with named rows and columns.
- **n**
  Integer, specifying the size of each group.
- **row_names**
  String vector of length n, with names to assign to the resulting rows.
Value

A matrix where each row is the sum of groups of n rows of the original matrix.

Examples

```r
wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
sumgrows(wio$Y, wio$dims$N, wio$names$g_names)
```

summary.exvadec  Summary method for exvadec class

Description

Summary method for exvadec class

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'exvadec'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` An object of class exvadec.
- `...` Additional arguments.

Value

Printout to console

summary.exvadir  Summary method for exvadir class

Description

Summary method for exvadir class

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'exvadir'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` An object of class exvadir.
- `...` Additional arguments.
Value
Printout to console

### S3 method for class 'wio'

```r
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

**object**
An object of class `wio`

**...**
Additional arguments

Value
Printout to console

---

**sumncol**

*Sum every nth column of a matrix and name the resulting columns*

Description
Groups a matrix by columns, summing every Nth column. Matrix should be multiple of N.

Usage

```r
sumncol(df, N, col_names = NULL)
```

Arguments

**df**
A matrix with named rows and columns.

**N**
Integer, specifying the resulting number of columns.

**col_names**
String vector of length N, with names to assign to the resulting columns.

Value
A matrix with N columns, where each columns is the sum of every Nth column of the original matrix.
sumnrow

Examples

wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
sumncol(wio$Yfd, wio$dims$FD, paste0("WLD", ",", wio$names$fd_names))

sumnrow

Sum every nth row of a matrix and name the resulting rows

Description

Groups a matrix by rows, summing every Nth row. Matrix should be multiple of N.

Usage

sumnrow(df, N, row_names = NULL)

Arguments

df A matrix with named rows and columns.
N Integer, specifying the resulting number or rows.
row_names String vector of length N, with names to assign to the resulting rows.

Value

A matrix with N rows, where each row is the sum of every Nth row of the original matrix.

Examples

wio <- make_wio("wiodtest", quiet = TRUE)
sumnrow(wio$Y, wio$dims$N, paste0("WLD", ",",
  gsub("^D", "", wio$names$n_names)))

wiodtest_data WIOD-type input-output table example data

Description

An example of a WIOD-type input-output table.

Usage

wiodtest_data
**Format**

A matrix of 18 by 30, composed of two sub-matrices:

- Sub-matrix $Z$, intermediate inputs: 18 by 18 (10 countries with 3 sectors each).
- Sub-matrix $Y_{fd}$, final demand: 18 by 12 (6 countries with 3 sectors each in rows, 6 countries by 2 demand components each in columns).

**Source**

Data were randomly generated with an uniform distribution.
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