

# Projekt SAP

## Tema 2 - Uloga izvoza i uvoza u gospodarstvu

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### Učitavanje podataka i deskriptivna analiza

Na početku učitavamo podatke i analiziramo kako izgledaju podaci.

```
export.data = read.csv("Export_data.csv", fileEncoding="UTF-8-BOM")
# head(export.data)

import.data = read.csv("Import_data.csv", fileEncoding="UTF-8-BOM")
# head(import.data)

gdp.data = read.csv("GDP_data.csv", fileEncoding="UTF-8-BOM")
# head(gdp.data)

gdp.pc.data = read.csv("GDPpercapita_data.csv", fileEncoding="UTF-8-BOM")
# head(gdp.pc.data)
```

Sljedeći blok koda generira dataframe sa brojem upisanih podataka te brojem procjena među upisanim podacima.

```
export.loc.cnt = export.data %>% group_by(LOCATION) %>%
  summarise(exp_n = n(), exp_est = sum(Flag.Codes == 'E')) %>%
  arrange(desc(exp_n), exp_est)
import.loc.cnt = import.data %>% group_by(LOCATION) %>%
  summarise(imp_n = n(), imp_est = sum(Flag.Codes == 'E')) %>%
  arrange(desc(imp_n), imp_est)
gdp.loc.cnt = gdp.data %>% group_by(LOCATION) %>%
  summarise(gdp_n = n(), gdp_est = sum(Flag.Codes == 'E')) %>%
  arrange(desc(gdp_n), gdp_est)
gdp.pc.loc.cnt = gdp.pc.data %>% group_by(LOCATION) %>%
  summarise(gdp_pc_n = n(), gdp_pc_est = sum(Flag.Codes == 'E')) %>%
  arrange(desc(gdp_pc_n), gdp_pc_est)
loc.cnt = merge(merge(export.loc.cnt, import.loc.cnt), merge(gdp.loc.cnt, gdp.pc.loc.cnt))
knitr::kable(
  head(arrange(loc.cnt,
    desc(loc.cnt[,2]), desc(loc.cnt[,4]), desc(loc.cnt[,6]), desc(loc.cnt[,8]),
    loc.cnt[,3], loc.cnt[,5], loc.cnt[,7], loc.cnt[,9]), 20),
  caption = "Broj podataka za pojedinu državu"
)
```

Table 1: Broj podataka za pojedinu državu

LOCATION	exp_n	exp_est	imp_n	imp_est	gdp_n	gdp_est	gdp_pc_n	gdp_pc_est
CAN	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0

LOCATION	exp_n	exp_est	imp_n	imp_est	gdp_n	gdp_est	gdp_pc_n	gdp_pc_est
DNK	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0
FRA	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0
CHE	41	1	41	1	41	1	41	1
FIN	41	1	41	1	41	1	41	1
DEU	41	12	41	12	41	12	41	12
SWE	41	14	41	14	41	14	41	14
GBR	41	16	41	16	41	0	41	0
AUT	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
BEL	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
ESP	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
GRC	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
IRL	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
ITA	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
NLD	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	16
ISL	41	16	41	16	41	16	41	17
PRT	41	17	41	17	41	17	41	17
AUS	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
NOR	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
USA	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0

## Odabrane drzave

Odabrali smo USA, Njemačku(DEU) i Grčku(GRC) za analizu.

## Deskriptivna statistika

```
time = 1979:2018
usa = data.frame(year = 1979:2018,
  export.mln_usd = export.data$Value[export.data$LOCATION == "USA"],
  import.mln_usd = import.data$Value[import.data$LOCATION == "USA"],
  gdp.mln_usd = gdp.data$Value[gdp.data$LOCATION == "USA"],
  gdp.pc.usd_cap = gdp.pc.data$Value[gdp.pc.data$LOCATION == "USA"])
usa$net.trade = usa$export.mln_usd - usa$import.mln_usd
deu = data.frame(year = 1979:2019,
  export.mln_usd = export.data$Value[export.data$LOCATION == "DEU"],
  import.mln_usd = import.data$Value[import.data$LOCATION == "DEU"],
  gdp.mln_usd = gdp.data$Value[gdp.data$LOCATION == "DEU"],
  gdp.pc.usd_cap = gdp.pc.data$Value[gdp.pc.data$LOCATION == "DEU"])
deu$net.trade = deu$export.mln_usd - deu$import.mln_usd
grc = data.frame(year = 1979:2019,
  export.mln_usd = export.data$Value[export.data$LOCATION == "GRC"],
  import.mln_usd = import.data$Value[import.data$LOCATION == "GRC"],
  gdp.mln_usd = gdp.data$Value[gdp.data$LOCATION == "GRC"],
  gdp.pc.usd_cap = gdp.pc.data$Value[gdp.pc.data$LOCATION == "GRC"])
grc$net.trade = grc$export.mln_usd - grc$import.mln_usd

usa = usa %>% mutate(import.mln_usd,
  import.growth = import.mln_usd - lag(import.mln_usd),
  import.growth.p = import.growth / lag(import.mln_usd) * 100)
deu = deu %>% mutate(import.mln_usd,
```

```

import.growth = import.mln_usd - lag(import.mln_usd),
import.growth.p = import.growth / lag(import.mln_usd) * 100)
grc = grc %>% mutate(import.mln_usd,
import.growth = import.mln_usd - lag(import.mln_usd),
import.growth.p = import.growth / lag(import.mln_usd) * 100)
usa = usa %>% mutate(export.mln_usd,
export.growth = export.mln_usd - lag(export.mln_usd),
export.growth.p = export.growth / lag(export.mln_usd) * 100)
deu = deu %>% mutate(export.mln_usd,
export.growth = export.mln_usd - lag(export.mln_usd),
export.growth.p = export.growth / lag(export.mln_usd) * 100)
grc = grc %>% mutate(export.mln_usd,
export.growth = export.mln_usd - lag(export.mln_usd),
export.growth.p = export.growth / lag(export.mln_usd) * 100)
usa = usa %>% mutate(gdp.mln_usd,
gdp.growth = gdp.mln_usd - lag(gdp.mln_usd),
gdp.growth.p = gdp.growth / lag(gdp.mln_usd) * 100)
deu = deu %>% mutate(gdp.mln_usd,
gdp.growth = gdp.mln_usd - lag(gdp.mln_usd),
gdp.growth.p = gdp.growth / lag(gdp.mln_usd) * 100)
grc = grc %>% mutate(gdp.mln_usd,
gdp.growth = gdp.mln_usd - lag(gdp.mln_usd),
gdp.growth.p = gdp.growth / lag(gdp.mln_usd) * 100)
usa = usa %>% mutate(gdp.pc.usd_cap,
gdp.pc.growth = gdp.pc.usd_cap - lag(gdp.pc.usd_cap),
gdp.pc.growth.p = gdp.pc.growth / lag(gdp.pc.usd_cap) * 100)
deu = deu %>% mutate(gdp.pc.usd_cap,
gdp.pc.growth = gdp.pc.usd_cap - lag(gdp.pc.usd_cap),
gdp.pc.growth.p = gdp.pc.growth / lag(gdp.pc.usd_cap) * 100)
grc = grc %>% mutate(gdp.pc.usd_cap,
gdp.pc.growth = gdp.pc.usd_cap - lag(gdp.pc.usd_cap),
gdp.pc.growth.p = gdp.pc.growth / lag(gdp.pc.usd_cap) * 100)
# brisemo zadnju opservaciju za deu i grc jer usa nema podatke za 2019.g.
deu = deu[-nrow(deu),]
grc = grc[-nrow(grc),]

data.all = bind_rows(lapply(c("USA", "DEU", "GRC"), function (x) {
data.frame(country=x, get(tolower(x)))
})))
data.all$country = factor(data.all$country, levels = c("USA", "DEU", "GRC"))

