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**Towards a New Version  
of the IMPEC Model**

# Plan of the presentation



Problems of operationalization of IO models



Errors and structural changes



Polish data: hard, soft or ... liquid?



Danger! IMPEC



Conclusions



# Problems of operationalization of io models

Type of equation

output

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{Y}$$

price

$$\mathbf{p}^T = \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{d}^T$$

Type of problem

dynamization

$$\mathbf{X}_t^0 = \mathbf{A}_t^0 \mathbf{X}_t^0 + \mathbf{Y}_t^0$$

$$\mathbf{p}_t^T = \mathbf{p}_t^T \mathbf{A}_0 + \mathbf{d}_t^T$$

treatment  
of imports

$$\mathbf{X}_t^0 = \mathbf{A}_t^0 \mathbf{X}_t^0 + \mathbf{Y}_t^0 - \mathbf{M}_t^0$$

$$\mathbf{p}_t^T = \mathbf{p}_t^T \mathbf{A}_t^{d0} + \mathbf{p}_t^{mT} \mathbf{A}_t^{m0} + \mathbf{d}_t^T$$

classifications  
of Y & M  
categories

$$\mathbf{X}_t^0 = \mathbf{A}_t^0 \mathbf{X}_t^0 + \mathbf{B}_t^{C0} \mathbf{c}_t^0 + \mathbf{B}_t^{G0} \mathbf{g}_t^0 + \mathbf{B}_t^{I0} \mathbf{i}_t^0 + \mathbf{B}_t^{E0} \mathbf{e}_t^0 - \mathbf{B}_t^{M0} \mathbf{m}_t^0$$

$$\mathbf{X}_t^0 = \mathbf{A}_t^0 \mathbf{X}_t^0 + \mathbf{B}_t^{Y0} \mathbf{y}_t^0 - \mathbf{B}_t^{M0} \mathbf{m}_t^0$$



Type of problem

## ...continued

availability  
of **A** and **B**  
matrices

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_t^0 = \mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{X}_t^0 + \mathbf{B}_0^Y \mathbf{y}_t^0 - \mathbf{B}_0^M \mathbf{m}_t \quad \hat{\mathbf{p}}_t^T = \mathbf{p}_t^T \mathbf{A}_0^d + \mathbf{p}_t^{mT} \mathbf{A}_0^m + \mathbf{d}_t^T$$
$$\mathbf{r}_t^X = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_t^0 - \mathbf{X}_t^0 \quad \mathbf{r}_t^p = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_t^0 - \mathbf{X}_t^0$$

