

Figure 6.3 Simplified input-output transaction table.

TO FROM	Purchasing sectors	Local final demand			Export	Total gross output
	1 j n	House-holds	Private invest-ment	Govern-ment		
i	X_{i1} X_{ij} X_{in}	C_{i1}	I_{i1}	G_{i1}	E_{i1}	X_{i1}
.
.
.
i	X_{i1} X_{ij} X_{in}	C_{i1}	I_{i1}	G_{i1}	E_{i1}	X_{i1}
.
.
.
n	X_{n1} X_{nj} X_{nn}	C_{n1}	I_{n1}	G_{n1}	E_{n1}	X_{n1}
Labour	L_1 L_j L_n	L_C	L_I	L_G	L_E	L
Other value added	V_1 V_j V_n	V_C	V_I	V_G	V_E	V
Imports	M_1 M_j M_n	M_C	M_I	M_G	-	M
Total gross outlay	X_1 X_j X_n	C	I	G	E	X

this first quadrant all endogenous sectors are included, the term 'endogenous' referring to sectors which are shaped by the internal structure of the economy.

The second, top right-hand quadrant contains sales by each sector to the final demand. This is the autonomous sector. Changes which occur in the final demand spread their effects to the rest of the table. It is basically composed of four columns which indicate exports, government purchases, gross private capital formation and household.²³ The export column shows the level of export of each sector during the period examined by the table. The government purchases column represents the level of purchases by government from each of the sale

sectors. The gross private capital formation show the quantities of sale purchased by buyers who use them for private capital formation. Finally, the household column shows the purchases for private consumption from each of the selling sectors.

In the third, bottom left-hand quadrant, the payments sector shows the cost of inputs for each of the purchasing sectors. Usually, five basic rows comprise this quadrant: gross inventory depletion, imports, payments to government, depreciation allowances and household. The gross inventory depletion row shows the amount of stored final goods or raw materials which have been used by the sector named at the top of the table. Similarly, the imports row shows the amount of imports