Package ‘ioanalysis’

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agg.region

Description

agg.region takes specified regions and creates a "new" joint region. This produces a new InputOutput object. Note the Leontief Inverse and Ghoshian Inverse are elements. All regions must have exactly the same sectors. See locate.mismatch.

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is n^3 where n is the dimension of the square matrix. For n = 5000 it should take 100 seconds.

Usage

agg.region(io, regions, newname = "newname")
`agg.region`  

Arguments  

- **io**  
  An InputOutput class object from `as.inputoutput`  

- **regions**  
  Character. Specific regions to be aggregated. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in `RS_label` or the number of the region in the order it appears in `RS_label`. May also be 'all' to select all regions.  

- **newname**  
  Character. The name to give to the new aggregated region.  

Details  

Creates an aggregation matrix similar to that of `agg.sector`. See Blair and Miller 2009 for more details.  

Value  

A new InputOutput object is created. See `as.inputoutput`.  

Author(s)  

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri  

References  


See Also  

`as.inputoutput`, `locate.mismatch`, `agg.region`  

Examples  

```r  
data(toy.IO)  
class(toy.IO)  
agg.region(toy.IO, regions = c(1,2), newname = "Magic")  
```
**agg.sector**

### Aggregate Sectors

**Description**

`agg.sector` takes specified sectors and creates a "new" joint sector. This produces a new `InputOutput` object. Note the Leontief Inverse and Ghoshian Inverse are elements. There is deliberately no warning if the sector does not occur in all regions. See `locate.mismatch`.

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is n^3 where n is the dimension of the square matrix. For n = 5000 it should take 100 seconds.

**Usage**

```r
agg.sector(io, sectors, newname = "newname")
```

**Arguments**

- `io` An `InputOutput` class object from `as.inputoutput`
- `sectors` Character. Specific sectors to be aggregated. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in `RS_label` or the number of the sector in the order it appears in `RS_label`. May also be 'all' to select all sectors.
- `newname` Character. The name to give to the new aggregated sector.

**Details**

Creates the aggregation matrix to pre (and/or post when appropriate) to aggregate the matrices in the `InputOutput` object. Say you have 1 region with n sectors and you wish to aggregate sectors i and i+1. A diagonal matrix is converted into a n-1xn matrix where rows i and i+1 are additively combined together. This matrix is then used to create new aggregated tables. The "new" sector is then stored in location i. See Blair and Miller 2009 for more details.

**Value**

A new `InputOutput` object is created. See `as.inputoutput`.

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

**References**


**as.inputoutput**

**Creating an Input-Output Object**

**Description**

Creates a list of class `InputOutput` for easier use of the other functions within `ioanalysis`. The Leontief inverse and Ghoshian inverse are calculated. A little work now to save a bunch of work in the future. For most functions in the package, this is a prerequisite. At a minimum, `Z`, `X`, and `RS_label` must be provided. See `Usage` for details.

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is n^3 where n is the dimension of the square matrix. For n = 5000 it should take 100 seconds.

**Usage**

```r
as.inputoutput(Z, RS_label, f, f_label, E, E_label, X, V, V_label, M, M_label, fV, fV_label, P, P_label, A, B, L, G)
```

**Arguments**

Let n = #sectors*#regions, l = # of labels, m = arbitrary length, r = #regions

- **Z**
  - Required. A nxn matrix of intermediate transactions between sectors and regions. It should be in units of currency, kg, etc.

- **RS_label**
  - Required. A nx2 "column" matrix of the regions in column 1 and sector in column 2. Other functions use those locations to correctly identify elements in the matrices. If there is only one region, it still needs to be specified in column 1.

- **f**
  - Not required. A nxm matrix of final demand. Exports SHOULD NOT be included in this matrix. Instead, put exports in the `E` matrix. However, net exports should stay.

- **f_label**
  - Not required. A 2xn "row" matrix of the region and accounts to help identify the elements of `f`. The first row should be regions and the second should be regional account labels.

- **E**
  - Not required. A nxr matrix of exports. Multiple columns per region is accepted.

- **E_label**
  - Not required. A 2xn "row" matrix of the region and type of export to help identify the elements of `E`.

**See Also**

`as.inputoutput`, `locate.mismatch`, `agg.region`
X  
Required. A 1xn vector of total production for each sector across all regions. 
RS_label identifies the objects.

V  
Not required. A nxm matrix of value added. Imports SHOULD NOT be included in this matrix. Instead, put exports in the M matrix.

V_label  
Not required. A mx1 "column" matrix where the only column is the type of value added. This helps identify the rows of value added. RS_label identifies the columns.

M  
Not required. A mxn matrix of import. Multiple types of imports is accepted.

M_label  
Not required. A mx1 "column" matrix where the only column is the type of value added. This helps identify the rows of value added. RS_label identifies the columns.

fV  
Not Required. The matrix of final demand’s value added.

fV_label  
Not Required. Column matrix to identify the row elements of fV.

P  
Not Required. The matrix of intermediate transactions in physical units.

P_label  
Not Required. A nx2 matrix to identify the regions and sectors of P.

A  
Not required. A n xn matrix of technical input coefficients. If not provided, A is calculated for you.

B  
Not required. A n xn matrix of technical output coefficients. If not provided, B is calculated for you.

L  
Not required. The Leontief inverse. If not provided, L is calculated for you.

G  
Not required. The Ghoshian inverse. If not provided, G is calculated for you.

Details  
If the A matrix is not provided, it is calculated as follows:

\[ a_{ij} = \frac{z_{ij}}{x_j} \]

If the B matrix is not provided, it is calculated as follows:

\[ b_{ij} = \frac{z_{ij}}{x_i} \]

If the L matrix is not provided, it is calculated as follows:

\[ L = (I - A)^{-1} \]

If the G matrix is not provided, it is calculated as follows:

\[ G = (I - B)^{-1} \]

Value  
as.inputoutput returns an object of class "InputOutput". Once created, it is sufficient to provide this object in all further functions in the ioanalysis package.

Z  
Intermediate Transactions Matrix

RS_label  
Column matrix of labels for the region and sectors used to identify elements in A, Z, X, L, ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Final Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_label)</td>
<td>Row matrix of labels for accounts for (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)</td>
<td>Exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_label)</td>
<td>Row matrix of labels for exports by sector and region for (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>Total Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>Value added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_label)</td>
<td>Column matrix of labels for types of value added for (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M_label)</td>
<td>Column matrix of labels for type of imports for (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fV)</td>
<td>The matrix of final demand's value added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fV_label)</td>
<td>Column matrix to identify the row elements of (fV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>Technical Input Coefficients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>Technical Input Coefficients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>Leontief inverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Ghoshian inverse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Currently, there is no use for an intermediate transaction matrix in physical units (\(P\)). If you wish to carry this with the matrix then you can create the `InputOutput` object and add to it by using `io$P <- P`.