valuation of  
output & flows

*basic vs. purchasers' prices*

classification of  
output and flows

*industry & commodity: M&U tables*

source of  
**A** matrix

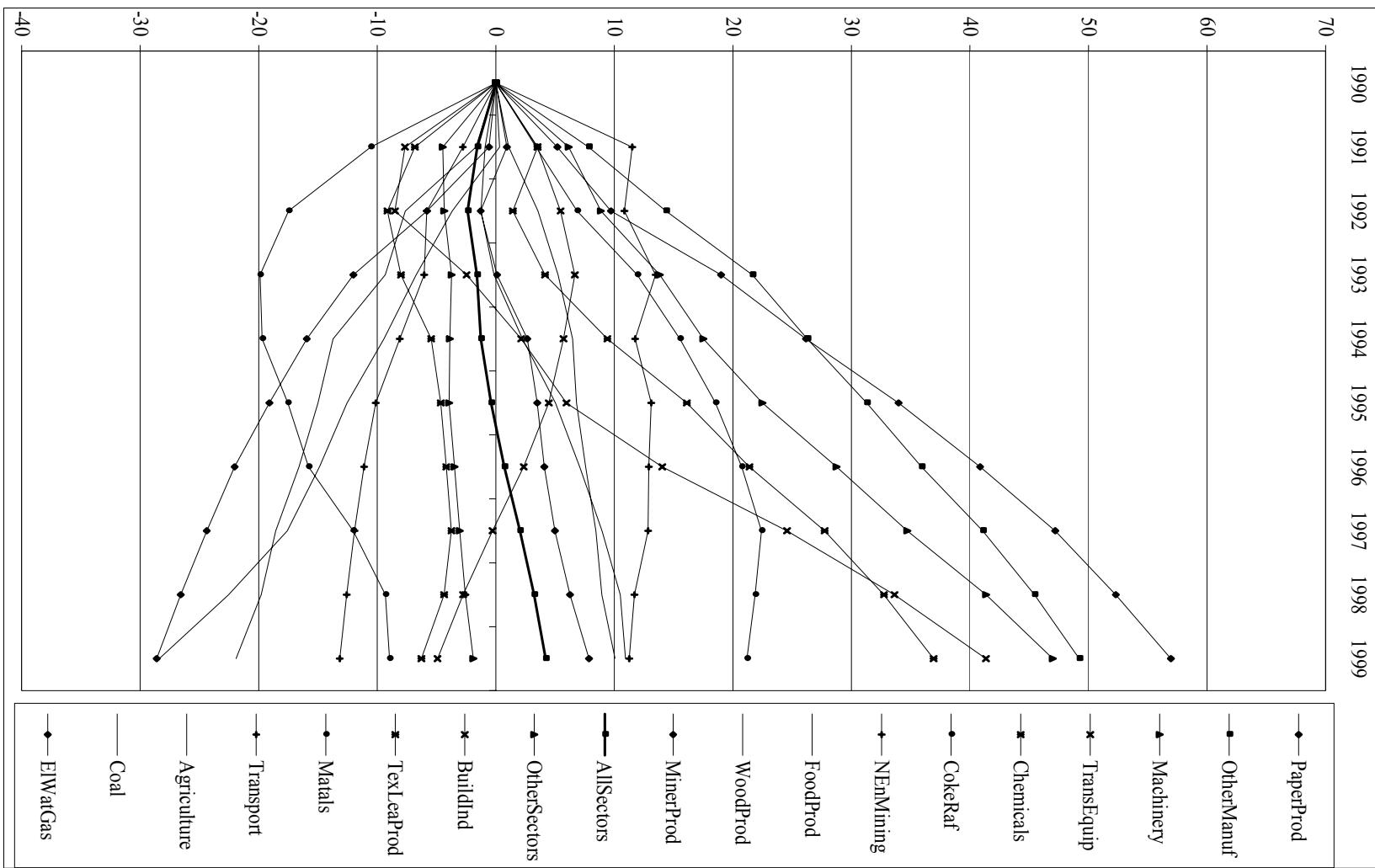
*IO or use table*

consistency  
of data

*within time series & cross section data*



„r” as a measure of structural changes





# Polish data : hard, soft or ... liquid?

## IO tables

- 1995 (pp, 57 sectors)
- 2000 (bp, pp, imports, 54 sectors)

## M&U tables

- 1995 – 2004
- 54 industries & commodities

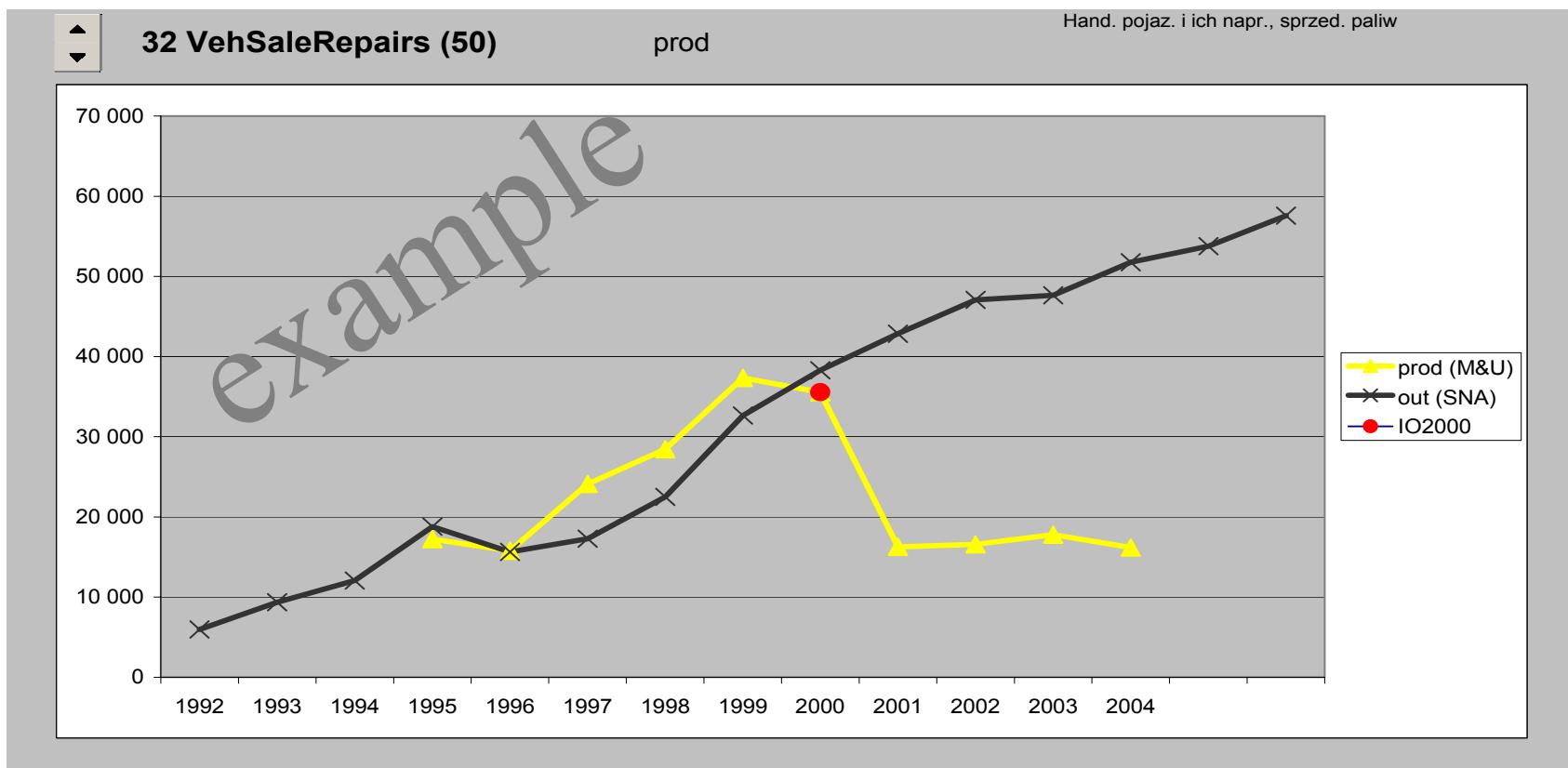
## SNA time series: 1992 - 2006

- output – sections & subsections, by industries, current and constant prices
- va – sections & subsections, by industries, sectors current prices
- fd – time series of totals of fd categories



