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Input and output tables

Input-Output Tables (IODs) describe the sales and purchase relationships between manufacturers and consumers within an economy. They can either show flows of final and intermediate goods and services defined according to industry output (industry \times industrial tables) or according to product production (product \times product tables). The OECD database of harmonised national IODs has industry \times industrial approach. This allows for better integration with collections of statistics compiled according to industrial activity such as R&D expenditure, employment, foreign direct investment and energy consumption. The OECD IOT database is a very useful empirical tool for economic research and structural analysis at international level, as it highlights inter-industrial links covering all economic sectors. The latest set of OECD harmonised national input-output tables show matrices of inter-industrial flows of goods and services (produced domestically and imported, see Figure 1) at current prices (USD million) for all OECD countries and 28 non-EU economies (including all G20 countries) covering the years 2005-2015 (see coverage, as well as the main data sources used for the IOT). The following information can be found in the OECD. State Harmonised national input-output tables and Leontief inverse matrices Import content in the export indicator (see Figure 2) The tables are closely related to the OECD Inter-Country Input Output (ICIO) Tables, where the diagonal blocks represent

