GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

Statistics for Development and Progress

Input and Output Tables, 2013

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Introduction

Overall, input-output tables provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing the structure and dynamics of an economy, understanding the relationships between different sectors, and formulating policies to promote economic growth and development. They are widely used by governments, international organizations, and researchers for economic modeling, policy analysis, and forecasting.

In national accounts, input-output tables are a crucial analytical tool used to describe the interdependencies between different sectors of an economy. These tables provide a systematic representation of the flows of goods and services between industries within an economy over a specific period, typically a year. They help economists, policymakers, and analysts understand the structure of an economy, its production processes, and the relationships between different sectors.

Input tables show the inputs required by each industry to produce its output. These inputs can include raw materials, intermediate goods, services, labor, and capital. Input tables quantify the amount of each input required by each industry, often in physical units or monetary terms. These tables provide insight into the production process and the resources used by each industry.

Output tables depict the final outputs produced by each industry. They quantify the total value or quantity of goods and services produced by each sector of the economy. Output tables are essential for understanding the overall structure of production in an economy and identifying key sectors that contribute to output and economic growth.

Input-output tables also illustrate the transactions between industries. They show how industries supply goods and services to each other as inputs in the production process. These inter-industry transactions reveal the dependencies and linkages between sectors within the economy. By analyzing these transactions, economists can assess the ripple effects of changes in one sector on others and evaluate the potential impact of policy changes or shocks to the economy.

The Input and Output Tables

For many analytical purposes, a transformation from a pair of SUTs into a single IOT where total input (row totals) and total output (column totals) are equal brings considerable advantages. The system of IOT is essentially derived from the use table, where either the columns representing industries are replaced by products or where the rows representing the products are replaced by industries through a transformation process.

It consists of the input matrix which in itself is divided into two main parts: by the domestic and imports of goods and services,

The values in the IOT are at basic prices that is, excludes, the net taxes on products (taxes less subsidies on products), trade and transport margins.

Data sources

The compilation of input and output tables aggregates requires the most detailed data sources information and various types of adjustment are made in order to meet the IOT framework format and classification.

The main data sources used for the 2013 IOT are the following:
*   Industrial Business Economic Survey 2013, GSS
*   Annual financial statements of enterprises, Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)
*   Value Added Tax data, GRA
*   Financial sector data, Central Bank of Ghana (CBG)
*   Balance of Payment, GBG
*   Import and Export of goods, GRA
*   Ghana living standard survey, GLSS 2013, GSS
*   Ministry of Food and Agriculture
*   Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture
*   Electricity production, transmission and distribution companies
*   Statement of Government Operations, Ministry of Finance
*   Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Classifications

The main classifications used to describe goods and services by products and industries by activities in the IOT are:
*   International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC Rev.4
*   Central Product Classification (CPC) 2.1

Other classifications used in national accounts:
*   Classification of Functions of Government, COFOG
*   Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, COICOP
*   Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions, COPNI
*   Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)