

Standard-documentation Meta information

(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

Input-Output-Statistics

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Executive Summary

Input-output statistics are a central part of the **national accounts system**. The compilation follows the harmonized methods of the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) and the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). Further information on recommended compilation principles can be found in the Eurostat Input-Output Manual and the UN Handbook on Input-Output Table Compilation and Analysis. The principles of price and volume measures are laid down in the Handbook on Price and Volume Measures in National Accounts.

The compilation of the tables of the input-output system and the transmission of the results to the European institutions follow the EU Regulation on National Accounts and its annexes. According to these rules supply and use tables are to be transmitted on a yearly basis, while input-output tables are to be transmitted every five years, three years after the end of the reporting year respectively¹.

This documentation covers all tables of the **input- output system**:

- Supply and use tables at current prices
- Supply and use tables at previous years' prices
- Input-output tables
- Inverse matrices and multipliers.

Supply and use tables are matrices describing the values of transactions in products for the national economy categorised by product type and industry. These tables show:

- a) the structure of the costs of production, and the income generated in the production process;
- b) the flows of goods and services produced and used within the national economy;
- c) the flows of goods and services between the domestic economy and the rest of the world.

An **input-output table** is a matrix showing how supply matches uses using a product-by-product or industry-by-industry categorisation of output and the detailed transactions of intermediate consumption and final uses. There is one major conceptual difference between an input-output table and a use table: in the use table, the entries show how products are used by industries in intermediate consumption, whereas in an input-output table there are two alternative presentations:

- a) the entries show how products are used as intermediate consumption to make products;
or
- b) the entries show how the output of industry are used in the intermediate consumption of other industries to create industrial output.

Accordingly, in an input-output table either a product or an industry classification is employed for both rows and columns. Inverse matrices and **multipliers** are derived from input-output tables.

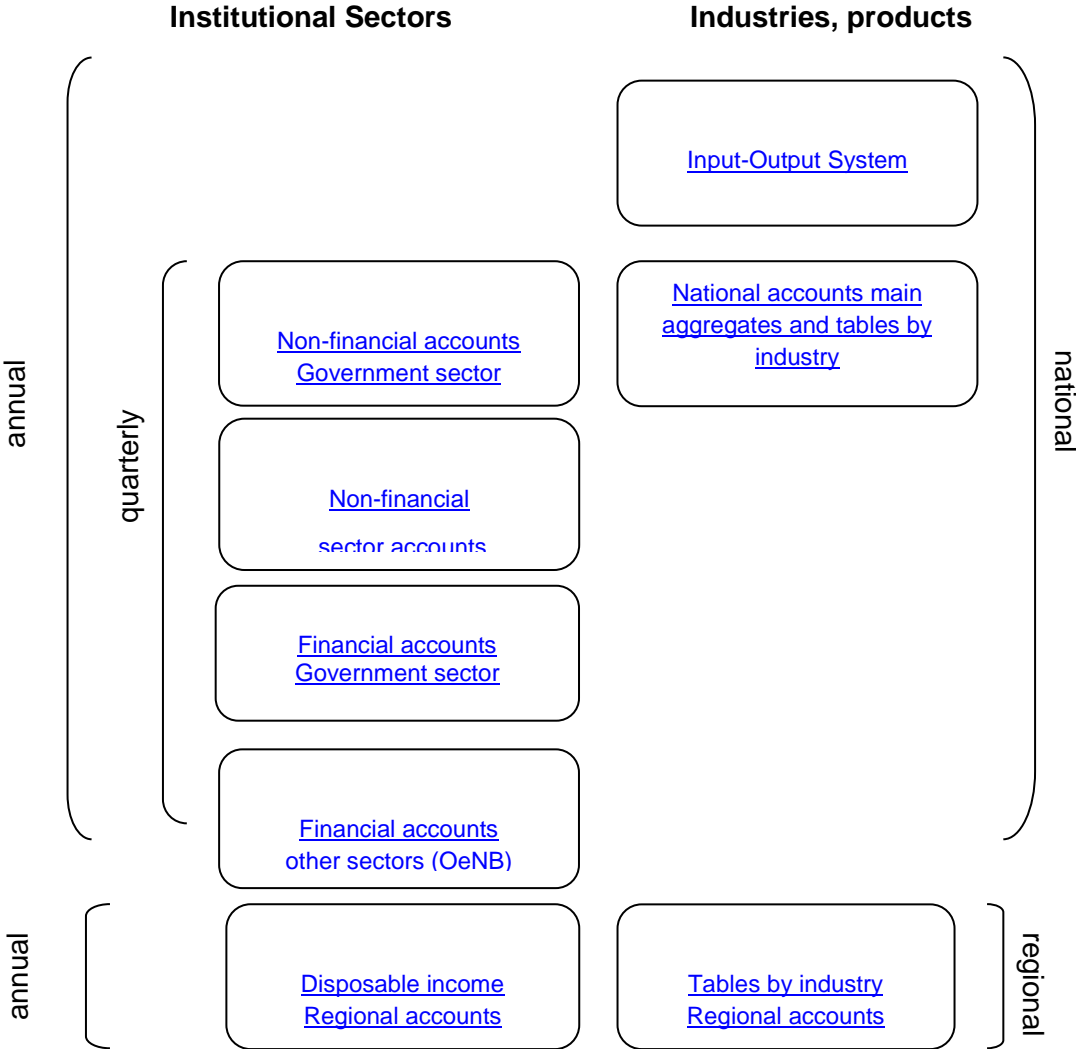
Supply and use tables show transactions which to a large extent are based on empirical observations collected in surveys, while input-output tables are derived from supply and use tables using model-based assumptions and additional data. It follows from this that the results of the supply and use table compilation process can be directly linked to surveys as well as to other parts of the national accounts system. This link does not necessarily exist for input-output tables.