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# In toy.FullIOTable it is a full matrix of characters: a pseudo worst case scenario
data(toy.FullIOTable)
Z <- matrix(as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[3:12, 3:12]), ncol = 10)
f <- matrix(as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[3:12, c(13:15, 17:19)]), nrow = dim(Z)[1])
E <- matrix(as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[3:12, c(16, 20)]), nrow = 10)
X <- matrix(as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[3:12, 21]), ncol = 1)
V <- matrix(as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[13:15, 3:12]), ncol = 10)
M <- as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[16, 3:12])
fV <- matrix(as.numeric(toy.FullIOTable[15:16, c(13:15, 17:19)]), nrow = 2)

# Note toy.FullIOTable is a matrix of characters: non-numeric
toy.IO <- as.inputoutput(Z = Z, RS_label = toy.FullIOTable[3:12, 1:2],
```

```r
```
f = f, f_label = toy.FullIOTable[1:2, c(13:15, 17:19)],
E = E, E_label = toy.FullIOTable[1:2, c(16, 20)],
X = X,
V = V, V_label = toy.FullIOTable[13:15, 2],
M = M, M_label = toy.FullIOTable[16, 2],
fV = fV, fV_label = toy.FullIOTable[15:16, 2])

# Notice we do not need to supply the matrix of technical coefficients (A)

check.RS

Do all regions have the same sectors?

Description

Produces a logical answer to the question do all regions have the same sectors.

Usage

ccheck.RS(io)

Arguments

io An InputOutput class object from as.inputoutput

Details

Uses the RS_label to determine if all regions have the same sectors

Value

Produces either TRUE or FALSE

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade

See Also

locate.mismatch

Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
check.RS(toy.IO)
Disaggregate

Description

The disaggregation function follows the methodology of Blair & Miller (2009).

NOTE: The function only works with single region "national" InputOutput object. Consider agg.region

Usage

disaggregate(io, X = list(), U = list(), V = list(), new.regions, check = TRUE)

Arguments

io An InputOutput class object from as.inputoutput
X An R length list of same-length new region total production matrix, where R is the number of new regions
U An R length list of same-length new region row sums of the new intermediate transaction matrix, where R is the number of new regions
V An R length list of same-length new region column sums of the new intermediate transaction matrix, where R is the number of new regions
new.regions The names assigned to the new regions
check Logical. Check if sector specific row sums, column sums, and total production of inputs are consistent with the original InputOutput object

Details

Broadly speaking, a disaggregated A is created via lq, then is balanced using ras. See the online "Getting started ioanalysis" manual available at real.illinois.edu for more details.

Value

A.new The new estimated technical coefficients matrix

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade

References

easy.select

Region and Sector Selection Interface

This is a user interface, answering prompts to significantly simplify choosing sectors and regions in large models. You can either search through the regions and sectors using keywords, partial phrases, or partial words. There is alternatively an option to select across the comprehensive list of all regions and then sectors. Once selections are made, you can view and edit the list once selections are made. Outputs a matrix to be input into other functions to help identify desired region-sector combinations.

Usage

easy.select(io)

Arguments

io An InputOutput object. See as.inputoutput.

Details

easy.select calls upon the RS_label object in io to sort through regions and sectors. The regions should be in the first column and sectors should be in the second.

Value

EasySelect A numeric vector of class EasySelect that can be used to identify desired elements for future functions.
export.coef

Author(s)
John J. P. Wade

See Also
as.inputoutput

**Description**

Uses the matrix of technical input coefficients \((A)\) to calculate either the matrix of import coefficients or the matrix of export coefficients. It does require that all regions have the same sectors. This can be verified using `check.RS`

This function is intended to be a helper function for `vs`

**Usage**

```r
export.coef(io, region)
```

**Arguments**

- `io` An `InputOutput` class object from `as.inputoutput`
- `region` Integer. Specific region to be used. The number of the region in the order it appears in `RS_label`. You can only do one region at a time.

**Details**

Adds appropriate blocks of the matrix of technical input coefficients to calculate the matrix of import/export coefficients. If there is an export matrix or an import matrix as a part of the `InputOutput` object, the results in the generated matrix may be biased.

**Value**

Produces a nxn matrix, where n is the number of sectors.

**Author(s)**
John J. P. Wade

See Also

`check.RS, locate.mismatch, upstream, vs`
出口总计

**Examples**

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
import.coef(toy.IO, 1)
```

---

**export.total**  \(\text{Calculates Total Exports for InputOutput Objects}\)

**Description**

使用中间交易矩阵（Z）和当适用时最终需求（f），和

**import.total**  \(\text{Imports for InputOutput Objects}\)

**Usage**

```r
export.total(io)
import.total(io)
```

**Arguments**

- **io**
  
  An InputOutput class object from `as.inputoutput`

**Value**

Produces a nameless vector of total exports.

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade

**See Also**

- `export.coef`

**Examples**

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
export.total(toy.IO)
import.total(toy.IO)
```
**Hypothetical Extraction**

**Description**

Computes the hypothetical extraction as outlined in Dietzenbacher et al. (1993) and as outlined in Blar and Miller (2009).

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. Each individual hypothetical extraction requires the inversion of a matrix. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is $n^3$ where $n$ is the dimension of the square matrix. For $n = 5000$ it should take 100 seconds.

**Usage**

```r
extraction(io, ES = NULL, regions = 1, sectors = 1, type = "backward.total", aggregate = FALSE, simultaneous = FALSE, normalize = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `io` An InputOutput class object from `as.inputoutput`
- `ES` An EasySelect class object from `easy.select` to specify which region and sector combinations to use.
- `regions` Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in `RS_label` or the number of the region in the order it appears in `RS_label`.
- `sectors` Character or Integer. Specific sectors to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in `RS_label` or the number of the sector in the order it `RS_label`.
- `type` Character. Any combination of "backward", "forward", "backward.total", and/or "forward.total". See details.
- `aggregate` TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE produces the value of the impact over all sectors. If FALSE produces the impact for each sector.
- `simultaneous` TRUE or FALSE. Determines whether to extract all specified regions sequentially or simultaneously.
- `normalize` TRUE or FALSE. Whether or not to divide each linkage by total production.

**Details**

- `type`
  - (1) backward - Calculates the impact of hypothetically extracting the jth region/sector using the formula
    
    \[ X - (I - A_c)^{-1} f \]
    
    where $A_c$ is the matrix of technical input coefficients with the jth column replaced by zeros
forward - Calculates the impact of hypothetically extracting the jth region/sector using the formula 

\[ X - V(I - B_r)^{-1} \]

where \( B_r \) is the matrix of technical output coefficients with the jth row replaced by zeros.

(3) backward.total - Calculates the impact of hypothetically extracting the jth region/sector using the formula 

\[ X - (I - A_{cr})^{-1}f \]

where \( A_{cr} \) is the matrix of technical input coefficients with the jth column and jth row replaced by zeros except for the diagonal element.

