

Manual adjustment of inputs to industry-targets

December 2014



Adjustment of input to input-targets

1. Make sure that there is no need to change the target value. Otherwise wait until a better target is available.
2. Mark the column and extract it from the SUT.
3. Verify that inputs conform with common sense.
4. Notice if some products seem to be missing from the inputs.
5. Compare the values in purchaser's prices with the value in the "Primary Statistics" field.



Extracted input-column

Industry 17 Interim.com:	Product	Trans	Indust	BasisPrice	Wholes.mrg	Retail.mrg	Taxes.net	Pur.ex.VAT	VAT	PurchPrice	Prim.Stat	Corrections
Raw vegetable materials, n.e.c.	01990	2000	17	4.663	296	0	1.029	5.990	61	6.651	1.634	-3.550
Chemical energy	17100	2000	17	1.616	0	0	1.616	65	1.634	1.634		
Natural water	18000	2000	17	169	0	0	169	0	169	163		
Yarn and thread, woven and knitted	20000	2000	17	21.574	778	0	161	22.513	229	22.742	22.774	
Textile articles other than apparel	21000	2000	17	525	19	0	1	536	5	540	563	
Knitted or crocheted fabrics, wearing apparel	28000	2000	17	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	
Luggage, handbags and the like	29200	2000	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood, sawn, shaped, flitchboard	31100	2000	17	11	0	0	0	11	2	13	13	
Pulp, paper and paperboard	32100	2000	17	249	7	0	5	259	5	262	264	
Other printed matter, Type plates et cetera	33000	2000	17	31	0	0	1	36	0	36	35	
Motor sport (gasoline), including aux	33310	2000	17	1.684	0	0	49	1.596	0	1.596	1.596	
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal prod.	33390	2000	17	14	0	0	3	23	0	23	23	
Basic chemicals	34100	2000	17	65	1	0	0	66	1	66	63	
Plastics in primary forms	34110	2000	17	6.553	15	0	30	6.598	50	6.648	6.605	
Plastics and articles and related prod	34190	2000	17	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	9	
Pharmaceutical products	35200	2000	17	10.765	416	0	23	11.204	28	11.233	10.826	-500
Soap, cleaning preparations, perfume	35300	2000	17	49	3	0	1	54	1	54	57	
Chemical products n.e.c.	35900	2000	17	3.660	48	0	51	4.062	29	4.121	2.650	-1.800
Rubber and plastics products	36000	2000	17	519	5	0	6	530	7	537	506	
Glass and glass products	37100	2000	17	4	0	0	0	4	1	5	5	
Non-structural ceramic ware	37200	2000	17	2	0	0	0	2	0	2		
Other manufactured articles n.e.c.	38000	2000	17	670	0	0	111	787	0	860	1.545	
Basic iron and steel	41100	2000	17	33	0	0	0	33	3	36	36	
Copper, nickel, aluminum, alumina	41400	2000	17	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	
Fabricated metal products, except n.e.c.	41500	2000	17	2.249	84	0	83	2.422	72	2.495	1.785	-500
Special purpose machinery and part	44100	2000	17	456	25	0	6	487	4	492	495	
Residential buildings	51110	2000	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	
Repair and maintenance of buildings	54110	2000	17	72	0	0	0	72	0	72	72	



If total input is too big:

- Look for improbable inputs. Determine if they can be moved to other uses.
- Look for products with purchaser's value greater than the "Prim.Stat" field. Determine if they can be moved to other uses.
- Surplus input should preferably be moved to:
 - Industries that obviously need this product as input.
 - Final uses: Household consumption or GFCF.
 - Input in construction or wholesale and retail trade. These inputs are adjusted at the end of the balancing process.



Correction examples:

Product	Trans	Indust	BasisPrice	Wholes.mrg	Retail.mrg	Taxes.net	Pur.ex.VAT	VAT	PurchPrice	Prim.Stat
Product 01990 Use: Manufacture of textiles	01990	2000	17	2.551					2.551	
Manuf. furniture, manuf. n.e.c.	01990	2000	36	3.900					3.900	
Product 20000 Supply: Imports	20000	0700		83.470						84.152
Product 20000 Use: Manuf. wearing apparel, fur	20000	2000	18						215.955	147.804
Product 20000 Supply: Imports	20000	0700		39.190						347.662
Product 20000 Use: Clothing and footwear	20000	2110	03						580.475	370.170
Product 34700 Use: Manufacture of textiles	34700	2000	24						23.574	20.843



Correction formulas:

Product	Trans	Indust	BasisPrice	Wholes.mrg	Retail.mrg	Taxes.net	Pur.ex.VAT	VAT	PurchPrice	Prim.Stat
Product 01990 Use: Manufacture of textiles	01990	2000	17	2.551					2.551	
Manuf. furniture, manuf. n.e.c.	01990	2000	36	3.900					4.651-3.900	3.900
Product 20000 Supply: Imports	20000	0700		83.470						84.152
Product 20000 Use: Manuf. wearing apparel, fur	20000	2000	18						215.955+60000	147.804
Product 20000 Supply: Imports	20000	0700		39.190						447.662
Product 20000 Use: Clothing and footwear	20000	2110	03						580.475	370.170
Product 34700 Use: Manufacture of textiles	34700	2000	24						23.574	20.843



>> If total input is too small:

- Look for missing inputs. Determine if they can be moved from other uses.
- Look for products with purchaser's value less than the "Prim.Stat" field. Determine if they can be moved from other uses.
- input should preferably be moved from:
 - Industries that obviously has too much input of this product.
 - Final uses: Household consumption or GFCF.
 - Input in wholesale and retail trade or construction. These inputs are adjusted at the end of the balancing process.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

7

>> Supply should - in general - not be changed.

Supply should only be changed in exceptional cases:

- When it must be assumed that some supply has been coded incorrectly. In such cases supply can be removed from one product and added to another within the same column. The column totals in basic prices should not be changed.
- If uses cannot be lowered to the value from the supply side and there is no reason to believe that this can be explained by incorrect coding (see above) an additional - informal - production may be added. This solution should only be used where the existence of informal production is credible.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

8

>> Uses that should not be affected by balancing.

- Imports and exports should only be corrected when errors are detected.
- Government consumption is fully predetermined and should always equal the share of government production that is not sales revenue.
- Changes in inventories should usually not be changed. If there is reason to change the value of an inventory change of a product, a similar change in purchaser's prices **with opposite sign** should be entered for another product in the same kind of inventory. Column totals in purchaser's prices for inventory changes should not be changed.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

9

>> Exception: Changes in "Special" inventories.

- If the only credible explanation to a balancing problem is, that a change in inventories is missing from the initial estimates, a change can be inserted in the column for "Special" inventories. This should only be used as a last resort.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

10

>> Acceptable distances to targets

- In most cases it is sufficient to bring column totals within a distance from the target value of 5 to 10 m.JD. depending on the size of the target value.
- When targets are small it is recommended to bring the distance below 10 % of the target value.
- The residuals that are left by the manual adjustments can usually be removed by automatic methods without damage to the input structure.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

11

>> Complex rearrangements of several inputs.

- Inputs in service industries of service products have been changed considerably as the composition of supply was different from the composition of initial uses of the same products.
- Adjustment to supply may have changed the sum of such inputs in a number of industries. In these cases it may not be feasible to adjust the inputs manually.
- In such cases it is possible to rearrange the group of inputs automatically using the secret button's "RAS-area" adjustment.



STATISTICS
DENMARK

12

