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The role of an industry in the economy

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# How to measure the role of an industry: Two perspectives



Impact models (forward linkages)

Content approach – based on factor content of trade (backward linkages)



# Backward linkages: Impact models

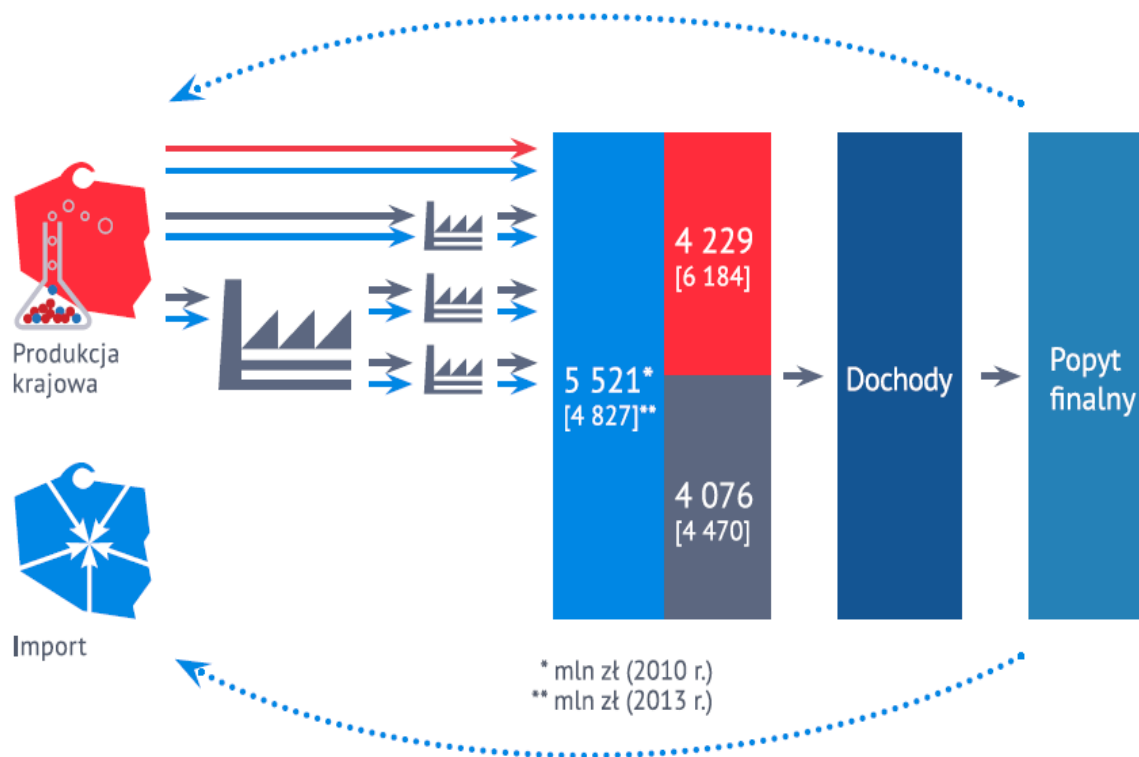


The question about impact is: what would have happened if all domestic production of particular branch were replaced by imports. The answer may be given by a counterfactual simulation. So, the result depend on the model.

The total impact is usually decomposed into three components: direct, indirect, and induced. First could be read directly from the statistics, the second could be calculated using Leontief model. The third includes various economic mechanisms.



# Example of impact analysis: GDP generated by the Polish pharmaceutical industry



Łączny efekt:  
2010 r. = 13 826 (0,98% PKB)  
2013 r. = 15 481 (0,93% PKB)

Source: DELab UW, PZPPF (2015), *Makroekonomiczne aspekty znaczenia sektora farmaceutycznego dla polskiej gospodarki*, based on Polish i-o table