(4) forward.total - Calculates the impact of hypothetically extracting the jth region/sector using the formula 

\[ X - V(I - B_{cr})^{-1} \]

where \( B_{cr} \) is the matrix of technical output coefficients with the jth column and jth row replaced by zeros except for the diagonal element.

aggregate

If TRUE multiplies the impact vector by a vector of ones to received the summed value of the impact from hypothetical extraction.

normalize

If TRUE each component in the impact vector is divided by the total output of that sector/region combination.

Value

Produces a list over regions of a list over type of extraction. If there is only one region and one type, then a matrix is returned. For example, items can be called by using `extraction$region$type`.

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

References


See Also

`as.inputoutput`, `easy.select`, `linkages`, `key.sector`
Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
E1 <- extraction(toy.IO)

# Using an EasySelect object
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
E2 <- extraction(toy.IO, toy.ES)
E2$Hogwarts

# Using more options
E3 <- extraction(toy.IO, regions = c(1,2), sectors = c("Wii", "Minions"),
   type = c("backward", "backward.total"), aggregate = TRUE)
E3$Hogwarts$backward.total

# Multiple regions and types
E4 <- extraction(toy.IO, type = c("forward","forward.total"), normalize = TRUE)
E4$Hogwarts$forward.total

f.influence
Field of Influence

Description

Calculates the field of influence. Can handle first to nth order field of influence. Uses the method
as Sonis & Hewings 1992. This is a recursive technique, so computation time depends on the size
of the data and order of field of influence.

NOTE: If you want to examine a % productivity shock to a specific region-sector, see inverse.important.

Usage

f.influence(io, i , j)

Arguments

io An InputOutput class object from as.inputoutput
i Numeric. The row component(s) of the coefficient(s) of interest
j Numeric. The column component(S) of the coefficient(s) of interest

Details

First Order Field of Influence - This is simply the product of the jth column of the Leontief inverse
multiplied by the ith row of the Leontief inverse. In matrix notation:

\[ F_1[i, j] = L_j L_i. \]

where \( F \) denotes the field of influence, and \( i \) and \( j \) are scalars
Nth Order Field of Influence - This is a recursive function used to calculate higher order fields of influence. The order cannot exceed the size of the Intermediate Transaction Matrix (Z). I.e. if Z is 20x20, you can only calculate up to the 19th order. The formula is as follows:

\[
F_k[(i_1, \ldots, i_k), (j_1, \ldots, j_k)] = \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{s=1}^{k} \sum_{r=1}^{k} (-1)^{s+r+1} l_{i_s,j_r} F_{k-1}[i_{-s}, j_{-r}]
\]

where F is the field of influence, k is order of influence, l_{ij} is the ith row and jth column element of the Leontief Inverse and -s indicates the sth element has been removed.

**Value**

Returns a matrix of the Field of Influence

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

**References**


**See Also**

inverse.important

**Examples**

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

# First order field of influence on L[3,2]
i <- 3
j <- 2
f.influence(toy.IO, i, j)

# Second order field of influence on L[3,2], L[4,5], L[6, 3], and L[1,10]
i <- c(3, 4, 6, 1)
j <- c(2, 5, 3, 10)
f.influence(toy.IO, i, j)
Description
Calculates the total field of influence for the input-output system using `f.influence`.

Usage
```
f.influence.total(io)
```

Arguments
- `io` An `InputOutput` class object from `as.inputoutput`.

Details
The total field of influence calculates the sum of all first order field of influences:

\[
F_{\text{total}} = \sum_i \sum_j F_{i,j}
\]

where

\[
F_{i,j} = L_{j,i} L_{i,i}
\]

such that \( L_{j,j} \) is the jth column of the Leontief inverse and \( L_{i,i} \) is the ith row of the Leontief inverse.

Value
Returns a matrix of the total field of influence.

Note
If the input-output system is large, then the computation can become cumbersome. Consequently, a progress bar will be printed if the algorithm determines it to be relevant.

Author(s)
John J. P. Wade

See Also
- `f.influence`

Examples
```
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
fit = f.influence.total(toy.IO)
```
Feedback Loop Analysis

Description
Calculates the complete hierarchical feedback loop as described in Sonis et al. (1995). A feedback loop is complete if it contains all region-sector pairs. Much like a sudoku puzzle, there may only be one identified cell in each row and one identified cell in each column per loop. The loops are hierarchical in the sense that first loop maximizes the intermediate transactions given the aforementioned constraints.

There are two functions for RAM concerns. A singular function storing all feedback loop matrices grows at rate $n^3$. Alternatively, constructing feedback loop matrices one at a time translates to the output of `feedback.loop` growth rate of roughly $2n^2$.

Note: A feedback loop solves the Linear Programming Assignment problem.
Warning: Computation time depends on size of the system. A progress bar is printed.

Usage

```r
feedback.loop(io, agg.sectors, agg.regions, n.loops)
feedback.loop.matrix(fl, loop)
```

Arguments

- `io`: An object of class `InputOutput` calculated from `as.inputoutput`.
- `agg.sectors`: An option to aggregate the sectors to compare regions only. Default is `FALSE`.
- `agg.regions`: An option to aggregate the regions to compare sectors only. Default is `FALSE`.
- `n.loops`: The number of loops you wish to calculate. The default is "all". Must either be an integer or "all".
- `fl`: An object of class `FeedbackLoop` created from `feedback.loop`.
- `loop`: The loop from which you want the selector matrix.

Details

The feedback loop solves the following optimization problem:

$$\max_{S} vec(Z)' vec(S)$$

such that:

1) $A_{col} vec(S) = vec(1)$
2) $A_{row} vec(S) = vec(1)$
3) $vec(0) \leq vec(S) \leq vec(1)$

where $Z$ is the intermediate transaction matrix from `io`, $S$ is a selector matrix of the cells in $Z$, $A_{col}$ is a constraint matrix to ensure only one cell per column is selected, $A_{row}$ is a constraint matrix to
ensure only one cell per row is selected, and constraint iii) ensures the values in the selector matrix are either one or zero.

After each loop, the selected cells are set to an extremely negative number to prevent selection in the next loop.

See the documentation on http://www.real.illinois.edu/ for more details and interpretation of the loops.

Value

Produces a nested list: fl

- **f1**
  - Contains "value", "loop_1", "loop_2", ..., and "loop_n"

- **value**
  - Contains a vector of the total value of intermediate transactions for each loop.

- **loop_i**
  - Contains a list over each loop’s subloops. Retrieve by calling `f1$loop_i$subloop_j`.
  
  Note each loop will likely have a different number of subloops.