# Polish data : hard, soft or ... liquid?

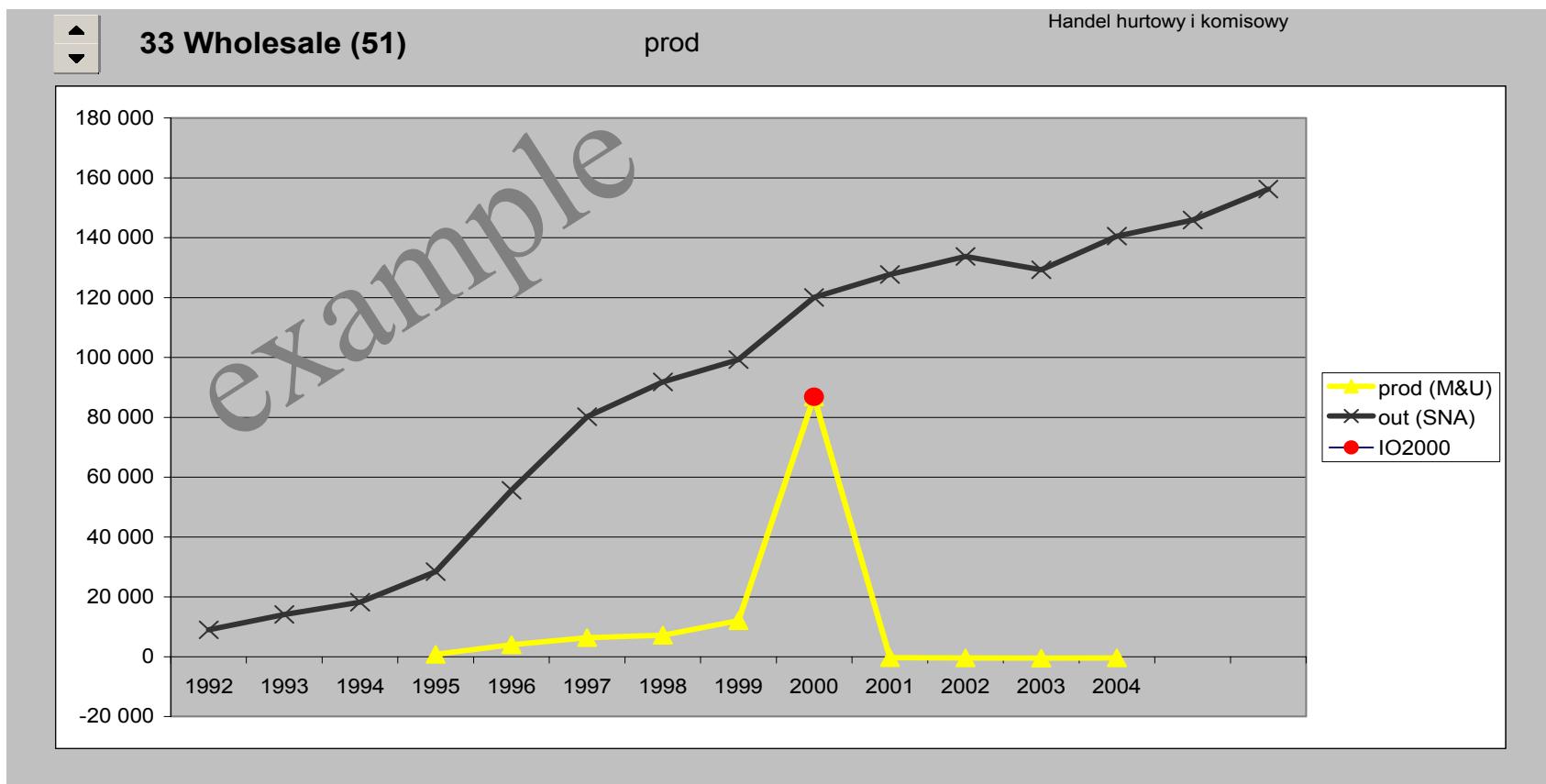
prod – output (make&use tables), current prices, commodity classification  
out – output (SNA time series), current prices, industry classification  
IO2000 – output (IO table 2000), commodity classification