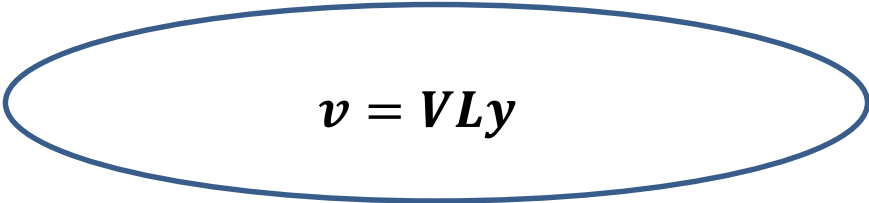


# Direct and indirect impact: simple Leontief model



$$x = Ax + y$$

$$x = (I - A)^{-1}y = Ly$$

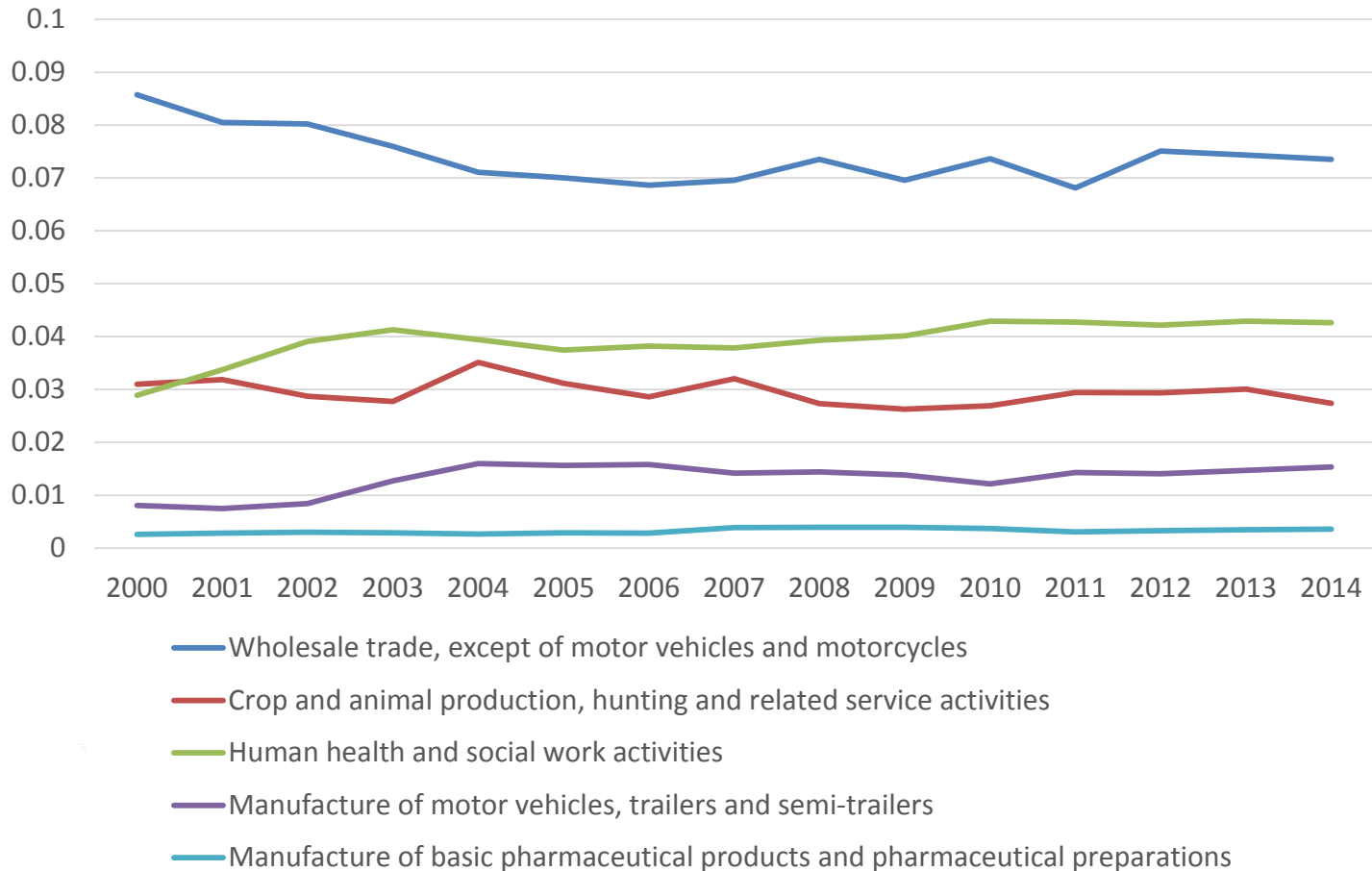

$$v = VLy$$

$v$  – value added + taxes less subsidies on products

$V$  – the same per unit of output (diagonalised vector)



