RESEARCH REPORT SERIES

No. 63

Regional Current Input Output Tables for the East and West Pakistan Economies 1962/63

Azizur Rahman Khan and Arthur MacEwan

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
OLD SIND ASSEMBLY BUILDING
BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI
PAKISTAN

No. 63

Regional Current Input Output Tables for the East and West Pakistan Economies 1962/63

Azizur Rahman Khan and Arthur MacEwan

c . . 1967

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
Old Sind Assembly Building
Bunder Road
Karachi-1
Pakistan

Preface

The input-output tables which are presented in this report have their origin in our effort to revise for use in multisectoral programming models two previously constructed tables. A table for East Pakistan had been prepared at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics by Joseph Stern, and a table for West Pakistan had been prepared in the Perspective Planning Section of the Planning Commission by Ghulam Rasul. Both these tables were for 1962/63. Though we originally thought these tables would suffice for our purposes with some aggregation and minor revisions, we eventually decided it would be necessary for us to do much new work. What has evolved are two new tables different enough from those of Stern and Rasul that we think a thorough write-up and explanation is necessitated.

Nonetheless, we wish to make clear that our debt to the work of Stern and Rasul is very large indeed. In many places we have adopted their results. Their access to certain unpublished materials made it possible for them to include information which would have been out of our reach. Further, both had done original work in certain areas which we were able to use.

Not only for their work, but also for their cooperation in explaining their work to us, we are indebted to Stern and Rasul. Stern had prepared a complete write up of his work /28/ and has been a faithful correspondent in answering our questions about it. Though Rasul has not prepared a write-up of his work, he has been extremely helpful by allowing us access to his work sheets and by giving us internal Planning Commission memoranda about the work.

Below, after some brief introductory comments, we explain our principal reasons for constructing the new tables rather than accepting the work of Stern and Rasul. In section 2 we explain our sector classification and accounting framework. In section 3 we explain our methods of estimating the components of the tables. In section 4 we compare the national accounting results of our work with the official national accounts and Stern and Rasul. In section 5 we present the tables.

A.R.K.

Dec. 26, 1967 A.M.

C O N T E N T S

LIST OF TABLES

Regional Current Input-Output Tables for the East and West Pakistan Economies, 1962/63

1. Introduction

1.1. The Need for Regional Input Output Tables

In order to be operationally meaningful, a plan for Pakistan's economic development should be detailed -- i.e., should distinguish the major producing sectors and take explicit account of the intersectoral flows -- and should be regional -- i.e., should distinguish economic activity in the two major geographic regions and take explicit account of the interregional flows. To formulate a detailed and regional plan, the planning authorities need information about various types of intersectoral relationships and various kinds of disaggregated data for each of the two major regions. Of the chain of statistical information which is required, regional input-output tables constitute the most important link. The derivation of the input-output tables is of fundamental importance in formulating Pakistan's plans because so much analytic work and other statistical work depends upon them.

1.2. Previous Regional Input-Output Tables for Pakistan

Recently, an input-output table for East Pakistan was prepared at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics by Joseph Stern /28/, and a table for West Pakistan was prepared at the Planning Commission by Ghulam Rasul /27/. In the East Pakistan table a 62 sector classification is used, and in the West Pakistan table a 70 sector classifi-

-cation is used. Both tables are for the year 1962/63 and are in purchasers' prices. The year 1962/63 is the most recent one for which regional Censuses of Manufacturing Industries (CMI's) /12,13/ are available.*

Our work leans heavily upon that of Stern and Rasul (see Preface) whose tables we have used as a starting point. We, however, feel that the Stern and Rasul tables in their present form are inadequate for detailed regional planning. Their inadequacies derive from the following factors which prompted us to formulate new tables:

(a) Sector classification scheme. There are a number of important criticisms to be made of the sector classification scheme which Stern and Rasul adopted in their work. First, the large scale manufacturing activities reported in the CMI are classified into nearly 50 sectors, while all small scale manufacturing (with the exception of handloom and bidi in East Pakistan) is aggregated into a single sector called "small scale industries". Such a procedure makes the meaningful projection of demand impossible. To give an example, it is impossible to distinguish between the demand for large mill processed grain, small mill processed grain and home pounded grain. But in the classification used by Stern and Rasul these are products of at least two sectors. The case is similar with numerous other important products.

---

* The only other regional input-output tables constructed for the Pakistan economy were prepared by one of the authors of this report for use in some multisectoral planning exercises/8,9/. These tables are in purchasers' prices for the year 1959/60 and they distinguish only seven producing sectors. More disaggregation is required if planning is to be done in meaningful detail.

What is worse is that small scale activities of all different types are lumped together -- grain milling, handloom products, metal products, etc., etc.

A second weakness of the Stern-Rasul sector classification is the uneven emphasis placed upon CMI and non-CMI sectors. While the CMI sectors -- which contribute only about 5% and 10% of gross regional product in East and West, respectively -- are classified into about fifty productive groups, agriculture -- which contributes about 55% and 45% of gross regional product in East and West, respectively -- is divided into only four sectors in East and two sectors in West. Service sectors are also highly aggregated. It is true that some unevenness of emphasis is warranted by uneven quality and quantity of information, but we cannot agree that it should be pushed as far as has been done by Stern and Rasul. In their tables some sectors contribute less than one-tenth of one percent to gross regional product and have no claim to being dynamic export sectors or some such. Further, to obtain the high degree of disaggregation which they did, Stern and Rasul had to rely upon data based on reports from a very small sample of firms in some cases. Coefficients so obtained would seem to be of little use in projection work. While some further aggregation of the CMI sectors seems in order, we think there is sufficient information available to allow addition of a few more agricultural and service sectors.

A third difficulty with the classification schemes used by Stern and Rasul is that they are not the same in all respects. Some changes are required simply so that the two tables can be used together.

(b) Availability of New Information. Since the compilation of the Stern and Rasul tables certain new information has become available which can be used to add substantially to the quality of these tables. These new sources include: The final version of the East Pakistan CMI /12/; the Census of Electricity Undertakings 1962/63 /22/; the Report of the Consultants to the IBRD on the Programme for the Development of Irrigation and Agriculture in West Pakistan /7/; the report of the Board of Economic Enquiry on Cost of Production of Major Crops /2/; the Survey of Cottage Industries in East Pakistan /19/; the Survey of Salt Manufacturing Units in East Pakistan /20/.

(c) Methodological problems. There are a number of points where we felt incorrect methods had been employed. Some of these are: (i) Stern allocates rent paid for buildings by a producing sector as a current input from ownership of dwellings sector (included in his services, n.e.s.). The more usual, and we think preferable, approach is to treat rent as a part of value added, all buildings being capital inputs to the producing sector. (ii) Rasul has shown no current inputs at all from Government Services or from Services, n.e.s. (iii) Stern and Rasul make the unnecessary assumption that all physical imports are non-competitive and base their accounting procedures on this assumption. (iv) Most of the estimates of trade in services (international and interregional) seem to be based upon misconceptions. For example, Stern seems to have included in his import of transport services the transport margin on imported goods. However, since imports are shown at c.i.f. their values already include this margin.

Finally, there were numerous minor errors in the tables, errors of no great methodological consequence, but which can only be found and eliminated through revision. No doubt our own work contains some such errors.

The above criticisms aside, our debt to Stern and Rasul is large, as we have tried to make clear in the preface. Preparation of large input-output tables must be viewed as a continuous process in which any new work uses previous efforts as a base. In this case, their work was a particularly important base for us since their tables and ours are for the same year. We have attempted to make it clear below those places where we were especially dependent upon their work.

2. Sector Classification and Accounting Framework

2.1. Description of the sectors

We use a 35-sector classification of the economy in constructing the input-output tables. These 35-sectors are listed in Table 1.

Each of the first five sectors includes growing, harvesting and processing of a principal crop. An alternative would have been to make the agricultural and processing parts of each of these into separate sectors and route the agricultural produce to final and intermediate demand through the corresponding processing sectors. The advantage claimed for the alternative is that it would enable us to distinguish between value added in agricultural and manufacturing activities so that we would be able to take into account the differences in the savings behaviour and tax potential of the two types of activities. In view of the fact that

Table 1 - Sector Classification

01. Rice Growing and Processing
02. Wheat Growing and Processing
03. Jute Growing and Baling
04. Cotton Growing and Ginning
05. Tea Growing and Processing
06. All Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

07. Sugar Refining and Gur Making
08. Edible Oils
09. Cigarettes, Bidi and Other Tobacco Products
10. Other Food and Drink

11. Cotton Textiles
12. Jute Textiles
13. Other Textiles

14. Paper and Printing
15. Leather and Leather Products
16. Rubber and Rubber Products

17. Fertilizer
18. Other Chemicals

19. Cement, Concrete and Bricks
20. Basic Metals

21. Metal Products
22. Machinery
23. Transport Equipment
24. Wood, Cork and Furniture

25. Construction of Residential Houses
26. Construction of Non-Residential Buildings
27. All Other Construction

28. Miscellaneous Manufacture

29. Coal and Petroleum Products
30. Electricity and Gas

31. Transport
32. Trade
33. Ownership of Dwellings
34. Government
35. Services, n.e.s.

much of the processing of grains is done by the agriculturists themselves, this claim does not, however, seem admissible. Lumping home processing of grains with the agricultural part of each activity would again be objectionable because perfectly substitutable products (home-pounded and milled rice, for example) would belong to separate sectors and make projection of demand meaningless. The facts that for these commodities the entire agricultural crop undergoes processing, that value-added in processing these crops is small and that there is (or at least we are forced to assume that there is) some fixed relation between value-added in growing and value-added in processing make our method more advantageous than the alternative. Finally, our method helps us economise on the number of sectors by five without any damage to the procedure of estimating demand.

The sixth sector, All Other Agriculture, is a rather heterogenous sector of residual category: it includes non-wheat-rice-tea food crops and their processing; growing of sugarcane, fruits and vegetables; livestock products, forestry, fishery, non-cotton oilseeds and tobacco including its minor processing. The main reason we cannot separate such important sectors as livestock products (which supplies most of the protein and hence may be an important target for food planning) is the non-availability of information.

It is assumed that agricultural activities of sectors 01 to 06 include such ancillary activities as trading and transporting crops to rural processing units (farmers themselves in many cases) and to rural consumers. Thus agriculture itself provides most of the trade and transport

it requires. On the amount sold in the urban market and the amount exported, however, trade and transport margins have been charged. Similarly such margins are charged to the cash crops sold to the large-scale manufacturers. This procedure allows us to avoid the problem of estimating and imputing value to the transport services provided by the bullock carts and small country boats and services provided by the farmers themselves as traders -- services about which little information is available -- without affecting the realism of the actual working of the system. To avoid double-counting, the value of these services are excluded from transport and trade sectors.

The next four sectors, sectors 07 to 10, are food processing industries. There are special considerations why we do not vertically integrate these sectors with the growing of their corresponding agricultural inputs. Sugar is an important import-substitute and it adds significant value to sugarcane; also, important questions have been raised regarding the efficiency of the sugar industry. Cigarette manufacturing uses a large fraction of imported tobacco so that its vertical integration with tobacco growing would be difficult. Moreover cigarette is an important source of revenue for the Government and a user of imported raw-material. Edible oils is an important user of imported inputs.

Sector 11 to 20 and 28 and 29 produce manufactured consumption and intermediate goods. Titles explain the contents of these sectors reasonably well. It should be emphasized that all manufacturing sectors (and the processing of crops) include large scale, small scale and cottage activities. Any projection work based on these tables requires an a priori decision regarding the incremental importance of each part of each sector. (See section 5 below). In section 5, we provide information about the input structures of large, small and cottage production separately. This means that in effect we have aggregated the three types of activities only in the rows and not in columns. The justification of this procedure

it requires. On the amount sold in the urban market and the amount exported, however, trade and transport margins have been charged. Similarly such margins are charged to the cash crops sold to the large-scale manufacturers. This procedure allows us to avoid the problem of estimating and imputing value to the transport services provided by the bullock carts and small country boats and services provided by the farmers themselves as traders -- services about which little information is available -- without affecting the realism of the actual working of the system. To avoid double-counting, the value of these services are excluded from transport and trade sectors.

The next four sectors, sectors 07 to 10, are food processing industries. There are special considerations why we do not vertically integrate these sectors with the growing of their corresponding agricultural inputs. Sugar is an important import-substitute and it adds significant value to sugarcane; also, important questions have been raised regarding the efficiency of the sugar industry. Cigarette manufacturing uses a large fraction of imported tobacco so that its vertical integration with tobacco growing would be difficult. Moreover cigarette is an important source of revenue for the Government and a user of imported raw-material. Edible oils is an important user of imported inputs.

Sector 11 to 20 and 28 and 29 produce manufactured consumption and intermediate goods. Titles explain the contents of these sectors reasonably well. It should be emphasized that all manufacturing sectors (and the processing of crops) include large scale, small scale and cottage activities. Any projection work based on these tables requires an a priori decision regarding the incremental importance of each part of each sector. (See section 5 below). In section 5, we provide information about the input structures of large, small and cottage production separately. This means that in effect we have aggregated the three types of activities only in the rows and not in columns. The justification of this procedure

is that by aggregating large, small and cottage products of the same sector in rows we avoid the arbitrariness in the individual inputs of the substitutes when all that is really known is that in each use a given quantity of all taken together is required. It also allows us to circumvent the difficulties imposed by the fact that neither the CMI nor the other sources of data on the input structures of different sectors distinguish purchases of inputs from large scale, small scale and cottage producers. On the other hand, aggregation of the three types of activities in columns would be undesirable because of the differences in their input structures.