# Polish data : hard, soft or ... liquid?

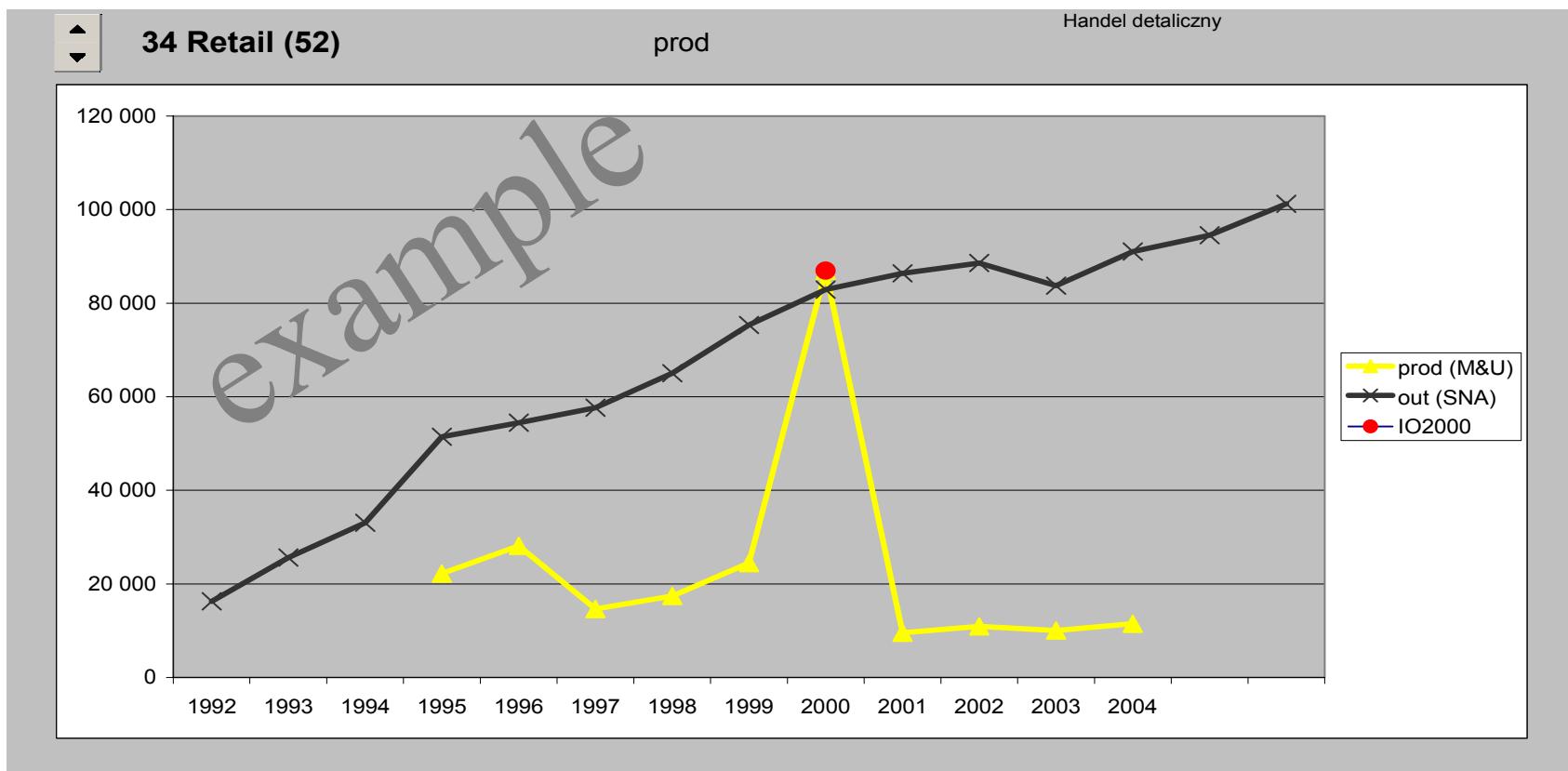
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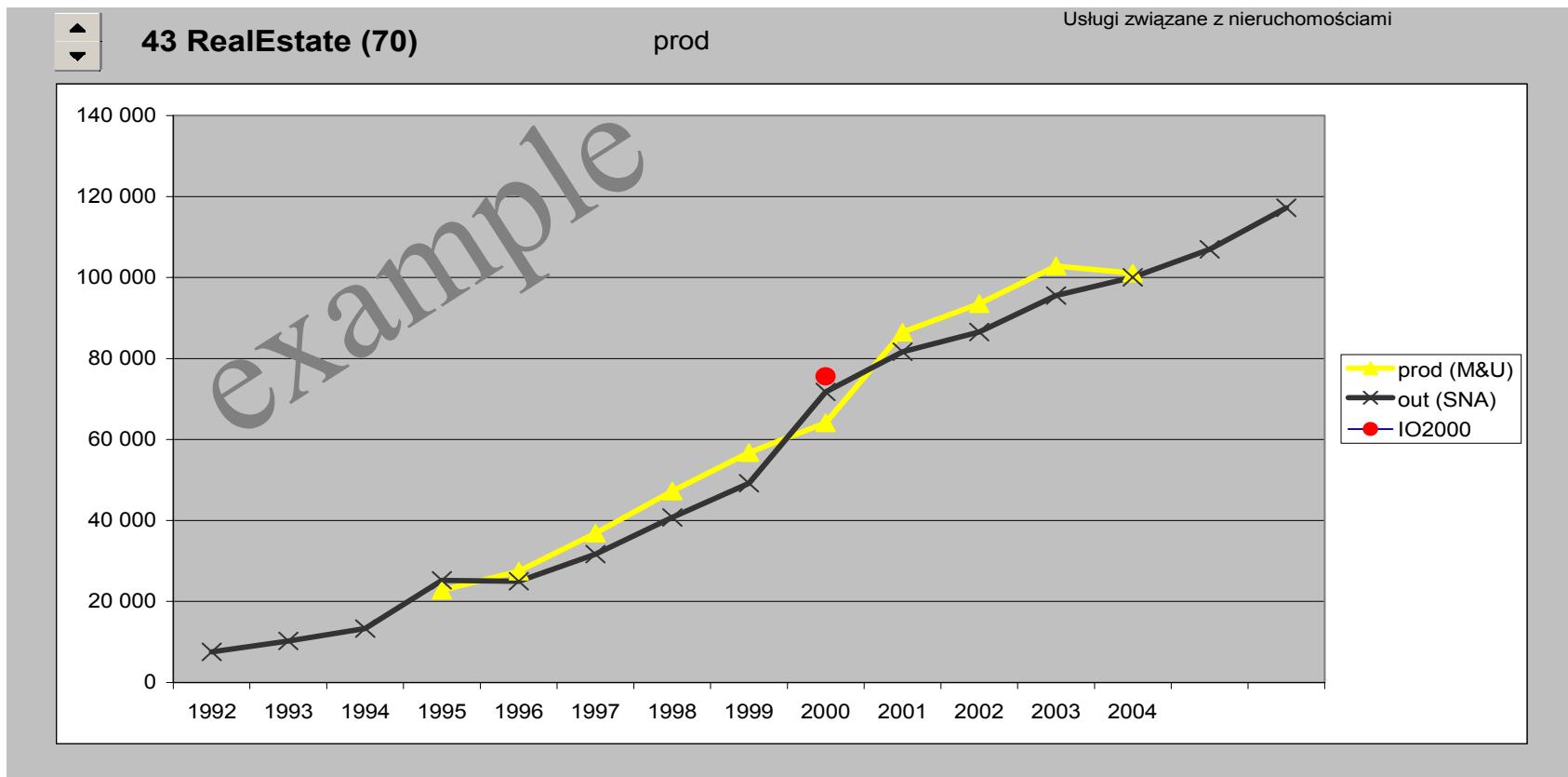