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade, Xiuli Liu

References


See Also

as.inputoutput

Examples

```
##########################
# The base feedback loop #
##########################
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

fbl = feedback.loop(toy.IO)
fbl$loop_1

f1_3 = feedback.loop.matrix(fbl, 3)
heatmap.io(f1_3, RS_label = toy.IO$RS_label)

fbl$value
fbl$per = fbl$value / sum(fbl$value) * 100

obj = data.frame(x = 1:length(fbl$per), y = fbl$per)

ggplot(obj, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
  geom_line() + geom_point() +
```
labs(x = 'Loop', y = 'Percent', title = 'Proportion of Total Intermediate Transactions per Loop')

# An aggregated feedback loop #

fbl_agg = feedback.loop(toy.IO, agg.regions = TRUE)
io_agg = agg.region(toy.IO, regions = 'all', newname = 'magic')

fl_agg_1 = feedback.loop.matrix(fbl_agg, loop = 1)

heatmap.io(fl_agg_1, RS_label = io_agg$RS_label)

---

ghosh.inv

**Ghoshian Inverse**

### Description

Computes the Ghoshian (output) inverse. `ghosh.inv` has inputs to invert a subset of all regions if desired. If not using an `InputOutput` object from `as.inputoutput`, the functionality is limited. See example for more details.

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is n^3 where n is the dimension of the square matrix. For n = 5000 it should take 100 seconds.

### Usage

`ghosh.inv(Z = NULL, X, B, RS_label, regions)`

### Arguments

- **Z** Either an object class of `InputOutput` calculated from `as.inputoutput` or the intermediate transaction matrix. Do NOT use matrix of technical coefficients.
- **X** Vector. Total production vector. Not required if Z is an object with `InputOutput` class.
- **B** Matrix. Matrix of technical output coefficients.
- **RS_label** Matrix. A nx2 column matrix of labels for regions and sectors. The first column must be regions and the second column must be sectors. This is used to match with the intermediate transaction matrix.
- **regions** Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in `RS_label` or the number of the region in the order it appears in `RS_label`.
Details

The Ghoshian inverse is derived from the input-output table $A=[a_{ij}]$ where

$$b_{ij} = z_{ij}/X_i$$

where $z_{ij}$ is the input from $i$ required in the production of $j$. $X_i$ is the corresponding input in each row. The Leontief inverse is then computed as

$$(I - B)^{-1}$$

Observe we result with the following system

$$X' = V'G$$

Therefore, the element $g_{ij}$ is interpreted as the ratio of sector i's value added contributing to the total production of sector $j$.

Value

Returns a matrix with the Ghoshian Inverse

Author(s)

Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri, John J. P. Wade

References


Examples

```r
# Using an "InputOutput" object
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

G1 <- ghosh.inv(toy.IO, region = "Narnia")

# Otherwise
Z <- toy.IO$Z
X <- toy.IO$X
G3 <- ghosh.inv(Z, X)
```
Description

A visualization tool for matrices belonging to an input-output system.

Usage

heatmap.io(obj, RS_label = NULL, regions_x = 'all', sectors_x = 'all',
regions_y = 'all', sectors_y = 'all',
ES_x = NULL, ES_y = NULL, FUN = NULL, low = NULL, high = NULL,
min = NA, max = NA)

Arguments

obj
The object you wish to create a heat map for that corresponds to the RS_label

RS_label
The RS_label located in an InputOutput object. See as.inputoutput

regions_x
The regions you wish to plot on the x-axis. This can either be the numerical order the regions occur or the name of the regions. The default is 'all'.

sectors_x
The sectors you wish to plot on the x-axis. This can either be the numerical order the sectors occur or the name of the sectors. The default is 'all'.

regions_y
The regions you wish to plot on the y-axis. This can either be the numerical order the regions occur or the name of the regions. The default is 'all'.

sectors_y
The sectors you wish to plot on the y-axis. This can either be the numerical order the sectors occur or the name of the sectors. The default is 'all'.

ES_x
Instead of specifying regions and sectors individually, you can use an EasySelect object (see easy.select). If supplied, the regions and sectors are overridden.

ES_y
See ES_x

FUN
The transformation of the elements in obj such as log()

low
The color of the low values. Default is "yellow".

high
The color of the high values. Default is "blue".

min
The minimum value for the color legend. Default of NA == min(obj). Both min and max must be provided to change default.

max
The maximum value for the color legend. Default of NA == max(obj). Both min and max must be provided to change default.

Details

heatmap.io uses ggplot2::geom_tiles() to create the visualization of the object.

Note

The coloring follows the temperatures of stars!
Author(s)

John J. P. Wade

Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

RS_label = toy.IO$RS_label
obj = toy.IO$L
heatmap.io(obj, RS_label, FUN = log, max = 3)

cuberoot = function(x){x^(1/3)}
heatmap.io(obj, RS_label, FUN = cuberoot)

# Total field of influence
fit = f.influence.total(toy.IO)
heatmap.io(fit, RS_label, sectors_x = c(1,3,4,5), regions_y = c(2), sectors = 1:3)

data(toy.ES)
ES2 = matrix(c(1,5,6,8,9))
class(ES2) = 'EasySelect'
heatmap.io(fit, RS_label, ES_x = toy.ES, ES_y = ES2,
          low = '#00fcef', high = 'blueviolet')

---

hist3d.io

3D Histogram of Input-Output object

Description

Produces a three dimensional histogram from plot3d

Usage

hist3d.io(obj, alpha = 1, phi = 65, theta = 45, limits,
          colors = ramp.col(c('yellow', 'violet', 'blue')))

Arguments

obj The nxm matrix to be plotted
alpha The transparency of bars where 1 is opaque and 0 is complete transparency. Default is 1
phi Colatitude rotation (shaking head left and right)
theta Colatitude rotation (nodding up and down)
limits The lower and upper bound for color limits
colors A ramp.col() for the 3D histogram
inverse.important

Details
Uses `hist3D` from the package `plot3d` to generate a 3D plot

Examples
```r
data(toy.I0)
obj = toy.I0$Z[1:5, 1:5]

hist3d.io(obj, alpha = 0.7)
```

```
inverse.important  Inverse.Important Coefficients

Description
Calculates the inverse-important coefficients as in Blair and Miller (2009)

Usage
```r
inverse.important(io, i, j, delta.aij)
```

Arguments

- `io`: An `InputOutput` class object from `as.inputoutput`
- `i`: Integer. The row component of the change in the matrix of technical input coefficients
- `j`: Integer. The column component of the change in the matrix of technical input coefficients
- `delta.aij`: Integer. By how much `aij` should change by

Details
The inverse-important coefficients is the change in the Leontief matrix due to a specified change in one element of the matrix of technical input coefficients (`A`). This uses the formula:

\[
\Delta L = \frac{\Delta a_{ij}}{1 - l_{ji} \frac{\Delta a_{ij}}{F_1(i, j)}} F_1(i, j)
\]

where `F_1(X, Y)` is the first order field of influence.

Value
Returns the change in the Leontief matrix due the change in one element of the matrix of technical input coefficients. To find the new Leontief inverse induced by this change, use `io$L + inverse.important()`.
**key.sector**

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

**References**


**Examples**

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
i <- 3
j <- 4
delta.aij <- 0.5
II <- inverse.important(toy.IO, i, j, delta.aij)

---

**key.sector**

*Impact Analysis via Backward and Forward Linkages*

**Description**

Uses backward and forward linkages to identify key sectors in the system. Can calculate total and direct linkages. If the data is multiregional, intraregional and interregional linkages can be calculated. Can also be used on a specified subset of all regions.

**Usage**