Mining and quarrying activities have been vertically integrated with the manufacturing sectors to which they deliver. We felt that this procedure was preferable to aggregating together very different mining activities. Since mining and quarrying are not very important in Pakistan (trivial in East Pakistan) this has significant effect only upon the West Pakistan cement, concrete and brick sector.

Seven of our sectors, 21 to 27, supply fixed capital. Three of them, construction of residential housing, construction of other buildings and all other construction, supply construction capital while the other four capital-supplying sectors provide plant, machinery, transport equipment, office equipment, furnitures and fixtures. The disaggregation of the construction sector seems useful in view of the considerable differences in the input structures and destination of supplies of these products. Construction of residential housing supplies fixed capital to only one sector, housing. Construction of non-residential buildings supplies fixed capital to all sectors except housing. All other construction supplies to agriculture (dams and barrages), electricity (hydro plants) and transport (roads, airports, railways, and ports).

The contents of the remaining sectors -- transport, trade, and the services -- are sufficiently explained by their titles. It need only be noted that postal and telegraph services are included in government services.

2.2. Accounting framework

In order to formulate the current flow matrix we follow the standard input-output accounting framework which is described by the following two equations:

$$(1)\quad X_i + M_i + M'_i = \sum_j X_{ij} + C_i + G_i + (I_i + S_i) + (E_i + E'_i)$$

$$(2)\quad X_j = \sum_i X_{ij} + T_j + V_j$$

where for sector i in each region:

X_i = Production

M_i = Import from abroad

M'_i = Import from the other region

X_{ij} = Amount of i used as current input by sector j

C_i = Consumption by households

G_i = Public consumption

I_i = Gross fixed investment by public and private sectors

S_i = Stock addition

E_i = Export abroad

E'_i = Export to the other region

T_j = Indirect tax less subsidies on output in sector j

V_j = Gross value added in sector j.

The treatment of imports as negative final demand is purely for accounting purpose. This by no means implies that

we want to treat all imports as competitive in forecasting exercises. In fact, at a later stage, in our work, we shall distinguish between competitive and non-competitive imports and relate non-competitive imports to the using sectors by fixed-coefficients. (Not part of this report).

Public consumption consists only of government services while purchases by government are shown as current inputs into government services sector. Thus in the table we show only one consumption sector. All components of this sector except the penultimate one denote private consumption while the penultimate component denotes public consumption.

2.3. Valuation of transactions

In recording the transactions in an input-output table one can use either producers' price or purchasers' price. In the producers' price system, each industry is assumed to be paying the transportation costs and trade margins on all its purchases of inputs, and the value of all these services together form the trade and transport input into that industry. In a purchasers' price system, each industry is assumed to pay the trade and transport costs on all its sales of output, and the value of these services together form the trade and transport input into that industry.

From the theoretical standpoint, the producers' price method seems to have an edge over the purchasers' price method.* From the standpoint of the availability of data

*The standard assumption of Leontief type projections is that inputs to a sector must expand in proportion to the expansion of output of the sector. The assumption is applied to inputs of trade and transport services as well as the inputs of other items. Such an assumption is consistent with the producers' price method of estimating trade and transport inputs, since then

$$T_j = \sum_i t_i X_{ij} = \sum_i t_i a_{ij} X_j = X_j \sum_i t_i a_{ij}$$

and the input of trade and transport services to sector j is proportional to the output of sector j. But if the purchasers' price method is used

$$T_j = \sum_i t_j X_{ji} = t_j \sum_i a_{ji} X_i$$

and the input of trade and transport is not proportional to output, In the above T_j is the input of trade and transport services to the sector j, X_j is output of sector j, t_j is trade and transport cost of getting a unit of the output to the user, X_{ij} is the delivery from sector i to sector j, and a_{ij} is the input of type i required per unit of output of type j.

and the required amount of computation, the balance of relative advantage is quite different. The CMI, the Small Scale and the Cottage Industries Surveys, which are our basic sources of data with respect to the input structure of the industries, state the values of inputs at purchasers' price. In order to record the transactions at producers' price, it would be necessary to separate transportation costs, and trade margins on the purchases of the inputs as shown in the CMI and the other Surveys. No information is, however, available about these margins in Pakistan. The above considerations dictated our decision to prepare the table at purchasers' price.

2.4 Valuation of imports and exports

The decision to formulate the current flow matrix at purchasers' price means that all the entries in the accounting equations (1) and (2), including the foreign trade entries, must be made at purchasers' price. Exports abroad and imports from abroad are stated in CSO's Foreign Trade Statistics /23a/ respectively at f.o.b. and c.i.f. prices. For our purpose, it is satisfactory to treat the f.o.b. price as the relevant purchasers' price of exports and show the exports of shipping services and insurance separately at the relevant places. The purchasers' price of imports is, however, higher than the c.i.f. price by the amount of import duty and sales tax and the trade margin and transportation costs on imports (i.e., such costs incurred in taking the imports to its various users within the region from the port of entry). For the purpose of our table, it is therefore necessary to transform the imports into purchasers' price by adding to the c.i.f. values the above margins.

Note that the import of merchandise include the cost of international shipping and insurance required for such imports. Thus in the import of transport services and insurance we show only the 'direct' imports such as those services used by travelling people.

This may be the appropriate place to explain an unusual sector of final demand in our table, viz., inputs in the import of wheat. The vertical aggregation of the wheat sector means that we cannot show the imported unmilled wheat as negative final demand. The amount shown as import of wheat is actually the value at purchasers' price of the imported wheat after it is processed. Thus we must allocate to import activity not only domestic trade and transport input but also other inputs required to process wheat. (The same procedure would apply to imported unprocessed rice, cotton, jute or tea if there were any).

Interregional imports are also recorded at purchasers' price, trade and transport margins being added to the c.i.f. price. It would be appropriate to show interregional exports at f.o.b. price. But the CSO data are c.i.f. at the port of entry of the importing region. Hence we show them at c.i.f. price and charge the interregional transport cost (and also insurance on shipping) to the exporting, i.e., the producing region. This also explains why we do not separately show interregional trade in transport services.

3. Estimation of Sectoral Outputs and Intersectoral Flows

3.1. Definition

The gross output of a sector is the total value at purchasers' prices of final goods and services produced by that sector. A good or service is "final" if any of it is sold outside the sector. Goods or services which are entirely consumed in a sector are not final goods. Cotton yarn, for example, is a final product of the cotton textile sector since much of it is exported and sold to other producing sectors. Therefore, all cotton yarn, including that internally consumed by the cotton textile sector must be recorded as output. Paddy, on the other hand, is not a final product in our sector classification since it is delivered entirely to rice processing and sold elsewhere only as rice.

The value of current inputs shown are the values of the amounts actually used up in the production process during the given time interval, i.e., the year 1962/63. Goods purchased and held as stocks are not included as current inputs. Goods purchased in a previous time period, held as stocks, and used for production in 1962/63 are counted as current inputs.

Two points should be noted. First, we have not included rent as current input to producing sectors and have no sector producing rental services of non-residential buildings. All non-residential buildings are treated as capital in the relevant producing sectors. Second, the only parts of depreciation which we have included as current inputs are purchases of spare parts and repair and maintenance of

houses. Other depreciation charges are treated as replacement and hence are part of gross investment. (Alternatives would be conceptually desirable but empirically more difficult.)

3.2. Some Special Problems of Input Estimation

In general we took a column by column approach to the estimation of the components of the input-output tables. That is, we estimated the output of a particular sector and then the inputs to that sector. When this had been done for every sector, the row distribution of any particular sector could automatically be obtained. For certain inputs, however, it was more desirable to approach the estimation on a row basis. This approach was important for the following inputs:

1. Fertilizers and pesticides the regional absorption of which were distributed among agricultural sectors on the basis of acreage shares in East Pakistan and on the basis of acreage of each crop covered and intensity of use for West Pakistan (information obtained from the Bank Consultants Report /7/).

2. Electricity was distributed on the basis of information in the Census of Electricity Undertakings /22/. Since this data was not as disaggregated as our sector classification, however, it was necessary to use the CMI's to determine relative shares of different manufacturing sectors; distribution among agricultural sectors was based on relative values of output. (For East Pakistan total electricity used in manufacturing was roughly the same in the CMI and in the Census of Electricity

Production. For West Pakistan the latter source, which we accepted, showed much larger use of electricity than did the CMI.)

3. Banking and insurance services, inputs from the services n.e.s. sector, were allocated on the basis of the value of accounts held by each sector. These data were obtained from the State Bank Statistics on Scheduled Banks /17/. Again, it was necessary to use the relative proportions of the CMI and some simple assumptions for agriculture to obtain the full detail we required.

4. Postal and telegraph services, inputs from the government services sector, were distributed according to Stern's figures in East Pakistan and on the basis of the CMI for West Pakistan manufacturing sectors. For non-manufacturing sectors we used an ad hoc procedure based roughly on Stern's East Pakistan allocation.

5. Jute textiles available in West Pakistan were in greater supply than could be accounted for by our original estimates of inputs from this sector or by possible stock changes. Post hoc adjustments, on a relatively arbitrary basis, were undertaken for this row.

3.3. Agriculture

3.3.1. Agricultural Output

The final outputs of the first five agriculture sectors are the processed (milled, baled, ginned, etc.) crops. Output estimation, however, involved two steps, the first of which was the estimation of the unprocessed output. Since the entire unprocessed output is delivered

to processing (a delivery not shown in the tables because the unprocessed crop is not a final output), we were able to use that delivery as a basis for estimating the output of the processed crop.

The producers' price values of crop outputs were available from unpublished CSO data, and volume data were available in the CSO Yearbook./23/. We used the estimates of the Report of the National Income Commission (NIC) /25/ to determine what shares of the non-cash crop were marketed, and for West Pakistan assumed the marketed share to be delivered to mills (large and small) while the remainder was home processed. In East Pakistan an important part of marketed grain is home processed, so marketed and milled shares could not be taken as equal. However, for East Pakistan, due primarily to the availability of the Small Industries Survey /18/, it was possible to estimate delivery to mills directly. For marketed crops, trade and transport margins were allowed on the basis of available price data; however, for non-cash crops the margin was recorded as self provided, i.e., the value of the marketed share of output was raised. For West Pakistan deliveries to large scale processing and the output of large scale processing were determined in the same manner as large scale manufacturing industries (see below), and the residual of the marketed share of the crop was delivered to small scale establishments. For East Pakistan information was available from the Small Industries Survey /18/ which allowed direct computation of output of small scale processing on the basis of crop delivery. However, for West Pakistan we were forced

to assume that the ratio of crop input to processed output was the same for large and small scale operations. Value added was imputed to home pounding of grains as the difference between growers' price of the crop and the ex-factory price of the milled grain.

In the sector all other agriculture, estimation of crop values was accomplished essentially as that described above. Output values for other parts of the sector were computed from the national accounts on the basis of the information in the NIC Report. It was, however, necessary to add to output the value of bullock services used in crop production as these are excluded from the national accounts. Trade and transport margins were computed from the relevant price data and information on marketed shares in the NIC Report.

3.3.2. Inputs to Agriculture

Since the agricultural sectors include both crop growing and processing, inputs to both activities are shown. Inputs to large scale and small scale processing were determined in the same manner as inputs to manufacturing activity (see below). No inputs were allotted to cottage processing.

The major inputs to crop growing were the following: seed, animal services, animal feed, manure, fertilizer, pesticides, repair of implements, trade and transport.

Seed inputs were estimated on the basis of seed rates used in the NIC Report. For East Pakistan animal services per acre for various crops were obtained from

the Master Survey of Agriculture and East Pakistan WAPDA sources as quoted by Stern. For West Pakistan animal service input rates were obtained from the Board of Economic Enquiry Report /2/. Animal feed (an input to all other agriculture) is taken as 90% of rice and wheat by-products and, in East Pakistan, all fodder crops. In West Pakistan neither the output of fodder crops nor the input of fodder crops to all other agriculture have been shown. In East Pakistan dung inputs were computed by making a dung output estimate, determining the household use of dung from the National Sample Survey /16/, and allocating the residual to crops on the basis of acreage shares. For West Pakistan dung input rates were computed for various crops from the Board of Economic Enquiry Report.

Fertilizer and pesticide input determination has been explained above. One comment is in order, however. For these inputs purchasers' price is defined as the actual price paid plus the subsidy, and the subsidy is shown as a direct subsidy (negative tax) to the agricultural sectors.

Repair and maintenance of agricultural implements, a delivery from the machinery sector, is estimated by using Indian (price corrected) data on value of implements per acre /5/ and assuming repair and maintenance charges are five percent of such value.

The general methodology for estimating trade and transport charges has been explained elsewhere. In addition to price data from the Yearbook, useful data were contained in the NIC Report.

3.4. Large Scale Manufacturing

3.4.1. Large Scale Manufacturing Output

Sectoral outputs shown in the CMI's are in most cases understatements of actual sectoral outputs because the Censuses suffer from serious undercoverage. In estimating actual output of large scale manufacturing sectors in East Pakistan we relied upon quantitative data in the CSO Bulletin and reports on undercoverage in the CMI to correct CMI output figures for most important sectors. For some of the important sectors and for most of the less significant sectors, we chose to accept Stern's estimate. For West Pakistan we relied almost entirely upon the work done by Rasul; an important exception is the cotton textiles industry where we corrected the CMI output figure on the basis of quantitative data in the CSO Bulletin. Rasul's corrections of the CMI relied upon the new (regional) index of industrial production -- as did some of Stern's estimates which we accepted -- and upon quantitative data from the Central Board of Revenue.

