

Construction of USAGE-ITC



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Theoretical starting point is MONASH

USAGE-ITC will be a framework for:

- estimating changes in technologies and consumer preferences (*historical closure*);
- explaining historical developments such as rapid growth in the 1990s in US international trade (*decomposition closure*);
- forecasting industrial, regional, occupational and household variables (*forecast closure*); and
- projecting policy-induced deviations from forecast paths (*policy closure*).

USAGE-ITC is detailed to facilitate:

- **general purpose use; and**
- **adjustment analysis**

Distinctive aspects of the MONASH / USAGE-ITC theory

- *equations and variables to facilitate historical and forecasting applications*

$$X(i,s,j) = Z(j) * \psi[\text{prices}, A(i), \text{TWIST}(i)]$$

$$\text{TWIST}(i) = \text{FTWIST}(i) + \text{FFTWIST}$$

$$\text{LG}(q) = \sum_{j \in G(q)} L(j)$$

$$\text{LPROD}(j) = \sum_{q \in \text{LABG}} \text{DLG}(j,q) * \text{FLPROD}(q) + \text{FLPROD}(j)$$

- *equations and variables to facilitate decomposition applications*

$$\text{NFLF}_{98} = \psi (\text{NFLF}_{92}, \text{KTOT}_{98}/\text{KTOT}_{92}, \text{GNP}_{98}/\text{GNP}_{92}, \Phi_{98}/\Phi_{92})$$

- *equations and variables to facilitate policy applications*

$$\left[\frac{\text{WR}}{\text{WR}_f} - 1 \right] = \left[\frac{\text{WR}_{\text{lag}}}{\text{WR}_{f,\text{lag}}} - 1 \right] + \alpha \left[\frac{\text{LTOT}}{\text{LTOT}_f} - 1 \right]$$

- *treatments of: the balance of payments; foreign asset/liability accumulation; capital supply and investment; and non-standard activities, e.g. trade in communication services*

The contribution of USAGE-ITC will depend on effort in database preparation

US has excellent data for detailed CGE modeling

- 500 order input-output table for 1992 (BEA)
- time series of 192 order input-output tables for 1983 to 2000 in constant and current prices (BLS)
- exports and imports for 500 commodities and 200 trade partners for 1992, 1998 and other years (ITC)

- 163 commodity by 64 industry matrix of private investment expenditures for 1992 (BEA)
- capital stocks, depreciation and investment for 60 sectors for 1925 to 2001 (NIPA tables, BEA)
- time series of employment by 700 occupations and 192 industries (BLS)
- time series of employees and self employed by 60 sectors (NIPA tables, BEA)
- detailed balance of payments (BEA)

Figure 1: BEA 1992 input-output table

		Absorption Matrix						
		Prod-ucers	Invest-ors	House-holds	Exports	Govern-ment	Invent-ories	-Im-ports
	Size	$\leftarrow I \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 35 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$
Comm-odity flows	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ C \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$	PV1	PV2	PV3	PV4	PV5	PV6	-PVM
Margins	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ C \times N \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$	MAR1	MAR2	MAR3	MAR4	MAR5	MAR6	0
Labor	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$	LAB						
Taxes	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$	TAX0						
Other value added	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$	OVA						

C = Number of commodities (= 483)
I = Number of industries (= 493)
N = Number of commodities used as margins (= 8)

Figure 2: USAGE-ITC input-output table

		Absorption matrix					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Prod-ucers	Invest-ors	House-holds	Exports	Govern-ment	Inven-tories
	Size	$\leftarrow I \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow I \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$	$\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$
Basic Flows	$C \times S$	BAS1	BAS2	BAS3	BAS4	BAS5	BAS6
Margins	$C \times S \times N$	MAR1	MAR2	MAR3	MAR4	MAR5	MAR6
Sales Taxes	$C \times S$	TAX1	TAX2	TAX3	TAX4	TAX5	TAX6
Labor	M	LAB0CCIND	<p>C = Number of commodities I = Number of industries $S = 2$; domestic and imported, M = Number of occupation types N = Number of comod. used as margins</p>				
Capital	1	CAPITAL					
Land	1	LAND					
Other Costs	1	OTHCOST					
Production Taxes	1	TAX0					

Detailed import data



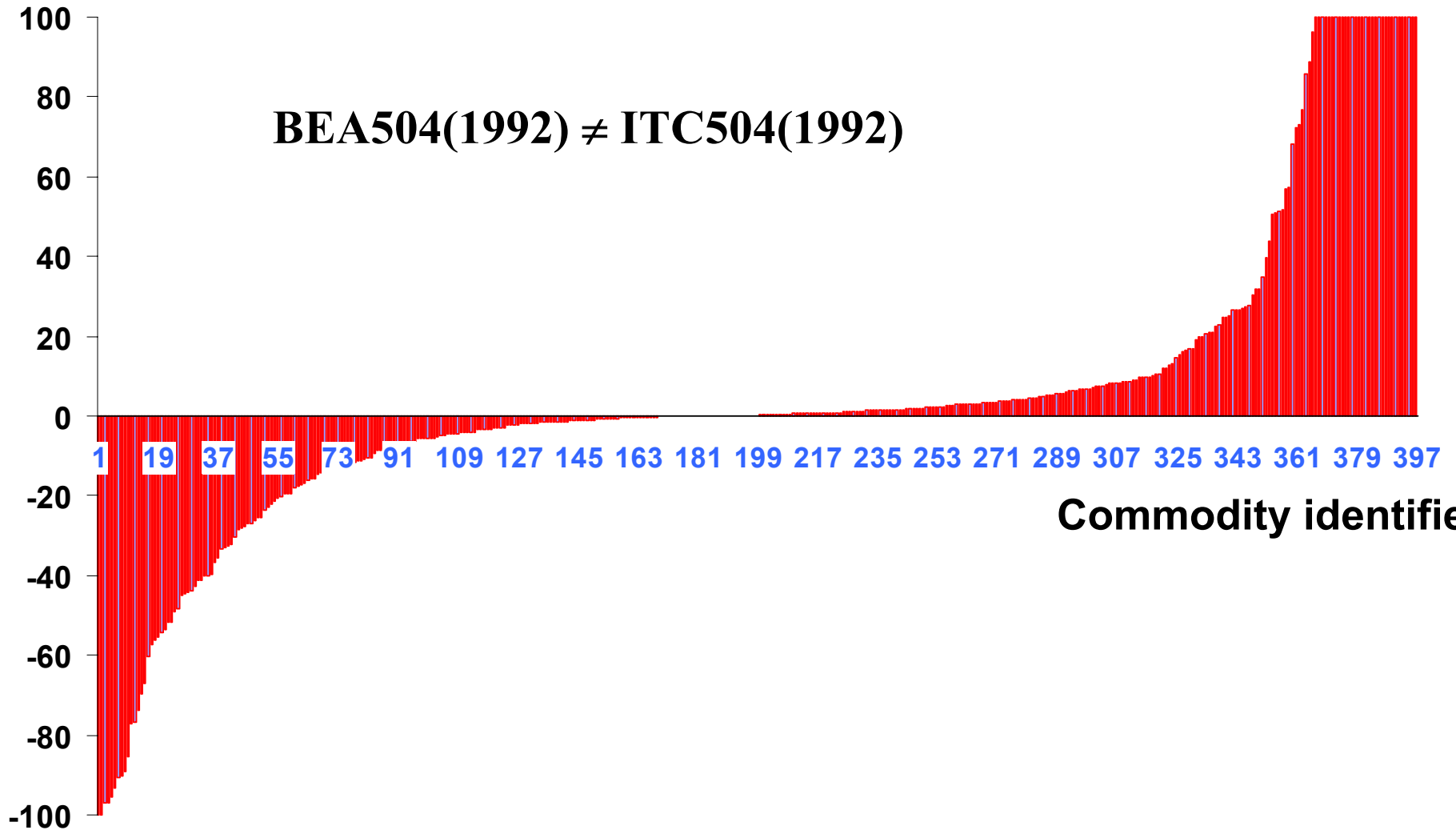
BEA192(1992) = BLS192(1992)

BEA192(1992) ≠ ITC192(1992)

BEA504(1992) ≠ ITC504(1992)

| BLS192(1992) - ITC192(1992) | < | BLS192(1998) - ITC192(1998) |

Imports for 1992: difference between ITC and BEA as % of BEA



What's to be done?

Electrical equipment imports (landed-duty-paid, \$million)

commodity	BEA 92		ITC 92		ITC 98	
	Imports	Duty	Imports	Duty	Imports	Duty
C330 ElectIndApp	4	23.5	1058	25.5	25	0.8
C351 ElectMachnec	1946	62.8	1089	35.4	5350	73.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>2147</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>5375</i>	<i>74.3</i>

Concluding remarks

Statistical agencies design input-output tables for input-output models

Statistical agencies could produce more CGE-friendly data sets