```
key.sector(io, ES = NULL, crit = 1, regions = "all", sectors = "all",
type = c("direct"), intra.inter = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `io` An object of class InputOutput calculated from `as.inputoutput`.
- `ES` An object of class EasySelect from `easy.select`.
- `crit` Integer. The value to compare linkages above or below to classify sectors. Default is 1.
- `regions` Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in RS_label or the number of the region in the order it appears in RS_label.
- `sectors` Character or Integer. Specific sectors to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in RS_label or the number of the sector in the order it RS_label.
- `type` Character. Identifying the type of backward and forward linkages to be calculated. Options are "total" and "direct".
- `intra.inter` Logical. Only applies to multiregional systems. Determines whether or not to calculate intraregional and interregional backward and forward linkages in addition to aggregate linkages.
Details

Uses the (various) specified backward and forward linkages to calculate a key to identify dependence using the specified critical value.

I \( BL < \text{crit}, FL < \text{crit} \) - Generally independent
II \( BL < \text{crit}, FL > \text{crit} \) - Dependent on interindustry demand
III \( BL > \text{crit}, FL > \text{crit} \) - Generally dependent
IV \( BL > \text{crit}, FL < \text{crit} \) - Dependent on interindustry supply

Value

If there is only one region, key sector binds to the output from linkages to make a table. Otherwise, it produces a list of key sector codes for each country using the names of regions provided. See Examples for more details.

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

References


See Also

linkages, as.inputoutput

Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
key1 <- key.sector(toy.IO)
key1$Narnia

# A more detailed example
# Using critical value of 2 because this is randomly generated data and better
# illustrates functionality
key2 <- key.sector(toy.IO, intra.inter = TRUE, type = c("direct"), crit = 2)
key2

key3 <- key.sector(toy.IO, regions = c(1:2), sectors = c(1:3,5))
key3
Description

Computes the Leontief (input) inverse. `leontief.inv` has inputs to invert a subset of all regions if desired. If not using an InputOutput object from `as.inputoutput`, the functionality is limited. See example for more details.

Note: if you have a non InputOutput object and you wish to use only a subset of all regions, you must supply the intermediate transaction matrix (Z) and total production matrix (X). Otherwise use L <- Z %*% diag(c(1/X))

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is n^3 where n is the dimension of the square matrix. For n = 5000 it should take 100 seconds.

Usage

```r
leontief.inv(Z = NULL, X, A, RS_label, regions)
```

Arguments

- **Z**: Either an object class of InputOutput calculated from `as.inputoutput` or the intermediate transaction matrix. Do NOT use matrix of technical coefficients.
- **X**: vector. Total production vector. Not required if Z is an object with InputOutput class.
- **A**: Matrix. Technical Matrix of Input Coefficients. If provided and the data is large, the computations will be noticeably sped up.
- **RS_label**: Matrix. A nx2 column matrix of labels for regions and sectors. The first column must be regions and the second column must be sectors. This is used to match with the intermediate transaction matrix.
- **regions**: Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in RS_label or the number of the region in the order it appears in RS_label.

Details

The Leontief inverse is derived from the input-output table $A=[a_{ij}]$ where

$$a_{ij} = \frac{z_{ij}}{X_j}$$

where $z_{ij}$ is the input from i required in the production of j. $X_j$ is the corresponding input in each column. The Leontief inverse is then computed as

$$(I - A)^{-1}$$
Observe we result with the following system

$$X = Lf$$

Therefore, element $l_{ij}$ is interpreted as the ratio of final demand for sector $j$ contributing to the total production in sector $i$.

**Value**

Returns a matrix with the Leontief Inverse.

**Author(s)**

Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri, John J. P. Wade

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# Using an "InputOutput" object
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

L1 <- leontief.inv(toy.IO, region = "Narnia")

# Otherwise
Z <- toy.IO$Z
X <- toy.IO$X
L2 <- leontief.inv(Z, X)
```

**Description**

Calculates backward and forward linkages with an option to normalize values. Can calculate total and direct linkages. If the data is multiregional, intraregional and interregional linkages can be calculated. Can also be used on a specified subset of all regions.

**Usage**