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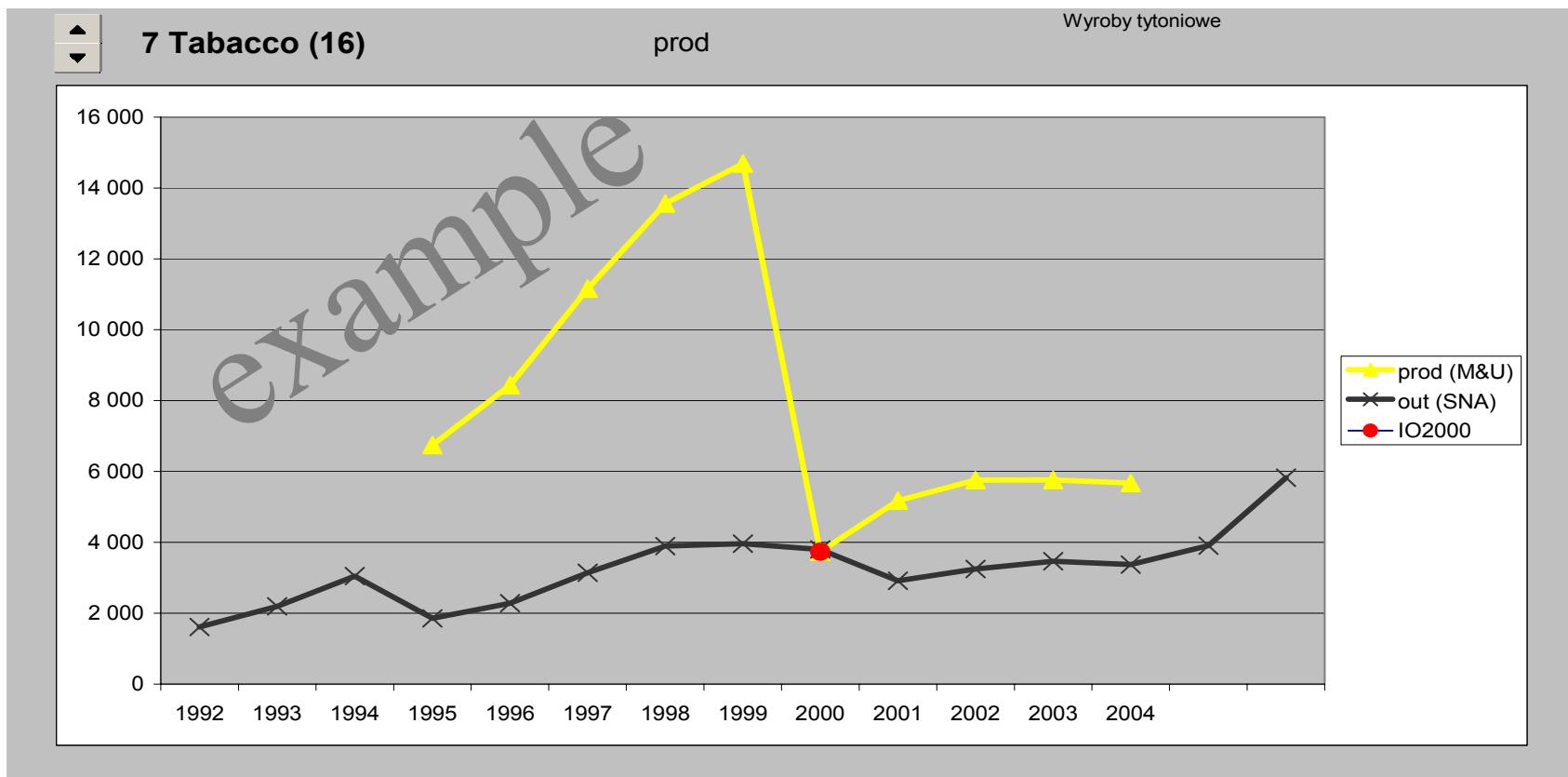
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# Polish data : hard, soft or ... liquid?