3.4.2. Inputs to Large Scale Manufacturing

For East Pakistan the CMI provides data on the value, and often of the quantity, of raw materials and other inputs used in the production process. Stern had used a preliminary version of the CMI and, though our results are the same as his in many cases, there are also many differences. We did find Stern's work useful in determining the composition of the often large "other

inputs" category. The 1959/60 CMI (which is more detailed) was also useful in this respect. In East Pakistan self generation of electricity is quite important for large scale units. Data in the CMI allowed us to distinguish self generated electricity and fuels used for such generation in each sector. Our procedure was to exclude the latter from the list of inputs and record the self generated electricity as an input from the electricity sector. (This procedure was not adopted in West Pakistan since self generation is less important and since our data were insufficient.) Though inputs are shown at purchasers' prices in the CMI, outputs are shown at producers' prices and it was necessary to compute trade and transport margins by comparing ex-mill prices (from the CMI) with wholesale and retail prices (mainly from the Yearbook). In determining the share of transport in the total margin we relied upon Stern.

For inputs to CMI industries in West Pakistan we generally relied upon Rasul's work, since he had access to the unpublished West Pakistan CMI. However, Rasul has shown no service inputs, his electricity input estimates seem to be an underestimate (on the basis of the Census of Electricity Utilization), and his total absorption of jute textiles is too small. Our methods of estimating inputs from these sectors are explained above in Section 3.2.

3.5 Small Scale and Cottage Manufacturing

3.5.1. Output of Small Scale and Cottage Manufacturing

Our method of determining output of small scale and cottage crop processing has been explained above. A similar

method was applied to cottage gur making, i.e., sugar cane not delivered to large scale refineries was converted to gur on the basis of a 10:1 weight ratio and prices were obtained from the Yearbook.

For all other sectors in East Pakistan Surveys data were available (Small Scale, Cottage, Salt, Handloom, Bidi)* which allowed us to directly obtain output of small and cottage industries.** For West Pakistan the only survey data available was that for Urban areas /21/ and the resulting high degree of undercoverage made this of very little use. Estimates of output had been made in the Perspective Planning Section of the Planning Commission (unpublished) which we were able to use for small scale edible oils, tobacco products, leather, bricks, transport equipment (repair services), and wood, cork, cork and furniture. These estimates were based upon estimating availability of major inputs not elsewhere used and applying a correction factor, upon estimates of demand unfulfilled by large scale production, and, in some cases, upon special sources. We have made our own estimate of small scale cotton textile output on the

---

* The last two of which are contained as part of the CMI.

** It should be noted here that we are unaware of the extent of overlap or gap between the 5 (1) factories covered by the CMI (employing 10 to 20 and using power or employing 10 or more and using no power) and the Small Industries (employing not more than 50 and having total assets valued not more than 250 thousand rupees). While the former is defined in terms of employment, in the case of the latter effective criterion seems to be the size of assets. Considering, however, the fact that average employment in the SIS factories is about 8.8, there seems to be little gap if any, and not too much overlap if at all.

basis of yarn available for such use. The relationship between output of small scale metal products and small scale cotton products was determined for urban areas from Urban Surveys and, assuming this relationship held throughout the region, we determined an output figure for small scale metal products. For other manufacturing sectors in West Pakistan no small scale activity was allowed for. No doubt some undercoverage exists in our work.

3.5.2. Inputs to Small Scale and Cottage Manufacturing

In East Pakistan the available survey data showed only the total value of inputs used. To distribute this total among supplying sectors we relied mainly upon the work done by persons in the East Pakistan Planning Department. They had drawn samples from the survey questionnaires and had made an analysis of inputs by sector of origin. However, in some cases their work left a large residual, and it was necessary to use an ad hoc procedure based upon the structure of the corresponding large scale sector in order to determine inputs.

For West Pakistan we were forced to follow a very crude procedure to determine inputs to small and cottage activities. For gur, edible oils, leather and wood, cork, and furniture we allowed only for the single dominant input. In other sectors we allowed for other significant inputs on the basis of the large scale coefficients and some rough guesses.

3.6. Construction

3.6.1. Output of Construction

Elshout's estimate of gross investment for 1962/63 /4/ provided us with the basic data for estimating output of the three construction sectors. It was possible to divide his investment components into non-construction and our three categories of construction activity. In each construction sector we added an allowance for repair and maintenance expenditure not covered by Elshout. In the other construction sector we added an allowance for those non-development expenditures not included in Elshout's data.

For West Pakistan a post-hoc increase of these figures was necessary because of the existence of a large residual of basic metals and cement. Rasul had allocated this residual to consumption arguing that they would represent defense construction not included in Elshout's figures (though he did not, to our knowledge, have any direct estimates of defense construction). We felt it would be better to allocate most of these residuals to other buildings and other construction and increase the output of these sectors accordingly.

3.6.2. Inputs to Construction

From the Housing Census /11/ we were able to estimate the composition of dwellings by type of structure, and with NIC Report data we made a rough estimate of the percent of total housing expenditure in each type of structure. Similarly, from the Elshout data it was possible to break down other buildings and other construction into

several types of structures and projects. The NIC Report contains information on costs of inputs for various types of structures and projects. These and some ad hoc assumptions, e.g. 10% of rice and wheat by-products are used in rural construction, yielded for us an input structure of each construction sector.

3.7 Electricity and Gas

3.7.1. Output of Electricity and Gas

The value of output of electricity in the two regions was obtained from the Census of Electricity Undertakings. Output includes all electricity generated, whether sold, internally consumed, or lost in transmission. For East Pakistan value of gas output was obtained from the CMI. For West Pakistan we obtained the quantity of gas production from the CSO Bulletin and applied the price paid by the electricity sector, which used about 30% of gas produced in 1962/63.

3.7.2. Inputs to Electricity and Gas

Inputs to Electricity Production were obtained from the Census of Electricity Undertakings. Inputs to gas production in East Pakistan were obtained from the CMI. We had no information on current inputs to gas production in West Pakistan and made allowance only for an input of spare parts. The large size of the diagonals in this sector should be noted. It includes delivery of gas to electricity, self utilization of electricity by the electricity sector, and electricity lost in transmission. We would expect these figures to be rather unstable.

3.8. Transport

Outputs of and inputs to the transport sectors were obtained from Stern and Rasul. For East Pakistan, however, it was necessary to exclude transport services used to transport unprocessed crops to processing units since we included this in our agricultural sectors. Also, it was necessary to eliminate inputs used for such transport services. For West Pakistan, it was necessary to eliminate post and telegraph services since Rasul had included them in transport while we have included them in the government services sector.

3.9. Trade

The output of the trade sector is determined by adding up all the trade margins including those on imports. Inputs to the trade sector in East Pakistan were based on a Dacca University survey of retail trade /3/. For West Pakistan we used Rasul's input of transport services, the East Pakistan rate of input of paper and printing, and the input of electricity and other services as explained in section 3.2.

3.10. Housing

3.10.1. Output of Housing Services

The output of housing services was determined in a very simple manner, and was computed for urban and rural areas separately. From the Census /11/ we determined urban and rural population (since the Census is for 1961 it was necessary to extrapolate to 1962/63) and using family sizes shown in the Quarterly Survey of Current Economic Condition /15/ we derived the number of households in

each area of each region. From the Quarterly Survey of Current Economic Conditions we obtained average rent paid by (or imputed to) an average household for each area of each region. The number of households multiplied by the average rent yields total output of housing services per area.

3.10.2. Inputs to Housing Services

The only current inputs to the housing sector are repair and maintenance, a delivery from the construction sector, and banking and insurance services. For rural areas we determined repair and maintenance costs from the National Sample Survey,(Third Round) /16/, and from urban areas we accepted the NIC Report's (arbitrary) estimate of repair and maintenance costs as 10% of rent. Determination of the input of banking and insurance inputs have been explained.

3.11. Government Services and Services n.e.s.

3.11.1.Output of Services

Estimation of the output of these services proceeded from the value added data in the national accounts. It was, however, necessary to distribute between the two regions central government services and banking and insurance. The regional allocation of the former was obtained from Stern who had allocated Central government expenditures according to where they were incurred. Banking and insurance regional allocation was also obtained from Stern who had studied the location of banking activity,

i.e. where accounts were held and loans issued.* Finally, it was necessary to add post and telegraph services which had not been included under government in the national accounts. This was accomplished on the basis of Budget /24/ data.

3.11.2.Inputs to Services

The input structure for these service sectors in both regions was taken from Stern with the exception of the items which were row allocated.

3.12. Final Demand

3.12.1.Foreign and Regional Trade

The general methodology of making foreign and regional trade entries has been outlined above (section 2.4). Here we mention the sources of data.

Interregional trade data are shown in the CSO Yearbook; it was necessary to regroup these according to our sector.classification. Foreign commodity trade data were obtained from official CSO sources /6,23,23a/, and trade in services data were obtained from the balance of payments statistics /14/.**

---

* The allocation of Central Government expenditure was 77.5% West and 22.5% East. The allocation of banking and insurance was 75% West and 25% East.

**It should be noted that those data originally published by the CSO as West Pakistan's 1962/63 foreign exports have since been significantly revised. Our figures are based upon the revised data.

Taxes and import duties on imported goods were obtained from unpublished data of the Perspective Planning Section of the Planning Commission, data used in constructing the Rasul table. Though these data were for West Pakistan, we were able to use the rates for East Pakistan as well since taxes and duties are the same for both regions. We also relied partly upon data provided by Lewis and Qureshi /10/.

Transport margins were determined on the basis of similar margins for domestic products. Trade margins were estimated by comparing landed cost and market price information which is available in publications of the Institute of Development Economics /1,26/..For West Pakistan we were able to adopt Rasul's margin estimates in many cases.

3.12.2. Consumption, Investment and Stock Changes

Having estimated outputs, intersectoral deliveries, exports and imports, we are left with a residual for each sector which can be distributed among consumption, investment and stock changes. We have distinguished stock changes as a separate item only in those few cases where we have independent information or when a residual can be explained only as a stock change. Therefore, most of the commodity deliveries to consumption and investment include an element of stock change.

There are only four sectors which deliver to both consumption and investment and for which, therefore, a problem of distributing the residual exists. The four sectors are machinery, transport equipment, metal products

and wood, cork, furniture. For these sectors we have adopted the following procedure, which must be viewed as rather rough:

a) For East Pakistan machinery and transport equipment the deliveries to investment are determined from Elshout with the addition of an allowance for traditional implements in agriculture. For West Pakistan machinery and transport equipment we have allocated 80% of the residual to investment and the remainder to consumption. This division is arbitrary.*

b) For East Pakistan the sum of metal products and wood, cork, furniture delivered to investment is determined from the Elshout data and divided about 50:50 between the two. For West Pakistan metal products and wood, cork, furniture deliveries to investment are together taken as Rs. 35 million, with the former taken as Rs. 20 million and the latter as Rs. 15 million. These are guesses based upon a rough idea of the relationship of these items to other components of investment.**

4. Comparison with National Accounts

4.1. Gross Regional Products

In Tables 2 and 3 gross regional products at factor cost by sector of origin are shown for East and West Pakistan respectively. The estimates obtained from

---

* We were not able to use the Elshout data for West Pakistan since those estimates of machinery and transport equipment in investment seem to have been based on very different estimates of total availability than we have derived in the input-output table.

** See Khan and MacEwan /8a/.

TABLE 2

EAST PAKISTAN 1962/63 GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT BY SECTOR OF ORIGIN AT FACTOR COST

	Our Estimate	Stern	CSO
Agriculture	11247	10715	11187
Manufacturing and Mining	1679	1433*	1266*
Large	793	935	700
Small & Cottage	886	494	503
Electricity & Gas	88	55	55
Construction	1041	691	397
Transport	923	1062	1131
Trade	1801	2031	2031
Government	506	504	262
Housing	667	1975	1071
Services n.e.s.	904		825
Total	18856	18466	18572**

* Large and small does not add to total because of mining.

** Total is not sum of sectors since certain items are not regionally allocated. We have allocated according to our method to obtain the total.

TABLE 3

WEST PAKISTAN 1962/63 GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT BY SECTOR OF ORIGIN AT FACTOR COST

	Khan & MacEwan	Rasul	NIC Report
Agriculture	8574	8750	8565
Manufacturing and Mining	2294	3123*	2745*
Large	1579	1992	1662
Small	715	1020	981
Electricity and Gas	254	199	127
Construction	1566	890	739
Transport	1187	1203	1140
Trade	2655	3292	2523
Government	1199		502
Housing	804	3793	953
Services n.e.s.	1878		1640
Total	20411	21250	19917**

---

* Large and small does not add to total because of mining.

** Total is not sum of sectors since certain items are not regionally allocated. We have allocated according to our method to obtain the total.

our input-output tables are shown along with the estimates of the Central Statistical Office (CSO)* and the estimates of Stern and Rasul. The CSO does not allocate between the regions central government expenditure, banking and insurance and air transport. To make the total regional products of the CSO comparable with ours we have added shares of these items to the totals for each region according to the method of allocation we used in constructing our tables.