```r
linkages(io, ES = NULL, regions = "all", sectors = "all", type = c("total"), normalize = FALSE, intra.inter = FALSE)
```
Arguments

io An object of class InputOutput calculated from as.inputoutput.

ES An object of class EasySelect from easy.select

regions Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in RS_label or the number of the region in the order it appears in RS_label.

sectors Character or Integer. Specific sectors to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in RS_label or the number of the sector in the order it RS_label.

type Character. Identifying the type of backward and forward linkages to be calculated. Options are "total" and "direct".

normalize Logical. Identifying whether or not to calculate normalized or raw linkages. Default is TRUE

intra.inter Logical. Only applies to multiregional systems. Determines whether or not to calculate intraregional and interregional backward and forward linkages in addition to aggregate linkages.

Details

There are arguments for type of linkages, normalized linkages, and intra.inter linkages. Let (r) denote the dimension of the block in the transaction matrix of the region of interest and (s) denote the dimension of the rest. If there are (n) sectors and (m) regions then r = n and s = (m - 1)*s

type: For the following types, if normalize = TRUE then the calculation takes the specified form below. Otherwise if normalize = FALSE then the denominator is removed:

"total" calculates the total backward and forward linkages. For backward linkages, this is the column sum of the Leontief inverse.

\[ BL_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} l_{ij}}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} l_{ij}} \]

For forward linkages, this is the row sum of the Goshian inverse.

\[ FL_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} g_{ij}}{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ij}} \]

"direct" calculates the direct backward and forward linkages. For backward linkages, this is the column sum of the input matrix of technical coefficients (A):

\[ BL_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}} \]

For forward linkages, this is the row sum of the output matrix of technical coefficients (B):

\[ FL_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{ij}}{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{ij}} \]
intra.inter: This calculates the intraregional, interregional and aggregate backward and forward linkages. If intra.inter = FALSE, then only calculates the aggregate. If normalize = FALSE then the aggregate linkage is equivalent to the sum of the intraregional and interregional linkages. If normalize = TRUE, then this is not the case. Note that normalizing adds the denominator to the following equations. Using matrix notation we have

\[
BL\text{.intra} = \frac{1_r'J_{rr}}{1_r'J_{rr}1_r}
\]

\[
FL\text{.intra} = \frac{J_{rr}1_r}{1_r'J_{rr}1_r}
\]

\[
BL\text{.inter} = \frac{1_s'J_{sr}}{1_s'J_{sr}1_r}
\]

\[
FL\text{.inter} = \frac{J_{rs}1_s}{1_s'J_{sr}1_r}
\]

\[
BL\text{.agg} = \frac{1_J_r}{1_r'1_r}
\]

\[
FL\text{.agg} = \frac{J_{r.}1_r}{1_r'1_r}
\]

Value

Returns a data.frame. The following are assigned to the column names to help identify which column is belongs to which. The first element of the column label is the region of interest, grabbed from RS_label.

.BL Backward linkages
.FL Forward linkages
.intra Intraregional linkages
.inter Interregional linkages
.agg Aggregate linkages
.tot Total linkages
.dir Direct linkages

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

References


locate.mismatch

See Also

leontief.inv, ghosh.inv, key.sector

Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
link1 <- linkages(toy.IO)
link1$Hogwarts

data(toy.ES)
class(toy.ES)
link2 <- linkages(toy.IO, toy.ES)
link2

# More detailed
link3 <- linkages(toy.IO, regions = "Narnia", sectors = c("Wii","Pizza"),
  type = c("total", "direct"), normalize = FALSE, intra.inter = TRUE)
link3

link4 <- linkages(toy.IO, regions = 1:2, sectors = c(1:3,5))
link4

---

locate.mismatch Identify Sectors not in All Regions

Description

locate.mismatch finds which sectors are not found in all regions. If a sector is not in all regions a report is generated to indicate which regions have that sector, which regions don’t have that sector, and where this sector is in the repository.

Usage

locate.mismatch(io)

Arguments

io An object of class InputOutput created from as.inputoutput.

Details

locate.mismatch begins by identifying all sectors. Then if a sector is not in every region, the function identifies which regions have the sector, which regions don’t have the sector, and where this sector is located. If it is important to have all regions having the same sectors, the location output can be used in agg.sector. For a full list of sectors, use easy.select.
Value

Produces a list of sectors. Each sector has a list of location, regionswith, and regionswithout. For example to find the regions that have a mismatched sector, use

(mismatch.object)$sector$regionswith

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade

See Also

as.inputoutput, agg.sector, easy.select

Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
# No mismatches
MM1 <- locate.mismatch(toy.IO)

# Making toy.IO have mismatches
toy.IO$RS_label <- rbind(toy.IO$RS_label,
  c("Valhalla", "Wii"),
  c("Valhalla", "Pizza"),
  c("Valhalla", "Pizza"),
  c("Valhalla", "Minions"))
MM2 <- locate.mismatch(toy.IO)
MM2$Lightsabers

Description

Uses simple linear quotient technique to update the matrix of technical input coefficients (A)

Usage

lq(io)

Arguments

io An InputOutput class object from as.inputoutput
mpm

Details

Uses the simple linear quotient technique as follows:

\[ lq_i = \frac{X^r_i / X^r}{X^n_i / X^n} \]

where \( X^n \) is the total production, \( X^r \) is the total production for region \( r \), \( X^r_i \) is the production for region \( r \) sector \( i \), and \( X^n_i \) is the total production for the \( i \)th sector.

Then \( lq \) is converted such that if \( lq_i > 1 \), then \( lq_i = 1 \). Then \( lq \) is converted into a diagonal matrix of values less than or equal to 1, which gives us our final results

\[ \hat{A} = Alq \]

Value

Produces the forecast of the matrix of technical input coefficients (\( A \)) using the Slq technique.

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade

References


Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

Anew <- lq(toy.IO)

mpm

Multiplier Product Matrix

Description

mpm calculates the multiplier product matrix using an InputOutput object calculated from as.inputoutput. The method is described below.

Usage

mpm(io)
**Arguments**

- `io` An InputOutput class object from `as.inputoutput`

**Details**

Let $L$ be the Leontief inverse. Then the multiplier product matrix $M$ is calculated as follows:

$$M = 1/vL_r L_c$$

where $v = t(1) L 1$ such that 1 is a column matrix of ones, $L_c = L 1$ is a column matrix of row sums, and $L_r = t(1) L$ is a row matrix of column sums.

**Value**

- $M$ Multiplier Product Matrix

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade

**References**


**Examples**

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
M <- mpm(toy.IO)
```

---

**multipliers**

*Multiplier Analysis*

**Description**

multipliers is currently able to calculate four different multipliers: output, input, income, and employment. See details for formulas.

**Usage**

```r
multipliers(io, ES, regions = "all", sectors = "all", multipliers, wage.row, employ.closed.row, employ.physical.row)
```
Arguments

io An InputOutput class object from \texttt{as.inputoutput}

ES An EasySelect class object from \texttt{easy.select} to specify which region and sector combinations to use.

regions Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in RS\_label or the number of the region in the order it appears in RS\_label.

sectors Character or Integer. Specific sectors to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in RS\_label or the number of the sector in the order it RS\_label.

multipliers Character. Any combination of the following: output, input, wage, and/or employment

wage.row Integer. The row(s) in Value Added where wages is stored. See io\$V\_label if you do not know. This is not to be confused with the labor located in the intermediate transaction matrix (Z)

employ.closed.row Integer. The row(s) in the intermediate transaction matrix (Z) where labor is stored. This is not to be confused with "wages" or "employee compensation" etc.

employ.physical.row character or Integer. The row(s) in the physical matrix (P) where labor is stored. This is not to be confused with "wages" or "employee compensation" etc.

Details

There are four different multipliers able to be calculated:

(1) \textbf{output} - Output multipliers are calculated as the row sums of the Leontief matrix:

\[ O_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l_{ij} \]

where \( l_{ij} \) is the ith row and jth column element of the Leontief matrix.

(2) \textbf{input} - Input multipliers are calculated as the row sums of the Ghoshian matrix:

\[ I_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ij} \]

where \( g_{ij} \) is the ith row and jth column element of the Ghoshian matrix.

(3) \textbf{wage} - Income multipliers are calculated using value add due to employee compensation or wages. Multiple types of wages are supported. Wages are standardized and multiplied by the Leontief matrix:

\[ W_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i l_{ij} \]

where \( \omega_i = w_i / X_i \) is the wage divided by the total production for that region-sector combination, and \( l_{ij} \) is the ith row and jth column element of the Leontief matrix.
Employment multipliers are calculated using the employment row in the matrix of technical input coefficients ($A$):

$$E_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \epsilon_{ei} l_{ij}$$

where $\epsilon_{ei}$ is the row(s) corresponding to labor at the ith column, and $l_{ij}$ is the ith row and jth column element of the Leontief matrix.