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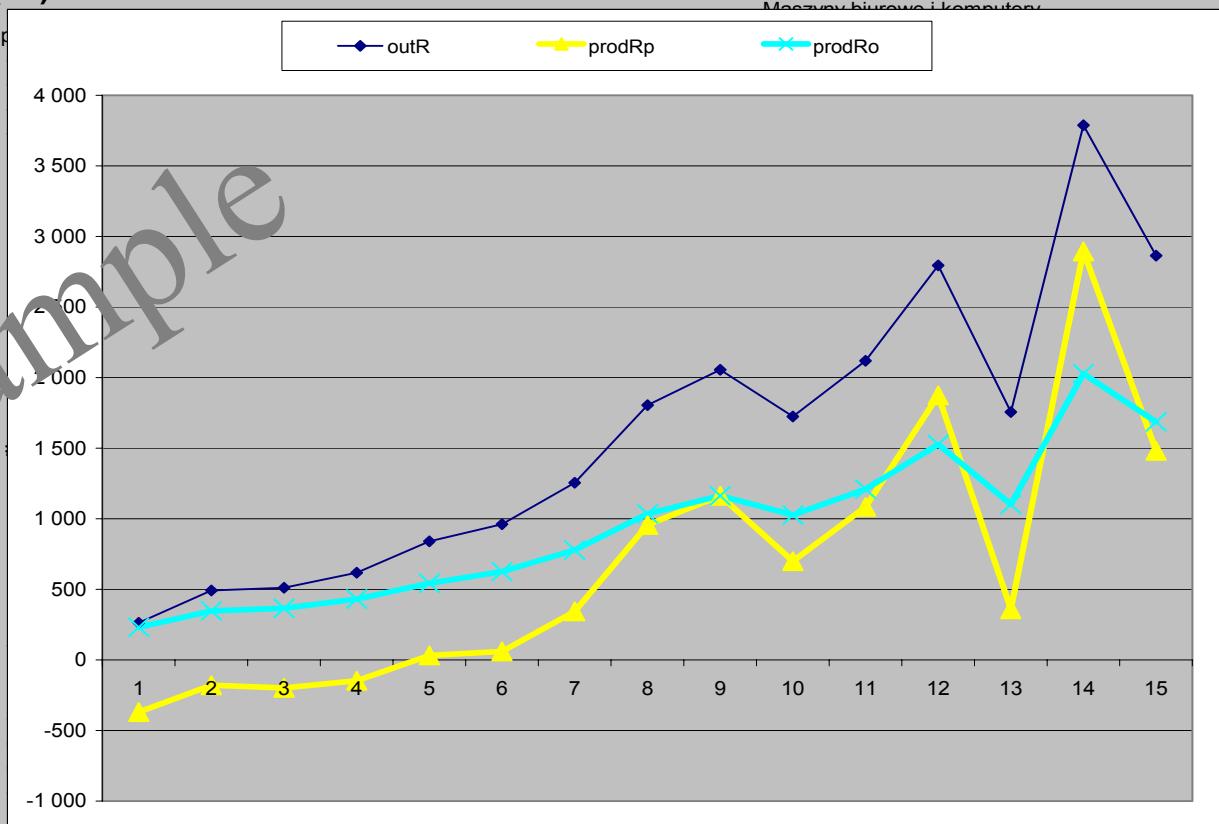
# IMPEC



outR – output, constant prices, industry classification  
prodRp – estimated output (with use of make matrix – method I),  
constant prices, commodity classification  
prodRo – estimated output (with use of make matrix – method II),  
constant prices, commodity classification

## 21 OffMachComp (30)

	21 outR	outVR	prodRp	prodRo	prodRo p
1992	264	264	-368	231	
1993	492	492	-179	348	
1994	512	512	-198	365	
1995	618	618	-147	430	
1996	840	840	31	544	
1997	962	962	61	625	
1998	1 255	1 255	344	778	
1999	1 805	1 805	956	1 035	
2000	2 056	2 056	1 163	1 163	
2001	1 725	1 725	700	1 027	
2002	2 120	2 120	1 085	1 210	
2003	2 796	2 796	1 874	1 526	
2004	1 756	1 756	359	1 101	
2005	3 789	3 789	2 894	2 029	
2006	2 865	2 865	1 821	1 636	