For East Pakistan the three estimates of gross regional product -- ours, Stern's and the CSO's -- are quite close to one another, ours being about 2% larger than each of the others. For West Pakistan the discrepancy among the estimates is greater. Our estimate is fairly close to the CSO's, ours being about 2.5% larger. But Rasul's estimate of gross regional product for West Pakistan is 6.7% larger than that of the CSO. In both regions differences in estimates of value added for certain sectors are quite large. In the next sections we will take up the differences in each region sector by sector.**

4.2. East Pakistan Accounts

In comparing our estimates of value added in agriculture with Stern's and the CSO's, it should be recalled that we include processing activities and the bye-products which are not included in their estimates.*** When these

---

* CSO data is obtained from the NIC Report /20/.

** We advise against using these data for a direct computation of disparity since we have undercovered West Pakistan small scale and cottage industry.

*** Stern does make some allowance for bye-products.

differences of sectoral content are allowed for, our estimate of sectoral value added is quite close to that of Stern, and the estimate of the CSO is slightly larger. We think that the larger estimate of the CSO may be the result of an undercoverage of inputs to agriculture; without using a systematic input output approach they are prone to such errors. It should also be noted that our intra-agriculture distribution of value added is much different than that of the CSO since they do not allow for many intraagricultural deliveries. This could be an important difference when appraising the effect of agricultural development policies upon national income.

The difference among the three estimates of value added in large scale manufacturing is partly a result of different estimates of the degree of undercoverage of the CMI. Also, the following are important reasons why our value added is less than Stern's and why it should be less than the CSO's: we show self-generated electricity (most important in the paper industry) as an input from the electricity sector and allocate value added in self-generation to that sector; we include processing of rice, wheat, jute, cotton and tea in the agriculture sectors; we allocate the fertilizer subsidy to agriculture while Stern has allocated it to the fertilizer sector. In view of these factors we would expect that CSO estimate to be larger than ours. That it is smaller may be explained by their insufficient methods of estimating undercoverage of the CMI.

With respect to the differences in small scale manufacturing, our estimates have been based upon a sector

by sector analysis and upon the most complete data yet available. Furthermore, we have been able to make allowance for cottage manufacturing which Stern has excluded. We are not surprised that our estimate is very different from that of the CSO since their estimates are based upon a very rough technique, the so called "income method".

That our estimate of value added in electricity and gas is larger than Stern's and the CSO's is quite simply explained by the fact that we have included in this sector electricity self-generated by manufacturing units. As to the differences in construction estimates we can only refer to the Elshout data /4/ which was the basis of our estimate. We think these were the most comprehensive data available. In the transport sector our estimate is smaller than the others because we have not included bullock carts and country boats (see above for justification). Trade sectors estimates differ because of the different estimates of margins all along the way; we will not go into detail here.

In the service sectors the difference between our estimates and the CSO's is that they do not allocate Central Government expenditures and banking and insurance between the regions. Stern and we have followed the same procedure in making this allocation. Gross value-added in housing is 61% higher in CSO than in our estimates. But we treat repair and maintenance as current inputs while CSO's gross value added includes them. We should compare our estimates for this sector with CSO's net value-added which excludes repair and maintenance. CSO's net value added is only about 16% higher than ours. This difference must be

attributed to their use of different source of rent data and different method of allowing for repair and maintenance.

4.3. West Pakistan Accounts

If we were to eliminate agricultural processing, production of bye-products, and transport of grains to processing centres from our agricultural sectors, our estimate of value added in agriculture would be a good deal lower than that of Rasul and slightly lower than that of the CSO. The difference is explained, we think, by our more thorough coverage of inputs, especially intra-agricultural inputs. The same comment made with regard to East Pakistan -- i.e. that the CSO misstates intra-agricultural allocation of value added -- applies in West also.

The difference between our estimate of value added in large scale manufacturing and the CSO's estimate is explained by our inclusion of certain agricultural processing in the agricultural sector. However, the large difference between our large scale manufacturing figure and Rasul's requires further explanation. We think Rasul's estimate is an over-statement because he makes no allowance for service inputs, he understates electricity inputs, and he overestimates value added in cotton textiles. The overestimation of value added in cotton textiles seems to be the result of counting yarn as an output but not showing sufficient internal delivery of yarn.

We have somewhat less faith in the accuracy of our estimate of value added in small scale manufacturing in West Pakistan. We have overlooked, because of lack of data, small scale activity in certain sectors entirely. While

Rasul obtains a larger figure, this is, we think, more because he has understated inputs rather than sufficiently covered outputs. The CSO estimate stands on very weak ground. While our figure is questionable, we think our method of estimating small scale activity sector by sector is the proper one and should lead to more accurate results.

In the electricity and gas sector our estimate of value added is based upon the Census of Electricity Undertakings. This source provides the most recent available data and we therefore feel our estimate is to be preferred to the alternatives. Our construction estimate, as for East Pakistan, is based upon Elshout. We might point out that Rasul would have obtained a value added estimate much closer to ours had he not included a delivery of more than Rs. 565 million from transport to construction. We see no justification for such a delivery. The transport estimates are all very close. The different trade estimates derive, as in the case of East Pakistan, from the different estimates of margins in each sector.

In the service sectors, the comments regarding East Pakistan accounts apply here also.

4.4. Revision of Accounts

We think we have obtained results which are sufficiently different from those of the CSO that some questions should be carefully asked about the differences. We have no doubt that the input-output method is the superior method for approaching national accounts. But to obtain accurate estimates one needs full access to information. The CSO is in a position to apply the method.

The discussion above clearly points out a number of directions in which the national income estimates made by the CSO could be improved within the given framework of the available data. Without trying to be exhaustive in any way we list below a few of the directions in which such improvement can be brought about.

The estimates of value added in small-scale and cottage manufacturing need drastic revision. The so-called income approach adopted by the CSO is a very rough method indeed and should be replaced by the direct estimates which are now made possible by the Surveys of small-scale and cottage activities. To make such direct estimates possible for other years it will of course be necessary to carry out such surveys at regular intervals. As discussed below, the costs of such surveys on an annual basis may be too high.

In agriculture the present methodology ignores the estimate of the incomes generated by the products which are entirely intra-agricultural deliveries (e.g., fodder and livestock services). Following the methodology outlined above, it should be possible to estimate these products. The main advantage of explicitly measuring these intra-agricultural deliveries is that it allows us to arrive at more accurate estimates of the incomes generated in each of the separate agricultural sectors. Further improvements in estimating agricultural output and value added could be attained by giving more attention to by-products -- straw, dung, etc.

Output in the construction sector is at present estimated on the basis of the availability of a single input, cement. This is indeed very uncertain particularly in view of the paucity of data on stock changes. Until such time as the surveys of construction become a regular feature, it would be advisable to adopt some method based on the availability of a number of inputs, e.g., cement and construction iron and steel (see Elshout /4/ for one such method).

An important thing to note about the national income estimates by the CSO is that the changes in the value added of rather too many sectors are dependent in one way or another on the rate of population growth. These sectors are: fishery, small-scale and cottage production, ownership of dwellings and services. Including trade margins on these items, the value added in the sectors tied to the rate of population growth amounts to over 20% of gross product of each region. It is highly unlikely that the growth of income in these sectors has been proportionate to growth of population. While it is inevitable that output of these sectors have fluctuated around a trend rather than grown smoothly, there is little evidence to justify that the trend has depended on population growth rate.

Thus one wonders whether to obtain measures of growth it is useful to estimate domestic and regional products on the present basis. It seems far more desirable to estimate the outputs of each of the sectors mentioned above on the basis of periodic surveys. Such

surveys will be expensive and hence cannot be made every year. It seems sensible to have full domestic product estimates only for those years for which such surveys are carried out. For other years it should be useful to obtain the index of production of the part of the economy for which direct information flows in on an annual basis (major and minor crops, large-scale industries, transport, mining, fuel and power etc.).

5. The Tables.

Above we have described the derivation of input-output tables for the East and West Pakistan economies for 1962/63. In Tables 4A and 4B the 1962/63 flow tables are presented. In these tables, large, small and cottage activities of each type are aggregated together.

In using the information in these tables for projection work, however, some apriori estimates must be made of intra-sectoral structural change. A minimum requirement would be that apriori decisions be made regarding the relative rates of expansion of large, small and cottage components of each sector. To allow users of these data to make their own judgements on intrasectoral changes, we have presented the coefficient matrices -- Tables 5A and 5B -- with manufacturing columns disaggregated by large scale, small scale, and cottage parts. We have also shown 1962/63 output shares for each part of the sectors. It should be pointed out that these are the output shares as estimated by us in constructing these tables, and in some cases (as pointed out above) the outputs of parts of sectors are significantly underestimated. Also in the coefficient matrices agricultural columns have been disaggregated into growing and processing, the electricity and gas columns have been shown separately, and the printing column has been shown separately from paper.

Tables 4A and 4B -- Current Flow Tables

All figures in Tables 4A and 4B are in million of rupees and have been written with one significant figure to the right of the decimal. All entries are at purchasers' prices of 1962/63. Entries are listed by column. For example, the entry listed in Table 4B under 11 Cotton Textiles as 04 447.4 means that there was a delivery of Rs. 447.4 million from sector 04 Cotton Growing and Ginning to sector 11 Cotton Textiles. The entry listed under that same column as 100 2193.4 means the output of the cotton textiles sector was Rs. 2193.4 million at purchasers' prices. The sector code is shown below.

Tables 5A and 5B -- Coefficient Matrices

Entries are listed by column. For example, the entry in Table 5B under 11 Cotton Textiles large as 04 .20398 means that to produce Rs. 1/- of cotton textiles in large scale operation Rs. .20398 were delivered from cotton growing and ginning. The sector code follows.

01 Rice Growing and Processing
02 Wheat Growing and Processing
03 Jute Growing and Baling
04 Cotton Growing and Ginning
05 Tea Growing and Processing
06 All Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
07 Sugar Refining and Gur Making
08 Edible Oils
09 Cigarettes, Bidi and Other Tobacco Products
10 Other Food and Drink
11 Cotton Textiles
12 Jute Textiles
13 Other Textiles
14 Paper and Printing
15 Leather and Leather Products
16 Rubber and Rubber Products
17 Fertilizer
18 Other Chemicals
19 Cement and Concrete
20 Basic Metals

21	Metal Products
22	Machinery
23	Transport Equipment
24	Wood, Cork and Furniture
25	Construction of Residential Houses
26	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings
27	All Other Construction
28	Miscellaneous Manufactures
29	Coal and Petroleum Products
30	Electricity and Gas
31	Transport
32	Trade
33	Ownership of Dwellings
34	Government
35	Services, n.e.s.
40	Total Current Inputs
50	Indirect Tax on Output
60	Gross Value Added
100	Gross Value of Production

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 1.)

01 - Rice		02 - Wheat		03 - Jute		04 - Cotton		05 - Tea		06 - All Other Agric.	
01	327.3	02	1.6	03	13.7	04	0.7	05	4.5	01	658.7
06	1072.3	06	11.0	06	67.6	06	1.5	06	4.4	02	1.3
12	17.2	17	0.4	17	2.1	17	0.2	17	0.9	06	142.6
14	2.2	18	0.1	18	0.9	31	0.2	18	0.5	17	4.1
17	39.2	22	0.3	22	2.4	32	0.5	22	0.1	18	1.8
18	11.4	31	0.1	31	39.3			31	4.6	22	5.7
22	29.7	32	0.1	32	117.6			32	18.5	31	210.4
28	0.6			35	1.9			34	0.1	32	439.0
29	6.8							35	2.1	35	0.9
30	0.5										
31	189.5										
32	246.1										
34	0.6										
35	3.0										
40	1946.4	40	13.6	40	245.5	40	3.1	40	35.7	40	1464.5
50	-31.0	50	-0.3	50	78.2	50	-0.1	50	34.2	50	18.6
60	5604.1	60	9.8	50	714.8	60	4.1	60	189.3	60	4697.7
100	7519.5	100	23.1	100	1038.5	100	7.1	100	259.2	100	6180.8

Table 44 - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 1.)

01 - Rice		02 - Wheat		03 - Jute		04 - Cotton		05 - Tea		06 - All Other Agric.	
01	327.3	02	1.6	03	13.7	04	0.7	05	4.5	01	658.7
06	1072.3	06	11.0	06	67.6	06	1.5	06	4.4	02	1.3
12	17.2	17	0.4	17	2.1	17	0.2	17	0.9	06	142.6
14	2.2	18	0.1	18	0.9	31	0.2	18	0.5	17	4.1
17	39.2	22	0.3	22	2.4	32	0.5	22	0.1	18	1.8
18	11.4	31	0.1	31	39.3			31	4.6	22	5.7
22	29.7	32	0.1	32	117.6			32	18.5	31	210.4
28	0.6			35	1.9			34	0.1	32	439.0
29	6.8							35	2.1	35	0.9
30	0.5										
31	189.5										
32	246.1										
34	0.6										
35	3.0										
40	1946.4	40	13.6	40	245.5	40	3.1	40	35.7	40	1464.5
50	-31.0	50	-0.3	50	78.2	50	-0.1	50	34.2	50	18.6
60	5604.1	60	9.8	50	714.8	60	4.1	60	189.3	60	4697.7
100	7519.5	100	23.1	100	1038.5	100	7.1	100	259.2	100	6180.8

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 2.)

