

# 一带一路对中国和其他沿线国家的影响及政策分析

数据科学的视角

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# 1 前言

## 1.1 概要

## 1.2 环境

### 1.2.1 R info

```
## R version 4.1.0 (2021-05-18)
## Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)
## Running under: Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS
##
## Locale:
##   LC_CTYPE=zh_CN.UTF-8      LC_NUMERIC=C
##   LC_TIME=zh_CN.UTF-8      LC_COLLATE=zh_CN.UTF-8
##   LC_MONETARY=zh_CN.UTF-8  LC_MESSAGES=zh_CN.UTF-8
##   LC_PAPER=zh_CN.UTF-8     LC_NAME=C
##   LC_ADDRESS=C             LC_TELEPHONE=C
##   LC_MEASUREMENT=zh_CN.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
##
## Package version:
##   dplyr_1.0.6      ggdag_0.2.3      ggplot2_3.3.3    lubridate_1.7.10
##   mice_3.13.0     purrr_0.3.4     readr_1.4.0      showtext_0.9-2
##   stringr_1.4.0   tidyr_1.1.3     tidyverse_1.3.1  VIM_6.1.0
```

### 1.2.2 python info

```
// TODO
```

# 2 主要结果

## 2.1 数据模型

我们的数据模型如图所示：

此图<sup>[1]</sup> 是有向无环图 (Directed acyclic graph, DAG)，边代表因果作用<sup>[2]</sup>。

## 2.2 分析

我们利用 (Chernozhukov et al., 2021)<sup>[3]</sup> 的方法进行分析。

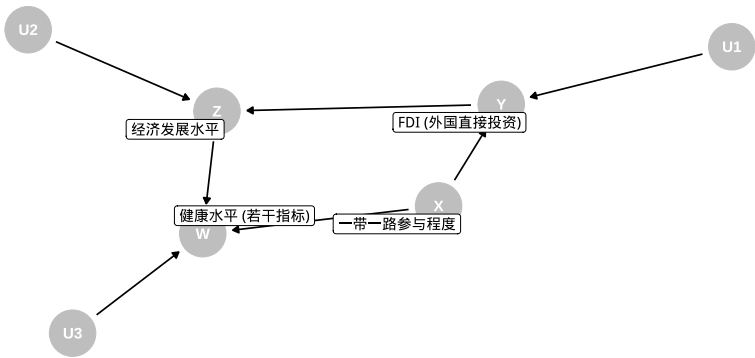


图 1: 数据模型示意图

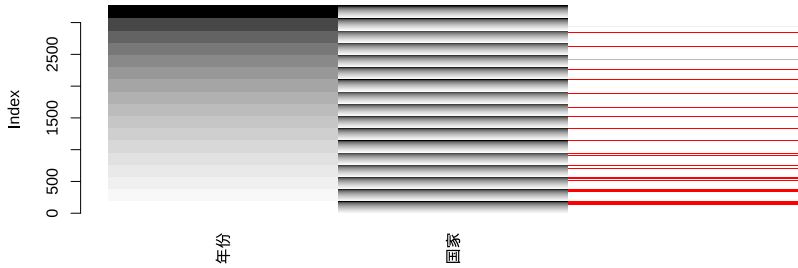


图 2: 缺失数据示意图

首先注意到数据集中存在许多缺失数据<sup>[4]</sup>，使用 linear regression with bootstrap 进行缺失数据填补。<sup>[5]</sup>

## 2.3 程序

### 2.3.1 Non-standard evaluation in R

## 3 具体流程

### 3.1 The Workflow

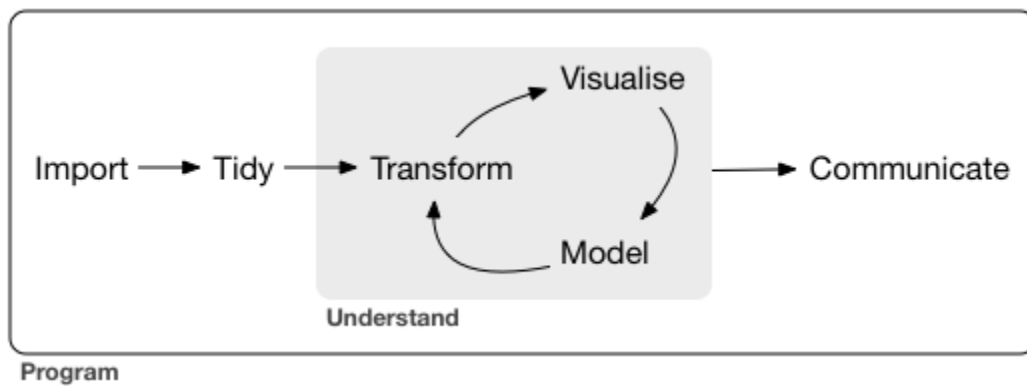


图 3: The Data Science Workflow<sup>1</sup>

### 3.2 Import

// 需要数据集的完整描述和获取方式

// TODO - R. Li

### 3.3 Tidy

tidy data<sup>[7]</sup>

```

raw_df <- read_csv("./data/investment/FDI_untidy.csv")

process <- function(raw_df) {
  simplified_df <- raw_df %>%
    filter(X1 %>% str_detect("^\\d")) %>%
    rename(时间 = X1)
}
  
