

## **Analysis and criticism on determination of key sectors in regional input-output table generated by location quotient method (The Case study: Yazd Province)**

Topic: Regional input-output modeling 3

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Generating regional input-output tables from non survey methods is considered by the regional issues analysts. One of the most important non-surveying methods is location quotient technique. The mentioned technique can be adjusted the National technical coefficients so that as part of its business and the other coefficients is considered as regional import coefficients.

The obtained tables from kinds of cross industry location quotients (Including the AFLQ) have a main criticism that the so weak sectors in terms of output share and SLQ size, put unreal in high ranking from the viewpoint of multiplier output and Backward Linkage (Rasmussen method).

In this paper we determine the key sector of Yazd Province in attention to the considered problem and its solution; at first the Transactions coefficients table of Yazd Generate from Iranian Input-output table in 2006 by AFLQ technique. Then a reasonable adjustment will be done in column of the weak sectors (the sectors with SLQ lower than 0.2 averages(SLQi)) by multiplication the AFLQ column of this sectors to their SLQ amount (for sector j,  $AFLQ_{ij} = AFLQ_{ij} * SLQ_j$ ).

Also with examination of different criteria, four criteria, including Backward and Forward Linkages based on Rasmussen method adjustment relation to standard deviation ( $BL_j/BS$ ,  $FL_i/FS$ ) and input-output elasticities of output and employment selected for determination of Yazd key sectors by MRI method.

On the basis of results, the following sections selected as key sector at Yazd Province; Cultivation Farming and gardening (agriculture), mines, food products, textiles, non metal mineral products, metals, construction, Trade, Land transport, education and other services.

The results are agreeable and logical according to regional circumstances and conditions.