07 - Sugar & Gur		08 - Edible Oils		09 - Cigarette etc.		10 - Other Food,Drink		11 - Cotton Textile		12 - Jute Textiles	
06	225.0	06	159.5	06	51.6	02	23.5	04	124.8	03	166.7
14	0.2	08	15.8	13	0.8	06	23.7	06	0.8	14	1.3
18	0.4	14	1.7	14	1.9	07	31.1	11	431.0	18	5.7
30	1.5	18	0.2	18	0.9	08	10.4	12	0.4	22	5.3
31	18.3	21	4.1	20	1.0	10	0.5	13	38.1	24	0.3
32	35.8	29	0.8	28	0.1	12	1.6	14	1.0	29	4.6
34	0.1	30	0.8	29	0.6	14	3.5	18	55.4	30	11.6
35	1.8	31	5.2	30	0.2	18	1.2	22	1.3	31	12.5
		32	22.7	31	3.1	21	2.4	24	0.9	32	43.1
		34	0.1	32	19.4	24	0.2	28	22.0	34	0.3
		35	0.6	35	0.2	29	0.4	29	4.3	35	5.4
						30	0.2	30	8.4		
						31	3.1	31	23.7		
						32	18.6	32	83.9		
						34	0.3	34	0.6		
						35	0.1	35	3.6		
40	283.1	40	211.5	40	79.8	40	120.8	40	800.2	40	256.8
50	11.2	50	2.1	50	20.5	50	0.9	50	30.0	50	9.2
60	116.0	60	50.6	60	57.4	60	107.5	60	330.7	60	317.7
100	410.3	100	264.2	100	157.7	100	229.2	100	1160.9	100	583.7

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 3.)

13 - Other Textiles		14-Paper & Printing		15-Leather & Leath. Prod.		16-Rubber & Rubber Prod.		17 - Fertilizer		18-Other Chemicals	
06	0.6	06	15.7	06	27.6	11	0.2	06	0.6	06	6.1
11	106.0	14	35.0	10	1.9	16	2.3	12	2.7	07	1.1
12	0.9	18	15.4	11	0.6	18	0.7	18	0.9	08	4.3
13	78.9	21	0.9	13	0.5	21	0.4	28	1.4	14	4.0
14	0.1	22	0.2	15	10.5	28	1.5	29	2.3	18	31.7
16	0.2	28	4.1	16	0.5	29	0.3	30	5.4	21	0.6
18	5.5	29	7.9	18	8.9	30	0.2	31	2.5	22	0.5
22	1.3	30	19.3	21	0.3	31	0.5	32	5.8	24	5.3
29	5.5	31	7.3	28	0.7	32	1.3	35	1.6	28	3.5
30	0.2	32	16.8	29	0.3	35	0.2			29	3.0
31	2.1	34	1.3	30	0.5					30	0.6
32	34.2	35	1.8	31	1.8					31	3.9
34	0.1			32	17.3					32	24.7
35	0.3			35	0.2					34	0.4
										35	1.6
40	235.9	40	125.7	40	71.6	40	7.6	40	23.2	40	91.3
50	0.5	50	6.4	50	3.0	50	0.2	50	1	50	26.3
60	93.6	60	36.5	60	30.4	60	2.6	60	21.3	60	80.8
100	330.0	100	168.6	100	105.0	100	10.4	100	44.5	100	198.4

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 4.)

19-Cement & Concrete & Bricks		20-Basic Metal		21-Metal Products		22-Machinery		23-Transport Equipment		24-Wood, Cork Furniture	
06	5.2	14	0.2	06	0.8	06	9.1	06	10.2	06	65.7
12	1.9	18	0.2	11	1.1	18	0.4	12	0.2	18	2.1
19	9.3	20	36.2	14	0.2	20	34.1	16	1.8	20	1.3
22	0.2	21	1.3	16	1.4	21	5.0	18	0.5	21	5.7
28	1.6	22	0.2	18	3.8	22	2.1	20	1.5	22	0.3
29	1.7	24	0.1	20	71.0	28	0.7	21	1.0	24	3.0
30	1.8	29	1.5	21	3.6	29	4.0	22	3.7	29	0.4
31	17.8	30	0.9	22	0.7	30	0.2	23	8.3	30	1.3
32	15.9	31	4.0	28	2.1	31	1.5	24	0.3	31	4.7
34	0.1	32	7.4	29	3.3	32	5.0	29	0.3	32	4.9
35	0.3	34	0.2	30	0.4	34	0.1	30	0.3	35	0.1
		35	1.2	31	3.5	35	0.5	31	1.7		
				32	11.6			32	5.9		
				34	0.2			34	0.1		
				35	0.6			35	0.2		
40	55.8	40	53.4	40	104.3	40	62.7	40	36.0	40	89.5
50	1.7	50	3.0	50	0.6	50	0.7			50	2.1
60	120.6	60	28.4	60	105.8	60	49.3	60	22.9	60	38.2
100	178.1	100	84.8	100	210.7	100	112.4	100	58.9	100	129.8

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 5.)

25-Construction: Resid. Bldg.		26-Construction: Non-Resid.		27-Other Construction		28-Misc. Manuf.		29-Coal & Petroleum Product		30-Electricity & Gas	
01	64.5	06	26.9	06	20.4	06	44.0			14	0.5
02	0.1	18	7.2	18	13.6	10	0.3			22	2.0
06	75.1	19	37.7	19	146.9	11	3.6			29	19.0
18	13.0	20	37.6	20	61.3	13	6.7			30	6.6
19	20.6	21	17.0	21	4.0	14	0.3			34	0.4
20	9.9	22	17.9	28	6.8	18	5.1				
21	45.4	28	3.6	29	4.2	20	2.0				
22	3.5	34	1.5	34	2.9	21	5.9				
28	0.6	35	0.5	35	0.6	22	5.0				
34	2.8					24	0.5				
35	0.1					28	7.6				
						29	1.2				
						30	3.3				
						31	3.9				
						32	17.3				
						34	0.3				
						35	0.3				
40	235.6	40	149.9	40	260.7	40	107.3			40	28.5
						50	3.3			50	1.7
60	411.5	60	208.2	60	420.9	60	69.1			60	87.9
100	647.1	100	358.1	100	681.6	100	179.7			100	118.1

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 6.)

31-Transport		32 - Trade		33-Ownership of Dwelling		34 - Government		35-Services n.e.s.	
06	6.2	14	0.9	25	301.3	06	1.7	14	4.2
12	4.3	21	4.5	35	7.1	13	0.1	18	0.7
14	2.2	28	2.0			14	4.3	21	0.1
16	5.9	30	3.3			18	1.5	22	0.9
21	5.8	34	0.2			21	0.6	28	1.5
23	7.4	35	9.1			22	0.2	30	2.2
28	3.3					28	1.0	34	5.3
29	33.6					29	6.3	35	1.2
30	2.1					30	14.9		
34	4.3					31	54.5		
35	1.9					34	36.3		
						35	15.2		
40	77.0	40	20.0	40	308.4	40	136.6	40	16.1
50	3.1	50	3.0						
60	922.6	60	1800.5	60	667.4	60	505.6	60	904.3
100	1002.7	100	1823.5	100	975.8	100	642.2	100	920.4

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 6.)

31-Transport		32 - Trade		33-Ownership of Dwelling		34 - Government		35-Services n.e.s.	
06	6.2	14	0.9	25	301.3	06	1.7	14	4.2
12	4.3	21	4.5	35	7.1	13	0.1	18	0.7
14	2.2	28	2.0			14	4.3	21	0.1
16	5.9	30	3.3			18	1.5	22	0.9
21	5.8	34	0.2			21	0.6	28	1.5
23	7.4	35	9.1			22	0.2	30	2.2
28	3.3					28	1.0	34	5.3
29	33.6					29	6.3	35	1.2
30	2.1					30	14.9		
34	4.3					31	54.5		
35	1.9					34	36.3		
						35	15.2		
40	77.0	40	20.0	40	308.4	40	136.6	40	16.1
50	3.1	50	3.0						
60	922.6	60	1800.5	60	667.4	60	505.6	60	904.3
100	1002.7	100	1823.5	100	975.8	100	642.2	100	920.4

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 7.)

(Row Sums) Total Intermediate Inputs Supplied				Consumption				Fixed Investment		Increase in Working Capital	
01	1050.5	20	255.9	01	6787.0	24	124.7	21	9.4	03	42.3
02	26.5	21	108.6	02	304.7	28	229.4	22	297.1	04	-11.4
03	180.4	22	83.5	03	22.9	29	93.1	23	128.7	12	161.0
04	125.5	23	15.7	05	98.0	30	31.4	24	9.0	20	21.7
05	4.5	24	10.6	06	4212.6	31	266.9	25	345.8		
06	2075.9	25	301.3	07	409.0	33	975.8	26	358.1	40	213.6
07	32.2	28	64.7	08	390.8	34	583.6	27	681.6		
08	30.5	29	112.3	09	188.3	35	857.1				
10	2.7	30	86.7	10	232.5			40	1829.7		
11	542.5	31	619.7	11	930.2	40	17529.6				
12	29.2	32	1213.4	13	202.7	50	11.5				
13	125.1	34	58.6	14	87.4						
14	63.7	35	64.2	15	88.0						
15	10.5			16	27.4						
16	12.1	40	7758.1	18	139.9						
17	46.9	50	229.1	21	150.2						
18	189.7	60	18827.8	22	87.4						
19	214.5			23	8.6						
		100	26815.0								

Table 4A - East Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 8.)

Export Abroad		Export to West Pakistan		Imports from Abroad				Imports from West Pakistan		Trade & Transport Inputs into Imports	
03	792.9	05	152.8	01	97.2	22	343.6	01	220.8		
04	4.6	06	59.9	02	300.5	23	94.5	02	7.6	31	124.0
05	6.4	11	1.3	04	14.6	24	14.6	04	97.0	32	610.1
06	109.7	12	88.3	05	2.5	28	17.2	06	216.1		
08	4.8	13	8.1	06	61.2	29	198.9	07	1.8		
11	2.9	14	59.5	07	29.1	31	29.4	08	15.1		
12	305.2	15	12.4	08	146.8	35	3.3	09	30.6		
13	4.7	18	29.6	10	1.4			10	4.6		
14	7.5	20	0.1	11	19.0	40	1797.1	11	297.0		
15	5.6	21	1.0	13	4.7			13	5.9		
18	1.2	22	3.1	14	40.7			14	8.8		
21	0.1	28	65.7	15	1.1			15	10.4		
22	3.4			16	21.7			16	7.4		
23	0.4	40	481.8	17	2.4			18	39.7		
24	0.1			18	123.6			19	26.7		
28	0.5			19	9.7			20	20.1		
31	21.5			20	172.8			21	12.0		
35	2.4			21	46.6			22	22.4		
								28	163.4		
40	1273.9							29	6.5		
								40	1213.9		

Inputs into Imported Wheat Processing (except trade & transport which are shown with the total of such inputs into Imports)

18	1.3
22	3.9

Imported Wheat:

From West	7.0
From Abroad	220.2
Value Added	27.6

Table 48 - West Pakistan Current Input-Output

01 - Rice		02 - Wheat		03 - Jute	04 - Cotton	
01	26.4	02	123.4		04	96.5
06	102.6	06	633.2		06	165.9
12	5.5	12	6.5		11	.4
17	20.6	17	61.2		12	2.3
18	2.7	22	20.0		14	.1
22	9.1	29	3.3		17	15.0
29	9.1	30	12.9		22	14.7
30	3.1	31	21.6		29	7.2
31	104.7	32	69.9		30	6.3
32	27.0	34	.3		31	26.1
34	.4	35	3.0		32	26.3
35	2.9				34	.7
					35	6.0
40	314.1	40	955.3		40	367.5
50	-10.3	50	-30.6		50	- 2.5
60	532.0	60	1280.1		60	680.8
100	835.8	100	2204.8		100	1045.8

: Flow Table (page 1.)

05 - Tea		06 - All Other Agric.	
05	85.5	01	55.6
14	4.0	02	347.7
18	.1	04	87.6
30	.1	06	915.5
31	.5	08	.1
32	4.7	10	14.8
34	.1	12	16.1
35	.8	13	4.1
		17	48.0
		18	13.4
		21	11.8
		22	22.4
		29	2.0
		30	22.7
		31	139.4
		32	879.1
		34	.4
		35	6.3
40	95.8	40	2587.0
		50	- 24.0
60	11.9	60	6046.9
100	107.7	100	8609.9

Table 4B - West Pakistan Current

07 - Sugar & Gur		08 - Edible Oils		09 - Cigarette etc.		10 -
06	871.6	04	77.6	06	210.4	06
11	.2	06	167.9	12	.3	07
12	3.9	08	76.8	14	20.9	08
18	23.5	10	.1	18	4.1	12
22	.3	11	7.1	22	1.9	14
29	2.6	12	.3	29	.3	18
30	.6	18	4.0	30	1.0	22
31	11.5	21	1.1	31	9.7	24
32	141.0	22	1.0	32	53.8	28
34	.1	29	4.3	34	.3	29
35	3.1	30	5.4	35	5.4	30
		31	5.3			31
		32	58.1			32
		34	.8			34
		35	3.8			35
40	1058.4	40	413.6	40	308.1	40
50	22.7	50	32.5	50	103.6	50
60	254.9	60	141.1	60	140.7	60
100	1336.0	100	587.2	100	552.4	100

nput-Output Flow Table (page 2.)