```

```
summary(usa)
```

```

##      year      export.mln_usd  import.mln_usd  gdp.mln_usd
## Min.   :1979   Min.    : 347872   Min.     : 366207   Min.     : 2627334
## 1st Qu.:1989   1st Qu.: 591516   1st Qu.: 682910   1st Qu.: 5540294
## Median :1998   Median :1185694   Median :1459992   Median : 9346740
## Mean   :1998   Mean   :1206334   Mean    :1503298   Mean    :10103023
## 3rd Qu.:2008   3rd Qu.:1762818   3rd Qu.:2323213   3rd Qu.:14517106
## Max.    :2018   Max.    :2416053   Max.     :3105836   Max.     :20580223
##
## gdp.pc.usd_cap  net.trade      import.growth  import.growth.p
## Min.    :11672   Min.     :-722881   Min.     :-304448   Min.     :-13.084
## 1st Qu.:22445   1st Qu.: -497748   1st Qu.:  31413    1st Qu.:  2.659

```

```

## Median :33648 Median :-274298 Median : 65420 Median : 5.288
## Mean :34815 Mean :-296964 Mean : 69577 Mean : 5.637
## 3rd Qu.:48004 3rd Qu.: -77556 3rd Qu.: 131694 3rd Qu.: 8.672
## Max. :62853 Max. : 19122 Max. : 265511 Max. : 24.343
## NA's :1 NA's :1
## export.growth export.growth.p gdp.growth gdp.growth.p
## Min. :-154210 Min. :-8.397 Min. :-263913 Min. :-1.794
## 1st Qu.: 25540 1st Qu.: 2.676 1st Qu.: 325520 1st Qu.: 4.095
## Median : 57629 Median : 6.614 Median : 428677 Median : 5.546
## Mean : 53030 Mean : 5.239 Mean : 460330 Mean : 5.447
## 3rd Qu.: 89140 3rd Qu.: 8.829 3rd Qu.: 604764 3rd Qu.: 6.360
## Max. : 204211 Max. :16.212 Max. :1060799 Max. :12.240
## NA's :1 NA's :1 NA's :1 NA's :1
## gdp.pc.growth gdp.pc.growth.p
## Min. :-1283.1 Min. :-2.656
## 1st Qu.: 984.6 1st Qu.: 3.252
## Median : 1374.7 Median : 4.448
## Mean : 1312.3 Mean : 4.438
## 3rd Qu.: 1665.6 3rd Qu.: 5.186
## Max. : 2868.6 Max. :11.126
## NA's :1 NA's :1

```

#### summary(deu)

```

## year export.mln_usd import.mln_usd gdp.mln_usd
## Min. :1979 Min. : 277599 Min. : 303002 Min. : 736116
## 1st Qu.:1989 1st Qu.: 429192 1st Qu.: 413063 1st Qu.:1387158
## Median :1998 Median : 769614 Median : 748374 Median :2118984
## Mean :1998 Mean : 935370 Mean : 828751 Mean :2287035
## 3rd Qu.:2008 3rd Qu.:1466327 3rd Qu.:1216519 3rd Qu.:3039642
## Max. :2018 Max. :2001818 Max. :1740059 Max. :4514794
##
## gdp.pc.usd_cap net.trade import.growth import.growth.p
## Min. : 9425 Min. :-27681 Min. :-119972 Min. :-9.695
## 1st Qu.:17661 1st Qu.: 12404 1st Qu.: 12114 1st Qu.: 2.857
## Median :26021 Median : 35989 Median : 37491 Median : 5.185
## Mean :28294 Mean :106619 Mean : 36789 Mean : 4.674
## 3rd Qu.:37734 3rd Qu.:214854 3rd Qu.: 62588 3rd Qu.: 8.020
## Max. :54457 Max. :294551 Max. : 143844 Max. :12.871
## NA's :1 NA's :1
## export.growth export.growth.p gdp.growth gdp.growth.p
## Min. :-213503 Min. :-14.280 Min. :-85755 Min. :-2.763
## 1st Qu.: 19873 1st Qu.: 2.271 1st Qu.: 59055 1st Qu.: 3.114
## Median : 40328 Median : 5.661 Median : 79063 Median : 4.481
## Mean : 44211 Mean : 5.343 Mean : 96889 Mean : 4.792
## 3rd Qu.: 75638 3rd Qu.: 8.610 3rd Qu.:131475 3rd Qu.: 6.318
## Max. : 184671 Max. : 14.410 Max. :268773 Max. :10.569
## NA's :1 NA's :1 NA's :1 NA's :1
## gdp.pc.growth gdp.pc.growth.p
## Min. :-931.3 Min. :-2.423
## 1st Qu.: 719.1 1st Qu.: 3.090
## Median : 951.0 Median : 4.379
## Mean :1154.7 Mean : 4.630
## 3rd Qu.:1502.7 3rd Qu.: 6.190
## Max. :2880.5 Max. :10.288