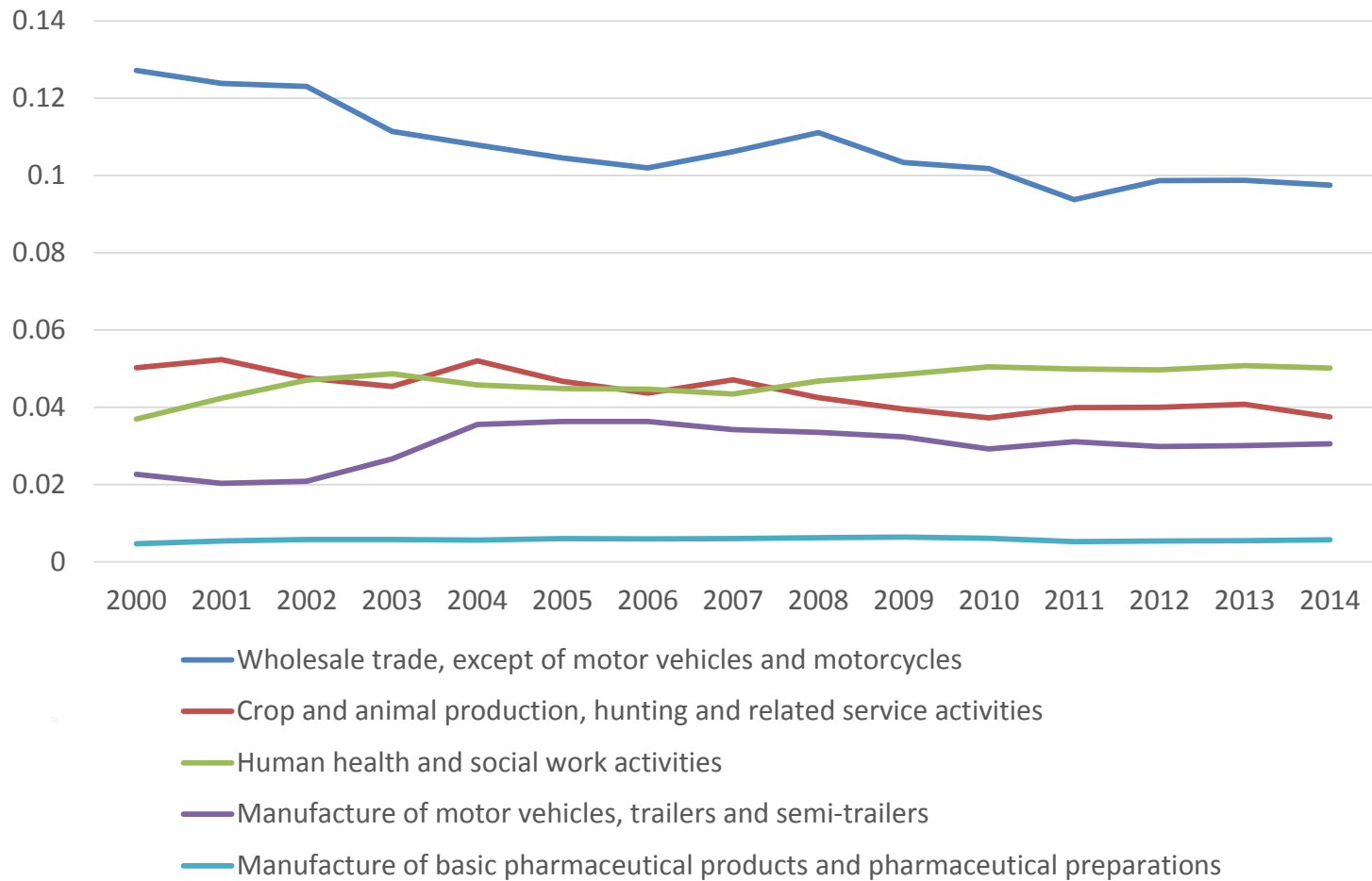
# Direct effects on GDP



Source: own calculations based on WIOD Release 2016



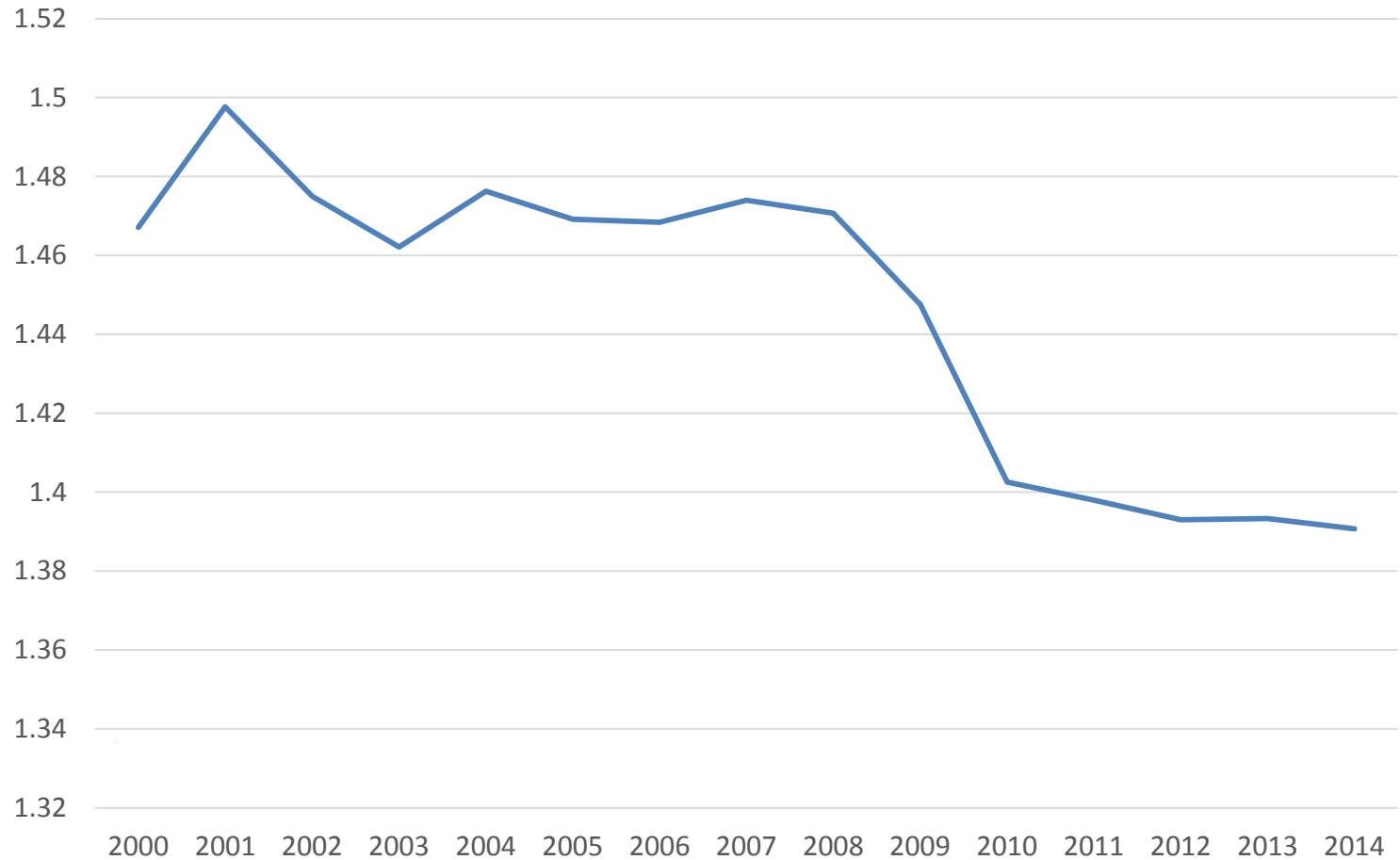
# Direct and indirect effects on GDP



Source: own calculations based on WIOD Release 2016



# Direct and indirect impact of all branches on GDP

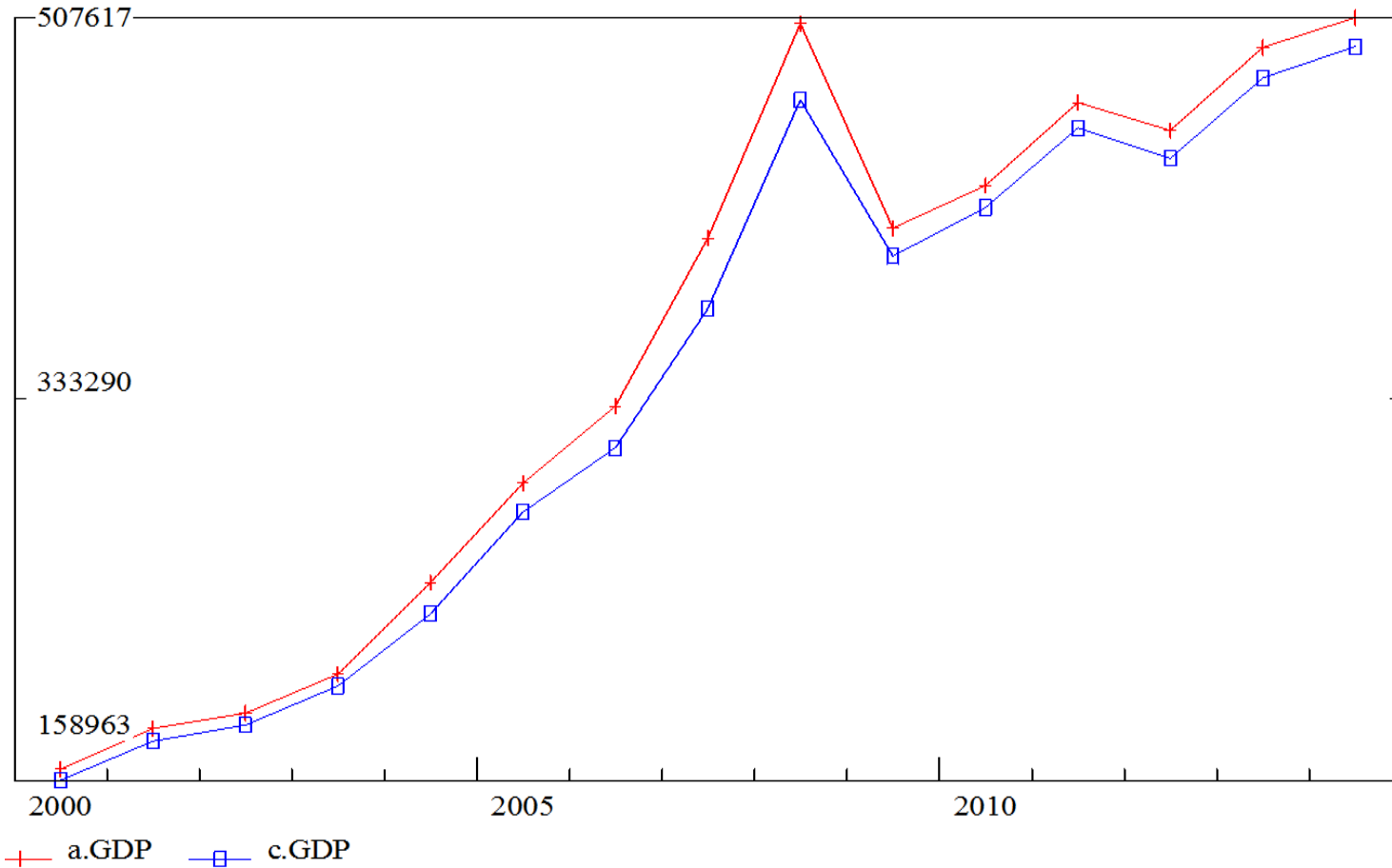


Source: own calculations based on WIOD Release 2016





# First attempt to use PortableDyme for Poland: Total impact of crop and animal production etc. on GDP. Historical GDP vs. simulation results



# Forward linkages: Factor content approach



Should we estimate how much value added produced in firms belonging to a sector is embodied in trade?

Or should we estimate how much output of a sector were produced for the purpose of export?



# Method – output content



$$x = Ax + y$$

$$x = (I - A)^{-1}y = Ly$$

$$x = x_D + x_E = Ly_D + Ly_E$$


$$v = v_D + v_E = VLy_D + VLy_E$$

$i$ -th element of vector  $x_E$  tells how much output of sector  $i$  is needed for producing exports.



# Example: Study of KIBS content of trade



Michał Przybyliński, Joanna Wyszowska-Kuna, *The Content of Knowledge Intensive Business Services In International Trade – Evidence from the European Union Countries*, paper presented at International Trade and Finance Association's 27th Annual Conference on *Leading Issues in International Trade and Finance*, Poznań 2017

In the this study Knowledge Intensive Business Services (KIBS) are defined according to the narrowest approach, as comprising services delivered by divisions:

62-63 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; information service activities

