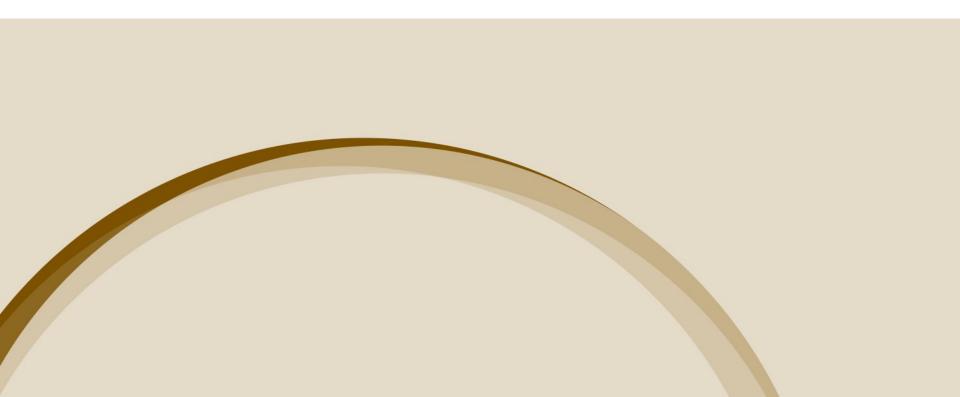
### Statistics on a from-whom-to-whom basis

#### Networks, GVCs and firm-level data



**João Amador** Third IMF Statistical Forum Frankfurt 19-20 November 2015





#### Outline

- I. Tools to look at from-whom-to-whom data
- II. Another example: whom-to-whom in GVCs
- III. The importance of comparable cross
  - country firm-level data



- Whom-to-whom data provides rich insights and the set of tools for analysis includes:
  - Visualization techniques (nodes and edges)
  - Directed/undirected and weighted/binary networks
  - Network theory to identify topological properties
  - Node-level and network-level metrics
  - Degrees, centralization, assortativity, clustering
  - Comparison with reference models of network formation



Whom-to-whom data is classic in international trade: •Representation of the World Trade Web as a network GVCs are a new paradigm in world production and trade, leading to a focus on trade in value added. This can also be studied as a network: One example... "The networks of value-added trade", Amador and Cabral (2015)

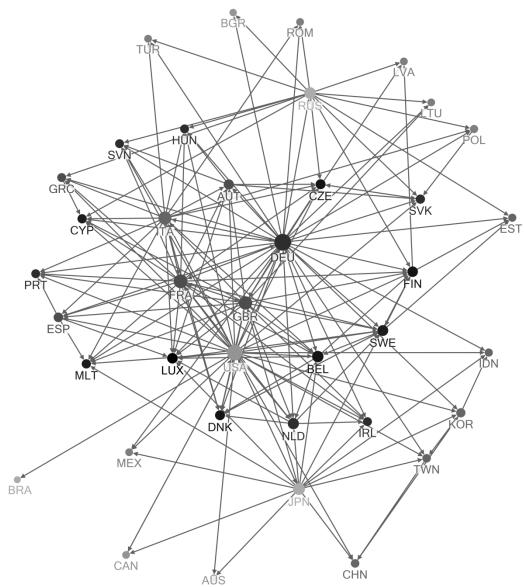


# Setting-up the network (directed and binary): Nodes (40 countries in the WIOD database) Edges (if exports of country A embody more than 1 per cent of value added originating in country B) Period 1995-2011, 35 sectors