```

```
## NA's :1      NA's :1
```

```
summary(grc)
```

```
##      year      export.mln_usd  import.mln_usd  gdp.mln_usd
## Min.   :1979    Min.   : 20482    Min.   : 22900    Min.   : 76529
## 1st Qu.:1989    1st Qu.: 28444    1st Qu.: 36651    1st Qu.:128217
## Median :1998    Median : 51170    Median : 73155    Median :196020
## Mean   :1998    Mean   : 55043    Mean   : 69218    Mean   :207226
## 3rd Qu.:2008    3rd Qu.: 80753    3rd Qu.: 96276    3rd Qu.:290500
## Max.   :2018    Max.   :104650    Max.   :137267    Max.   :341818
##
## gdp.pc.usd_cap  net.trade      import.growth      import.growth.p
## Min.   : 7933    Min.   : -44429    Min.   : -27939.2   Min.   : -20.3539
## 1st Qu.:12593    1st Qu.: -24665    1st Qu.:  321.2     1st Qu.:  0.5161
## Median :18249    Median : -12461    Median :  1789.3     Median :  4.4176
## Mean   :19320    Mean   : -14175    Mean   :  2041.9     Mean   :  4.2218
## 3rd Qu.:26315    3rd Qu.: -3260     3rd Qu.:  4417.3     3rd Qu.:  8.6914
## Max.   :30856    Max.   :  2114     Max.   : 18180.4     Max.   : 20.1801
##
##      NA's :1      NA's :1
## export.growth  export.growth.p  gdp.growth  gdp.growth.p
## Min.   : -17447.1  Min.   : -18.51934  Min.   : -24242  Min.   : -7.337
## 1st Qu.:   52.6    1st Qu.:  0.07368    1st Qu.:  3550    1st Qu.:  2.507
## Median : 1969.5    Median :  4.08448    Median :  6619    Median :  4.241
## Mean   : 2128.8    Mean   :  4.51601    Mean   :  6391    Mean   :  3.864
## 3rd Qu.: 3815.2    3rd Qu.:  8.54993    3rd Qu.: 11152    3rd Qu.:  6.377
## Max.   :12587.3    Max.   : 24.44487    Max.   : 33214    Max.   :11.819
## NA's   :1         NA's   :1      NA's   :1      NA's   :1
## gdp.pc.growth  gdp.pc.growth.p
## Min.   : -2219.0  Min.   : -7.302
## 1st Qu.:  276.5    1st Qu.:  2.225
## Median :  689.4    Median :  4.321
## Mean   :  574.9    Mean   :  3.573
## 3rd Qu.:  975.0    3rd Qu.:  5.713
## Max.   : 2937.2    Max.   :11.483
## NA's   :1         NA's   :1
```

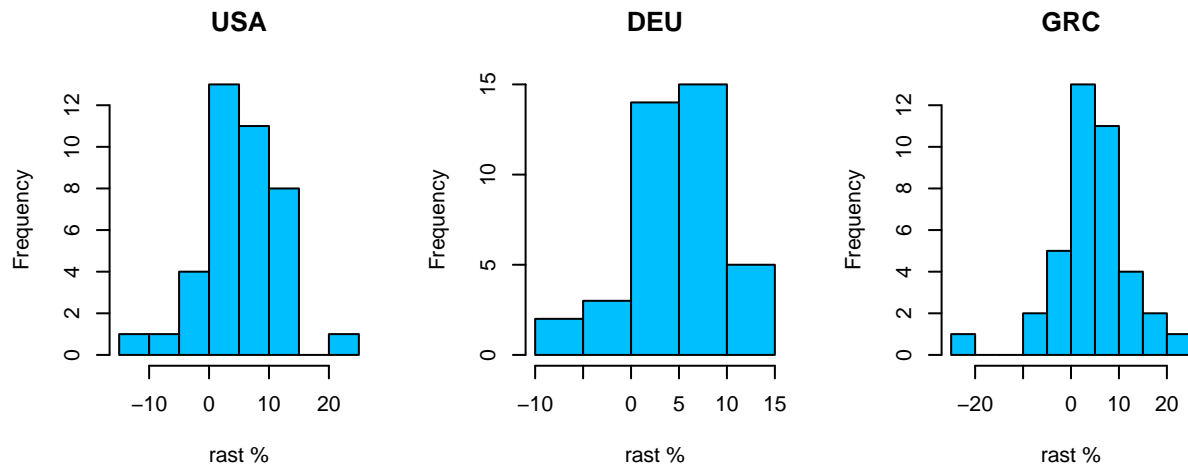
## Uvoz

Uvozi u mil. USD razlikuju se jako čak i na logaritamskoj skali. Veličine su razmjerne površini države te broju stanovnika. Za distribucije ukupnog uvoza ne možemo pretpostaviti normalnost, pa nema smisla raditi parametarske testove.

Distribucije postotnog rasta izgledaju normalnije pa ćemo njih uzeti za analizu. Dalje ćemo za postotni rast govoriti samo rast.

