

# Analysis of the Sectoral Causes of Inflation in Côte d'Ivoire: An Approach Using Leontief's Input-Output Multipliers

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**Abstract** This article analyzes the sectoral channels of inflation in Côte d'Ivoire, using net input-output price multipliers of Leontief. The results show that the eight branches which propagate the most inflation in Côte d'Ivoire are respectively, in decreasing order of degree of net downstream interdependence, the branches the following branches: (38) Business services, (2) Industrial and export agriculture, (34) Transport and communication, (7) extraction industry, (20) refining and coking industry, (1) Food crops, (29) Electricity, gas, water and food ice and (37) Real estate services. These results can be explained by the strong dependence of the other branches of the economy on these eight branches in terms of intermediate consumption. Price regulators should pay more attention to the evolution of factor costs in these branches, because an increase in the prices of their outputs can generate a higher level of inflation, compared to other branches of the economy.

**Keywords** Price, Input-Output, Forward linkage

## 1. Introduction

One of the main objectives of economic policies is a low level of inflation (Mankiw, 2010: 427). This is particularly the case in the West African Economic and Monetary Union where the convergence pact requires member states to have an inflation rate of at most 3%. Theoretically, inflation in itself is not bad for the economy. Indeed, the supply of companies being an increasing function of the price, an increase in the latter, *ceteris paribus*, should encourage companies to increase their production, and to hire more workers. And this results in an increase of national production. On the other hand, a zero level of inflation could be bad for the economy insofar as companies would not be encouraged to hire in such a situation (see the Philips curve). However, above a certain level of inflation, the purchasing power of households can drop to a level which can lead to the insolvency of the latter. Under these conditions inflation can be harmful to the economy. To this must be added the different costs of inflation when it is anticipated (less pernicious) and unanticipated (more pernicious) (Mankiw, 2010: 147-150). It is these social costs that push the authorities to control the rate of inflation. The authorities thus determine the threshold inflation rate, which allows

companies to continue to hire, without significantly deteriorating purchasing power.

It is in this context that this article attempts to understand the channels of transmission of inflation in Côte d'Ivoire Economy. In theory, depending on the type and context of the economies concerned, inflation can result from a bundle of causes which can each act separately or in combination. The monetary theory shows that an excessive increase in the money supply can cause inflation; a demand greater than the supply of available goods and services can create inflation; rising prices of imported goods and / or raw materials can cause inflation; increase in production costs (wages vs. productivity, raw materials, energy) can cause inflation; structural increases caused by lack of competition and administered prices can cause inflation. The inflation can also be caused by anticipation phenomena. In this paper, we analysis the inflation through an increase in production costs for Côte d'Ivoire economy, using a sectorial approach, precisely from the measurement of the downstream interdependence of the industries (or branches) of the Ivorian economy. This choice is motivated by the lack of this kind of studies for Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore a question of how inflation diffuses in the economy, and what roles each industry plays in relation to its links with other industries of the economy. To do this, we use Leontief's input-output price model to estimate the price-multipliers (which is a measure of downstream interdependence) of each branch.

Knowing these interindustrial links (downstream interconnection or price multipliers) not only helps to

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understand the mechanism of cost inflation in Côte d'Ivoire, and therefore to identify sensitive branches, whose rise in product prices can be more disastrous in terms of the level and diffusion of inflation in Côte d'Ivoire, compared to other branches of the economy. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: section 2 presents the method used, section 3 presents and interprets the results. Finally we end with a brief conclusion in section 4.

## 2. Methodology and Data

In the empirical literature, one of the most widely used methods for measuring industrial interdependencies is Input-Output (IO) analysis, the father of which is Wassily Leontief (see Duchin and Lange (1995), Dietzenbacher and Velazquez (2007)). Stone (1961) defines IO analysis as "a means of describing and analyzing the productive process of an entire economic system". The IO model is built from a symmetrical Input-Output table.

### 2.1. Data

To build the Input-Output model of prices, we use an Input-Output table constructed by Makayé (2017) for the Côte d'Ivoire economy, from the Make and Use Table of 2012. This is an Input-Output table for the year 2012, industry \* industry, model D of the Eurostat methodological manual (2008), at constant price, with a distinction between the Input-Output table for domestic production and the Input-Output table of imports, and comprising 42 branches. From an empirical point of view, model D appears to be the most adequate for the kind of problem that we are addressing here, due to its transparency and its comparability with national historical data. The reader will find the theoretical and technological assumptions as well as all the technical details of the construction of the table in Blair and Miller (2009) and the Eurostat manual of Input-Output (2008).