```

<sup>1</sup>This picture is from *R for Data Science*<sup>[6]</sup>, released under [CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 US](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/us/).

```

fliped_df <- simplified_df %>%
  pivot_longer(c(-时间), names_to = "observation", values_to = "val")

stdize <- function(str) {
  str %>%
    str_replace(pattern = "(.*):(总计 | 一带一路)", replacement = "\\1/\\2/\\2") %>%
    str_replace(pattern = ":::", replacement = ":") %>%
    str_replace(pattern = "(.*):(.* 洲):*(.*)", replacement = "\\1/\\2/\\3")
}

sep_df <- fliped_df %>%
  mutate(observation = observation %>% stdize()) %>%
  separate(col = "observation", into = c("type", "地区", "国家"), sep = "/")

df <- sep_df %>% spread(key = "type", value = "val")
}

raw_df %>%
  process() %>%
  write_csv("./data/investment/FDI_tidy.csv")

cont <- raw_df %>%
  filter(X1 == "状态") %>%
  as_vector() %>%
  [. == "继续"] %>%
  names()
raw_df %>%
  select(X1, all_of(cont)) %>%
  process() %>%
  write_csv("./data/investment/FDI_tidy_cont.csv")

raw_df <- read_csv(
  file = "./data/investment/FDI_tidy_cont.csv",
  col_types = cols(
    时间 = col_date(format = "%m/%Y")
  ),
  guess_max = 50000
)

```

```

df0 <- raw_df %>%
  filter(!is.na(国家))

# 对外直接投资：非金融类：累计 为一带一路数据所特有
OBOR_col <- " 对外直接投资：非金融类：累计"

df <- df0 %>%
  filter(国家 != " 一带一路" & 国家 != " 总计") %>%
  select(-all_of(OBOR_col))

df <- df %>%
  filter(month(时间) == 12) %>%
  mutate(年份 = as.integer(year(时间)), .keep = "unused", .before = 1) %>%
  filter(年份 >= 2002)

df <- df %>%
  select(names(df) %>% str_subset(pattern = " 投资 (和其他)*$", negate = TRUE)) %>%
  filter(!is.na(`对外直接投资：截至累计`))

df %>% write_csv(file = "./data/investment/FDI_useful.csv")

df1 <- df0 %>%
  filter(国家 == " 一带一路" & !is.na(.[OBOR_col])) %>%
  select(时间, all_of(OBOR_col)) %>%
  mutate(
    年份 = as.integer(year(时间)),
    月份 = as.integer(month(时间)),
    .keep = "unused", .before = 1) %>%
  arrange(年份, 月份)

df1 %>% write_csv(file = "./data/investment/FDI_OBOR.csv")

```

### 3.4 Understand

```

fdi <- read_csv(
  file = "./data/investment/FDI_useful.csv",
  col_types = cols(
    年份 = col_double(),

```

```

    国家 = col_factor()
  )
) %>% unite(col = 国家, 地区, 国家)

country_name <- fdi[[" 国家"]] %>% unique()

fdi_na <- fdi %>%
  tidyr::complete(年份, 国家) %>%
  rename(对外直接投资 = `对外直接投资: 截至累计`)

fdi_lg <- fdi_na %>%
  mutate(lg = log(对外直接投资), .keep = "unused")

fill_a_country <- function(.dt, .cn) {
  res <- .dt %>%
    filter(国家 == .cn) %>%
    mice(method = "norm.boot", m = 1, maxit = 3) %>%
    complete()
  if (any(is.na(res$lg))) {
    non_na <- !(res$lg %>% is.na())
    res$lg <- res$lg[non_na][1]
  }
  return(res)
}

fdi_filled <- country_name %>% map(~fill_a_country(fdi_lg, .x))

result <- fdi_filled %>%
  reduce(rbind) %>%
  mutate(对外直接投资 = exp(lg), .keep = "unused") %>%
  separate(col = 国家, into = c(" 地区", " 国家"), sep = "_")

result %>% write_csv("./data/investment/FDI_filled.csv")

```

### 3.5 Communicate

// TODO - H. Fan

## 4 总结

### 4.1 建议

### 4.2 展望

## 参考文献

- [1] BARRETT M. ggdag: Analyze and Create Elegant Directed Acyclic Graphs[M]. 2021.
- [2] PEARL J, GLYMOUR M, JEWELL N P. Causal inference in statistics: a primer[M]. Wiley, 2019.
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