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 3), oma = c(0, 0, 2, 0))
hist(usa$import.growth.p, main="USA", xlab="rast %", col="deepskyblue")
hist(deu$import.growth.p, main="DEU", xlab="rast %", col="deepskyblue")
hist(grc$import.growth.p, main="GRC", xlab="rast %", col="deepskyblue")
mtext("Postotni rast uvoza", outer = T, cex = 1.5, font = 2)
```

## Postotni rast uvoza

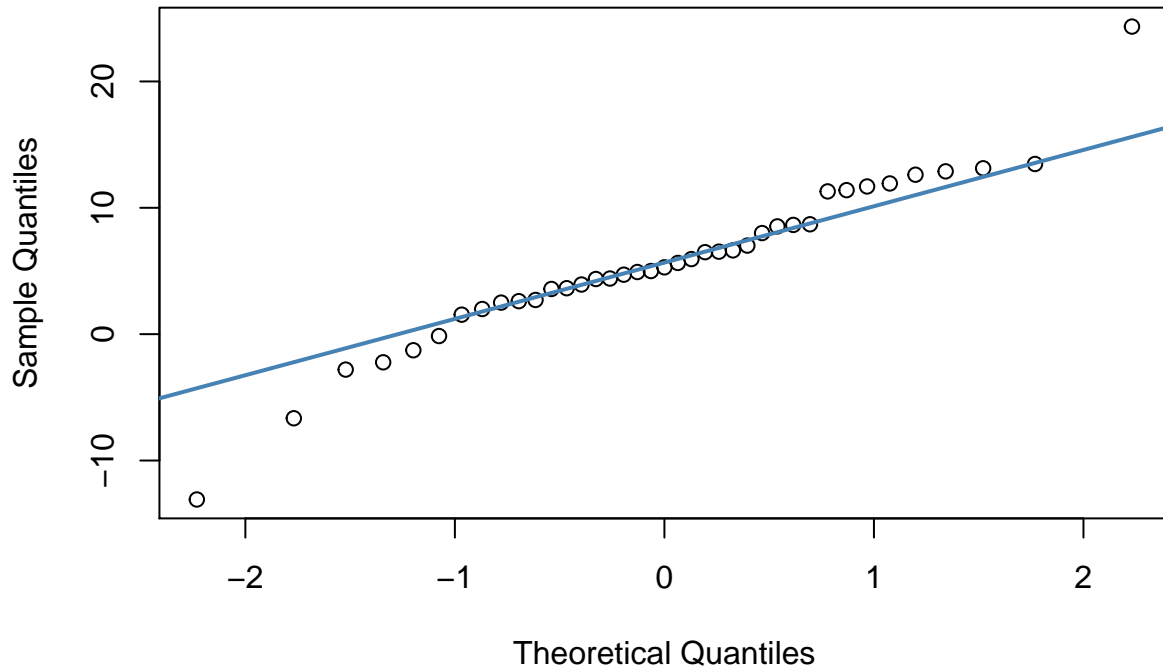


Distribucije nisu previše zakrivljene i imamo dovoljno podataka da možemo pretpostaviti normalnost distribucije.

Taj zaključak potvrđuju i qq plotovi.

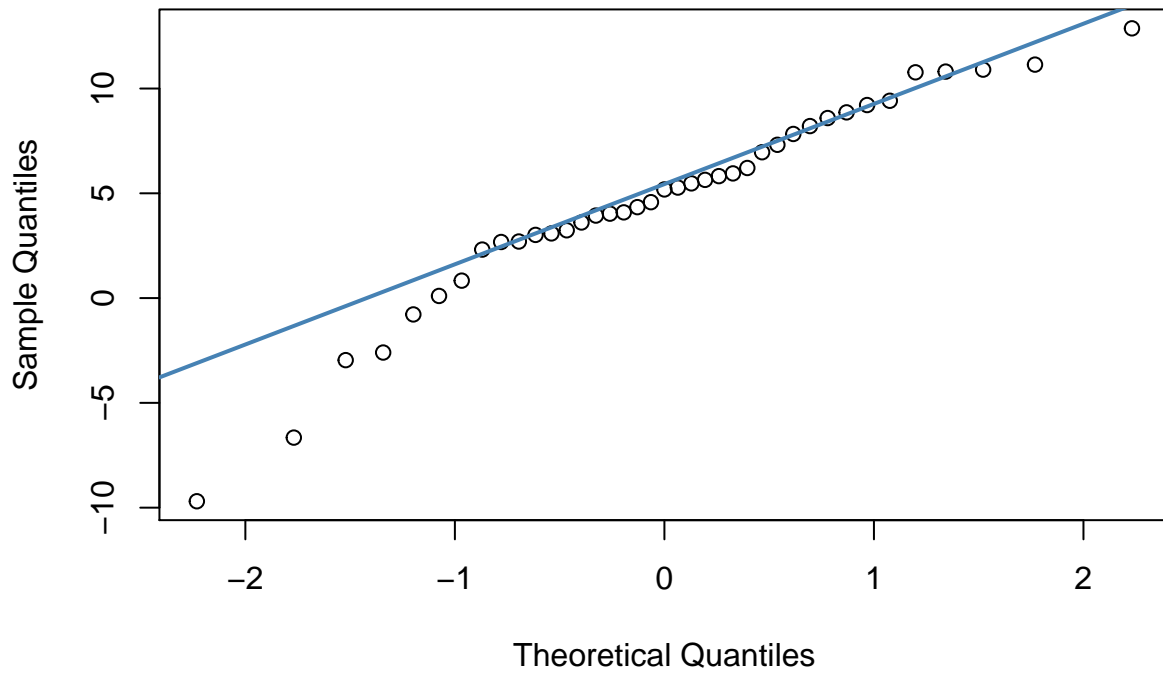
```
qqnorm(usa$import.growth.p)
qqline(usa$import.growth.p, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)
```

### Normal Q-Q Plot



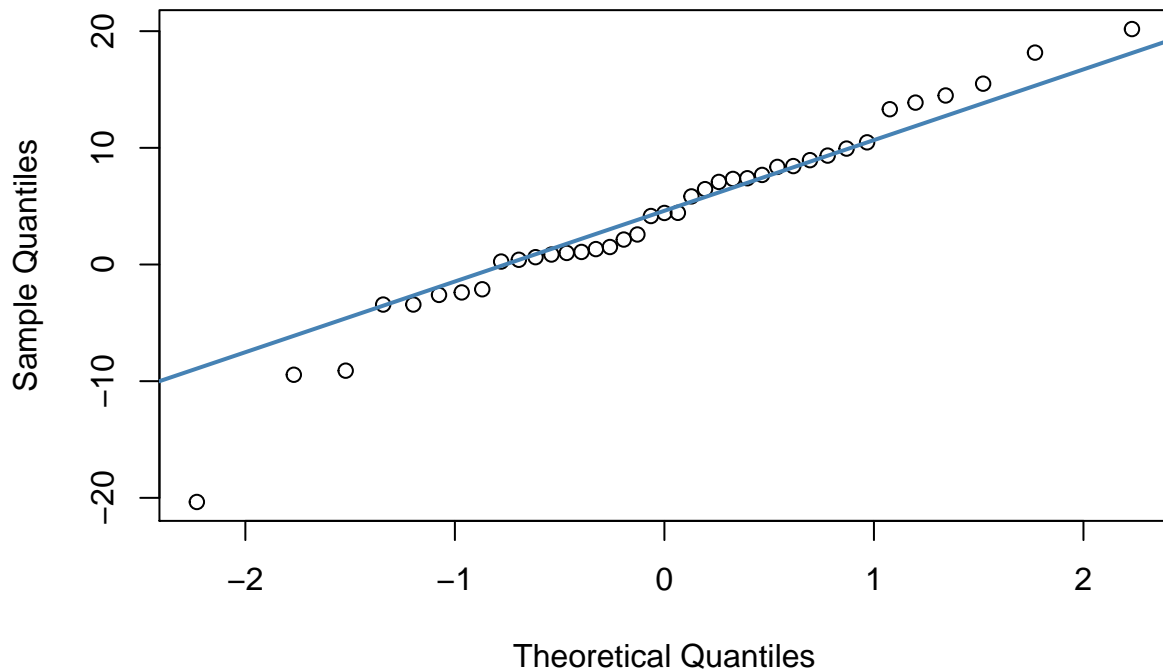
```
qqnorm(deu$import.growth.p)
qqline(deu$import.growth.p, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