**Value**

Produces a list over regions of multipliers.

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

**References**


**See Also**

as.inputoutput, key.sector, linkages, output.decomposition

**Examples**

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
M1 <- multipliers(toy.IO, multipliers = "wage", wage.row = 1)
M2 <- multipliers(toy.IO, multipliers = "employment.closed", employ.closed.row = "Minions")

data(toy.ES)
class(toy.ES)
M3 <- multipliers(toy.IO, toy.ES, multipliers = c("input", "output"))
```

**Description**

Performs decomposition of output changes given two periods of data. You can decompose by origin over internal, external, or total and you can additionally decompose by changes due to final demand, technical change, or total. This follows the technique of Sonis et al (1996).
Usage

\texttt{output.decomposition(io1, io2, origin = "all", cause = "all")}

Arguments

- \texttt{io1}: The first period InputOutput class object from \texttt{as.inputoutput}
- \texttt{io2}: An InputOutput class object from \texttt{as.inputoutput}
- \texttt{origin}: Character. Choosing to decompose changes to the sectors due to internal changes, external changes, and/or total
- \texttt{cause}: Character. Choosing to decompose changes to the sectors due to changes in final demand (f), technical changes leontief (L), or total changes

Details

A superscript of \( f \) indicates changes due to final demand, \( l \) indicates changes due to the Leontief inverse, and no superscript indicates total. A subscript of \( s \) indicates changes in output originating internally of the sectors, \( n \) indicates externally, and no subscript indicates total. \( L \) is the Leontief inverse and \( f \) is aggregated final demand. Analysis is over changes from period 1 to period 2. The values are calculated as follows:

Originating: Total

\[ \Delta X^f = L_1 \Delta f \]
\[ \Delta X^l = \Delta L_1 \Delta f \]
\[ \Delta X = \Delta L_1 \Delta f \]

Originating: Internal

\[ \Delta X^f_s = diag(L_1) \Delta f \]
\[ \Delta X^l_s = \Delta L_1 f_1 \]
\[ \Delta X_s = diag(\Delta L_1) \Delta f \]

Originating: External

\[ \Delta X^f_n = \Delta X^f - \Delta X^f_s \]
\[ \Delta X^l_n = \Delta X^l - \Delta X^l_s \]
\[ \Delta X_n = \Delta X - \Delta x_s \]

Value

The function always outputs a named row of some variant of \texttt{delta.X}. A prefix indicates the changes origin where total is blank. A suffix indicates the cause of the change where total is also blank.

- \texttt{int}: A prefix for internal
- \texttt{ext}: A prefix for external
- \texttt{f}: A suffix for final demand
- \texttt{L}: A suffix for technical or Leontief
Author(s)

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

References


See Also

as.inputoutput

Examples

data(toy.IO)
data(toy.IO2)
class(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO) == class(toy.IO2)

OD1 <- output.decomposition(toy.IO, toy.IO2)
OD1$Hogwarts

OD2 <- output.decomposition(toy.IO, toy.IO2, origin = "external",
cause = c("finaldemand","leontief"))
OD2

ras

ras Updating Projejecting

Description

Uses the ras technique to update the matrix of technical input coefficients \( A \). You must have knowledge of or forecasts for the following three objects: (1) row sums \( u_1 \) of \( A \), (2) column sums \( v_1 \) of \( A \), and (3) total production \( x_1 \).

Usage

ras(io, x1, u1, v1, tol, maxiter, type, verbose = FALSE)
Arguments

io  An InputOutput class object from `as.inputoutput`

x1  Vector. The forecast for future total production of each region-sector combination, matching the X object in io

u1  Vector. The forecast for future row sums of the matrix of technical input coefficients in A from io

v1  Vector. The forecast for future column sums of the matrix of technical input coefficients in A from io

tol  Numeric. The tolerance for convergence. Default: 0.001

maxiter  Numeric. The maximum number of iterations to try for convergence. Default: 10000

type  Character. The type of norm to use for convergence. See ?norm. Default: "o"

verbose  Logical. If TRUE will print the iteration and norm at each step. This is useful if the dataset is large. Default: FALSE

Details

Uses the ras iterative technique for updating the matrix of technical input coefficients. This takes the form:

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} A^{2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} [\hat{R}^n \ldots \hat{R}^\dagger A_t [\hat{S}^1 \ldots \hat{S}^n] = \hat{A}_{t+1} \]

where \( R^1 = \text{diag}(u_{t+1}/u_0), u_0 = A_t X, \) and \( u_{t+1} = u_1. \) Similarly \( S^1 = \text{diag}(v_{t+1}/v_0), v_0 = XR^1 A_t. \)

Each iteration calculates the full ras object; that is, 2 steps are calculated per iteration.

See Blair and Miller (2009) for more details.

Value

Produces the forecast of the matrix of technical input coefficients given the forecasted row sums, column sums, and total production.

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade

References


See Also

`as.inputoutput`, `lq`
Examples

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)

set.seed(117)
growth <- 1 + 0.1 * runif(10)
sort(growth)

X <- toy.IO$X
X1 <- X * growth
U <- rowSums(toy.IO$Z)
U1 <- U * growth
V <- colSums(toy.IO$Z)
V1 <- V * growth

ras <- ras(toy.IO, X1, U1, V1, maxiter = 10, verbose = TRUE)
```

---

**rsp**

*Regional Supply Percentage Updating*

**Description**

`rsp` uses the RSP technique to update the matrix of technical input coefficients $A$ from an `InputOutput` object created from `as.inputoutput`. The function calls upon `import.total` and `export.total` to calculate the imports and exports.

**Usage**

```r
rsp(io)
```

**Arguments**

- `io` : An `InputOutput` class object from `as.inputoutput`

**Details**

The new matrix of technical coefficients is calculated as follows:

$$A_{\text{new}} = \hat{p}A$$

where $\hat{p}$ is a diagonal matrix with each diagonal component calculated as

$$p_i = \frac{X_i - E_i}{X_i - E_i + M_i}$$

**Value**

- $A_{\text{new}}$ : The updated matrix of technical input coefficients
toy.ES

Author(s)
John J. P. Wade

References

See Also
import.total, export.total

Examples
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
Anew <- rsp(toy.IO)

toy.ES  An example dataset of class EasySelect

Description
An object of EasySelect class created from easy.select.

Usage
data("toy.ES")

Format
A character matrix with three columns and 5 rows with class EasySelect. The first row indicates which rows/columns of toy.IO are of interest. The second and third column are the regions and sectors that respectively match the the first column.

Examples
data(toy.ES)
class(toy.ES)
toy.FullIOTable  An example data set to illustrate as.inputoutput

Description

This data is designed to be a small dimension worst case scenario. The numbers are saved as a string and there are many NAs floating around. The data itself was randomly generated.

