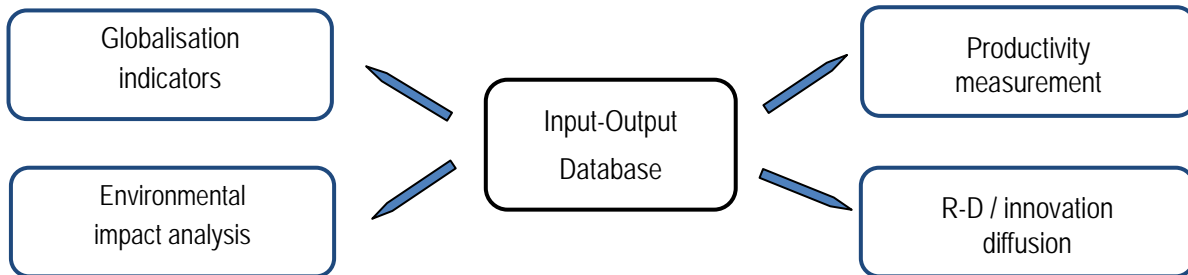


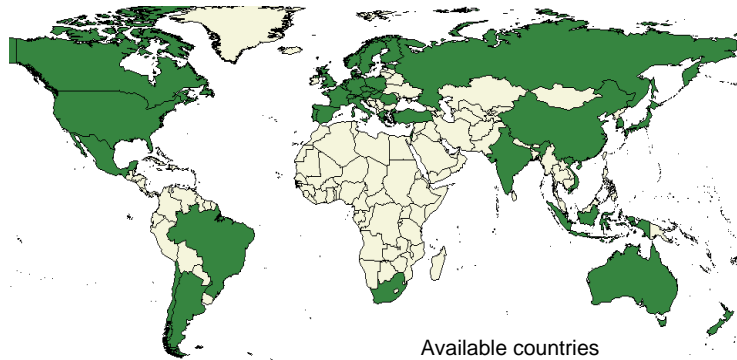
# OECD Input-Output database

OECD's Input-Output Database, with its internationally harmonised tables, is a useful empirical tool for economic analysis of structural change and environmental impacts when used in conjunction with other international databases on industrial structures. The growing importance of globalisation has increased demand for the information offered by the input-output system.



### Data coverage

The latest OECD Input-Output Database includes tables for all OECD countries (32 countries except Iceland) and 12 non-member countries covering the years 1995, 2000, 2005 and/or nearest years. Through the use of a standard industry list based on ISIC Revision 3, comparisons can be made across countries. The maximum available number of sectors is 48 (Manufacturing: 22, Services: 23)



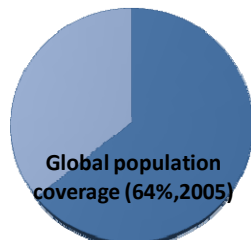
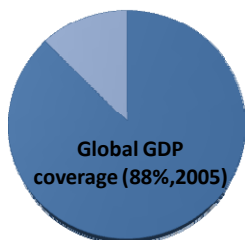
### Format of OECD Input-Output Database

Total	Intermediate		Final demand				
	Ind 1 ...	Ind 2	CP	GFCF	INV	Export	Import
Ind 1							
Ind 2							
VA							
Output							

Domestic	Intermediate		Final demand				
	Ind 1 ...	Ind 2	CP	GFCF	INV	Export	Import
Ind 1							
Ind 2							
Imports							
VA							
Output							

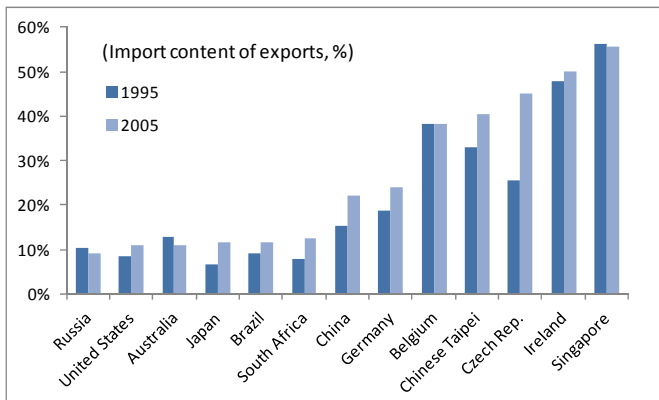
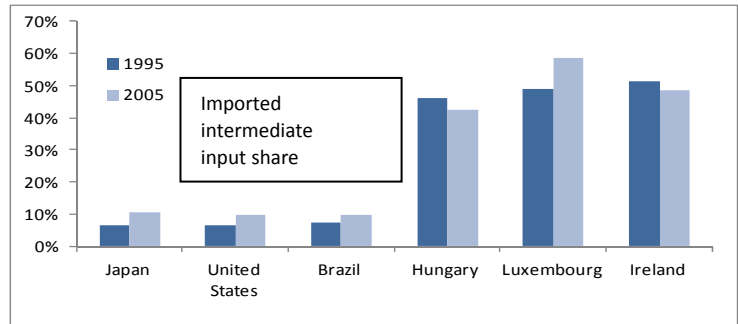
Import	Intermediate		Final demand				
	Ind 1 ...	Ind 48	CP	GFCF	INV	Export	Import
Ind 1							
Ind 2							

CP: Consumption expenditure, GFCF: Gross fixed capital formation, INV: Changes in inventories, VA: Value added



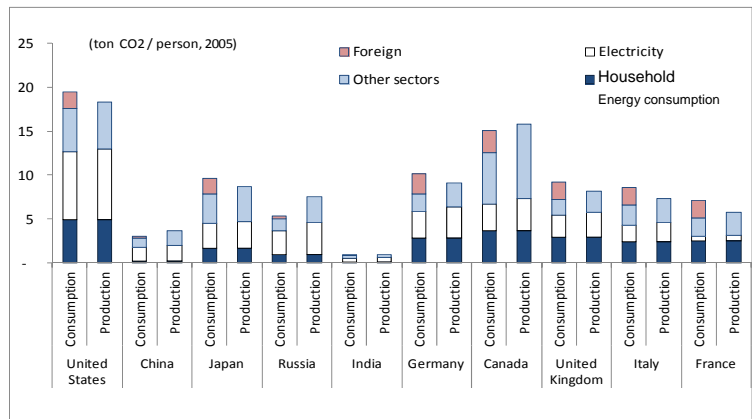
## Examples of I-O based globalisation and environmental indicators

The indicator of import penetration ratio of intermediate goods represents countries' positions in the global supply network of manufacturing products. Most countries increased their import dependencies during the late 1990s and early 2000s.



Import content of exports (vertical specialisation) indicates the backward effects of global supply chains of exports. The direct and indirect imported intermediate values that are included in country's exports are measured. The larger OECD countries and natural resource-oriented economies depend less on imported intermediates.

Using various OECD harmonised industry databases (e.g. bilateral trade in goods and services), CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in international trade and eventual carbon footprints are estimated. Increases in trade in intermediates and final goods expanded the discrepancy of production-based and consumption-based emissions.



Links (including access to data)  
 I-O Database: [www.oecd.org/sti/inputoutput](http://www.oecd.org/sti/inputoutput)  
 STAN Database: [www.oecd.org/sti/stan](http://www.oecd.org/sti/stan)  
 BTD: [www.oecd.org/sti/btd](http://www.oecd.org/sti/btd)

For more information, please contact [sti.contact@oecd.org](mailto:sti.contact@oecd.org)