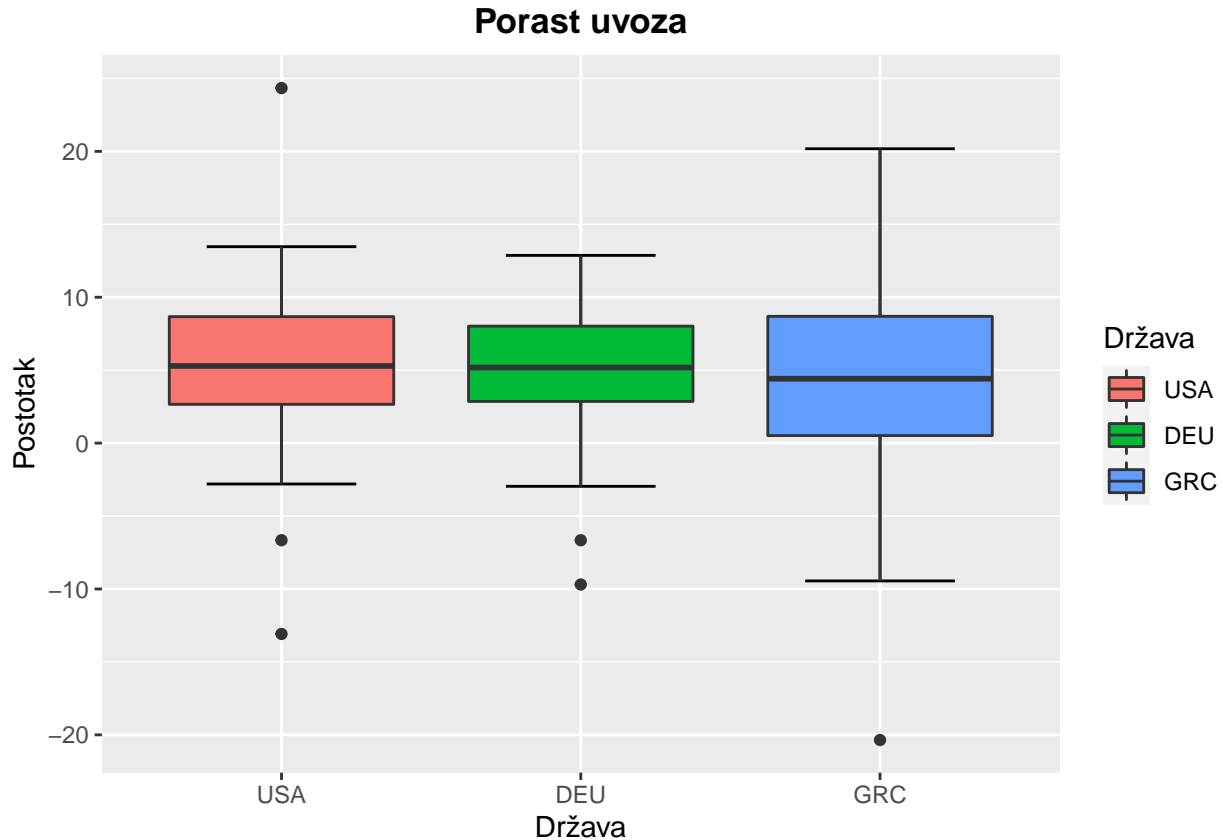
```
qqnorm(grc$import.growth.p)  
qqline(grc$import.growth.p, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



Odstupanja na krajevima qq plota nam sugeriraju da bi distribucije mogle imati teške repove.

```
ggplot(na.omit(data.all), aes(x=country, y=import.growth.p)) +
  stat_boxplot(geom = "errorbar", width = 0.5) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=country)) +
  labs(title = "Porast uvoza", x = "Država", y = "Postotak", fill = "Država") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, face = "bold"))
```



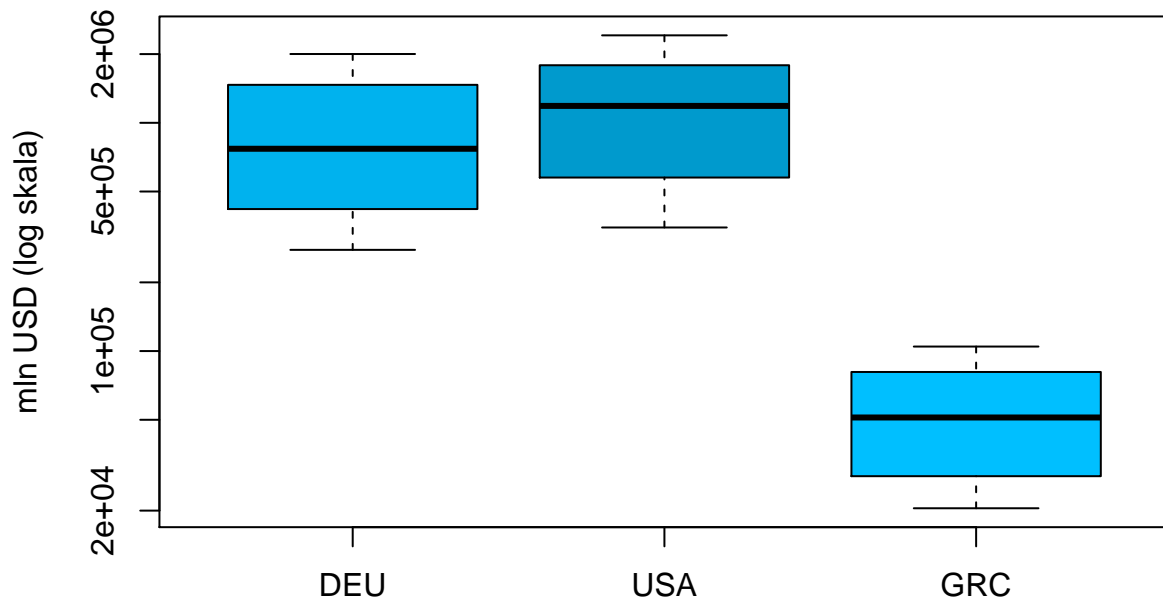
Ovaj plot pokazuje da bi varijable USA i DEU mogle imati istu sredinu.

## Izvoz