Other Food, Drink	11 - Cotton Textiles		12 - Jute Textiles
3.8	04	447.4	
9.5	06	3.8	
3.6	11	679.9	
1.0	12	1.1	
4.8	13	36.7	
6.3	14	2.9	
2.1	18	156.4	
.2	22	16.7	
2.4	29	19.0	
.9	30	38.2	
1.2	31	14.2	
6.7	32	261.1	
30.7	34	2.0	
.5	35	14.6	
1.3			
75.0	40	1694.0	
18.1	50	189.1	
56.3	60	310.3	
149.4	100	2193.4	

Table 4B - West Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow

13 - Other Textiles		14 - Paper & Printing		15 - Leather & Leath. Prod.		16 - Rubber & Rubber Products	
06	3.8	06	4.4	06	22.4	06	3.8
11	28.0	12	.1	11	1.0	11	.4
12	2.5	14	32.7	14	1.3	12	.1
13	104.8	18	10.8	15	77.3	14	.1
14	1.1	22	3.6	16	1.1	16	1.1
18	5.0	29	1.7	18	10.9	18	2.1
22	1.9	30	2.2	21	2.8	22	.6
29	2.3	31	2.5	22	2.8	29	.3
30	4.6	32	30.7	28	.5	30	.4
31	4.5	34	.4	29	.8	31	.6
32	45.2	35	3.4	30	2.0	32	4.7
34	.5			31	2.9	34	.1
35	2.6			32	12.2	35	.4
				34	.1		
				35	.4		
40	206.8	40	92.5	40	138.5	40	14.7
50	1.5	50	3.8	50	4.0	50	2.4
60	98.5	60	57.6	60	153.8	60	7.5
100	306.8	100	153.9	100	296.3	100	26.6

Table (page 3.)

17 - Fertilizer		18 - Other Chemicals	
12	5.8	04	14.5
22	.9	06	5.8
29	7.0	07	.8
30	15.0	08	1.4
31	14.0	12	.1
32	8.3	14	2.7
		18	79.4
35	.1	22	2.8
		28	5.3
		29	2.8
		30	3.6
		31	6.5
		32	43.7
		34	1.2
		35	4.5
40	51.1	40	175.1
		50	23.1
60	39.2	60	195.4
100	90.3	100	393.6

Table 45 - West Pakistan Current Input-Output F

19 - Cement & Concrete		20 - Basic Metals		21 - Metal Products		22 - Machinery	
12	18.7	18	1.7	06	.2	06	1.6
14	5.9	20	153.7	14	1.9	11	.4
18	1.9	22	3.0	18	4.2	18	4.1
19	144.2	23	5.8	20	84.6	21	73.5
22	9.6	29	4.9	21	37.5	22	68.3
24	1.4	30	5.6	22	3.0	28	.3
28	2.0	31	25.0	29	11.7	29	7.8
29	25.1	32	41.1	30	9.6	30	4.6
30	5.8	34	.6	31	16.5	31	21.9
31	61.1	35	3.1	32	44.2	32	4.7
32	6.3			34	.5	34	1.0
34	.4			35	1.6	35	4.9
35	6.3						
40	288.7	40	244.5	40	215.5	40	193.1
50	37.2	50	3.0	50	6.8	50	9.3
60	258.9	60	48.5	60	124.9	60	141.4
100	584.8	100	296.0	100	347.2	100	343.8

ow Table (page 4.)

	23 - Transport Equip.		24 - Wood, Cork, Furniture
06	.7	06	45.6
16	69.1	14	.1
18	.6	18	.4
20	15.3	21	.9
21	11.7	30	.2
22	10.1	31	.6
23	109.4	34	.1
29	5.1	35	.4
30	3.0		
31	2.2		
32	9.5		
34	1.2		
35	8.7		
40	246.6	40	48.3
50	1.4	50	.8
60	114.8	60	46.0
100	362.8	100	95.1

Table 4B - West Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 5.)

25 - Construction: Resid. Bldgs.		26 - Construction: Non-Resid.Bldgs.		27 - All Other Construction		28 - Misc. Manufacture		29 - Coal & Petrol Products		30 - Electricity & Gas	
01	6.2	06	19.0	06	12.1	04	.2	18	2.8	22	5.5
02	38.6	18	22.8	18	10.0	06	1.7	21	7.3	29	6.4
06	28.5	19	95.0	19	329.6	10	.1	24	.1	30	91.3
18	22.7	20	65.6	20	410.4	11	.2	29	34.9	34	.1
19	91.0	21	72.7	21	68.2	12	.1	30	.8	35	.6
20	38.0	22	12.0	22	18.1	14	10.3	31	21.8		
21	55.0	28	4.5	29	11.6	15	.1	32	29.6		
22	20.0	30	5.0	30	22.0	18	27.7	34	.1		
28	4.0	34	.3	34	.8	21	5.0	35	5.7		
30	.2	35	1.4	35	2.0	28	9.5				
34	.1					29	3.3				
35	.4					30	4.0				
						31	2.9				
						32	10.7				
						34	1.1				
						35	3.1				
40	304.7	40	298.3	40	884.8	40	80.0	40	103.1	40	103.9
						50	2.7	50	112.8		
60	486.3	60	293.0	60	786.9	60	51.3	60	52.8	60	253.6
100	791.0	100	591.3	100	1671.7	100	134.0	100	268.7	100	357.5

Table 4B -- West Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 6.)

31- Transport		32 - Trade		33 - Ownership of Dwellings		34 Government		35 - Services n.e.s.	
11	.1			25	146.6	06	4.0	14	12.0
12	5.0	14	1.5	35	9.1	13	.2	18	1.4
14	16.5	30	8.0			14	10.2	21	.2
18	2.2	31	36.5			18	3.6	22	1.8
23	250.4	34	12.0			21	1.4	28	3.4
29	344.8	35	72.3			22	.5	30	6.9
30	.2					28	2.4	31	30.0
34	1.2					29	15.0	34	15.6
35	5.7					30	25.0	35	13.8
						31	129.4		
						34	86.3		
						35	4.2		
40	626.1	40	130.3	40	155.7	40	282.2	40	85.1
50	- 6.4								
60	1186.8	60	2655.0	60	803.5	60	1199.3	60	1877.8
100	1806.5	100	2785.3	100	959.2	100	1481.5	100	1962.9

Table 4B - West Pakistan Current Input-Output

(Row Sums) Total Intermediat Inputs Supplied				Consumption				Increase in Working Capital	
01	88.2	21	349.1	01	441.3	21	236.7	04	-126.8
02	509.7	22	252.7	02	2011.9	22	249.1	12	19.0
04	723.8	23	365.6	05	245.4	23	80.3	20	30.0
05	85.5	24	1.7	06	5197.2	24	91.4		
06	3228.3	25	146.6	07	1411.4	28	59.1		
07	10.3	28	34.3	08	770.9	29	65.2		
08	81.9	29	534.2	09	529.0	30	42.7		
10	15.0	30	311.5	10	161.4	31	898.6		
11	717.7	31	718.6	11	1122.3	33	959.2		
12	69.4	32	1842.6	12	2.0	34	1352.2		
13	145.8	34	129.3	13	291.6	35	1761.1		
14	129.0	35	201.9	14	136.7				
15	77.4			15	214.9	40	18639.6		
16	71.3	40	12838.4	16	12.6				
17	144.8	50	501.0	18	295.4				
18	424.8	60	20387.8						
19	659.8								
20	767.6	100	33727.2						

Flow Table (page 7)

Fixed Investment		Foreign Experts			
21	20.0	01	172.8	19	7.1
22	996.4	04	396.8	20	1.2
23	321.1	06	215.2	21	2.4
24	15.0	07	3.1	22	14.9
25	644.4	10	.7	23	7.2
26	591.3	11	87.9	24	.4
27	1671.7	13	20.2	28	39.8
40	4259.9	14	1.0	31	43.5
		15	19.8	35	4.8
		16	1.7	40	1046.4
		17	.6		
		18	5.3		

Table 4B - West Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 8)

	Regional Exports			Foreign Imports				Regional Imports			
01	133.5	15	8.8	04	16.8	20	520.1	05	222.0	21	1.4
02	4.9	16	6.3	05	1.2	21	270.0	06	101.6	22	3.5
04	68.8	18	35.0	06	78.2	22	1186.2	11	2.0	28	75.0
06	149.0	19	21.3	07	90.4	23	411.4	12	92.6	31	(-34.0)*
07	1.6	20	17.4	08	278.2	24	13.4	13	14.4	32	(-136.0)*
08	12.6	21	10.4	09	2.8	28	68.8	14	76.7	40	651.8 (-170.0)*
09	26.2	22	20.4	10	30.9	29	337.1	15	23.0		
10	3.2	28	144.6	11	4.3	31	44.1 (-137.1)	18	39.5	60	481.8
11	271.8	29	5.4	13	141.8	32	(-777.0)*	20	.1	100	651.8
13	5.4			14	43.8	35	4.9				
14	7.7	40	954.3	15	1.6	40	4099.2 (-914.1)*				
				16	67.3	50	-380.0**				
				17	55.1	60	2605.1				
				18	327.4						
				19	103.4	100	4099.2				

* Figures in parenthesis are transport and trade margins on imports.

** Value of imports c.i.f.

Table 4B - West Pakistan Current Input-Output Flow Table (page 9.)

	Wheat Imports
02	321.7
12	(-2.2)*
29	(-1.0)*
30	(-3.3)*
31	(-18.8)*
32	(-29.7)*
40	321.7 (-55.0)*
60	244.0@ (-22.7)**
100	321.7

	Total Availability		
01	835.8	22	1533.5
02	2526.5	23	774.2
04	1062.6	24	108.5
05	330.9	25	791.0
06	8789.7	26	591.3
07	1426.4	27	1671.7
08	865.4	28	277.8
09	555.2	29	605.8
10	180.3	30	357.5
11	2199.7	31	1850.6
12	92.6	32	2785.3
13	463.0	33	959.2
14	274.4	34	1481.5
15	320.9	35	1967.8
16	91.9	40	38799.9
17	145.4	50	1081.0
18	760.5	60	24154.0
19	688.2		
20	816.2	100	38799.9
21	618.6		

* Figures in parenthesis are inputs to the milling of imported wheat, including port to mill trade and transport.
** This figure is the value added by milling of imported wheat.
@ Imported wheat c.i.f.

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East Pakistan (Page 1)

	01 Rice			02 Wheat			03 Jute	04 Cotton	05 Tea
	Total	Growing	Processing	Total	Growing	Processing	Total	Total	Total
01	.04353	.04353		.06926	.06926		.01319	.09859	.01736
06	.14260	.14260		.47619	.47619		.06509	.21127	.01698
12	.00229		.00229	.01732	.01732		.00202	.02817	.00347
14	.00029		.00029	.00433	.00433		.00087	.02817	.00193
17	.00522	.00522		.01299	.01299		.00231	.07042	.00039
18	.00152	.00152		.00433		.00433	.03784		.01775
22	.00395	.00395		.00433		.00433	.11324	.43662	.07137
28	.00008		.00008	.58874	.58009	.00866	.00183		.00039
29	.00091		.00091						.00810
30	.00007		.00007				.23640		
31	.02520		.02520						.13773
32	.03273		.03273						
34	.00008	.00008							
35	.00040	.00040							
40	.25885	.19730	.06157						
Output Shares		1.000	1.000			1.000	1.000		

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix

06 All Other Agriculture			07 Sugar and Gur		
Total		Total	Sugar	Gur	
01	.10657	06	.54838	.55735	.54395
02	.00021	14	.00049	.00154	
06	.02307	18	.00097	.00277	
17	.00066	30	.00366	.01146	
18	.00029	31	.04460	.06537	.03462
22	.00092	32	.08725	.05348	.10386
31	.03404	34	.00024	.00074	
32	.07103	35	.00439	.01339	
35	.00015	40	.68998	.70610	.68243
40	.23694				
Output Shares				.328	.672

for East Pakistan (page 2)

08 Edible Oils

	Total	Large	Small	Cottage
06	.60371	.47840	.66433	.76690
08	.05980	.12271		
14	.00643	.01059	.00380	.00104
18	.00076	.00119	.00042	
21	.01552	.02632	.00946	.00234
29	.00303	.00654		
30	.00303	.00594		
31	.01968	.02992	.02265	
32	.08592	.12131	.12236	
34	.00038	.00078		
35	.00227	.00465		
40	.80053	.80835	.82302	.77028
		.488	.217	.295

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East Pakistan (page 3)

	09 Cigarettes and Bidis			10 Food,Drink NES: Large,Small and Cottage				
	Total	Cigarettes	Bidis	Total	Large	Small	Cottage	Salt
06	.32720	.28502	.39437	02 .10253	.10317	.15467	.07376	
13	.00507		.01246	06 .10340	.14763	.08901	.23546	
14	.01205	.01135	.01247	07 .13569	.05015	.13749	.35314	
18	.00571	.00915		08 .04538	.00088	.05337	.10666	
20	.00634	.01047		10 .00218	.01102	.00192		
28	.00063	.00113	.00061	12 .00698	.05706			
29	.00380	.00298	.00518	14 .01527	.03727	.02147		
30	.00127	.00073	.00181	18 .00524	.04067	.00060		
31	.01966	.02483	.01171	21 .01047	.04011	.01109		
32	.12302	.14175	.09309	24 .00087	.00842			
35	.00127	.00206		29 .00175	.01249			
				30 .00087	.00684			
40	.50602	.48947	.53170	31 .01353	.01877	.01050		.03000
				32 .08115	.07710	.06144		.20000
				34 .00131	.01053			
				35 .00044	.00351			
				40 .52705	.62562	.54156	.76902	.23000
Output Shares		.615	.385		.124	.499	.173	.204