Figure 1 provides an overview, how the core system of national accounts is structured in Austria, illustrating the role of the input-output system. The two basic pillars are the two main sets of tables described above: (1) Institutional sectors (left) and (2) Industries and products (right). As the figure is determined by an organisational point of view, the particular products are allocated either to left or to the right pillar. However, there is no clear-cut distinction in practical work, because many data are exchanged between the different products. Those products not provided by Statistics Austria are shown in brackets, including the institution in charge. Beyond the core system there

¹ For practical reasons also input-output tables are calculated on a yearly basis

are various satellite systems, which facilitate the in-depth analysis of particular issues (e.g. health, social protection).

Figure 1: National accounts products



The tables of the input-output system are not revised. Tables before 2010 are therefore compiled according to the concepts of ESA 1995, tables after 2010 follow the concepts of ESA 2010. For the year 2010 tables for both versions of ESA are available.

Main changes in this new version of the standard documentation are a more extensive coverage of the compilation of tables at previous years' prices as well as the introduction of the new classifications ÖNACE 2008 for activities and ÖCPA 2015 for products.

Input-Output-Statistics - Main features	
Subject Matter	Tables of the input-output system show domestic production and the other transactions in products within the national economy and with the rest of the world as well as the income generated in the production process. Supply and use tables are broken down by products and industries, input-output tables are either product-by-product or industry-by industry tables.
Population	Austrian Economy
Type of statistics	Macro-economic accounting
Data sources/Survey techniques	The most important data sources are: Preliminary results of annual national accounts Structural business statistics (SBS) Short-term statistics (STS) Material input statistics Tax statistics Foreign trade statistics Balance of payments statistics Household budget surveys Data from the Austrian Main Association of Social Insurance Price statistics
Reference period / Due date	Reference period: Calendar year
Periodicity	Annual
Survey participation (in case of a survey)	Not applicable
Main legal acts	Regulation (EU) 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA 2010), Official Journal L174/1 of 26.6.2013
Most detailed regional breakdown	National level
Availability of results	Preliminary data: none Final data: t + 36 months
Other	-