```
boxplot(deu$export.mln_usd,
        usa$export.mln_usd,
        grc$export.mln_usd,
        names = c("DEU", "USA", "GRC"), main = "Sredine izvoza",
        col = c("deepskyblue2", "deepskyblue3", "deepskyblue"),
        ylab = "mln USD (log skala)",
        log = "y")
```



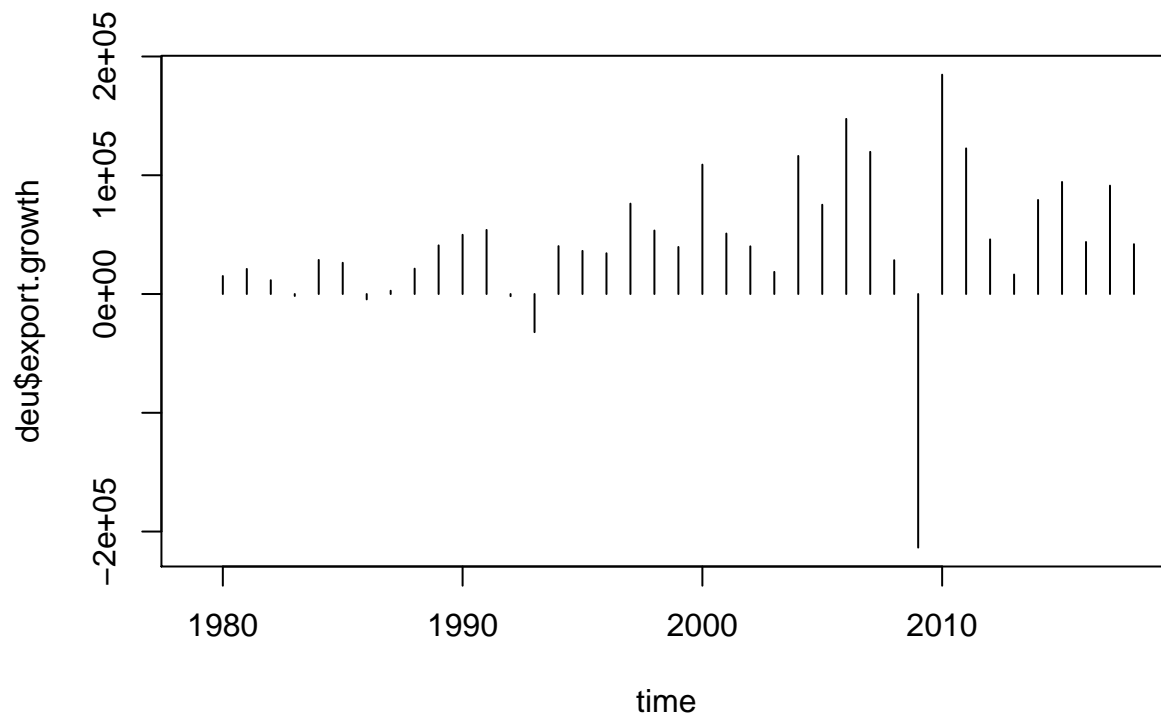
## Sredine izvoza



Podaci su slični kao i kod uvoza, SAD prednjači i u izvozu u odnosu na Njemačku i Grčku.

```
plot(time, deu$export.growth, type = "h", main = "Rast izvoza (DEU)")
```

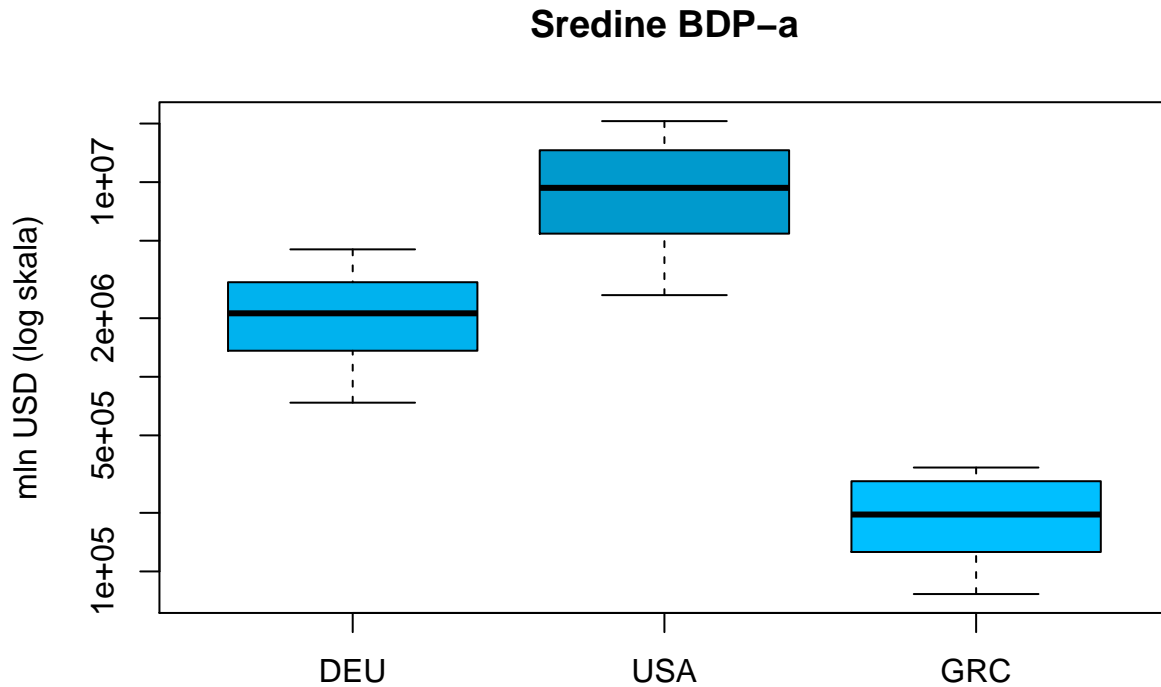
## Rast izvoza (DEU)



Za razliku od uvoza koji linearno raste, izvoz više “osjeća” promjene na tržištu (veće fluktuacije), npr. značajan pad izvoza 2009. godine zbog tadašnje svjetske gospodarske krize.

