



Reposition of Forward-to-Backward Input-Output Analysis

Argyrios D. Kolokontes* 

Abstract

A common phenomenon that is met in the literature is the fallacious use of traditional quantitative backward-to-forward analysis for the construction of matrices for the forward analysis. The generated deceitful backward-to-forward direct individual indices lead to erroneous total sectoral forward linkages indicators (TFLs') and type I forward multipliers (t.I-FMs'). Moreover, they are used in the literature as a part for other "mixed" indicators adding correct backward to incorrect forward measurements, leading the analysts to inappropriate deductions as regards the frontloading concernment of various productive sectors in an economy. In order to be tackled this situation an "ad-justed" quantitative forward-to-backward approach must be adopted, as a necessary complementary part for a consummate growing planning. The paper scrutinizes and concretizes this proposed adjusted approach, both in theory and in practice, via an empirical application. The adjusted forward type I multipliers are nominated and calculated, escorting this analysis.

Keywords: I-O analysis; adjusted forward-to-backward approach; forward linkages' indices; type I forward multipliers.

JEL classification: C18; C51; C52; C67; O21.

1. INTRODUCTION

The input-output (I-O) analysis is recognized from the researchers as a sound tool for the studies on the structures of economic productive networks, the sectoral growing predictions and the enactment of priorities for the developmental patterns (Almon, 1966; Jensen, 1976, pp. 39-48; Briassoulis, 1991; West, 1995; Sonis and Hewings, 1998; de Mesnard, 1999, 2000b, 2000a; Polenske, 2004; Bonfiglio, 2005, pp. 39-48; Meng *et al.*, 2009; A. H. Bekhet, 2010; Belegri-Roboli and Markaki, 2010; A. H. Bekhet, 2011; Belegri-Roboli *et al.*, 2011a; Trinh *et al.*, 2012; Hristu-Varsakelis *et al.*, 2012; Mastronardi *et al.*, 2012; Humavindu and Stage, 2013; Pnevmatikos *et al.*, 2013; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Zhong and

* Department of Regional and Cross-Border Development Studies and Department of Statistics and Insurance Sciences, School of Economic Sciences, University of Western Macedonia, Kozani, Greece; e-mail: aff00105@uowm.gr and argriskol@gmail.com (corresponding author).

Tadayuki, 2013; Baranov *et al.*, 2014; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Trinh and Phong, 2014; Economakis *et al.*, 2015; Loizou *et al.*, 2015; H. A. Bekhet *et al.*, 2016; Belegri-Roboli *et al.*, 2016; Kelly *et al.*, 2016; Freytag and Fricke, 2017; Kakderi and Tasapoulou, 2017; Trinh, 2017; Yasmin and Bekhet, 2017; Giannakis and Mamuneas, 2018; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2018; Mariolis *et al.*, 2018; Mariolis *et al.*, 2019; Nhung *et al.*, 2019a; Nhung *et al.*, 2019b; Romero *et al.*, 2019; Teves, 2019; Thai and Trinh, 2019; Thai *et al.*, 2019; de Lima Almeida and de Freitas Balanco, 2020; Ferreira *et al.*, 2020; Guang and Wen, 2020; Hung *et al.*, 2020; Thai *et al.*, 2020; Trinh, 2020; Hastuti *et al.*, 2021; Markaki and Economakis, 2021).

The most common distinction of I-O models is between the “demand-driven” and the “supply-driven” models (Yamada, 1961; F Giarratani, 1976; Jones, 1976; F. Giarratani, 1980; Cronin, 1984; Bon, 1986; Oosterhaven, 1988; Gruver, 1989; Miller, 1989; Oosterhaven, 1989; Deman, 1991; Bon and Bing, 1993; Lahr, 1993; de Mesnard, 1995; Bon and Yashiro, 1996; Oosterhaven, 1996; de Mesnard, 2002b; Adamou, 2007; A. H. Bekhet, 2010; Guerra and Sancho, 2010; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Grassini, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; Yasmin and Bekhet, 2017; de Mesnard, 2019b; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019). However this separation is somehow problematic. The demand-driven models reflect the “quantity-oriented” and the “price-oriented Leontief’s backward-to-forward analysis” (Leontief, 1936b, 1936a, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1951, 1986, 1991; Miller and Blair, 2009; de Mesnard, 2013; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Grassini, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; de Mesnard, 2016; A. H. Bekhet and Yasmin, 2017; de Mesnard, 2019b, 2019a; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019; Mariolis and Soklis, 2020), while the supply-driven models are identified to the “price-oriented Ghosh’s forward-to-backward approach” (Oosterhaven, 1988, 1989, 1996; Dietzenbacher, 1997; Miller and Blair, 2009; Guerra and Sancho, 2010; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Grassini, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; de Mesnard, 2016, 2019b; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019). Albeit the quantity-oriented forward-to-backward consideration can be arisen from the seminal idea of “Ghosh’s allocation’s functions” (Ghosh, 1958), this quantitative approach is not applied in the empirical studies of literature. Ab initio, it must be clarified that in this paper, the terms “quantity-oriented” and “quantitative” models are not referred to models that describe transactional flows by physical units, which just present intersectoral quantities visualizations without an easy to use mathematical application, but these terms are used denoting monetary transactions in values models with stable prices and variable quantities. So, for the forthcoming, it must be not forgotten that the values of individual elements of applicable I-O models are the products between the quantities and the prices, and these parameters can be either both changed into the dynamic situations, or can be studied supposing changes only on the quantities, or only on the prices (Soklis, 2014; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019).

The scarce of quantitative forward-to-backward analysis, on a correct base, has been pointed out from Kolokontes *et al.* (2019). As a consequence from its absence, two common phenomena are met in the literature. The first is the lack of a pure, unequivocal and accurate frontloading approach for the empirical detection of noticeable sectors in a productive economic nexus as a whole. The second matter is the fallible and deceitful exploitation of individual coefficients that are revealed from the Leontief’s backward-to-forward consideration, when these coefficients are used for forward measurements. Although the forward multipliers are a necessary supplementary tool for the developmental planning, however their derivation via the quantitative backward-to-forward Leontief’s model channelizes the policy-makers to erroneous evaluations as for the potential importance of

productive sectors in an economy. The problem had been highlighted from Yamada (1961); Augusztinovics (1970); Bayers (1976); Jones (1976); Cai and Leung (2004); Kolokontes *et al.* (2019), but it has not really faced yet.

Bayers (1976) had pointed out the problem of fallible derivation of forward linkages indicators (FLs'), but without to turn the interest of researchers from the conventional backward-to-forward (=quantitative Leontief's demand-driven) approach to a suitable "quantitative forward-to-backward approach". The rational incompatible between the coefficients of price-oriented Ghosh's model and them of quantitative Leontief's model has been remarked by de Mesnard (2002a), while Cai and Leung (2004) veered their attention for the construction of FLs' outright from the Ghosh's model. The Ghosh's model (1958) gained publicity through the studies of Augusztinovics (1970) and Jones (1976). Oosterhaven (1988, 1996, 2017), Oosterhaven *et al.* (2001), Dietzenbacher (1997, 2002) and de Mesnard (2002b) since they seem to agree that the conventional shape of Ghosh's model is a price-model. Moreover, de Mesnard (2016) had asserted the view that the Ghosh's model is redundant, since its operation is overspread from the Leontief's cost-push consideration, for which he has referred that is superfluous too (de Mesnard, 2019a). Oosterhaven (1988, 1989, 2019), notwithstanding he had looked behind from the wall as for the usefulness of Ghosh's model when the value added can be kept static, nevertheless he ended up to a deduction that this view of model is implausible and unrealistic (Lahr, 1993; Guerra and Sancho, 2010; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015). Similar inferences have been enunciated by Guerra and Sancho (2010) and de Mesnard (2009, 2016, 2019a).