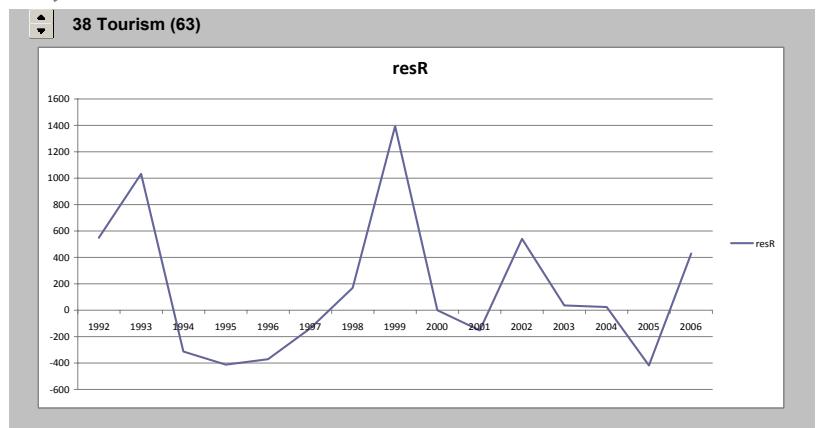
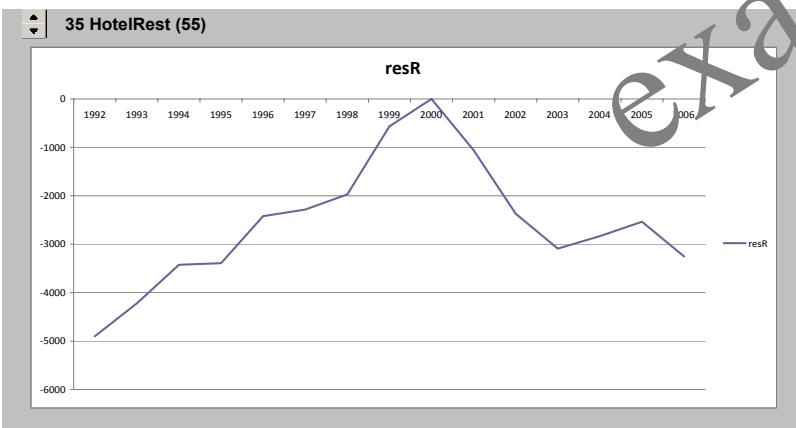
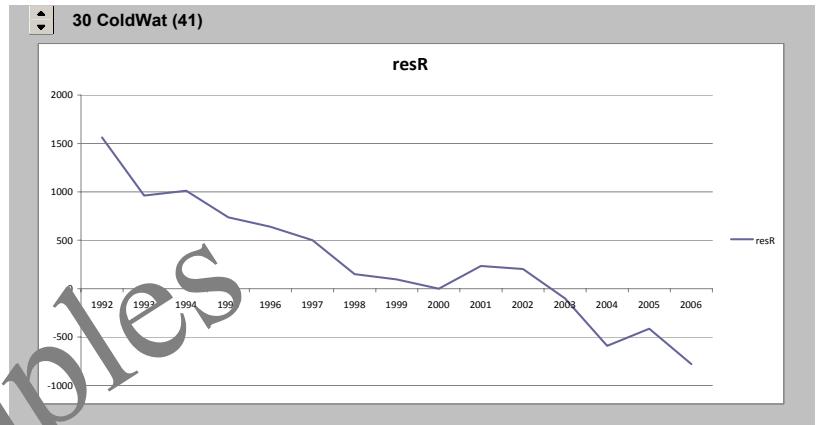
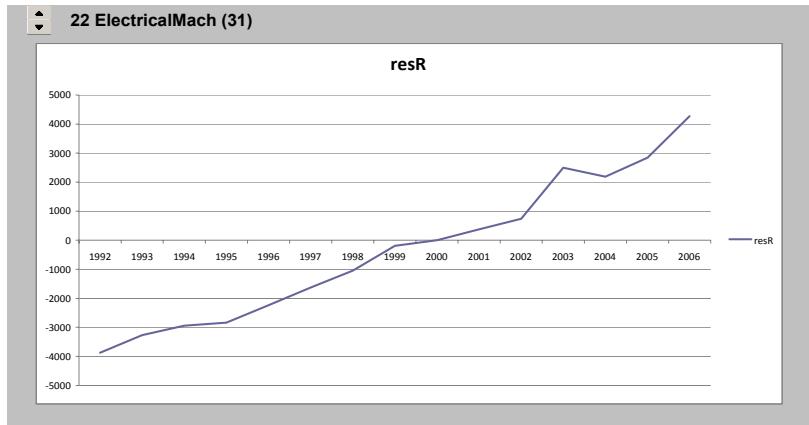