69-70 Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities

71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

72 Scientific research and development

73 Advertising and market research

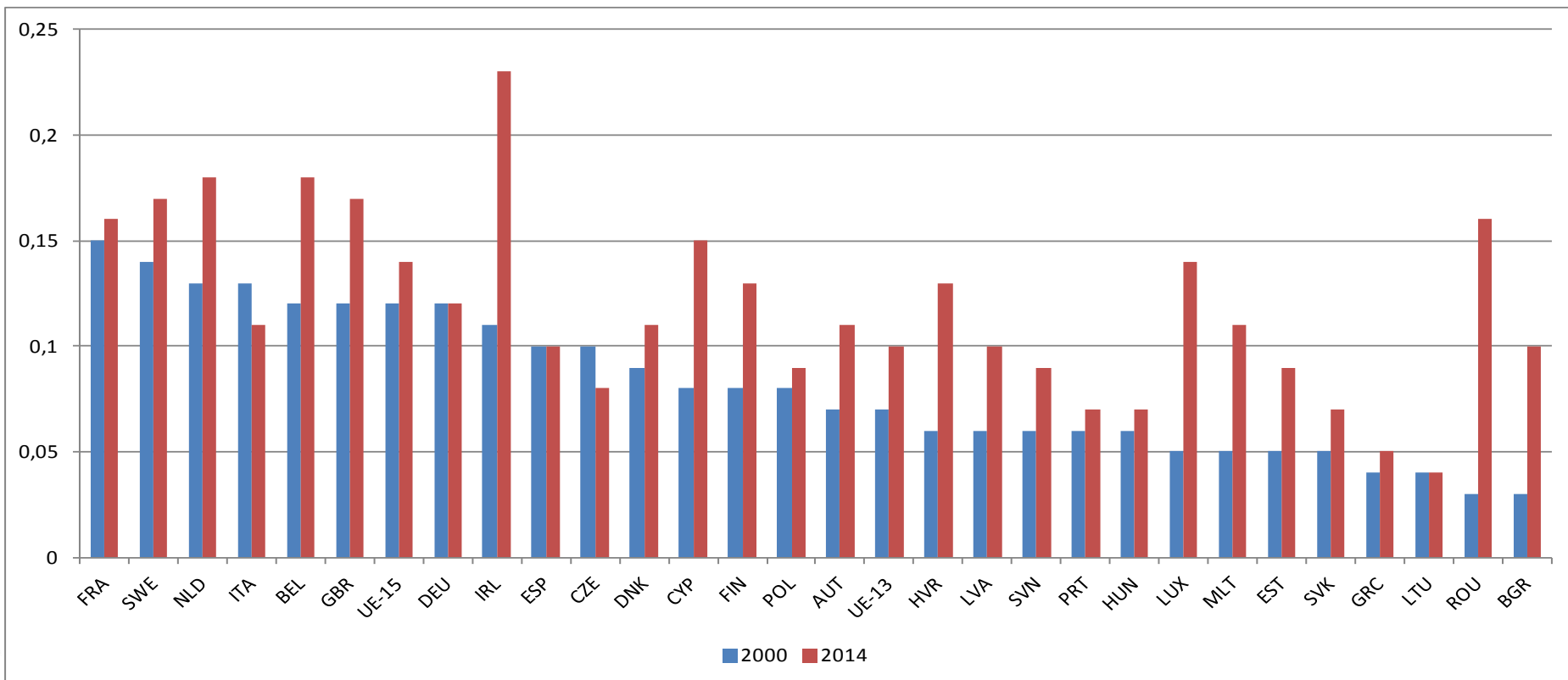


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# Value of KIBS sector output imputed to 1 USD of export – the KIBS intensity of export

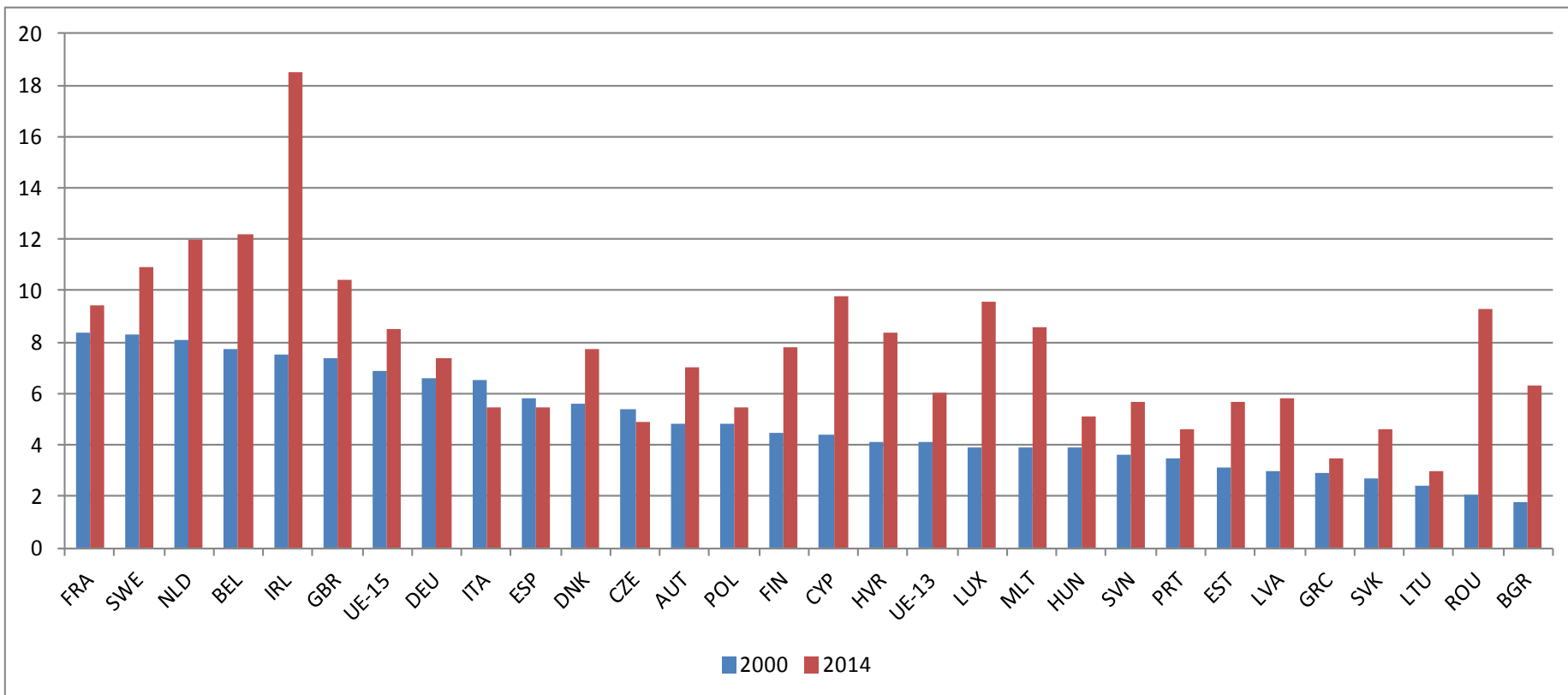


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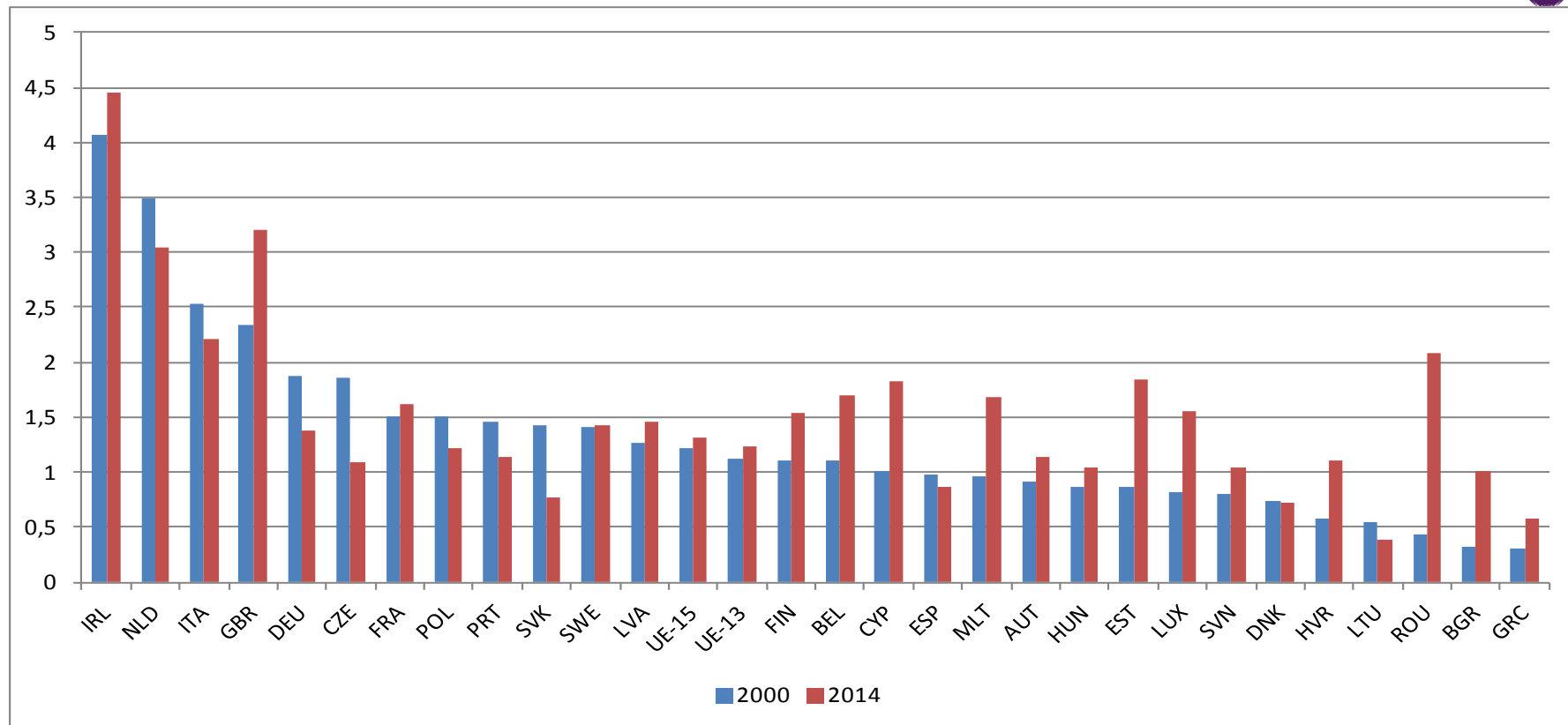
Source: Przybyliński M., Wyszowska-Kuna J., *The Content of Knowledge Intensive Business Services In International Trade – Evidence from the European Union Countries*, paper presented at International Trade and Finance Association's 27th Annual Conference on *Leading Issues in International Trade and Finance*, Poznań 2017, calculations based on WIOD Release 2016