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East

	11 Cotton Textiles				12 Jute Textiles	
	Total	Large	Small	Cottage		Total
04	.10750	.34782	.11672	.00942	03	.28559
06	.00069		.00227		14	.00223
11	.37126	.01745	.31373	.54336	18	.00977
12	.00034	.00166			22	.00908
13	.03282		.06907	.02253	24	.00051
14	.00086	.00193	.00165		29	.00788
18	.04772	.00418	.02810	.07689	30	.01987
22	.00112	.00268	.00110	.00052	31	.02142
24	.00078	.00387			32	.07384
28	.01895	.02619	.03310	.00659	34	.00051
29	.00370	.01185	.00455		35	.00925
30	.00724	.03778				
31	.02042	.02222	.02273	.01826	40	.43995
32	.07227	.08889	.06818	.06849		
34	.00052	.00271				
35	.00310	.01628				
40	.68929	.58551	.66120	.74606		
Output Shares		.190	.313	.497		

13 Other Textiles

	Total	Large	Small	Cottage
06	.00182		.00193	.00230
11	.32121	.19421	.30912	.36898
12	.00273	.02176		
13	.23909	.38090	.19923	.23703
14	.00030	.00237		
16	.00061		.00071	.00085
18	.01667	.05072	.01072	.01279
22	.00394	.00254	.00365	.00436
29	.01667	.07082	.01779	
30	.00061	.00380	.00051	
31	.00636	.00911	.00552	.00659
32	.10364	.06980	.09869	.11780
34	.00030	.00237		
35	.00091	.00712		
40	.71485	.81552	.64787	.75070
		.128	.428	.444

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix

14 Paper and Printing

	Total	Large	Small	Cottage	Printing
06	.09312	.12637			
14	.20759	.17688	.26011	.26848	.30549
18	.09134	.10510	.05669	.09987	.05026
21	.00534				.02572
22	.00119				.00598
28	.02432	.01204	.23124	.19715	
29	.04686	.06343			
30	.11447	.15368			.00562
31	.04330	.05055	.05105	.05058	.01106
32	.09964	.08715	.09903	.09987	.14741
34	.00771	.01047			
35	.01068	.01449			
40	.74555	.80016	.69812	.71595	.55154
Output Shares		.689	.062	.004	.245

for East Pakistan (page 5)

15 Leather and Leather Products

	Total	Large	Small	Cottage
06	.26286	.49447	.17837	.17759
10	.01810		.02528	.01964
11	.00571		.00702	.01753
13	.00476		.00702	
15	.10000	.03313	.12079	.16918
16	.00476		.00562	.01753
18	.08476	.08357	.08848	.04961
21	.00286		.00421	
28	.00667		.00702	.03839
29	.00286	.00569	.00140	
30	.00476	.00533	.00421	
31	.01714	.02641	.01404	.01753
32	.16476	.08527	.18820	.26420
35	.00190	.00711		
40	.68190	.74098	.65166	.77121
		.268	.678	.054

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix

	16 Rubber and Rubber Products			17 Fertilizer	
	Total	Large	Small	Total	
11	.01923	.01519	.01864	06	.01348
16	.22115	.20391	.36695	12	.06067
18	.06731	.05871	.10508	18	.02022
21	.03846	.03527	.04407	28	.03146
28	.14423	.16365	.02203	29	.05169
29	.02885	.02680	.02458	30	.12135
30	.01923	.01595	.00508	31	.05618
31	.04808	.04970	.03814	32	.13034
32	.12500	.12415	.12542	35	.03596
35	.01923	.02170		40	.52135
40	.73077	.71503	.75000		
Output Shares		.886	.114		

for East Pakistan (page 6)

	18 Other Chemicals			
	Total	Large	Small	Cottage
06	.03075	.02942	.03421	.04273
07	.00554	.00119	.02377	.02957
08	.02167	.01690	.04275	.05336
14	.02016	.01798	.02948	.03678
18	.15978	.11582	.34512	.43014
21	.00302	.00211	.00657	.00811
22	.00252	.00297		
24	.02671	.03243		
28	.01764	.01698	.02052	.02560
29	.01512	.01248	.02712	.02704
30	.00302	.00324	.00200	.00198
31	.01966	.01935	.02019	.02019
32	.12450	.12956	.10102	.10096
34	.00202	.00246		
35	.00806	.00985		
40	.46018	.41274	.65275	.77646
		.819	.153	.028

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix

	19 Cement & Concrete & Bricks			20 Basic Metal	
	Total	Cement & Concrete	Bricks etc.	Total	
06	.02920		.03239	14	.00236
12	.01067	.09923		18	.00236
19	.05222	.12398	.04362	20	.42689
22	.00112	.01058		21	.01533
28	.00898	.08315		22	.00236
29	.00955	.08775		24	.00118
30	.01011	.09478		29	.01769
31	.10000	.15001	.09422	30	.01061
32	.08928	.04998	.09422	31	.04717
34	.00056	.00529		32	.08726
35	.00168	.01587		34	.00236
				35	.01415
40	.31331	.72062	.26445		
				40	.62972
Output Shares		.106	.894		

for East Pakistan (page 7)

	21 Metal Products			
	Total	Large	Small	Cottage
06	.00380	.00553	.00653	
11	.00522	.00780	.00922	
14	.00095	.00141	.00166	
16	.00664	.00996	.01175	
18	.01804	.02614	.03087	
20	.33697	.37196	.43917	.21361
21	.01709	.02517	.02972	
22	.00332	.00488	.00576	
28	.00997	.00110	.00129	.02346
29	.01566	.01132	.00937	.02469
30	.00190	.00671	.00093	
31	.01661	.03196	.02410	
32	.05505	.08877	.08952	
34	.00095	.00414		
35	.00285	.01242		
40	.49502	.60927	.65989	.26176
		.230	.386	.384

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix

22 Machinery

	Total	Large	Small	Cottage	
06	.08096			.12000	06
18	.00356	.01298			12
20	.30338	.18400	.20616	.36001	16
21	.04448	.00842	.02592	.06100	18
22	.01868	.05513	.07493		20
28	.00623	.02134			21
29	.03559	.04336	.02916	.03199	22
30	.00178	.00633	.00689		23
31	.01335	.04230	.03159		24
32	.04448	.13791	.13325		29
34	.00089	.00294			30
35	.00445	.01472			31
					32
40	.55783	.52943	.50790	.57300	34
					35
					40
Output Shares		.302	.022	.676	

for East Pakistan (page 8)

23 Transport Equipment			
Total	Large	Small	Cottage
.17317	.00283	.00321	.64967
.00340	.00429	.00487	
.03056	.04001	.04583	
.00849	.00693	.00795	.01291
.02547	.03374	.03858	
.01698	.00787	.00902	.03880
.06282	.08300	.09498	
.14092	.18620	.21323	
.00509	.00621	.00712	
.00509	.00733	.00594	
.00509	.00881	.00332	
.02886	.03998	.03027	
.10017	.13557	.13701	
.00170	.00286		
.00340	.00572		
.61121	.57135	.60133	.70138
	.594	.143	.263

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East Pakistan

	24 Wood, Cork and Furniture				25 Construction: Resid. Bldg.	
	Total	Large	Small	Cottage		Total
06	.50616	.26630	.49199	.61883	01	.09968
18	.01618	.03261	.02153	.00249	02	.00015
20	.01002	.01087	.01655		06	.11606
21	.04391	.04348	.03127	.06251	18	.02009
22	.00231		.00489		19	.03183
24	.02311	.10870	.01532		20	.01530
29	.00308		.00649		21	.07016
30	.01002	.00543	.01879		22	.00541
31	.03621	.05435	.04151	.02144	28	.00093
32	.03775	.04348	.04433	.02618	34	.00433
35	.00077	.00543			35	.00015
40	.68952	.57065	.69269	.73145	40	.36409
Output Shares		.142	.499	.359		

26 Construction: Non-Resid.		27 Other Construction	
	Total		Total
06	.07512	06	.02993
18	.02011	18	.01995
19	.10528	19	.21552
20	.10500	20	.08994
21	.04747	21	.00587
22	.04999	28	.00998
28	.01005	29	.00616
34	.00419	34	.00425
35	.00140	35	.00088
40	.41860	40	.38248

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East Pakistan (page 10)

28 Miscellaneous Manufactures & Mining

	Total	Large	Small	Cottage	Mining
06	.24485		.01409	.36816	
10	.00167	.01051	.00228		
11	.02003	.05948	.07530		
13	.03728	.04504	.05900	.03268	
14	.00167	.00711	.00655		
18	.02838	.06934	.11569		
20	.01113		.06133		
21	.03283	.03555	.03660	.03360	
22	.02782	.05146	.08597		.12883
24	.00278	.00690	.01077		
28	.04229	.01337	.03854	.05112	
29	.00668	.02483	.02252		
30	.01836	.01242	.00274		.32369
31	.02170	.02764	.01504	.02273	.01721
32	.09627	.19196	.17038	.06818	.00721
34	.00167	.01592			
35	.00167	.01592			
40	.59711	.58745	.70680	.57647	.47694
Output Shares		.105	.181	.662	.052

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East Pakistan (page 11)

29 Coal & Petroleum Products		30 Electricity and Gas			31 Transport		32 Trade	
		Total	Electricity	Gas	Total		Total	
	14	.00423	.00517		06	.00618	14	.00049
	22	.01693	.01551	.02336	12	.00429	21	.00247
	29	.16088	.19640		14	.00219	28	.00110
	30	.05588	.05343	.06686	16	.00588	30	.00181
	34	.00339	.00413		21	.00578	34	.00011
	40	.24132	.27464	.09022	23	.00738	35	.00499
					28	.00329		
					29	.03351	40	.01097
					30	.00209		
					34	.00429		
					35	.00189		
					40	.07679		
Output Shares			.819	.181				

Table 5A - Coefficient Matrix for East Pakistan (page 12)

33 Ownership of Dwellings		34 Government		35 Services n.e.s.	
Total		Total		Total	
25	.30877	06	.00265	14	.00456
35	.00728	13	.00016	18	.00076
		14	.00670	21	.00011
40	.31605	18	.00234	22	.00098
		21	.00093	28	.00163
		22	.00031	30	.00239
		28	.00156	34	.00576
		29	.00981	35	.00130
		30	.02320		
		31	.08486	40	.01749
		34	.05652		
		35	.02367		
		40	.21271		

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan

		01 Rice				
	Total	Growing	Large	Small	Cottage	Total
01	.03159	.03159	(.74040)*	(.73904)*	(.92964)*	.05597
06	.12276	.12276				.28719
12	.00658	.00239	.00731	.00401		.00295
17	.02465	.02465				.02776
18	.00323	.00323				.00907
22	.01089	.01089				.00150
29	.01089	.00120	.01243	.01257		.00585
30	.00371	.00144	.00366	.00241		.00980
31	.12527		.16161	.16176		.03170
32	.03230		.04205	.04144		.00014
34	.00048	.00012	.00073	.00027		.00136
35	.00347	.00179	.00256	.00187		
						.43328
40	.37581	.20005	.23035	.22433		
Output Shares**		1.000	.327	.447	.151	

* Input from growing to processing
** Output shares of r ce and wheat processing do not add up to 1.000 because growing by-product is included in gross output but not in processing output.

	02 Wheat		
Growing	Large	Small	Cottage
	*	*	*
.05597	(.80296)	(.80096)	(.90909)
.28719			
.00045	.00739	.00690	
.02776			
.00907			
.00045	.00246	.00296	
.00163	.01724	.01113	
	.02709	.02733	
	.08743	.08846	
.00005	.00123	.00014	
.00104	.00369	.00056	
.38362	.14655	.13748	
1.000	.037	.322	.466

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan (page 2)

03 Jute Growing		04 Cotton Growing & Ginning			05 Tea		06 All Other Agriculture	
		Total	Growing	Ginning (.89539)*	Total (Large)		Total	
	04	.09227	.06330	.02897	05	.79387	01	.00646
	06	.15863	.15863		14	.03714	02	.04038
	11	.00038		.00038	18	.00093	04	.01017
	12	.00220		.00220	30	.00093	06	.10633
	14	.00010		.00010	31	.00464	08	.00001
	17	.01434	.01434		32	.04364	10	.00172
	22	.01406	.00430	.00975	34	.00093	12	.00187
	29	.00688	.00096	.00593	35	.00743	13	.00048
	30	.00602	.00392	.00210			17	.00557
	31	.02496		.02496	40	.88951	18	.00156
	32	.02515		.02515			21	.00260
	34	.00067	.00019	.00048			22	.00137
	35	.00574	.00124	.00449			29	.00023
							30	.00264
	40	.35140	.24689	.10451			31	.01619
							32	.10210
Output Shares			1.000	1.00			34	.00005
							35	.00073
*Input from gr[illegible] processing							40	.30046