The last constant price Input-output table for the Côte d'Ivoire economy is the one we have built in Aka et al. (2020), for the year 2013, but it is still at current price. The Make and Use Tables take a delay of at least five year to be constructed by national accounting services as it can be observed in many African countries. But while structural changes in an economy take many years to occur, the 2012 Input-Output can be used for present studies. We can see this in Llop (2020) who used data for the year 2011 in an Input-Output price model to study energy import costs in Spain.

### 2.2. Input-Output Price Multipliers

The IO price multipliers are obtained using the Leontief price model. We assume in this model that in the short run, the structure of the inputs is fixed, the returns are constant, and the quantities are fixed so that a variation in prices does not lead to a substitution effect (Mc Lennan, 2006). The model is based on the fundamental identity of the Input-Output analysis, reasoning on the columns of the IO

table. Thus, the production of each branch is obtained by summing its intermediate consumption and its added value:

$$x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij} + v_j \quad (1)$$

With,  $x_j$  = branch production j,  $z_{ij}$  = the intermediate sale from branch i to branch j, and  $v_j$  = value added of the branch j;  $i=1,2, \dots, n$ ; and  $n$ = number of branches in the IO table.

By writing (1) in matrix form we obtain:

$$x' = i' Z + v' \quad (2)$$

With,  $x'$  = row vector of productions by branch;  $i'$  = row vector whose elements are all the number 1 and therefore  $i' Z$  = row vector made up of the sum of intermediate purchases by branch, and  $v'$  = the row vector of value added by branch.

We can transform (2) by dividing each term by the corresponding element of the vector  $x'$ . We obtain:

$$i' = i' A + v'_c \quad (3)$$

With  $A$ = matrix of technical coefficients and  $v'_c$  = the primary input price vector (or the productivity or remuneration of primary inputs).

We can notice that (3) shows that the prices of goods and services in the base year are equal to the sum of the prices of intermediate inputs and the prices of primary inputs. And the price of each product is equal to the unit in the base year.

If we call  $P$  the price vector of the base year, then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P' &= P' A + v'_c \\ P' (I - A) &= v'_c \\ P' &= v'_c (I - A)^{-1} = v'_c L \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

With,  $L = (I - A)^{-1}$  known as the inverse of Leontief.

In practice, model (4) is used in its transposed form to obtain column vectors instead of row vectors. We obtain after transformation:

$$P = L' v_c \quad (5)$$

With,  $L'$  known as the Allocation Matrix

$l'_{ij}$  represents the variation in the price of output in sector i following a unit variation in the prices of primary inputs in branch j. The sum of the elements on the columns  $L'_j$  represents the price multiplier of the output of branch j, that is, the total effect of a unit change in the price of primary inputs of branch j on the prices of domestic output. We will use the net multiplier in the sense of Leontief (1951) to measure the net downstream interconnection (Net forward linkage). According to Leontief, the elements of the main diagonal should be removed in order to capture the interconnection between the branches, and to make reliable comparisons of the branches according to their degree of training.

Let  $NFL = (\text{sum of the elements of } L'_j) - l'_{jj}$

Then equation (6) makes it possible to measure the effects of the variation in the price of primary inputs (or factor costs), on the price of domestic production:

$$\Delta P = \Delta L' v_c \quad (6)$$

Thus, in the model the inflation assumed to be generated by the increase in the cost of factors. We simulate an increase in the prices of primary inputs of 1% for each branch,

the prices of the other branches remaining constant. The values of the price-multiplier (or degree of downstream interconnection) are calculated by the model and presented in section 2. These multipliers represent for each branch  $j$ , the variation in the prices of all domestic products following the variation in the costs of this branch  $j$ .