Usage

data("toy.FullIOTable")

Format

An input output matrix with two regions, five sectors, four national accounts categories (including exports), four values added (including imports), and total production.

Details

toy.FullIOTable was created using the following code where toy.FullIOTable was created using the seed of 117 and toy.FullIOTable2 was created using the seed 112358

See Also

See also toy.IO, as.inputoutput

Examples

set.seed(117)
# Creating the T (transaction) matrix
T11 <- matrix(sample(1:100, 25), ncol = 5, nrow = 5)
T12 <- matrix(sample(1:100, 25), ncol = 5, nrow = 5)
T21 <- matrix(sample(1:100, 25), ncol = 5, nrow = 5)
T22 <- matrix(sample(1:100, 25), ncol = 5, nrow = 5)
Trd <- rbind(cbind(T11,T12),cbind(T21,T22))
# Creating Labels
region <- c(rep("Hogwarts",5),rep("Narnia",5))
sector <- c("Pizza","Wii","Spaceships","Lightsabers","Minions")
sector <- c(sector,sector)
id <- rbind(region,sector)
blank <- matrix(NA, ncol = 1, nrow = 2)
Trd <- rbind( cbind(blank, id), cbind(t(id), Trd))
# Creating value added matrix
V <- matrix(sample(100:300, 30), ncol = 10, nrow = 3)
label <- matrix(c("Employee Compensation", "Proprietor Income", "Indirect Business Tax"),
                ncol = 1)
blank <- matrix(NA, ncol = 1, nrow = 3)
V <- cbind(blank, label, V)
# Creating final demand matrix
f <- matrix(sample(1:300, 80), ncol = 8, nrow = 10)
label <- c("Household", "Government", "Investment", "Exports")
label <- matrix(c(label, label), nrow = 1)
id <- rbind(region[c(1:4,6:9)], label)
f <- rbind(id, f)

# Creating total production
one.10 <- matrix(rep(1, 10), ncol = 1)
one.8 <- matrix(rep(1, 8), ncol = 1)
X <- matrix(as.numeric(Trd[3:12, 3:12]), nrow = 10) %*% one.10 +
    matrix(as.numeric(f[3:12,]), nrow = 10) %*% one.8
label <- matrix(c(NA, "Total"))
X <- rbind(label, X)

# Creating imports (in this case it is a residual)
M <- matrix(NA, nrow = 1, ncol = 12)
one.3 <- matrix(rep(1, 3), ncol = 1)
M[1, 3:12] <- t(one.10) %*% matrix(as.numeric(Trd[3:12, 3:12]), nrow = 10) +
    t(one.3) %*% matrix(as.numeric(V[,3:12]), nrow = 3)
M[1, 2] <- "Imports"

# Putting this beast together
blank <- matrix(NA, nrow = 5, ncol = 9)
holder <- cbind(f, X)
holder <- rbind(holder, blank)
hold <- rbind(Trd, V, M, t(X))
toy.FullIOTable <- cbind(hold, holder)

# Creating an FV matrix
a <- matrix(round(80*runif(12)), nrow = 2, ncol = 6)
toy.FullIOTable[15:16, c(13:15, 17:19)] <- a

---

**toy.IO**

An example dataset of class *InputOutput*

**Description**

An object of InputOutput class created from `toy.FullIOTable` using `as.inputoutput`.

**Usage**

data("toy.IO")

**Format**

toy.IO is a list with 14 elements: 7 matrices and 7 labels.

**Value**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Z</th>
<th>Intermediate Transactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS_label</td>
<td>Column matrix of labels for region and sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Final Demand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
```

Description

Measures upstreamness as in Antras et al. (2012), equation (9) page 5. The value is weakly bounded below by one, where a value close to one indicates it is near its final use on average and a higher value indicates it is further away from final use on average.

Usage

```r
upstream(io, ES, regions = "all", sectors = "all")
```

Arguments

- **io**
  An InputOutput class object from `as.inputoutput`
- **ES**
  An EasySelect class object from `easy.select` to specify which region and sector combinations to use.
- **regions**
  Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in RS_label or the number of the region in the order it appears in RS_label.
- **sectors**
  Character or Integer. Specific sectors to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in RS_label or the number of the sector in the order it RS_label.
Details

The upstreamness is calculated as follows, where, A is the matrix of technical input coefficients, X is total production, E is exports, and M is imports.

\[ d_{ij} = a_{ij} \frac{x_i}{x_i + e_{ij} - m_{ij}} \]

\[ U = (I - D)^{-1} \]

\[ u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} U_{ij} \]

Value

Produces a list over regions of each region’s sectors upstreamness measure.

Note

If the import (M) and/or export (E) is a matrix (i.e. not a nx1 vector) they are summed across region-sector combinations.

Author(s)

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

References


See Also

as.inputoutput

Examples

data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
u1 <- upstream(toy.IO)
u1$Hogwarts
**Description**

Calculates the vertical specialization share of total exports of each sector as described by Hummels et al. (2001), equation 3. Creates a value between zero and one to indicate relative specialization. For each region, a Leontief inverse is calculated. You need a multi-region input-output dataset for `vs` to be relevant.

Caution: Inverting large matrices will take a long time. Each individual hypothetical extraction requires the inversion of a matrix. R does a computation roughly every 8e-10 second. The number of computations per matrix inversion is n^3 where n is the dimension of the square matrix. For n = 5000 it should take 100 seconds.

**Usage**

```r
calc_vs(io, ES, regions = "all", sectors = "all")
```

**Arguments**

- `io` An `InputOutput` class object from `as.inputoutput`
- `ES` An `EasySelect` class object from `easy.select` to specify which region and sector combinations to use.
- `regions` Character or Integer. Specific regions to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the region in RS_label or the number of the region in the order it appears in RS_label.
- `sectors` Character or Integer. Specific sectors to be used. Can either be a character that exactly matches the name of the sector in RS_label or the number of the sector in the order it RS_label.

**Details**

The vertical specialization share of total exports is calculated as follows:

\[
\frac{vs_r}{X_{total}^r} = \frac{1}{X_{total}^r} X_r^M A_r^M L_r X_r
\]

where \(X_{total}^r\) is the total exports for region r, \(A_r^M\) is the matrix of technical import coefficients, \(L_r\) is the domestic Leontief inverse calculated from the domestic matrix of technical coefficients i.e. \(A_{rr}\), not the full A matrix, and \(X_r\) is the vector of total exports.

**Value**

Creates a region list of vs share of total exports.

**Author(s)**

John J. P. Wade, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri
References


See Also

`import.coef, export.total, check.RS, leontief.inv`

Examples

```r
data(toy.IO)
class(toy.IO)
(vs1 <- vs(toy.IO, regions = "all"))
vs1$Hogwarts
sum(vs1$Hogwarts)

data(toy.ES)
class(toy.ES)
vs2 <- vs(toy.IO, toy.ES)
vs2
```
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