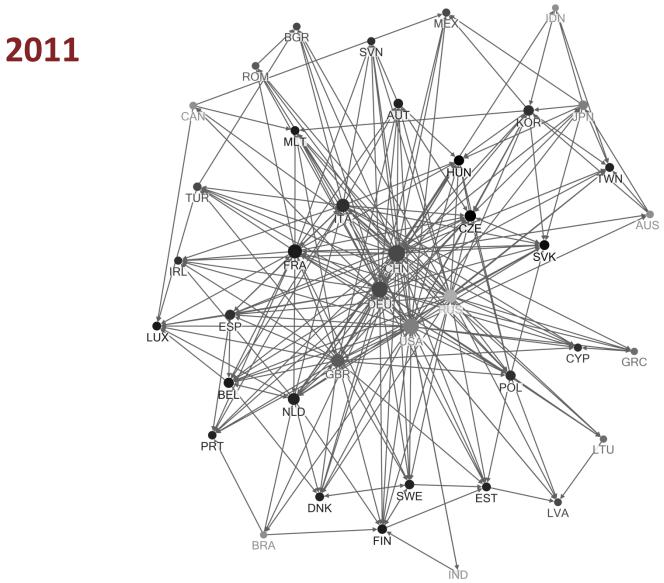
1995

#### Whom-to-whom in GVCs



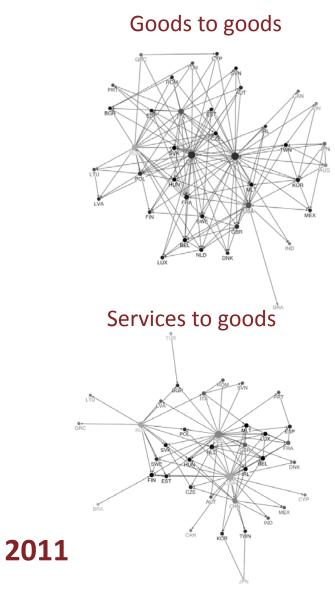








#### Whom-to-whom in GVCs



Goods to services







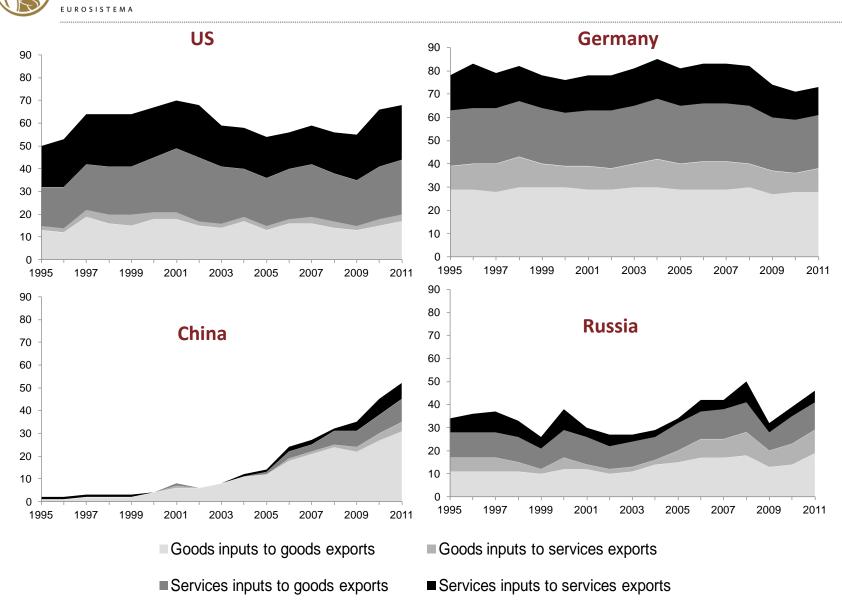
## The utilizations:

- Identification of hubs in GVCs and their sectoral patterns
- •Propagation of shocks and resilience

Way forward:

(...)



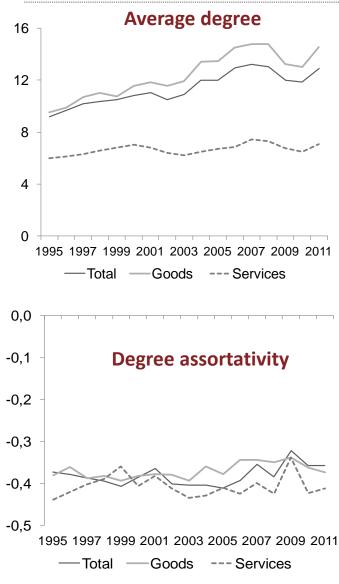


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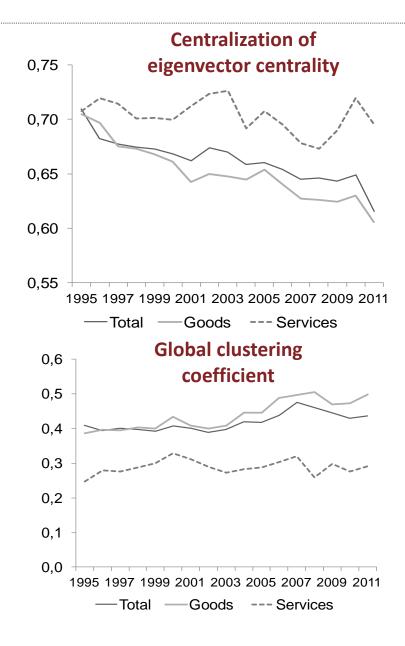


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#### Whom-to-whom in in GVCs



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## The utilizations:

- Identification of hubs in GVCs and their sectoral patterns
- •Propagation of shocks and resilience

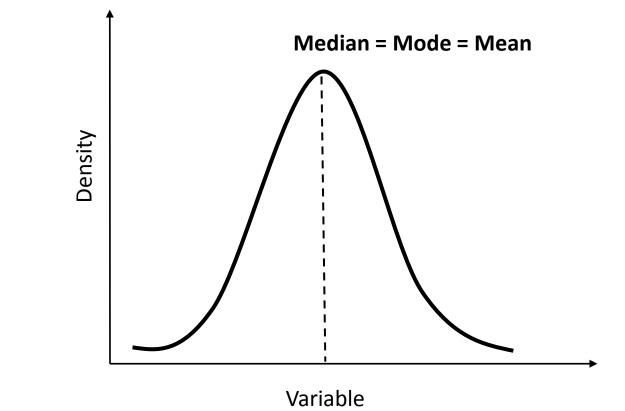
#### Way forward:

- Broad usage of indicators in value added terms and update of global IO matrices
- Internal transactions and B2B data



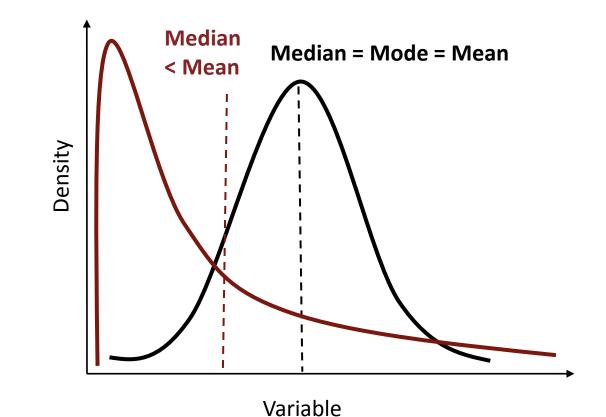
Firm-level data is a key source of information. Policies tend to target the median firm.

In a Gaussian world, the median matches the average but...



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...the world is better described by a Pareto distribution. Information on the full distribution is needed, i.e., firm-level data. The cross-country comparability is key to set useful benchmarks.





The **ESCB CompNet** has been working on the computation of comparable firm-level indicators, with a focus on **competitiveness**.

National teams run shared code on their databases (trade, productivity, labour market, financial and mark-up modules).

Some papers have been produced and similar efforts take place at other institutions. The effort to collect comparable firm-level data must proceed.



## Thank you

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