### 3. Results

Table 1 ranks the branches in descending order of price multiplier. The value of NFL (Net forward Linkage) of the first line means that an increase in factor costs in the branch (38) "Business services" by 10% leads to an average increase in the prices of products from other branches of activity by 24%. The distribution of this price increase is given in the inverse Leontief matrix (see appendix). The interpretation is the same for the other branches of Table 1.

$$\text{NFL} = (\text{sum of the elements of } L'_{jj}) - l'_{jj}$$

**Table 1.** Ranking by degree of net downstream interconnection (Net Forward Linkage: NFL)

N°	Branches	NFL	Rang
38	Services to companies	2,40	1st
2	Industrial and export agriculture	1,65	2nd
34	Transport and communication	1,19	3rd
7	Extraction	1,10	4th
20	Refining, coking	1,04	5th
1	Subsistence agriculture	0,97	6th
29	Electricity, gas, water and edible ice	0,89	7th
37	Real estate services	0,85	8th
28	Industry of furniture, products of various industries	0,81	9th
24	Basic metal products and structures industry	0,79	10th
32	Repairs	0,74	11th
22	Production of rubber and plastic products	0,53	12th
21	Production of chemicals	0,52	13th
5	Forestry	0,50	14th
36	Financial services	0,47	15th
23	Production of other non-metallic mineral products	0,41	16th
11	Oilseed industry	0,40	17th
18	Woodworking and wood products industry	0,38	18th
35	Postal and telecommunications services	0,36	19th
31	Wholesale and retail	0,19	20th
19	production of paper and cardboard, edited products and printing	0,19	21st
13	Production of dairy products and fruit products	0,17	22nd
3	Breeding and hunting	0,17	23rd
9	Grain processing and starch producing	0,16	24th
6	fishing and fish farming	0,14	25th
16	Textile and clothing industry	0,13	26th
14	Beverage industry	0,11	27th
30	Construction works	0,09	28th

27	Production of transport equipment	0,04	29th
33	Hotel and restaurant services	0,03	30th
12	Bakery, pastry and pasta	0,01	31st
10	Cocoa and coffee production	0,01	32nd
4	Activities ancillary to agriculture and livestock	0,01	33rd
17	Leather and footwear manufacturing	0,01	34th
8	Meat and fish production	0,01	35th
25	Manufacture of machines, electrical devices and material	0,01	36th
15	tobacco industry	0,00	37th
40	Education	0,00	38th
42	Collective, social and personal services	0,00	39th
26	Manufacture of audiovisual and communication equipment and devices	0,00	40th
41	Health and social work services	0,00	41st
39	Public administration and security services	-	42nd

Source: Author's computation

Thus this paper reveals that in Côte d'Ivoire the eight industries which have a strong propensity to propagate inflation are respectively, in decreasing order of downstream spillover effect (or degree of net downstream interdependence), the following branches: (38) Business services, (2) Industrial and export agriculture, (34) Transport and communication, (7) extraction industry, (20) refining and coking industry, (1) Food crops, (29) Electricity, gas, water and food ice and (37) Real estate services.

This means that the products of these branches constitute an important part of the inputs of other branches of the economy. In theory, therefore, inflation by costs at the level of these branches leads to an increase in the prices of inputs for all the other branches of activity of the economy. These in turn will pass on this increase in input prices to the prices of their outputs (Blair and Miller (2009, p. 44)).

### 4. Conclusions

This article has analyzed the sectoral causes of inflation in Côte d'Ivoire, using net input-output prices multipliers of Leontief. The results show that the eight branches which propagate the most inflation in Côte d'Ivoire are respectively, in decreasing order of degree of net downstream interdependence, the branches the following branches: (38) Business services, (2) Industrial and export agriculture, (34) Transport and communication, (7) extraction industry, (20) refining and coking industry, (1) Food crops, (29) Electricity, gas, water and food ice and (37) Real estate services. These results can be explained by the strong dependence of the other branches of the economy on these eight branches in terms of intermediate consumption. Price regulators should pay more attention to the evolution of factor costs in these branches, because an increase in the prices of their outputs can generate a higher level of inflation, compared to other branches of the economy. Thus, policies aimed at stabilizing the prices of products in these branches could help stabilize

prices in the Ivory Coast. The results of this paper must be taken with prudence because of the hypothesis of fixity of the technical coefficients of the model. Change in these

coefficients will result in change in the results, even if changes in the economy structure are due to major innovation, and innovations take many year to occur.