```
boxplot(deu$gdp.mln_usd,
        usa$gdp.mln_usd,
```

```
grc$gdp.mln_usd,
names = c("DEU", "USA", "GRC"), main = "Sredine BDP-a",
col = c("deepskyblue2", "deepskyblue3", "deepskyblue"),
ylab = "mln USD (log skala)",
log = "y")
```

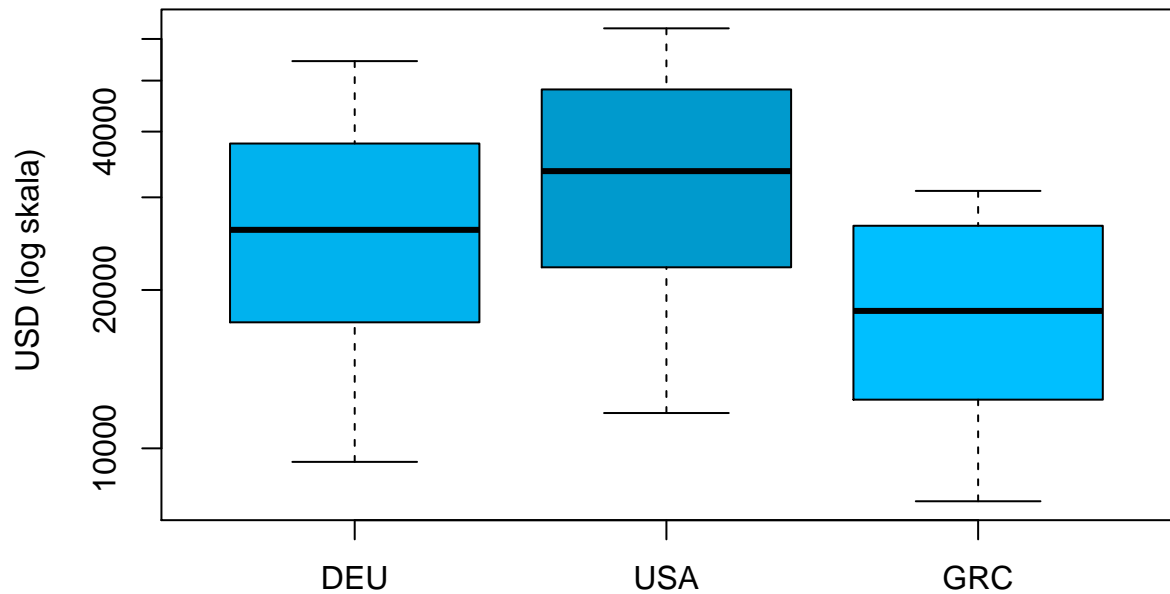


## BDP

Kao i kod uvoza i izvoza, po čistom BDP-u SAD značajno prednjači, dok je razlika između Njemačke i Grčke veća od one između SAD-a i Njemačke. No, ovaj prikaz možda nije mjerodavan što se tiče razvijenosti. Treba pogledati BDP po stanovniku:

```
boxplot(deu$gdp.pc.usd_cap,
        usa$gdp.pc.usd_cap,
        grc$gdp.pc.usd_cap,
        names = c("DEU", "USA", "GRC"), main = "Sredine BDP-a po stanovniku",
        col = c("deepskyblue2", "deepskyblue3", "deepskyblue"),
        ylab = " USD (log skala)",
        log = "y")
```

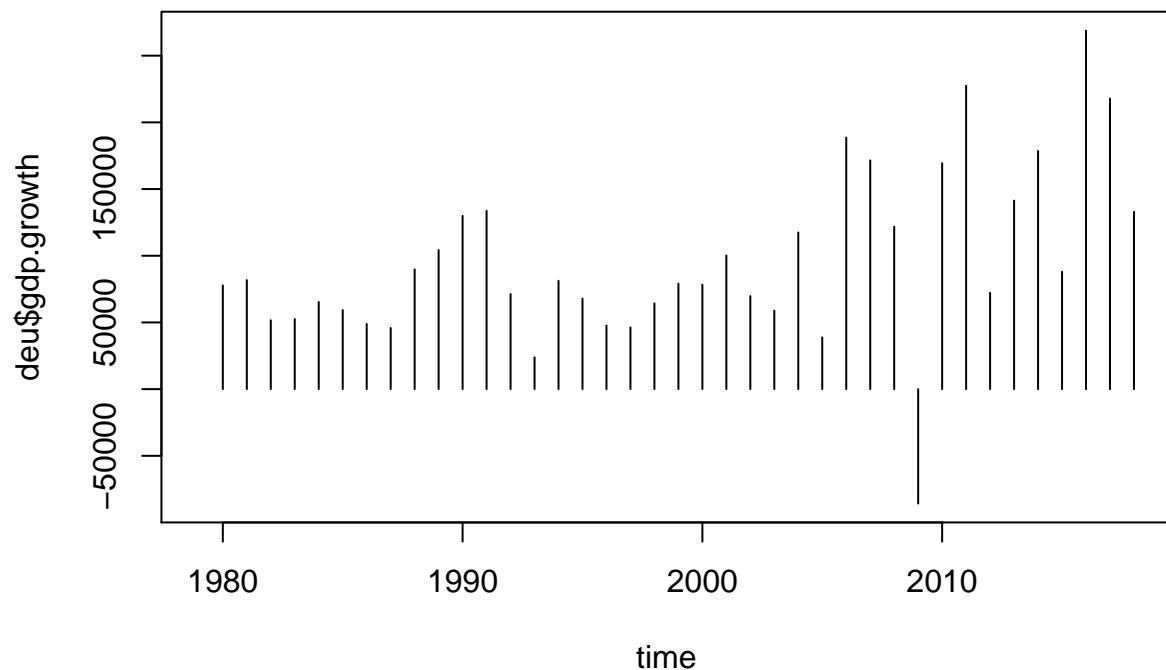
## Sredine BDP-a po stanovniku



Na prikazu BDP-a po stanovniku podaci su normalizirani brojem stanovnika, razlike nisu toliko značajne, no SAD i dalje prednjači.

```
plot(time, deu$gdp.growth, type = "h", main = "Rast BDP-a (DEU)")
```

## Rast BDP-a (DEU)

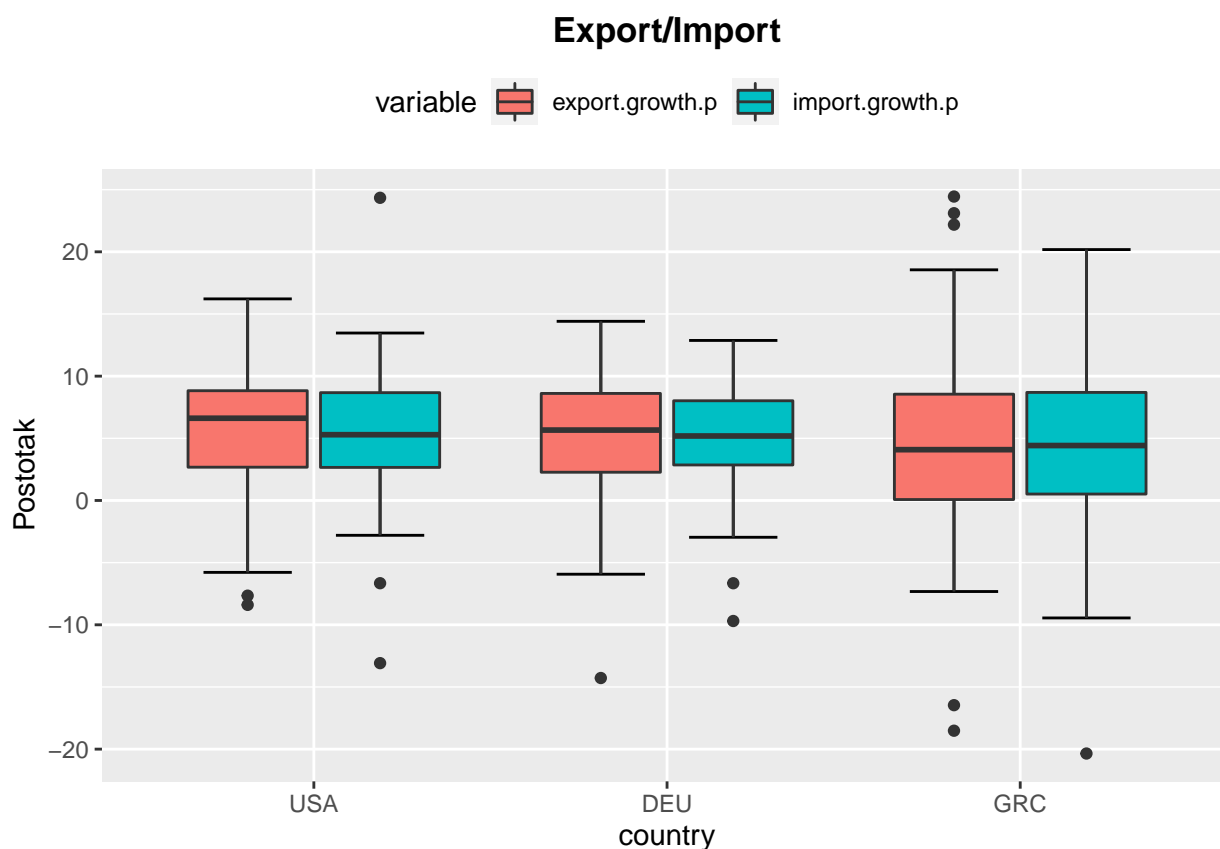


BDP Njemačke je u stalnom porastu uz fluktuacije, a jedini pad BDP-a koji primjećujemo vezan je uz gospodarsku krizu 2009. godine, kada primjećujemo i značajne padove u uvozu i izvozu. Rast BDP-a po stanovniku bit će proporcionalan.

## Testiranje hipoteza

Pretpostavka: Rast izvoza značajno je veći od rasta uvoza za neku državu

```
exp.imp = melt(data.all, id.vars = "country",  
               measure.vars = c("export.growth.p", "import.growth.p"), na.rm = T)  
ggplot(exp.imp, aes(x = country, y = value, fill = variable)) +  
  stat_boxplot(geom = "errorbar", width = 0.5, position = position_dodge(0.75)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(title = "Export/Import", y="Postotak") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, face = "bold"), legend.position = "top")
```



Pogledom na gornji boxplot čini se da se uvoz i izvoz za neku državu ne razlikuju previše. Jedinu značajniju razliku vidimo za USA. Proverit ćemo je li to statistički značajno pomoću t-testa.

Prvo ćemo proveriti jednakost varijanci, ako su jednake moći ćemo koristiti inačicu t-testa sa većom snagom. Jednakost varijanci proveravamo F-testom uz razinu značajnosti  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Za F-test postavljamo sljedeće hipoteze:

$$H_0 : \text{Omjer varijanci} = 1$$

$$H_1 : \text{Omjer varijanci} \neq 1$$

```
var.test(usa$export.growth.p, usa$import.growth.p, alternative = "two.sided",  
         na.action = na.omit)
```

```
##
```

```
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data:  usa$export.growth.p and usa$import.growth.p
## F = 0.74877, num df = 38, denom df = 38, p-value = 0.3765
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.3926431 1.4279106
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##          0.7487718
```

P vrijednost testa jednakosti varijanci je veća od razine značajnosti, te pokazuje da se podaci više priklanjaju hipotezi  $H_0$ , koju ne odbacujemo.

Uz pretpostavku jednakosti varijanci postaviti ćemo hipoteze za t-test jednakosti sredina:

$$H_0 : \mu_{izvoz} = \mu_{uvoz}$$

$$H_1 : \mu_{izvoz} > \mu_{uvoz}$$

Razina značajnosti  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

```
t.test(usa$export.growth.p, usa$import.growth.p, alternative = "greater", var.equal = TRUE,
       na.action = na.omit)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  usa$export.growth.p and usa$import.growth.p
## t = -0.29578, df = 76, p-value = 0.6159
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -2.640559      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##  5.238851  5.637139
```

Dobivena p vrijednost testa je veća od razine značajnosti, te ne možemo odbaciti  $H_0$ .

**Zaključak:** Uz dane podatke pretpostavka nije ispunjena, tj. ne možemo pokazati da se rast izvoza neke države značajno razlikuje od rasta uvoza.