

Construction sector in the state of Pernambuco: a reading from the input-output matrix

Topic:

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The present paper proposes a simple way of elaborating a regional input-output matrix for a non-developed country and uses it to address the construction sector. Poor societies have not a sophisticated national agency of statistics so as to produce data that permits a elaboration of a "survey" input-output table. Where local data are not available, researchers and policy makers in general needs to use a "non-survey" method to obtain a regional input-output table. One of the major problem in building an input-output matrix is the scarcity data about exports and imports between regions of a country. One of the most efficient method to estimate the trade flux in regional dimension is the Cross-hauling. The Cross-hauling method used here to regionalize national data was checked with actual import and export data, to evaluate the precision of that method. Besides its huge environment impact, the construction sector is one with expressive social vulnerability (the theme of the 2014 UN Human Development Report). A regionalization of a national input-output matrix was applied to Pernambuco, Brazil, a state with one of the worst HDI of the whole country. The paper shows how a regional input-output analysis can be used in social and environment studies in poor countries.