TITLE: COMPILING INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE IN FRANCE SINCE 1950

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ABSTRACT:

We will focus in this paper on the French method compilation of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) during last five decades, and specially the table of intermediate entries (see list of abbreviation at the end of paper). The calculation of annual SUT's has been changed during this period for three reasons. One is coming from practical questions in order to answer to the needs of politics decisions after the second world war with development of "Plans". According economical theory of W. LEONTIEF, Ministry of Finance asked INSEE to calculate input-output coefficient. Thus, if the first system of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) for France was established in the begin-fifties by activity sectors (i.e. "industries of enterprises" in column), France decided to compile SUT by branch instead of activity sector in order to calculate correctly input-output coefficient. This projection has more sense for homogeneous branch than for activity sector. The second reason is explained by statistical data and development of annual enterprises surveys. Information was not available because there was no purchase survey by enterprises even a big system of enterprises annual survey was developed in the sixties. So cells of Table of Intermediate entries (TEI) were obtained by projection of previous year according to index of volume of branch and index of price of product (i.e. input-output coefficient in volume were supposed to be constant: we compared then Intermediate Consumption (IC) from this projection with IC from commodity flows. The ratio between both is called "EFFET-LIGNE". If "EFFET LIGNE" is high, which means not comprised between - 2% and + 2%, we changed IC in commodity flows. But this method had some problems as the inconsistency between SUT and accounts from enterprises.