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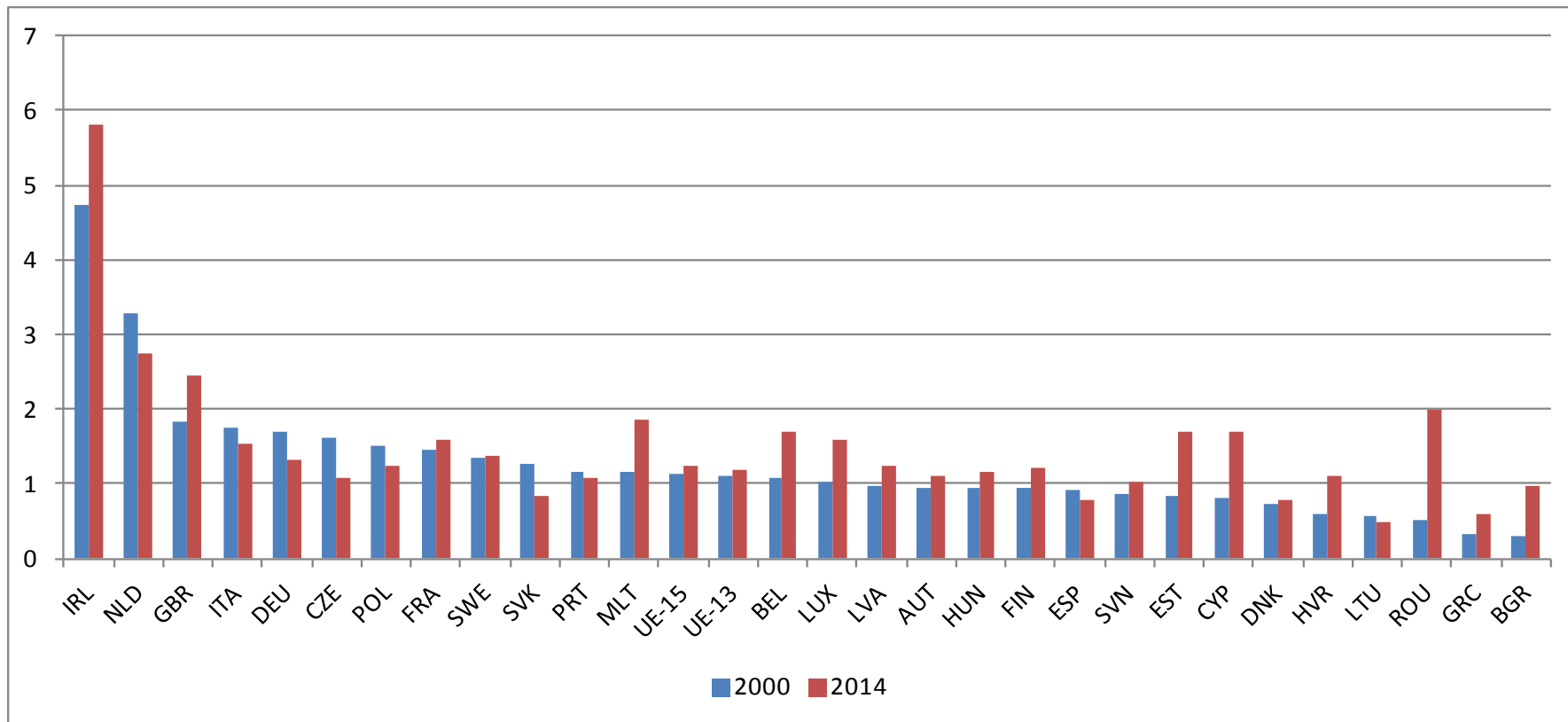
# Share of KIBS sector in all output imputed to export – the importance of KIBS for export



# Value of KIBS sector output imputed to 1 USD of export over the value of KIBS sector imputed to 1 USD of domestic final demand – relative KIBS intensity of export



# Share of KIBS sector in all output imputed to export over the share of KIBS sector in all output imputed to domestic final demand – relative importance of KIBS





# Final remarks



Assessing the role of particular industries in the economy is a popular task for economic analysts.

Simple analytical formulas have their limitations. The assessment of the role of an industry in the economy needs a simulation performed on appropriate model. This remark especially applies to so called induced effects.

At this moment, this is the first reason for developing the Polish multisectoral model.