# IMPEC



## Illustration of resR time series

resR – deviations - „r” - real side, commodity classification, actual output estimated with method II



examples



# IMPEC



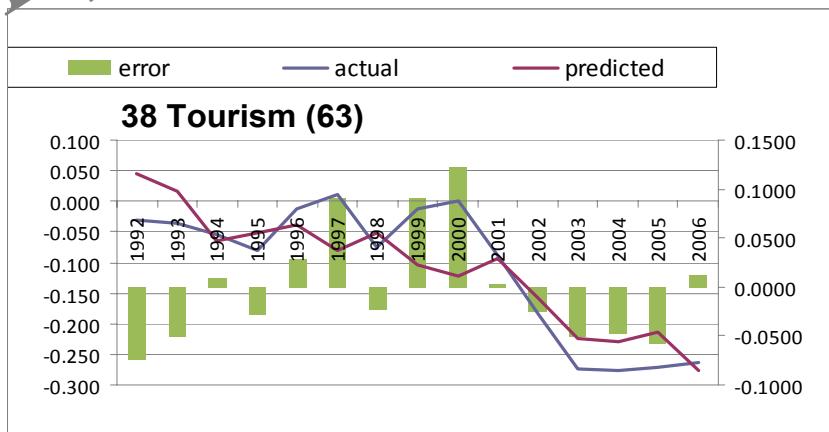
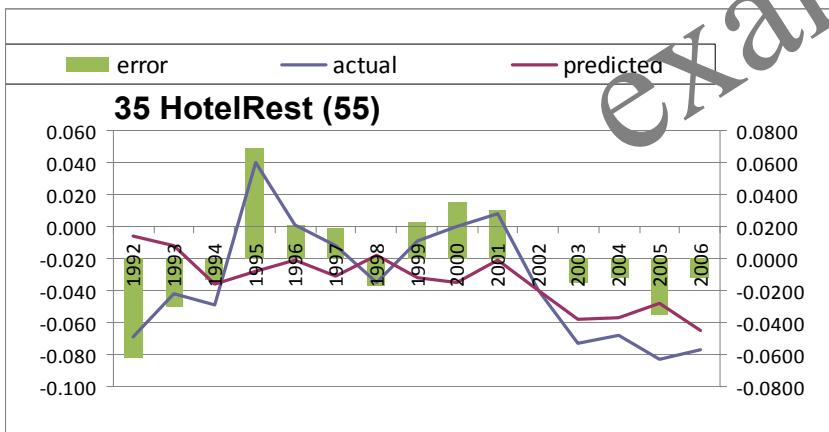
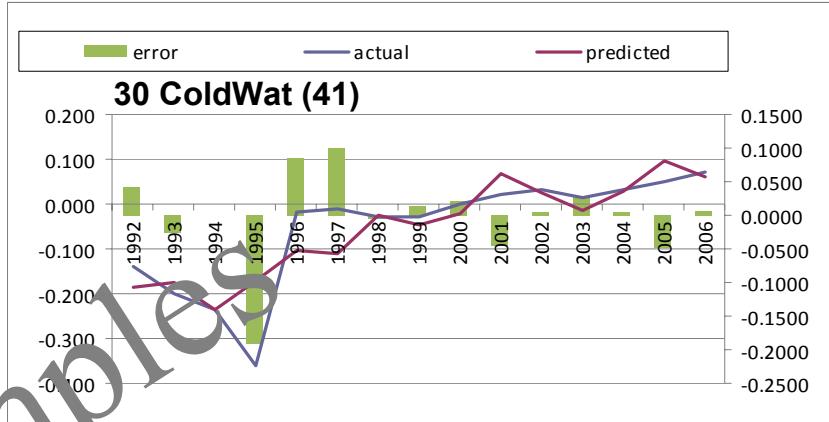
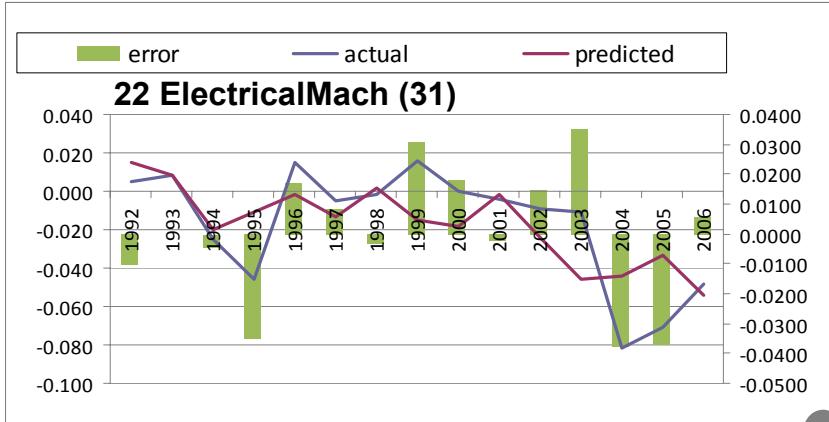
## Illustration of resP regression results

resP

– deviations - „r” – price side, commodity classification, actual prices estimated with method II

Regressors

– time trend and relative impt price for a given sector





# Conclusions

- Problems of operationalization of IO models are connected with the framework of national accounts and data availability
- Deviations („r”) deliver useful information on structural changes which can be used in models to lessen forecast errors
- Polish data include most information necessary to build fairly disaggregated, sophisticated model but...
- quality of some of the data is questionable
- Mathematical methods used to transform data from one classification to another should be used carefully, because they can produce senseless results