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan

	07 Sugar and Gur				08 Edible Oils		
	Total	Large	Small		Total	Large	Small
06	.65240	.36673	.76944	04	.13215	.21058	
11	.00015	.00052		06	.28593	.06730	.65432
12	.00292	.01004		08	.13079	.20841	
18	.01759	.06052		10	.00017	.00027	
22	.00022	.00077		11	.01209	.01927	
29	.00195	.00670		12	.00051	.00081	
30	.00045	.00155		18	.00681	.01085	
31	.00861	.00901	.00844	21	.00187	.00299	
32	.10554	.00283	.14762	22	.00170	.00271	
34	.00007	.00026		29	.00732	.01167	
35	.00232	.00798		30	.00920	.01465	
				31	.00903	.01438	
40	.79222	.46691	.92550	32	.09894	.15767	
				34	.00136	.00217	
				35	.00647	.01031	
				40	.70435	.73405	.65432
Output Shares		.291	.709			.628	.372

09 Cigarettes

	Total	Large	Small
06	.38089	.32748	.44250
12	.00054	.00101	
14	.03783	.03785	.03782
18	.00742	.00743	.00741
22	.00344	.00642	
29	.00054	.00101	
30	.00181	.00338	
31	.01756	.01757	.01754
32	.09739	.09733	.09747
34	.00054	.00101	
35	.00978	.00980	.00974
40	.55774	.51029	.61248
		536	.464

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan (page 4)

10 Other Food,Drink		11 Cotton Textiles				12 Jute Textiles	13 Other Textiles	
	Total (Large)		Total	Large	Small			Total (Large)
06	.02544	04	.20398	.26919			06	.01239
07	.06359	06	.00173	.00229			11	.09126
08	.02410	11	.30998	.23243	.55250		12	.00815
12	.00669	12	.00050	.00036	.00094		13	.34159
14	.03213	13	.01673	.01233	.03049		14	.00359
18	.04217	14	.00132	.00114	.00188		18	.01630
22	.01406	18	.07130	.06974	.07621		22	.00619
24	.00134	22	.00761	.00560	.01393		29	.00750
28	.01606	29	.00866	.01143			30	.01499
29	.00602	30	.01742	.02238	.00188		31	.01467
30	.00803	31	.00647	.00638	.00677		32	.14733
31	.04485	32	.11904	.10415	.16560		34	.00163
32	.20549	34	.00091	.00120			35	.00847
34	.00335	35	.00666	.00878				
35	.00870						40	.67406
		40	.77231	.74740	.85020			
40	.50202							
Output Shares				.758	.242			

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan (page 5)

	14 Paper & Printing			15 Leather & Leather Products				16 Rubber Products		17 Fertilizer	
	Total	Paper	Printing		Total	Large	Small	Total (Large)		Total (Large)	
06	.02859	.05526	.00376	06	.07560	.20126		06	.15447	12	.06423
12	.00065	.00135		11	.00337	..00898		11	.01626	22	.00997
14	.21248	.22237	.20326	14	.00439	.01168		12	.00406	29	.07752
18	.07016	.09569	.04642	15	.26088	.02965	.40000	14	.00406	30	.16611
22	.02339	.02695	.02008	16	.00371	.00988		16	.04472	31	.15504
29	.01105	.01887	.00376	18	.03679	.05301	.02703	18	.08537	32	.09192
30	.01429	.01887	.01004	21	.00945	.00270	.01351	22	.02439	35	.00111
31	.01624	.01078	.02133	22	.00945	.00270	.01351	29	.01220		
32	.19948	.19946	.19950	28	.00169	.00449		30	.01626	40	.56590
34	.00260	.00135	.00376	29	.00270	.00719		31	.02439		
35	.02209	.02965	.01506	30	.00675	.01797		32	.19106		
				31	.00979	.02606		34	.00406		
40	.60102	.68060	.52697	32	.04117	.10961		35	.01626		
				34	.00034	.00090					
				35	.00135	.00359		40	.59756		
				40	.46743	.48967	.45405				
Output Shares		.482	.518			.376	.624				

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan (page 5)

	14 Paper & Printing				15 Leather & Leather Products			16 Rubber Products		17 Fertilizer	
	Total	Paper	Printing		Total	Large	Small	Total (Large)		Total (Large)	
06	.02859	.05526	.00376	06	.07560	.20126		06	.15447	12	.06423
12	.00065	.00135		11	.00337	..00898		11	.01626	22	.00997
14	.21248	.22237	.20326	14	.00439	.01168		12	.00406	29	.07752
18	.07016	.09569	.04642	15	.26088	.02965	.40000	14	.00406	30	.16611
22	.02339	.02695	.02008	16	.00371	.00988		16	.04472	31	.15504
29	.01105	.01887	.00376	18	.03679	.05301	.02703	18	.08537	32	.09192
30	.01429	.01887	.01004	21	.00945	.00270	.01351	22	.02439	35	.00111
31	.01624	.01078	.02133	22	.00945	.00270	.01351	29	.01220		
32	.19948	.19946	.19950	28	.00169	.00449		30	.01626	40	.56590
34	.00260	.00135	.00376	29	.00270	.00719		31	.02439		
35	.02209	.02965	.01506	30	.00675	.01797		32	.19106		
				31	.00979	.02606		34	.00406		
40	.60102	.68060	.52697	32	.04117	.10961		35	.01626		
				34	.00034	.00090					
				35	.00135	.00359		40	.59756		
				40	.46743	.48967	.45405				
Output Shares		.482	.518			.376	.624				

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan (page 6)

18 Other Chemicals		19 Cement & Bricks				20 Basic Metals		21 Metal Products		
Total (Large)			Total	Large/ Cement	Small/ Bricks	Total (Large)		Total	Large	Small
04	.03684	12	.03198	.07675	.01210	18	.00574	06	.00058	.00081
06	.01474	14	.01009	.03281		20	.51926	14	.00547	.00525	.00602
07	.00203	18	.00325	.00356	.00311	22	.01014	18	.01210	.01172	.01304
08	.00356	19	.24658	.05117	.33333	23	.01959	20	.24366	.27556	.16449
12	.00025	22	.01642	.02336	.01333	29	.01655	21	.10801	.01899	.32899
14	.00686	24	.00239	.00022	.00336	30	.01892	22	.00864	.00808	.01003
18	.20173	28	.00342	.01112	.02469	31	.08446	29	.03370	.03273	.03611
22	.00711	29	.04292	.08398		32	.13885	30	.02765	.02667	.03009
28	.01347	30	.00992	.03226		34	.00203	31	.04752	.05697	.02407
29	.00711	31	.10448	.11513	.09975	35	.01047	32	.12730	.14626	.08024
30	.00915	32	.01077	.01835	.00741	40	.82601	34	.00144	.00162	.00100
31	.01651	34	.00068	.00222				35	.00461	.00485	.00401
32	.11103	35	.01077	.03504				40	.62068	.58951	.69809
34	.00305									
35	.01143	40	.49367	.48597	.49708					
40	.44487									
Output Shares				.307	.693				713	.287

Table 5B - Coefficient Ma

22 Machinery		23 Transport Equipment			
Total (Large)		Total	Large	Small	
06	.00465	06	.00193	.00204	
11	.00116	16	.19046	.20175	
18	.01193	18	.00165	.00117	.00985
21	.21379	20	.04217	.04088	.06404
22	.19866	21	.03225	.02482	.15764
28	.00087	22	.02784	.02949	
29	.02269	23	.30154	.31942	
30	.01338	29	.01406	.01168	.05419
31	.06370	30	.00827	.00759	.01970
32	.01367	31	.00606	.00642	
34	.00291	32	.02619	.02774	
35	.01425	34	.00331	.00350	
		35	.02398	.02540	
40	.56166				
		40	.67971	.70190	.30542
Output Shares			.944	.056	

trix for West Pakistan (pag.)

24 Wood, Cork Products & Furniture				25 Construction: Residential Buildings	
	Total	Large	Small		Total
06	.47950	.36029	.49939	01	.00784
14	.00105	.00735		02	.04880
18	.00421	.02941		06	.03603
21	.00946	.06618		18	.02870
30	.00210	.00735	.00123	19	.11504
31	.00631	.04412		20	.04804
34	.00105	.00735		21	.06953
35	.00421	.00735	.00368	22	.02528
				28	.00506
40	.50789	.52940	.50430	30	.00025
				34	.00013
				35	.00051
				40	.38521
		.143	.857		

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix

26 Construction: Non-Residential Buildings		27-All Other Construction		28 Miscellaneous Manufactures	
	Total		Total	Total (Large)	
06	.03213	06	.00724	04	.00149
18	.03856	18	.00598	06	.01269
19	.16066	19	.19716	10	.00075
20	.11094	20	.24550	11	.00149
21	.12295	21	.04080	12	.00075
22	.02029	22	.01083	14	.07687
28	.00761	29	.00694	15	.00075
30	.00846	30	.01316	18	.20672
34	.00051	34	.00048	21	.03731
35	.00237	35	.00120	28	.07090
40	.50448	40	.52929	29	.02463
				30	.02985
				31	.02164
				32	.07985
				34	.00821
				35	.02313
				40	.59703

Output Shares

for West Pakistan (page 8)

29 Coal and Petrol Products		30 Electricity & Gas			
Total (Large)		Total	Electricity	Gas	
18	.01042	22	.01538	.01526	.01580
21	.02717	29	.01790	.02326	
24	.00037	30	.25538		
29	.12988	30e*		.23874	
30	.00298	30g*		.09302	
31	.08113	34	.00028	.00036	
32	.11016	35	.00168	.00218	
34	.00037				
35	.02121	40	.29062	.37282	.01580
40	.38369				
		.770		.230	

* The e and g indicate deliveries from the electricity and gas subsectors.

Table 5B - Coefficient Matrix for West Pakistan (page 9)

31 Transport		32 Trade		33 Housing		34 Government Service		35 Services n.e.s.	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total
11	.00006	14	.00054	25	.15284	06	.00270	14	.00611
12	.00277	30	.00287	35	.00949	13	.00013	18	.00071
14	.00913	31	.01310	40	.16233	14	.00689	21	.00010
18	.00122	34	.00431			18	.00243	22	.00092
23	.13861	35	.02596			21	.00094	28	.00173
29	.19087	40	.04678			22	.00034	30	.00352
30	.00011					28	.00162	31	.01528
34	.00066					29	.01012	34	.00795
35	.00316					30	.01688	35	.00703
40	.34659					31	.08734	40	.04335
						34	.05825		
						35	.00283		
						40	.19047		

REFERENCES

1. Alamgir, M. The Domestic Prices of Imported Commodities in Pakistan: A Further Study. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Research Report No. 60.

2. Board of Economic Enquiry, Cost of Production of Major Crops, Lahore 1966.

3. Bureau of Economic Research (Dacca University), Retailing of Consumer Goods in East Pakistan.

4. Elshout, J.R.L. Van den, "A Revised Estimate of the Gross Investment in Fixed Capital Assets in Pakistan in 1962/63" in Report of the Consistency Committee on the Third Five Year Plan, Pakistan Planning Commission, 1965.

5. India, Government of, Final Report of the National Income Committee, New Delhi, 1954.

6. Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan. Imports 1960-61 to 1964-65. Mimeographed.

7. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Programme for the Development of Irrigation and Agriculture in West Pakistan, Vol. 9, May, 1966.

8. Khan, A.R., Planning and Regional Development: The Application of a Multi-sector Programming Model to Inter-regional Planning in Pakistan. Ph.D. thesis at the University of Cambridge, 1966.

8a. Khan, A.R. and A. MacEwan, "A Multisectoral Analysis of Capital Requirements for Development Planning in Pakistan", Pakistan Development Review. Forthcoming.

9. Khan, A.R., "A Multi-Sector Programming Model for Regional Planning in Pakistan". Pakistan Development Review, Spring, 1967.

10. Lewis, Stephen and S.K. Qureshi. "The Structure of Revenue from Indirect Taxes in Pakistan". The Pakistan Development Review, 1963.

11. Pakistan, Ministry of Home & Kashmir Affairs, Census of Pakistan, Vol. 9, 10. 1960.

12. Pakistan, East Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Census of Manufacturing Industries in East Pakistan 1962/63. Mimeographed, Dacca, 1966.

13. Pakistan, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Census of Manufacturing Industries in West Pakistan 1962/63, Unpublished.

14. Pakistan, State Bank, Pakistan's Balance of Payments, July 1962-June 1963.

15. Pakistan, Central Statistical Office, Report on the Quarterly Survey of Current Economic Conditions in Pakistan, 1963/64.

16. Pakistan, Central Statistical Office. National Sample Survey (Second Round and Third Round).

17. Pakistan, State Bank, Statistics on Scheduled Banks in Pakistan, June 1965.

18. Pakistan, East Pakistan Small Industries Corporation, Survey of Small Industries in East Pakistan, Dacca, 1964.

19. ----------, Survey of Cottage Industries in East Pakistan, Dacca 1966.

20. ----------, Survey of Salt Manufacturing Units in East Pakistan, Dacca 1966.

21. Pakistan, West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, Small Industries Division, Survey of Small Industries in Urban Areas of West Pakistan, Lahore.

22. Pakistan, Central Statistical Office, Census of Electricity Undertakings 1962/63, Karachi, April 16, 1965.

23. Pakistan,Central Statistical Office. Statistical Yearbook 1964.

23a. Pakistan, Central Statistical Office, Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

24. Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, Budget, 1963/64.

25. Pakistan, Central Statistical Office, Report of the National Income Commission.

26. Pal, Matilal, "The Determinants of Domestic Prices of Imports". The Pakistan Development Review, 1964.

27. Rasul, G. West Pakistan Input Output Tables 1962/63, Perspective Planning Section, Planning Commission, Karachi, 10th November 1966, typed.

28. Stern, J.J. Interindustry Relations in East Pakistan, 1962/63. Research Report No. 62, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics.