Package 'GEGravity'

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Type Package

Title Solver for Armington-CES General Equilibrium Trade Model

Version 1.0.0

Description

An implementation to solve for general equilibrium effects of changes in trade policies using
a one sector Armington-CES trade model. It uses a simple fixed point algorithm that allows for
fast computation and is ideal for bootstrapping confidence intervals for general equilibrium
simulations based on prior gravity estimates of FTAs or other similar variables. Note that this
package is directly associated with the ge_gravity Stata package and has been commissioned with
the appreciated support of the UK Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport.

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Depends R (>= 2.10)

Suggests alpaca (>= 0.3.1),
rmarkdown (>= 2.1),
data.table (>= 1.14),
knitr

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL https://github.com/VKudlay/GEGravity

BugReports https://github.com/VKudlay/GEGravity/issues

R topics documented:

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ge_gravity   *Solves a general equilibrium one sector Armington-CES trade model.*

Description

ge_gravity solves for general equilibrium effects of changes in trade policies using a one sector Armington-CES trade model. It uses a simple fixed point algorithm that allows for fast computation that makes this program ideal for bootstrapping confidence intervals for general equilibrium simulations based on prior gravity estimates of FTAs or other similar variables.

Examples of references that conduct general equilibrium analysis based on FTA estimates in this way include Egger, Larch, Staub, & Winkelmann (2011), Anderson & Yotov (2016), and Baier, Yotov, & Zylkin (2019). Yotov, Piermartini, Monteiro, & Larch (2016) provide a detailed survey and introduction to the topic.

Usage

```
ge_gravity(exp_id, imp_id, flows, beta, theta = 1, mult = FALSE, data = list())
```

Arguments

exp_id	String representation of the exporter/origin country associated with each observation. This is arbitrary and for organization purposes only, i.e. AUS, Australia
imp_id	String representation of the importer/destination country associated with each observation. This is arbitrary and for organization purposes only, i.e. AUS, Australia
flows	Observed trade flows in the data for the year being used as the baseline for the counterfactual.
beta	An input reflecting the "partial" change in trade, typically obtained as a coefficient from a prior gravity estimation.
theta	Overall trade elasticity
mult	If true, assume that national expenditure is a fixed multiple of national output, as in Anderson & Yotov (2016). Otherwise (and by default), handle unbalances in the data by treating the trade balance as an additive component of national expenditure (see below).
data	A list to which we should add the new values. By default, this is an empty list. Note that this will be converted to a named dataframe on output.

Details

Please see browseVignettes("GEGravity") for additional details.

Value

A dataframe element containing resulting estimations of impacts. Specifically, it returns results for general equilibrium changes in trade flows, welfare, and real wages as a result of the change in trade frictions. If 'data' is specified, the results will be added as columns.

This data will include the following:

- new_trade: The new level of trade for each pair of countries.

- welfare: The exporter's change in welfare (new/old level of welfare)

- real_wage: The exporter's change in real wage (new/old real wage).
  Note: this is generally different from the change in welfare unless either trade is balanced or the "multiplicative" option is chosen.

- nom_wage: The exporter's change in nominal wage (new/old nom wage).

- price_index: The exporter's change in price index (new/old price index)

References

Please see browseVignettes("GEGravity") for information on references and sources.

See Also

The vignettes allow you to access very explanatory RMD files to augment documentation. Please check them out!

Examples

```
# For a detailed explanation, check out the vignettes (see \code{browseVignettes("GEGravity")})

# Foreign trade subset
f_trade <- TradeData0014[TradeData0014$exporter != TradeData0014$importer,]

# Normalize trade data to unit interval
f_trade$trade <- f_trade$trade / max(f_trade$trade)

# classify FEs for components to be absorbed (finding variable interactions)
f_trade$exp_year <- interaction(f_trade$expcode, f_trade$year)
f_trade$imp_year <- interaction(f_trade$impcode, f_trade$year)
f_trade$pair     <- interaction(f_trade$impcode, f_trade$expcode)

# Fit generalized linear model based on specifications
partials <- alpaca::feglm(
  formula = trade ~ eu_enlargement + other_fta | exp_year + imp_year + pair,
  data    = f_trade,
  family  = poisson()
)$coefficient  # We just need the coefficients for computation

# Sort trade matrix to make it easier to find imp/exp pairs
t_trade <- TradeData0014[order(
  TradeData0014$exporter,
  TradeData0014$importer,
  TradeData0014$year
),]

t_trade$eu_effect <- NA    # Column for the partial effect of EU membership for new EU pairs
i <- 1
# Effect of EU entrance on country based on partial, if entry happened
invisible(by(t_trade, list(t_trade$expcode, t_trade$impcode), function(row) {
  # Was a new EU pair created within time span?
  t_trade[i:(i+nrow(row)-1), "eu_effect"] <<- diff(row$eu_enlargement, lag=nrow(row)-1)
  i <<- i + nrow(row)
}))
# If added to EU, give it the computed partial eu_enlargement coefficient as the effect
t_trade$eu_effect = t_trade$eu_effect * partials[1]
```

```
# Data to be finally fed to the function
data <- t_trade[t_trade$year == 2000,]

## Running Actual Computations

## Difference between w_mult and w_o_mult is how trade balance is considered
## mult = TRUE assumes multiplicative trade balances; false assumes additive

w_mult <- ge_gravity(
  exp_id = data$expcode,      # Origin country associated with each observation
  imp_id = data$impcode,      # Destination country associated with each observation
  flows  = data$trade,        # Observed trade flows for the baseline year
  beta   = data$eu_effect,    # "Partial" trade change; coefficient from gravity estimation
  theta  = 4,                 # Trade elasticity
  mult   = TRUE,              # Assume national expenditure is fixed multiple of nat. output
  data   = data
)

w_o_mult <- ge_gravity(
  data$expcode,               # Origin country associated with each observation
  data$impcode,               # Destination country associated with each observation
  data$trade,                 # Observed trade flows for the baseline year
  data$eu_effect,             # "Partial" change in trade; coefficient from gravity estimation
  4,                          # Trade elasticity
  FALSE,                      # Assume trade balance is additive component of nat. expenditure
  data
)
```

TradeData0014   *Trade Data 2000 - 2014*

Description

The data set represents the aggregate trade between 44 countries observed over 2000-2014, using years 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2014.

Trade and domestic sales data has been aggregated from the WIOD database (see sources). For its use, consider "An Illustrated User Guide to the World Input-Output Database."

Information on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is taken from the NSF-Kellogg database maintained by Scott Baier and Jeff Bergstrand (see sources).

Usage

```
TradeData0014
```

Format

A list with 7744 rows and 9 variables:

exporter Country code of exporter country

importer Country code of importer country

expcode   Label encoding of exporter country

impcode   Label encoding of importer country

year   Year of row data

trade   Aggregate trade flow between importer and exporter for that year

eu_enlargement   0-1 Booleanic; whether this pair in the EU

other_fta   0-1 Booleanic; other FTA pairwise satisfaction

FTA   0-1 Booleanic; eu_enlargement or other_fta

Source

http://www.wiod.org/database/wiots16

https://sites.nd.edu/jeffrey-bergstrand/database-on-economic-integration-agreements/

http://www.tomzylkin.com/uploads/4/1/0/4/41048809/help_file.pdf

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TradeData0014_Results   *Trade Data 2000 - 2014 Results When Running Stata ge_gravity*

Description

Given the approach described in the example file of ge_gravity, running the function in conjunction with the ppmlhdfe function yields the following results when converted to a list. This is provided to test the R implementation against this, as this is package is commissioned to mimic the performance of the Stata counterpart.

Usage

TradeData0014_Results

Format

A list with 7744 rows and 15 variables:

exporter - FTA   described by TradeData0014

new_eu_pair   0-1 Booleanic: Did they shift from non-EU pair to EU pair in time period

eu_effect   Effect of EU entrance on country based on partial, if entry happened

w_eu   Estimated exporter welfare at equilibrium, with default (additive) assumption on national expenditure. Omitted for entries where year != 2000

w_mult   Estimated exporter welfare at equilibrium, with multiplicative assumption on national expendature. Omitted for entries where year != 2000

X_eu   Estimated level of trade at equilibrium, with default (additive) assumption on national expendature. Omitted for entries where year != 2000

X_mult   Estimated level of trade at equilibrium, with multiplicative assumption on national expendature. Omitted for entries where year != 2000

Source

http://www.tomzylkin.com/uploads/4/1/0/4/41048809/help_file.pdf

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