

CANADIAN DATA DEFINITIONS

Statistics Canada maintains annual, current- and constant-dollar Input-Output (I-O) tables for Canada covering the period 1961 to 1980. An I-O table provides a structural picture of inter-industrial transactions in the Canadian economy. The basic unit of the table is a sector or industry. Sectors use products of other sectors as inputs for their own manufacturing activity; these same sectors distribute their products either to other sectors, where they become inputs into additional production processes (known as intermediate flows), or to a final consumer who uses the product as is.

A three-sector Input-Output table is shown below.

An Input-Output Table For Hypothetical Economy

	Purchases			(4) Final Demand (e.g., Household Consumption)	(5) Gross Production Including Commodities Used Up
	(1) Agriculture	(2) Manufacturing	(3) Services		
Agriculture	150.00	300.00	50.00	400.00	900.00
Manufacturing	250.00	150.00	150.00	600.00	1,150.00
Services	80.00	120.00	50.00	500.00	750.00
Primary Inputs (e.g., Labour)	420.00	580.00	500.00	1,500.00	
Total Value of Inputs	\$ 900.00	1,150.00	\$750.00		\$2,800.00

Total final demands listed in column (4) require the intermediate levels of production in columns (1) to (3). Reading across a row shows all the uses of the product. Reading down a column shows all the inputs required to make the product.

The columns in the table show the value of inputs (or purchases) used for that sector's production process, and the rows list the value of outputs, (that is, that sector's distribution to other sectors or to final consumption). Each sector appears twice in the table — once as a purchaser and once as a seller. Since this is true, and since any increase in output implies a corresponding increase in inputs, an Input-