**Table 2.** Input-Output table industry by industry, at basic price, in billion CFA constant, Côte d'Ivoire 2012, Model D of the Eurostat manual (2008)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	135		6							158				2	2									
2		14									337	27				34	32					2	144	
3			8																					
4	3	5																						
5																								
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
10			1																					
11		1	2																					
12																								
13			7																					
14																								
15																								
16																								
17																								
18																								
19		1																						
20																								
21		23		1	1	3	3	9	4	1	5	11	2	2	2	5								
22	13	38										1	11	1	5	1								
23		7						1	1			4	11	2	3	1								
24	18	23																						
25																								
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42																								
Total CID	205	235	28	4	171	8	147	132	174	482	381	108	64	50	45	74	12	148	42	348	109	336	70	77
importations	66	132	10		35	7	30	81	20	34	53	68	33	18	7	22	11	17	25	510	78	72	44	53
VABR au pb	1 452	1 372	220	4	50	14	729	36	26	207	354	33	198	53	14	55	24	64	50	90	113	124	81	68
taxes nettes + ma	26	56	4		6	4	11	24	15	103	45	11	13	10	12	21	5	23	14	7	33	74	14	12
Intrant primaire	1 545	1 559	234	4	92	25	770	142	62	344	453	113	244	81	33	98	40	104	89	606	224	270	139	133
Input	1 750	1 794	262	8	263	33	916	274	236	826	833	221	308	132	77	172	52	252	131	954	333	606	209	210

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	Export.	CM	CG	CISBL	FBCF	VSTK	Output
																		308	8	1 296			137	1 750
																		594	936	181		21	60	1 794
																		48		211		6	-3	262
																		8						8
																		91	14	203		8	-51	263
																		36	4	24			-30	33
																		408	348	1		11	148	916
																		19	44	196			16	274
																		35	11	134			56	236
																		77	539	61			149	826
																		306	264	211			52	833
																		1	18	202				221
																		54	38	221			-4	308
																		29	5	107			-10	132
																		1	12	64				77
																		23	71	84			-6	172
																		3	20	28				52
																		116	78	4			54	252
																		50	10	63			8	131
																		266	787	131			-230	954
																		150	57	106			20	333
																		227	342	39			-3	606
																		172	10	15			11	209
																		184	18	10			-3	210
																		4	2	1				12
																		0						0
																		12	2	8			3	27
																		240	3	71			166	-153
																		291	24	92			2	410
																		53	1	33			680	-54
																		266	1 698	31	11		10	2 015
																		237	19	34				291
																		11		84				95
																		381	54	383				817
																		142	40	828				1 011

## Appendix: Transpose of the inverse Leontief matrix (L')

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
2	0,00	1,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02
3	0,03	0,00	1,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
4	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,00
5	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00
6	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,09	0,00
7	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
8	0,01	0,01	0,16	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,01	1,07	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,00
9	0,72	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01
10	0,00	0,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	1,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01
11	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,41	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02
12	0,11	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,26	1,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01
13	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	1,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02
14	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	1,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01
15	0,00	0,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,01	0,01
16	0,00	0,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,08	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,03
17	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,11
18	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,32	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,04	0,00	0,11	0,01
19	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,13	0,01	0,05
20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,01	0,00
21	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	1,11
22	0,00	0,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,04
23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00
24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01
25	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03
26	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,02
27	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01
28	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,02	0,02
29	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,19	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,02	0,01
31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00
32	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00
33	0,07	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00
34	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00
35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00
36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,00
37	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00
40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
41	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,02
42	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00
Lj	2,05	2,66	1,20	1,01	1,50	1,14	2,11	1,07	1,16	1,11	1,81	1,01	1,24	1,29	1,00	1,20	1,03	1,41	1,32	2,06	1,63
Ljj	1,08	1,01	1,03	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,01	1,07	1,00	1,10	1,41	1,00	1,07	1,18	1,00	1,08	1,02	1,04	1,13	1,01	1,11
NFL	0,97	1,65	0,17	0,01	0,50	0,14	1,10	0,01	0,16	0,01	0,40	0,01	0,17	0,11	0,00	0,13	0,01	0,38	0,19	1,04	0,52

  

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,02	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,17	0,04	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,03	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,09	0,00	0,44	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,10	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,04	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,08	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,02	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,04	-	-	-	0,00	0,00
0,03	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,06	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,02	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,04	0,01	0,03	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,08	-	-	-	0,00	0,00	
0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,06	-	-	-	0,00		

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