Such conclusions are met in the literature and are owed to the postulated markets' restrictions that are connected with the models (F. Giarratani, 1980; Cronin, 1984; Deman, 1988; Briassoulis, 1991; Zhong and Tadayuki, 2013; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). Of course, the productive sectors cannot produce infinite products and the consumers (in or/and out from the borders, individuals or/and governments) cannot consume infinite quantities, but these factors must not impugn the estimated potential sectoral capabilities for multiplicative impacts dispersions. These potential non-weighted effects can be either backward or forward, and must be the base for the policy-makers decisions, together with their weighted expressions that transfer the "potential" to the "indeed feasible" for the various indices taking into consideration the sectoral sizes. The essence of the matter is the measurements to be compatible and comparable (Cronin, 1984; Deman, 1988; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). Compatible and comparable backward and forward sectoral multiplicative effects can be contrasted, compared or/and divided, pointing out the sectors that are, either more, or the same strength, as regards their backloading and frontloading multiplicative spillovers, providing simultaneously estimations for the sectoral potential influences (Yamada, 1961; Cronin, 1984; Deman, 1988; Adamou, 2007; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza (2015) have also advocated the view that the Ghosh's model has interesting perspectives and it must not be rejected.

The bibliographical applications of Ghosh's model, when they are correct, adhere on the inflationary repercussions of its price-oriented approach, avoiding a quantitative-oriented approach for it, as a solution capable to provide plausible measurements for the frontloading quantitative effects (Oosterhaven, 1988, 1989, 1996; Dietzenbacher, 1997; de Mesnard, 2002b, 2019b, 2019a). The same inappropriate for the derivation of quantitative forward multipliers is the traditional quantitative Leontief's approach. Diachronically, in the literature are registered imprecisions, complications and deterministic errors as for the use of debated

models owing to the unilateral consideration of their stimuli (exogenous and endogenous); as well as due to their misunderstanding usefulness and the deceitful interpretation of their indicators without to be taken into account their peculiarities, merits and disadvantages (e.g.: Jones, 1976; Sonis *et al.*, 1996; Guo and Hewings, 2001; Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2008; Humavindu and Stage, 2013; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Temurshoev and Oosterhaven, 2014; Freytag and Fricke, 2017). Contemporaneously, quite a few studies are consumed with unnecessary impressive graphics and mathematics, gaining publications, but losing the essence and the logic of simplicity, generating illusions to the readers, the scholars and the policy-makers.

Kolokontes *et al.* (2019), without to scope to concentrate their interest on this topic, had entered the idea for the “adjusted” forward analysis in an unprocessed initiatory level, “*aiming to tease the curiosity of readers, scholars and researchers*”, as they had said. Moreover, they had clarified their beliefs that the ideas are put on the table and evolved until to end up to a distinct and correct enunciation. Of course, the paradigm with the “simple method of three” in their paper has obviously been referred from them in order to demonstrate the problem, since is intelligible that its solution is more complex. From the exploration of matter is ascertained that it is not connected with the conventional Leontief’s model, but with an alternative exploitation of Ghosh’s spin-offs. And besides, as Yamada (1961); Augusztinovics (1970); Jones (1976); Cronin (1984); Deman (1988); Adamou (2007); Kolokontes *et al.* (2019) had pointed out, the expansions, the prospects and the interpretations of emerged indicators from the Ghosh’s directions are remain “open topics” in the literature. Furthermore, Yamada (1961); Augusztinovics (1970); Bayers (1976); Jones (1976); Cella (1984); Cronin (1984); Deman (1988); Dietzenbacher and Van Der Linden (1997); Cai and Leung (2004); Adamou (2007); A. H. Bekhet (2010); Ramos and Moreno (2013); Choi *et al.* (2014); Yasmin and Bekhet (2017) have agreed that cannot be determined the propulsive sectors of economy using exclusively data for the sectoral backward effects, ignoring the capability of sectors to generate forward impulses. This paper takes into account the pre-existed knowledge in order to build the theoretical and the practical basis for the utilization of idea for the “adjusted” forward-to-backward analysis.

Into this framework, the problem’s statement as regards the dimensions about this topic is adduced as a first step. The I-O models are categorized using as criteria the direction for their analysis (backward-to-forward or forward-to-backward approach) and the fount of their stimuli (the changes on the components of intermediate and final demand vis-à-vis to them at the elements of intermediate and primary cost), aiming the specific positioning of “adjusted” forward approach among the I-O models. Continuing, the adjusted forward indicators (linkages indices and type I multipliers) are defined and compared with their corresponding non-adjusted traditional expressions, in order to be turned into comprehensible the distortions that are provoked at the estimation of multiplicative impacts and on the sectoral rankings when are used the non-adjusted indices. The necessity for the adjustment of forward indicators via the adjusted forward-to-backward approach as an obligatory complementary tool for a consummate developmental planning are corroborated through an empirical application, in the penultimate section. A synopsis of inferences concludes the paper.

2. THE PROBLEM’S STATEMENT

The causality of problem is found on the methods for the calculation of forward and backward indicators. The “*quantitative Leontief’s demand-driven model*”, scilicet the

“*quantitative backward-to-forward approach*”, is broadly applied in the literature both for the measurement of backloading and frontloading repercussions, and of course this is a false tactic because of the particular conceptual, computable and deterministic architecture of model. The caution can be done comprehensible when someone concentrated on the prerequisite and equal to the one unit conversion for the magnitudes of sectoral outputs (=unitary production’s and allocation’s functions), as below.

Specifically, the vertical sums of production’s functions per sector i ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) in the productive network (=purchasers’ view), are defined as:

$$X' = i'Z + i'V = i' A < X > + i'V_c < X > \quad (1)$$

in which: $X = [X_i]$ is the vector of sectoral outputs; the symbol “ $<>$ ” denotes a vector’s conversion to a diagonal matrix; “ i ” indicates a vector with all its elements to be equal to one; $V = [V_i]$ is the vector of primary inputs or else the value added vector; the $V_c = [V_i / X_i]$ signifies the value-added coefficients vector; and the tones indicate row-vectors (Leontief, 1936b, 1936a, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1986; de Mesnard, 2004; Dietzenbacher, 2005; Adamou, 2007; Tadayuki, 2008, pp. 40-54; Miller and Blair, 2009, pp. 3, 13; Sancho, 2012, 2013; Escaith, 2014; Okamoto, 2014; Soklis, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; Jahn, 2015; Kelly, 2015; Imansyah *et al.*, 2017; Muchdie *et al.*, 2018; Trinh and Thai, 2021).

At the same time, the horizontal sums of allocation’s functions per sector i ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) (=sellers’ view), must be counted as:

$$X = Zi + Yi = A < X > i + < X > Y_c i \quad (2)$$

in which: $Y = [Y_i]$ is the vector of final demand; and the $Y_c = [Y_i / X_i]$ indicates the final-demand coefficients vector.

Applying the backward-to-forward approach, behind from the [equation \(1\)](#), for $X_i = 1$, via the “*inputs coefficients*”, the production’s functions reveal the dependency of each one purchaser-sector i ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) from their supplier-sectors and the primary productive factors that are used from the sector i in order to achieve its output (Leontief, 1936b, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1986; Oosterhaven *et al.*, 2001; de Mesnard, 2004; Dietzenbacher, 2005; Tadayuki, 2008, pp. 40-54; Miller and Blair, 2009, pp. 3, 13, 16, 21; Sancho, 2012, 2013; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; Jahn, 2015; Kelly, 2015; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019, 2020; Yotopoulos and Nugent, 1973):

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} + (w_i + pr_i + o_i + s_i^g + im_i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow Vc_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} = 1 \quad (3)$$

in which: w_i denotes the sectoral wages and salaries (household’s income), pr_i is the fee of entrepreneurship in the case of sector i , o_i reflects the accumulated fees for the rest productive factors, s_i^g is the pure taxes revenue that the government gains from the operation of sector i

(as an abstraction between its direct-indirect taxes and its allowances) and im_i expresses the sectoral imports.

On contrast, from the side of output's distribution per seller-sector i ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) to the rest producers-sectors of economy and to the components of final demand, the allocation's functions that are generated from the backward-to-forward approach take the form (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019):

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} + (c_i + g_i + i_i + ex_i) \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow Yc_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \neq 1 \text{ (either } >1, \text{ or } <1) \quad (4)$$

in which: c_i indicates the households' consumption for the sector's i output, g_i is the governmental spending for the consumption of sector's i output, i_i expresses the exploitation of output i for investments and ex_i signifies the sectoral exports.

From the above is emerged the root for the examined problem which is the fact that in the quantitative backward-to-forward consideration (=quantitative Leontief's demand-driven model) the equation (4) is not tantamount to the one unit (=1). This means that in this approach, the feature: $X_i = 1$, is only in force for the columns' aggregations (=backward consideration) and it is violated into the rows' adds (=forward consideration) (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). With other words, due to the fact that the coefficients a_{ji} of Leontief's technical coefficients matrix A^L (=the superscript "L" denotes the origin from the Leontief's model) are generated from the backloading consideration of production's functions per each one sector i ($i=1,2,\dots,n$); following the conversion to the one unit for the gross value of sectoral output $X_i (=1)$; a produced consequence is the violation of this unitary consideration in this case in which someone attempt to sum horizontally the individual indices of backward-to-forward approach (which is more often referring in the literature just as "backward" approach) from the traditional A^L matrix with the sectoral technical coefficients of final demand (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). Hence, among the vertical and the horizontal sums is valid the difference:

$$(w_i + pr_i + o_i + s_i^g + im_i) \neq (c_i + g_i + i_i + ex_i) , \forall i=1,2,\dots,n \quad (5)$$

Similar but reverse deductions arise through the forward-to-backward approach, in which be in force that:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} + (w_i + pr_i + o_i + s_i^g + im_i) \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow Vc_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} \neq 1 \text{ (either } >1, \text{ or } <1) \quad (6)$$

and

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} + (c_i + g_i + i_i + ex_i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow Yc_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 1 \tag{7}$$

and thereafter be valid the equation (5), too.

Thus, either following the backward-to-forward approach, or the forward-to-backward one, is given that, in each case, the one from the two discussed sums (either the horizontal, or the vertical) will infract the unitary presupposition. Moreover, in any case:

$$VA_i \neq Y_i, \forall i=1,2,\dots,n \tag{8}$$

although the fact that:

$$V_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} X_i = Y_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} X_i \tag{9}$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (V_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} X_i) \tag{10}$$

something that implies the next inferences:

- Ab initio, according to its structural computable architecture, the “*quantitative backward-to-forward Leontief’s approach*” is inappropriate for the derivation of sectoral direct and total forward linkages indicators and the subsequent type I and II forward multipliers (Augusztinovics, 1970; Bayers, 1976; Jones, 1976; Cai and Leung, 2004; A. H. Bekhet, 2010; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Yasmin and Bekhet, 2017; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). In other terms, the individual coefficients of backward-to-forward matrix A^L that are used for the construction of inverse matrix $(I - A^L)^{-1}$ are lead to fallacious frontloading estimations for the significance of various sectors as regards their capability to ameliorate the future prosperity of economy (Cai and Leung, 2004; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). Of course, these forward measurements are deceitful to be included into the formation of anyone else index as a part of it, as well (see for example: Cella, 1984; Clements, 1990; Clements and Rossi, 1991; Sonis *et al.*, 1995; Guo and Hewings, 2001; Temurshoev and Oosterhaven, 2014). Hence, the backward-to-forward approach must be restricted to estimate only the backloading impacts via the direct and total backward linkages indices and the type I and II backward multipliers (Hirschman, 1958, pp. 98-107; Yotopoulos and Nugent, 1973; Cella, 1984; Cuello *et al.*, 1992; Dietzenbacher, 2002; Cai and Leung, 2004; Tadayuki, 2008, pp. 40-54, 85-87; Miller and Blair, 2009, pp. 245, 555-558; A. H. Bekhet, 2010, 2011; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Temurshoev and Oosterhaven, 2014; Freytag and Fricke, 2017; Yasmin and Bekhet, 2017; Chuenchum *et al.*, 2018).

- Instead of it, another analysis, a forward-to-backward approach is necessary for the estimation of frontloading effects and the completion of analysis for a productive network, adding the forward view to the congruent backward one of traditional backward-to-forward Leontief’s approach (Augusztinovics, 1970; Jones, 1976; Klein and Glickman, 1977; Ball,

1981; Cai and Leung, 2004; Adamou, 2007; A. H. Bekhet, 2010; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Grassini, 2014; Yasmin and Bekhet, 2017). However, with the same as above vein, according to its definition, the “quantitative forward-to-backward approach” is respective unsuitable for the generation of sectoral direct and total backward linkages indicators and their corresponding type I and II backward multipliers. The search in the literature for studies that have used correct individual forward-to-backward indices, either intuitively or consciously, to calculate forward linkages indicators is disheartening. The studies of Augusztinovics (1970); A. H. Bekhet (2010); Ramos and Moreno (2013); Yasmin and Bekhet (2017); de Lima Almeida and de Freitas Balanco (2020) constitutes cases close to the examined “adjusted forward-to-backward approach”.

- The sectoral value added is not obligatorily equivalent with the sectoral final demand (see: equation 8). The sectoral value added can be greater or smaller comparing with the value of corresponding sectoral final demand, and vice-versa.
- However, in any occasion, the total value of intermediate and primary inputs that a sector *i* uses for its productive process must be equal with the total value of its sectoral gross output (with or without the conversion of measurements to the unit of magnitudes), either this output is channelized to the intermediate demand, or it is canalized outright to the final demand (see: equation 9).
- And furthermore, by default, the total gross output of economy must be equal with its total value added (equation 10).

Recapitulating, misunderstandings and mismanagements of individual direct and total coefficients are registered in the literature. The fount of problem is emanated from the erroneous frontloading exploitation of coefficients matrices’ data that are obtained by the quantitative backward-to-forward Leontief’s approach (Choi *et al.*, 2014). Simultaneously, the literature has interested for the price-oriented Leontief’s approach and the price-oriented Ghosh’ approach (de Mesnard, 2016) ignoring the construction of “adjusted quantitative forward-to-backward approach”. It must be stressed that in essential neither Ghosh (1958) studied this approach, since she had exclusively concentrated on the price-oriented direction of forward-to-backward consideration, and the repercussions of governmental interventions in the operation of Leontief’s model, or else on the produced inflationary pressures via the degree of free for the markets.

3. THE POSITIONING OF ADJUSTED FORWARD APPROACH AMONG THE I-O MODELS

The previous section argues in favor of the complementarity between the “adjusted” quantitative forward-to-backward approach and the traditional backward-to-forward quantitative consideration (Augusztinovics, 1970), stressing the necessity for the adjustment of forward indices. The present section is concentrated on the explicit categorization of I-O models and the positioning of “adjusted forward-to-backward approach” among them. The structural effects of models (“backward-to-forward” or “forward-to-backward”) and the origins of stimuli (“price-oriented” and “quantity-oriented”, with endogenous or exogenous origins, into the various open or closed schemes) are the attributive parameters for the categorization of I-O models (Cronin, 1984; Deman, 1988; de Mesnard, 2002a). The sectors in the I-O models can be seen under different roles, either as sellers-sectors and purchasers-

sectors, or as suppliers-sectors and producers-sectors. All the sectors in a productive network get dressed all these roles.

The A matrix of Ghosh's consideration indicates the allocation's coefficients that are derived dividing horizontally per sector its distributed output to the others sectors of economy and to the components of final demand (as numerator), with the total sectoral output (as denominator). This approach is known in the literature as forward Ghosh's consideration and ab initio had been focused on the changes of cost and prices, coming from the value added factors and the intermediate inputs as primary exogenous or endogenous stimuli (Ghosh, 1958; Miyazawa, 1976, pp. 1-42; Klein and Glickman, 1977; Ball, 1981; Oosterhaven, 1988, 1989, 1996; Dietzenbacher, 1997; de Mesnard, 1999, 2000b, 2000a, 2002a; Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2008; de Mesnard, 2009; Guerra and Sancho, 2010; Grassini, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; de Mesnard, 2016, 2019a; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019; Thai and Trinh, 2019; Thai *et al.*, 2019, 2020). These changes of value of sectoral inputs and outputs are happened supposing that the quantities of transactions remain stable. Given that the whole of I-O analysis with its expansions and the created spin-offs is relied on the Leontief's model which is the capstone of Quesnay and Walras theoretical ideas, the Ghosh's approach entered another view for the forward consideration of Leontief's model but only as an allocation model suitable for the measurement of inflationary pressures (Ghosh, 1958; Augusztinovic, 1970; Jones, 1976; Klein and Glickman, 1977; Ball, 1981; Oosterhaven, 1988; Gruver, 1989; Oosterhaven, 1996; Dietzenbacher, 1997; Oosterhaven *et al.*, 2001; Dietzenbacher, 2002; Eiser and Roberts, 2002; Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2002; Cai and Leung, 2004; Polenske, 2004; Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2008; de Mesnard, 2009; Miller and Blair, 2009, pp. 543-555; Guerra and Sancho, 2010; Grassini, 2014; Temurshoev and Oosterhaven, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; de Mesnard, 2016; Kelly *et al.*, 2016; Freytag and Fricke, 2017; Oosterhaven, 2017; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019; Thai and Trinh, 2019; Thai *et al.*, 2020). Let's mark the matrices of individual direct and total impacts' coefficients, that are obtained from the forward-to-backward consideration, as: A^G and $(I - A^G)$.

From the other hand, in the "*demand-driven Leontief's models*", the A matrix represent the technical coefficients that are extracted per sector dividing vertically its primary and intermediate inputs (as numerator), and its sectoral output (as denominator), a methodology known in the literature as backward approach (Leontief, 1936b, 1936a, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951; Leontief and Strout, 1963; Yotopoulos and Nugent, 1973; Leontief, 1986; Oosterhaven, 1996; de Mesnard, 1999, 2000b, 2004; Dietzenbacher, 2005; Meng *et al.*, 2006; Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2008; Miller and Blair, 2009, pp. 16, 21; A. H. Bekhet, 2011; Sancho, 2012; Humavindu and Stage, 2013; Sancho, 2013; Grassini, 2014; de Mesnard, 2016, 2019a; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2020). The backward approach is referred to the traditional produced I-O matrices that are emanated from the classic Leontief's model. The matrices of backward-to-forward individual direct and total impacts' coefficients, had already marked as: A^L and $(I - A^L)$. This matrices have been used either for analysis with stable prices and altering quantities by quantity-oriented endogenous or exogenous stimuli on the components of intermediate and final demand, or for analysis with stable quantities and changing cost and prices due to cost-push endogenous or exogenous stimuli on the intermediate and the value added productive factors (Pham *et al.*, 2007; Kolokontes and Chatzitheodoridis, 2008; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2008; Trinh *et al.*, 2012; Choi *et*

al., 2014; Escaith, 2014; Soklis, 2014; Trinh and Phong, 2014; Economakis *et al.*, 2015; H. A. Bekhet *et al.*, 2016; Imansyah *et al.*, 2017; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2018; Mariolis *et al.*, 2018; Muchdie *et al.*, 2018; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Mariolis *et al.*, 2019; Teves, 2019; Thai and Trinh, 2019; Thai *et al.*, 2019; Ferreira *et al.*, 2020; Han *et al.*, 2020; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2020; Thai *et al.*, 2020; Markaki and Economakis, 2021; Trinh and Thai, 2021).

Because of the two-fold dimension of transactions, is obvious that the baptized in the literature as “backward” approach is in essential a “backward-to-forward” approach, that can operate either as a “quantity-driven” or as a “price-driven” (or “cost-driven”) consideration, as regards its impulses and the corresponding influences in the productive circuit (Augusztinovics, 1970; Yotopoulos and Nugent, 1973; Pham *et al.*, 2007; Mariolis *et al.*, 2018; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Mariolis *et al.*, 2019). The same must be in force for the “forward” approach, which as a matter of fact is a “forward-to-backward” consideration, capable to operate as “quantity-driven” or as a “price-driven” (or “cost-driven”), as for its stimuli and the relevant spillovers in the productive network. This means that remains neglected the “quantity-driven approach of forward-to-backward analysis”, that can be based on the primary stimuli that are accrued from the changes on the intermediate and final demand components (endogenously and exogenously), but under a distributional view. In any case, it must be commented that the distinction between “quantity-driven” and “price-driven” models according to their stimuli, is much better against to the bibliographical separation of models as “demand-driven” and “supply-driven”, due to the fact that the demand and the supply phenomena coexist in all the versions of I-O models and not only in some of them, and furthermore the stimuli can be emanated, exogenous or endogenous, either from the intermediate and final demand factors, or from the intermediate and value added factors (Yotopoulos and Nugent, 1973; Miyazawa, 1976, pp. 1-42; Klein and Glickman, 1977; Choi *et al.*, 2014; Grassini, 2014; de Mesnard, 2016). Consequently, at the cases in which the stimuli are registered, endogenously and exogenously, on the prices of intermediate and primary (=value added) inputs, the models are price-oriented, either its causality is backward-to-forward (=“price-oriented Leontief’s model”) or it is forward-to-backward (=“classic inflationary Ghosh’s model”); while on the contrary, when the exogenous and endogenous stimuli are come from the changes on the requested quantities of intermediate and final demand, then the models are quantity-oriented, either its causality is backward-to-forward (=“classic quantitative Leontief’s demand-driven model”), or it is forward-to-backward (=the positioning of “adjusted quantitative forward-to-backward approach”), as well (Leontief, 1936b, 1936a, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1953; Ghosh, 1958; Leontief, 1961; Leontief and Strout, 1963; Augusztinovics, 1970; Leontief, 1971, 1974; Jones, 1976; Miyazawa, 1976, pp. 1-42; Cronin, 1984; Leontief, 1986; Deman, 1988; Oosterhaven, 1988; Baumol and Wolff, 1994; Oosterhaven, 1996; Dietzenbacher, 1997, 2001; Oosterhaven *et al.*, 2001; de Mesnard, 2002b, 2002a; Dietzenbacher, 2002; Eiser and Roberts, 2002; Cai and Leung, 2004; de Mesnard, 2004; Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2008; de Mesnard, 2009; Miller and Blair, 2009, pp. 41-54, 543-555; A. H. Bekhet, 2010; Guerra and Sancho, 2010; A. H. Bekhet, 2011; Pnevmatikos *et al.*, 2013; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Sancho, 2013; Grassini, 2014; Soklis, 2014; Temurshoev and Oosterhaven, 2014; Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza, 2015; Kelly, 2015; de Mesnard, 2016; A. H. Bekhet and Yasmin, 2017; Oosterhaven, 2017; Yasmin and Bekhet, 2017; Giannakis and Mamuneas, 2018; de Mesnard, 2019b, 2019a; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Oosterhaven, 2019; Thai and Trinh, 2019; de Lima Almeida and de Freitas

Balanco, 2020; Ferreira *et al.*, 2020; Hung *et al.*, 2020; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2020; Mariolis and Soklis, 2020; Trinh, 2020).

Another matter that must be clarified, regards the use in the literature of term “concentrated” effects for the forward-to-backward impacts (A. H. Bekhet, 2010; Ramos and Moreno, 2013; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). However this term is abstruse since calls to the mind the whole influences on a sector’s *i* output, intra-sectoral produced and inter-sectoral generated. Despite of the fact that there is the appropriate manner for the exclusive measure of concentrated repercussions on a specific sector’s *i* output from the modifications (quantitative or inflationary) into the rest sectors of economy (either through the Leontief’s paths, or via the Ghosh’s paths), it must be unequivocal that the real scope of “forward-to-backward” approach are not to compute these “concentrated” sectoral influences themselves, but the measurement of diffused spillovers for the support of whole of sectoral outputs in the productive network, via the allocation’s (or distribution’s) functions that correspond to each one sector. Whereas, the “backward-to-forward” approach counts the dispersed effects to the rest sectors of economy individually and as a whole, via the production’s functions of each one sector that operate as a propulsive factor into the feedback framework of its aim to increase its own output. Hence, the main scope for both these approaches is to estimate the repercussions to the other sectors of economy and not to count the concentrated effects. So, these must be kept in the mind is that at the backward consideration the effects into the nexus of whole of sectoral outputs are provoked due to an attempt from a specific sector *i* to produce its output, while at the forward approach the impacts at the whole of sectors of productive network are stemmed from the sector’s *i* trial to sustain the outputs of other sectors (Grassini, 2014).

Diachronically, among others researchers and studies, taking into consideration: Leontief (1936b, 1936a, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1974, 1986, 1991), Yamada (1961), Ghosh (1958), Hirschman (1958, pp. 98-107), Augusztnovics (1970), Yotopoulos and Nugent (1973), F Giarratani (1976), Jensen (1976, pp. 39-48), Carroll (1980, pp. 5-10), F. Giarratani (1980), Cella (1984), Cronin (1984), Bon (1986); Deman (1988); Oosterhaven (1988); Gruver (1989); Oosterhaven (1989); Bon and Bing (1993); Bon and Yashiro (1996); Oosterhaven (1996); Dietzenbacher (1997); de Mesnard (1999, 2000b, 2000a); Dietzenbacher (2001); Oosterhaven *et al.* (2001); de Mesnard (2002b, 2002a); Dietzenbacher (2002); Eiser and Roberts (2002); Cai and Leung (2004); de Mesnard (2004); Dietzenbacher (2005); Adamou (2007); Pham *et al.* (2007); Oosterhaven and Stelder (2008); Tadayuki (2008, pp. 40-54, 85-87); de Mesnard (2009); Miller and Blair (2009, pp. 16, 21, 13-13, 543-558); A. H. Bekhet (2010); Guerra and Sancho (2010); A. H. Bekhet (2011); Belegri-Roboli *et al.* (2011a); Belegri-Roboli *et al.* (2011b); Hristu-Varsakelis *et al.* (2012); Sancho (2012); Trinh *et al.* (2012); Humavindu and Stage (2013); Ramos and Moreno (2013); Sancho (2013); Choi *et al.* (2014); Escaith (2014); Grassini (2014); Okamoto (2014); Temurshoev and Oosterhaven (2014); Trinh and Phong (2014); Aroche Reyes and Marquez Mendoza (2015); Economakis *et al.* (2015); Jahn (2015); Kelly (2015); H. A. Bekhet *et al.* (2016); Belegri-Roboli *et al.* (2016); de Mesnard (2016); Kelly *et al.* (2016); A. H. Bekhet and Yasmin (2017); Freytag and Fricke (2017); Imansyah *et al.* (2017); Oosterhaven (2017); Trinh (2017); Yasmin and Bekhet (2017); Mariolis *et al.* (2018); Muchdie *et al.* (2018); de Mesnard (2019b, 2019a); Kolokontes *et al.* (2019); Mariolis *et al.* (2019); Nhung *et al.* (2019b); Oosterhaven (2019); Thai and Trinh (2019); de Lima Almeida and de Freitas Balanco (2020); Ferreira *et al.* (2020); Hung *et al.* (2020); Kolokontes *et al.* (2020); Mariolis and Soklis (2020); Thai *et al.* (2020); Trinh (2020); Hastuti *et al.* (2021); Markaki and

Economakis (2021); Trinh and Thai (2021), the Table no. 1 concludes and gathers the proposed categories for the I-O models according to their causalities. The symbols in the Table no. 1 are interpreted as in the previous, and moreover the superscript “adj” means “adjusted”. The case IV of table determines the “*adjusted forward approach*” of Kolokontes *et al.* (2019). Some useful observations as for the information that can be connected with the Table no. 1 are the following:

- The model definition as “*backward-to-forward*” or as “*forward-to-backward*” points out its causality.

- The categorization of models as “*demand-driven*” and “*supply-driven*” is not identified by their exogenous or endogenous impulses, either on the prices or on the quantities of their inputs and outputs, but it is identified relied on the direction of divisions for the derivation of coefficients of matrix A (A^L or A^G , respectively). However, the per column divisions represent the “*backward-to-forward approach*” (either “*price-driven*” or “*quantity-driven*”), while the per row divisions stand for the “*forward-to-backward approach*” (“*price-driven*” and “*quantity-driven*”, too).

Table no. 1 – The Determination of I-O Models According to Their Causality and Direction

	Quantity-driven models	Price-driven models
Leontief's Model and Spin-offs (Backward-to-Forward Approaches).	The quantity-driven backward-to-forward approach, which is more known in the literature as the “ <i>quantity-oriented Leontief's model</i> ” (“CASE I”): The technical direct inputs coefficients or direct requirements coefficients (=per column structure) are: $A^L = [a_{ji}^L] = [Z_{ji} / X_i] ,$ and signify the direct coefficients of intermediate inputs, that follow a change on the sector's i final demand, under constant prices and variable quantities. The technical coefficients matrix is determined as: $A^L = Z < X >^{-1} ,$ while the transactions matrix as: $Z = A^L < X > .$ The per sector total output vector is: $X = Zi + Y = A^L < X > i + Y ,$ and the total non-inflationary purchases of intermediate inputs, that are emerged owing to a change on the sector's i final demand, and are diffused to the rest sectors of economy, under constant prices and variable quantities, are calculated as: $dX = A^L < dX > i + dY$ $\Rightarrow dX - A^L < dX > i = dY$ $\Rightarrow dX - A^L dX = dY$ $\Rightarrow (I - A^L)dX = dY$ $\Rightarrow dX = (I - A^L)^{-1} dY .$	The price-driven backward-to-forward approach, which is more known in the literature as the “ <i>price-oriented Leontief's model</i> ” (“CASE III”): The technical direct inputs coefficients or direct requirements coefficients (=per column structure) are: $A^L = [a_{ji}^L] = [Z_{ji} / X_i] ,$ and represent the direct coefficients of intermediate inputs, after from a change on the sector's i value added (primary cost), under constant quantities and variable prices. The technical coefficients matrix is defined as: $A^L = Z < X >^{-1} ,$ while the transactions matrix as: $Z = A^L < X > .$ The per sector total output vector is: $X' = i' Z + V' = i' A^L < X > + V' ,$ and the total inflationary purchases of intermediate inputs, that are emerged owing to a change on the sector's i value added, and are dispersed to the rest sectors of economy under constant quantities and variable prices, are counted as. $dX' = i' A^L < dX > + dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX' - i' A^L < dX > = dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX' - A^L dX' = dV'$ $\Rightarrow (I - A^L)dX' = dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX' = (I - A^L)^{-1} dV' .$

	Quantity-driven models	Price-driven models
Ghosh's Model and Spin-offs (Forward-to-Backward Approaches).	<p>The quantity-driven forward-to-backward approach, that is also referred in this paper as “quantity-oriented Ghosh’s model” or as “adjusted quantitative forward-to-backward approach” (“CASE IV”):</p> <p>The technical direct outputs coefficients or direct allocation (or distribution) coefficients (=per row structure) are:</p> $A^G = [a_{ji}^G] = [Z_{ji} / X_j] ,$ <p>and indicate the direct coefficients of intermediate sales of sector’s i output, due to a change on the sector’s i final demand, under variable quantities and constant prices. The allocation coefficients matrix is nominated as:</p> $A^G = \langle X \rangle^{-1} Z \Rightarrow A^{adj} = \langle X \rangle^{-1} Z ,$ <p>while the transactions matrix as:</p> $Z = \langle X \rangle A^G \Rightarrow Z = \langle X \rangle A^{adj} .$ <p>The per sector total output vector is:</p> $X = Zi + Y = \langle X \rangle A^G i + Y$ $= \langle X \rangle A^{adj} i + Y ,$ <p>and the total non-inflationary sales of sector’s i output to the rest sectors of economy, due to the final demand changes, under constant prices and variable quantities, are estimated as:</p> $dX = \langle dX \rangle A^G i + dY$ $\Rightarrow dX - \langle dX \rangle A^G i = dY$ $\Rightarrow dX - dXA^G = dY \Rightarrow dX(I - A^G) = dY$ $\Rightarrow dX = dY(I - A^{adj})^{-1} .$	<p>The price-driven forward-to-backward approach, which is more known in the literature as “price-oriented Ghosh’s model” (“CASE II”):</p> <p>The technical direct outputs coefficients or direct allocation (or distribution) coefficients (=per row structure) are:</p> $A^G = [a_{ji}^G] = [Z_{ji} / X_j] ,$ <p>and reflect the direct intermediate sales of sector’s i output, after from a change on the sector’s i value added (primary cost), under variable prices and constant quantities. The allocation coefficients matrix is defined as:</p> $A^G = \langle X \rangle^{-1} Z ,$ <p>while the transactions matrix as:</p> $Z = \langle X \rangle A^G .$ <p>The per sector total output vector is:</p> $X' = i'Z + V' = i' \langle X \rangle A^G + V' ,$ <p>and the total inflationary intermediate sales of sector’s i output to the rest sectors of economy, due to the value added (primary cost) changes, under constant quantities and variable prices, are computed as:</p> $dX' = i' \langle dX \rangle A^G + dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX' - i' \langle dX \rangle A^G = dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX' - dX' A^G = dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX'(I - A^G) = dV'$ $\Rightarrow dX' = dV'(I - A^G)^{-1} .$
	<p>Source: author’s process.</p>	

- Hence, the backward-to-forward consideration for the construction of direct technical coefficients matrix A^L can be used for the estimation of diffused impacts either in a quantity-oriented model (case I) or in a price-oriented model (case III).
- And also, the forward-to-backward approach for the construction of direct allocation coefficients matrix A^G can be used for the measurement of dispersed effects either in a price-driven model (cases II) or in a quantity-driven model (case IV).
- The case (I) is the static snapshot of interdependences among the sectoral production’s functions and consequently depicts the offset point of present phase for the cross-sectoral balance, with standard the quantities and the prices (cost) in the sectoral productive processes (Leontief, 1951; Chen, 1976; Miller, 1989, p. 243; Briassoulis, 1991; Baumol and Wolff, 1994; Eiser and Roberts, 2002; Rickman, 2002; Pham *et al.*, 2007; Meng *et al.*, 2009; Miller and Blair, 2009, p. 243; Belegri-Roboli and Markaki, 2010; A. H. Bekhet, 2012; Trinh *et al.*, 2012; Zhong and Tadayuki, 2013; Kelly, 2015; Mariolis *et al.*, 2018; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019; Han *et al.*, 2020; Mariolis and Soklis, 2020). Traditionally, the period with the standard prices (case I) is considered as a short-run time period (Jensen *et al.*, 1979).

• The case (II) is an ex post situation for the antecedent sectoral coherence of case (I) supposing variable prices and stable technologies for the production of each one sector, in a period with a length that is confined from the technical stability of sectoral production's functions. The transition from the case (I) to the case (II) signifies a static technical-technological period, with inflationary pressures, that can be corresponded to a transitive medium-run situation, before from the long-run period in which all the factors are variable (Almon, 1966; Chen, 1976; Carroll, 1980, pp. 12-16; Kuroda and Nomura, 2004; Trinh *et al.*, 2012; de Mesnard, 2016). Kolokontes *et al.* (2019) have been illustrated the ex-ante to the ex-post connection that exists between the inflationary-pressures Ghosh's model and the traditional price-oriented Leontief's model, while de Mesnard (2013) had been explained the connection between the quantity-push and the price-push Leontief's models (cases I and III). The long-run timespan begins with the technical-technological modifications. In the long-run period can be happened all the kind of changes and this expresses a completely dynamic situation. However, due to the fact that the time-period for the technical-technological alterations for the sectoral productive processes differs from the one sector to another, the changes in only one sector suffice to indicate the offset for the dynamic phase of economy, since affect the operation of productive network as a whole. The alterations of sectoral production's functions certify the transitive to a dynamic situation, in which the sectoral primary and intermediate inputs and outputs are made over quantitative, qualitative, analogical or not, and in combination, because of simultaneous changes on the prices, the technologies and the qualities of inputs (Almon, 1966; Chen, 1976; Carroll, 1980, pp. 12-16; Rogerson and Plane, 1984; Plane and Rogerson, 1986; Miller, 1989; de Mesnard, 1990; Jackson *et al.*, 1990; West, 1995; de Mesnard, 1997; Sonis and Hewings, 1998; de Mesnard, 2000a; Zhang, 2001; Ciobanu *et al.*, 2004; Kuroda and Nomura, 2004; Lian and Haimes, 2006; Meng *et al.*, 2009; Belegri-Roboli and Markaki, 2010; A. H. Bekhet, 2012; Baranov *et al.*, 2014; Kelly, 2015; Han *et al.*, 2020; Mariolis and Soklis, 2020).

• The model definition as "open", "close" and "how close", clarify the cases in which the components of final demand for the sectoral outputs operates as endogenous or exogenous variables for the model. The same is valid for the value added sectoral inputs (Leontief 1936a, 1937, 1944; Miyazawa, 1976, pp. 1-42; Bonfiglio, 2005, pp. 119-124; Grassini, 2014, Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). The intermediate demand for the sectoral outputs and the demand of intermediate inputs are clearly always endogenous into the models (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019).

• Furthermore, the demand of extra quantities for the intermediate and final inputs and outputs can be exclusively inflationary in these cases of individual sectors or for the whole of economy in which the productive factors (one or more) operate close or upon to their limits (Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2002). At these circumstances, following the locked proportions of Leontief's production's functions or of Ghosh's allocation's functions, the increase on a sector's *i* output can reduce other sectoral outputs, through the transition of suitable productive factors from the others to the sector's *i* productive process, and this signifies an opportunity cost for the evolution of economic welfare. This opportunity cost is concealed into the solely static I-O models of case (I), and it can be verified only using dynamic models or comparing static snapshots into the time (Oosterhaven and Stelder, 2002; Rogerson and Plane, 1984; Plane and Rogerson, 1986; Jackson *et al.*, 1990; de Mesnard, 1990, 1997, 2000a; Ciobanu *et al.*, 2004).

• The technological changes affect the production's functions, while the consuming changes alter the allocation's functions (Deman, 1988; Miller, 1989; Deman, 1991).

• The structural changes affect both backward and forward, altering the production's functions and the allocation's functions too.

As it is obvious from the [Table no. 1](#), on the contrary to the A^L matrix, the $A^G = A^{adj}$ matrix presents unitary sums for its rows and non-unitary sums for its columns. This means that the $A^G = A^{adj}$ matrix is suitable for the forward analysis, but inappropriate for the backward analysis. Thereafter, the inverse matrix $(I - A^G)^{-1} = (I - A^{adj})^{-1}$ constitutes the base for the calculation of "adjusted" total forward linkages indicators and the corresponding type I and II forward multipliers.

The equation:

$$X = Y(I - A^{adj})^{-1} \Rightarrow Y = X(I - A^{adj}) \quad (11)$$

represents the adjusted quantitative forward-to-backward analysis and it must not be confused:

-either with the equation:

$$X = (I - A^L)^{-1}Y \Rightarrow Y = (I - A^L)X \quad (12)$$

of quantitative backward-to-forward analysis,

-or with the equation:

$$X' = V'(I - A^G)^{-1} \Rightarrow V' = X'(I - A^G) \quad (13)$$

which is referred to the price-oriented forward-to-backward approach.

Many studies in the literature, even from wide-acceptable authors and researchers, either had used inapt measures for the appraisal of forward effects, or had accumulated backward and conventional (non-compatible) forward measures into fallible mixed indices (total or averages). For instance, among many others, the reader can look at wide-accepted and acclaimed authors and researchers as: [Cella \(1984\)](#), [Clements \(1990\)](#), [Clements and Rossi \(1991\)](#), [Sonis et al. \(1995\)](#), [Sonis et al. \(1996\)](#), [Choi et al. \(2014\)](#), [Temurshoev and Oosterhaven \(2014\)](#). [Kolokontes et al. \(2019\)](#) had pointed out that the accumulation of traditional non-compatible forward indicators with their backward mirrors infracts the rule of compatibility among the addend factors and furthermore enlarges the double-countings problem.

4. THE ADJUSTED FORWARD INDICATORS.

Following the descriptive notation of [Kolokontes et al. \(2019, 2020\)](#), in this section are nominated the fundamental equations of adjusted forward-to-backward approach for the computation of adjusted forward linkages indicators [(adj)FLs'] and the relevant adjusted type I forward multipliers [(adj)t.I - FMs']. In the next equations, the used symbols mean: In=Initial, D=Direct, Ir=Indirect, E=Effects. Particularly the term "InSE_i" is referred to the divisions (S_i / X_i) and expresses the "intra-sectoral initial trend for effects generation per

kind S " (or else: "the extra net per kind S effect"). So, as $\langle InSE \rangle$ is denoted the diagonal matrix for the net sectoral propensity for impacts generation per each one controlled category "S" (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019, 2020).

For brevity's sake, the adopted factor "S" brings out any parameter for which can be checked the impacts measurements [S=O (Output), S=E (Employment), S=W or I (Wages and Salaries or Income), and whatever else]. Under this vein: $(adj)SDFL = (adj)DFSE$ signifies the adjusted direct forward repercussions per factor "S"; $(adj)STFL = (adj)InDirFSE$ signals the adjusted total (initial, direct and indirect) impacts per factor "S" into the whole of economy; $(adj)TrSTFL = (adj)DirFSE$ expresses the corresponding truncated (direct and indirect) influences, $(adj)SirFL = (adj)IrFSE$ signifies the isolation of indirect per kind "S" effects; $(adj)t.I - SFM$ denotes the adjusted total type I forward multiplier; $(adj)t.I - DSFM$ symbolizes the adjusted direct type I forward multipliers; $(adj)t.I - IrSFM$ presents the isolation of corresponding indirect effects; and $(adj)[Tr]t.I - SFM$ is the relevant truncated (direct and indirect) magnitude. For more details about the initial, direct and indirect influences and their combinations and definitions: specific for the particular case of output (S=O), but even more for anyone else kind "S" of measured effects, the reader can look at Kolokontes *et al.* (2019, 2020).

As $(adj)SDM$ is symbolized the adjusted direct coefficients matrix per sector S, and as $(adj)STM$ the respective adjusted total coefficients matrix:

$$(adj)SDM = A^{adj} \langle S \rangle \langle X \rangle^{-1} = A^{adj} \langle InSE \rangle, \text{ with: } A^{adj} = [a_{ij}^{adj}] \quad (14)$$

and:

$$(adj)STM = (I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle S \rangle \langle X \rangle^{-1} = (I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle InSE \rangle = B^{adj} \langle InSE \rangle \quad (15)$$

$$\text{with: } B^{adj} = (I - A^{adj})^{-1} = [b_{ij}^{adj}]$$

The vectors of adjusted direct and total forward linkages indicators per measured kind "S" of dispersed impacts [$(adj)SDFLs'$, $(adj)STFLs'$] are calculated through the equations:

$$(adj)SDFL = (adj)DFSE = [(adj)SDM]i = A^{adj} \langle InSE \rangle i = A^{adj} \langle S \rangle \langle X \rangle^{-1} i \quad (16)$$

and:

$$(adj)STFL = (adj)InDirFSE = [(adj)STM]i = (I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle InSE \rangle i = (I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle S \rangle \langle X \rangle^{-1} i \quad (17)$$

and moreover the truncated (direct and indirect) magnitude is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (adj)TrSTFL &= (adj)DirFSE = (adj)InDirFSE - InSE = \\
 [(adj)STM]i - \langle InSE \rangle i &= [(I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle InSE \rangle i] - (\langle InSE \rangle i) = \\
 [(I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle S \rangle X^{-1} i] &- (\langle S \rangle X^{-1} i)
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

while the isolation of indirect effects is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (adj)SirFL &= (adj)IrFSE = (adj)InDirFSE - (adj)DFSE - InSE = \\
 [(adj)STM]i - [(adj)SDM]i - \langle InSE \rangle i &= \\
 [(I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle InSE \rangle i] - (A^{adj} \langle InSE \rangle i) &- (\langle InSE \rangle i) = \\
 [(I - A^{adj})^{-1} \langle S \rangle X^{-1} i] - (A^{adj} \langle S \rangle X^{-1} i) &- (\langle S \rangle X^{-1} i)
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

and these indices per sector i ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) are:

$$(adj)SDFL_i = (adj)DFSE_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{adj} InSE_j \tag{20}$$

$$(adj)STFL_i = (adj)InDirFSE_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{adj} InSE_j \tag{21}$$

$$(adj)TrSFL_i = (adj)DirFSE_i = (adj)STFL_i - InSE_i = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{adj} InSE_j \right) - InSE_i \tag{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (adj)SirFL_i &= (adj)IrFSE_i = (adj)STFL_i - (adj)SDFL_i - InSE_i \\
 &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{adj} InSE_j \right) - \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{adj} InSE_j \right) - InSE_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

At this point, it must be commented that [Kolokontes et al. \(2019\)](#) in their theoretical proposal for the adjusted forward approach had supposed as possible for the derivation of vector of adjusted total forward linkages indices the equation: $STFL = InDirFSE = [(adj)STM]i = \langle InSE \rangle (I - A^{adj})^{-1} i = \langle S \rangle X^{-1} (I - A^{adj})^{-1} i$. In this paper the equations (14) : (27) are emerged after from the deductions of empirical applications and tests (see the example in the next section), as regards the examined proposal for the adjusted forward-to-backward consideration. The initial view of [Kolokontes et al. \(2019\)](#) for the pre-multiplication of vector $\langle InSE \rangle$ with the adjusted inverse matrix $(I - A^{adj})^{-1}$ is explicit that it is not the appropriate form for the extraction of adjusted total forward linkages indicators, since the practice reveals that the post-multiplication of $\langle InSE \rangle$ with the matrix $(I - A^{adj})^{-1}$ is ultimately the correct choice. Similarly, the equations:

$SDFL_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} InSE_j$ and $STFL_j = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ji} InSE_j$ are proved incorrect and must have the shape of equations (20) and (21).

It must be clarified, that the referring paper of Kolokontes *et al.* (2019) was not concentrated on the topic of adjusted forward approach itself, but among many other matters just had put it on the table as a problem for a future inquiry, offering potential expansions in order to “tease the curiosity of scholars, researchers, readers and policy-makers” (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2019). Instead of it, in their paper Kolokontes *et al.* (2019) were basically focused on the Leontief’s model, their spin-offs and indices, aiming to register the complications and the imprecisions in the literature among the used nomenclature and the computable applications in the case of conventional I-O models and their indicators, proposing solutions in many occasions that rationalize the connection between the indices and the terminologies, with an emphasis on the peculiarities of various indices (weighted or not) and their usefulness. However, the adjusted forward approach, as it has been clarified in the table 1 above, find its expression via the quantitative forward-to-backward approach, which could be regarded as the quantitative consideration of Ghosh’s model.

In the framework of scientific evolution, historically differentiated models and indicators have decided, constructed, scrutinized and criticized for their outcomes according to their appropriateness for the developmental programming (Dietzenbacher, 2005; Sancho, 2013; Guang and Wen, 2020; Kolokontes *et al.*, 2020). All of them have distributed something different or something more (Dietzenbacher, 2005), acceptable or rejected during the time, but in anyway noteworthy for the scientific progress (Kolokontes *et al.*, 2020).

This paper has not as primary aim to define the propulsive sectors for a specific economic network, neither to adduce a complete backward and forward analysis both for an economy. Something like that will extremely expand it. Instead of these, the scope of paper is the foundation and the first technical exhibition of adjusted forward-to-backward approach using concrete data. After from the theoretical analysis, follows in the next section the numerical comparison among the adjusted and the non-adjusted forward linkages indices [(*adj*)*FLs*’, *FLs*’]. The practical juxtaposition of obtained measurements using real data intends to help the readers to comprehend the emerged differences at the sectoral magnitudes of wide-economy multiplying impacts, along with the divergences on the classifications that these indices yield. The output and the income constitute the two factors that have been chosen for the measurements presentation, expressing the differentiated architecture as for its conceptual and computable causality. The causality’s matter had been explained in detail at Kolokontes *et al.* (2019, 2020), in which they had thoroughly scrutinized and had elucidated the conceptual and the architectural connections among the causalities and the measurements of various indices per kind “S”. These causalities are in force both at the cases of backward-to-forward (B) and forward-to-backward (F) considerations. Hence, because of their enunciations the direct, the indirect, the truncated and the total type I multipliers of output ($t.I - DOM$, $t.I - IrOM$, $t.I - TrOM$, $t.I - OM$) are identical to the direct, the indirect, the truncated and the total linkages indices ($ODFL$, $OIrFL$, $TrOTFL$, $OTFL$). However the same is not valid at the cases of other kinds “S” of measured effects (i.e. when: S=Employment, S=Income, e.t.c.) due to the heterogeneity between the sectoral initial exogenous stimuli and the relevant intrasectoral initial trends for effects generation per kind “S”.

The above mean that in the case of output be in force that:

$$(adj)t.I - FOM = (adj)OTFL = (adj)InDirFOE \quad (24)$$

$$(adj)t.I - TrFOM = (adj)TrOTFL = (adj)DirFOE \quad (25)$$

$$(adj)t.I - FirOM = (adj)TrOIrFL = (adj)IrFOE \quad (26)$$

$$(adj)t.I - FDOM = (adj)ODFL = (adj)DFOE \quad (27)$$

while for any other factor “S”, except from the output, is valid that:

$$(adj)t.I - FSM \neq (adj)STFL \Rightarrow (adj)t.I - FSM \neq (adj)InDirFSE \quad (28)$$

$$(adj)t.I - TrFSM \neq (adj)TrSTFL \Rightarrow (adj)t.I - TrFSM \neq (adj)DirFSE \quad (29)$$

$$(adj)t.I - FirSM \neq (adj)SIrFL \Rightarrow (adj)t.I - FirSM \neq (adj)IrFSE \quad (30)$$

$$(adj)t.I - FDSM \neq (adj)SDFL \Rightarrow (adj)t.I - FDSM \neq (adj)DFSE \quad (31)$$

scilicet the magnitudes and the classifications from the direct, the indirect, the truncated and the total type I “S-kind” multipliers for each one sector *i* are not in consonance with the relative measurements and rankings that are obtained by the linkages indicators, with the exception of output’s case.

Furthermore, [Kolokontes et al. \(2020\)](#) delving at the conceptual and computational roots of various indices as for their peculiarities and usefulness, had declared and expounded the superiority of type I backward multipliers (*t.I - BMs'*) for the medium-to-long run growing planning against to the tendentious backward linkages indices (*BLs'*), applying a decomposition analysis for their synthetic components. Because of their conceptual architecture, as the readers can see in the tables of next section, the forward linkages indices keep the same inequitable characteristics of their backward mirrors, but however are necessary as the intermediate guides for the forthcoming generation of adjusted type I forward multipliers [*(adj)t.I - FMs'*].

For the sake of generality, following the reformation of *InSE_i* from less than one (<1) to a reformed measurement that will be equal to one (=1) (r=reformed), via the revealed reformations of forward linkages indices, finally the vectors of adjusted total, direct, indirect and truncated type I forward multipliers per kind “S” (*t.I - FSM*, *t.I - FDSM*, *t.I - FirSM*, *t.I - TrFSM*) can be defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} t.I - FSM &= [(I - A^{adj})^{-1} (<S >> X >^{-1} i)] (<S >> X >^{-1} i)^{-1} \\ &= [(I - A^{adj})^{-1} <InSE > i] (<InSE > i)^{-1} = [[(adj)STM]i] (<InSE > i)^{-1} \quad (32) \\ &= InDirFSE (<InSE > i)^{-1} = rInDirFSE \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t.I - DFSM &= [A^{adj} (<S >> X >^{-1} i)] (<S >> X >^{-1} i)^{-1} \\ &= (A^{adj} <InSE > i) (<InSE > i)^{-1} = [[(adj)SDM]i] (<InSE > i)^{-1} \quad (33) \\ &= DFSE (<InSE > i)^{-1} = rDFSE \end{aligned}$$

$$t.I - IrFsM = (t.I - FSM) - (t.I - DFSM) - InSE = (t.I - FSM) - (t.I - DFSM) - i \quad (34)$$

$$t.I - TrFsM = (t.I - FSM) - InSE = (t.I - FSM) - i \quad (35)$$

while per sector i:

$$\begin{aligned} t.I - FSM_i &= \frac{rInDirFSE_i}{rInSE_i} = \frac{(InDirFSE_i / InSE_i)}{rInSE_i} = \frac{r \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j}{rInSE_i} \\ &= \frac{r \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j}{1} = r \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\text{(in which: } r \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j \neq \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j \text{)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t.I - DFSM_i &= \frac{rDFSE_i}{rInSE_i} = \frac{(DFSE_i / InSE_i)}{rInSE_i} = \frac{r \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j}{rInSE_i} \\ &= \frac{r \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j}{1} = r \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\text{(in which: } r \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j \neq \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{(adj)} InSE_j \text{)}$$

$$t.I - IrFSM_i = (t.I - FSM_i) - (t.I - DFSM_i) - 1 \quad (38)$$

$$t.I - TrFSM_i = (t.I - FSM_i) - 1 \quad (39)$$

5. DATA AND RESULTS

The using data for the empirical analysis are emanated from the Greek symmetric I-O table of 2015 (64x64) (Hellenic Statistical Authority, 2019), which has been re-formed into a 59 sectors scheme for technical reasons. The following number of sectors is quite analytical so as to be more visible and emphatic the divergences of magnitudes and rankings per sector and among the various indices, without possible distortions and convergences owing to excessive sectoral aggregations.

Table no. 2 illustrates the logic behind from the necessity for the construction of adjusted direct forward linkages indicators for the sectoral outputs [(adj)ODFLs' = (adj)DFOEs']. In the Table no. 2, the column [3] depicts the non-adjusted forward linkages indicators for the sectoral outputs as they are obtained from the backward-to-forward consideration. On the contrary, the adjustment of individual direct forward-to-backward transactions coefficients (a_{ji}^{adj}) builds the suitable direct forward-to-backward linkages indices for the sectoral

outputs, that are registered in the column [4]: $(adj)ODFL_i = (adj)DFOE_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^{adj}$. The

column [5] shows the derived final demand coefficients (Yc_i) that are common both for these two approaches. The accumulation of columns [3] and [5] creates the column [6], while the summation of columns [4] and [5] produces the column [7]. The readers can easily ascertain that the numbers of column [6] does not follow the rule of horizontal unitary add showing the value of sectoral gross output to be once greater and once less than the one ($>1, <1$): $X_i = (ODFL_i + Yc_i) \neq 1, \text{ either } >1, \text{ or } <1$. Instead of it, at the column [7] the sums are equal to one ($=1$): $X_i = [(adj)ODFL_i + Yc_i] = 1$. Hence, the results of Table no. 2 corroborate the necessity for the adjustment of forward measurements. By definition, the coefficients of column [3] that are met in the literature are incorrect, as well as all the "mixed" indices in which such non-adjusted forward magnitudes are accumulated with backward measurements. The adjusted sectoral forward linkages indicators of forward-to-backward approach of column [4] constitute the compatible and comparable magnitudes vis-à-vis to their corresponding backward considerations from the backward-to-forward approach. The sectoral short-cuts of column [1] are adopted into the next tables.

In addition, it must be clarified that the logical value range for the magnitudes of direct linkages indicators must belongs to [0,1]. This range is the same for the backward and the forward linkages indicators, too. The cases in which the non-adjusted *ODFLs'* are greater than one (>1) into the Table no. 2 (column: [3]) are owing to the distortions that are revealed from their fallacious backward-to-forward consideration for their construction (equation 4). Instead of them, the adjusted direct forward linkages indicators are complied with this restriction (equation 7), with an only one exception. The only case in which an adjusted direct forward linkages index could be out from the range [0,1] and more specifically greater than one (>1) is the extremely case in which the respective sectoral final demand coefficient is negative (<0). This is an unusual situation that is originated from an accounting high negative value for the sector's stock (<0) as a component part for the configuration of magnitude for the sectoral investment, which is so high that ends up to a negative sectoral investment (<0) which exceeds the positive summation among the households' consumption, the governmental spending for consumption and the exports value for this sectoral output. A situation like this is recorded in the Table no. 2 at the case of sector D, in which the sectoral final demand coefficient is negative (<0) (column: [5]) and this implies a greater than the one unit measurement of adjusted direct forward linkages index (>1) (column: [4]), so that to become equal to one the value of sector's output (column: [7]).

Table no. 2 – The Explanation for the Necessity of Adjusted Forward Measurements from the Adjusted Forward-to-Backward Analysis

Short-Cuts [1]	Sectors [2]	ODEL = DFOE [3]	(adj)ODFL = (adj)DFOE [4]	Final Demand Coefficients [5]	Value of sectoral outputs: the per sector summations of non-adjusted direct forward linkages indices with the final demand coefficients [6]	Value of sectoral outputs: the per sector summations of adjusted direct forward linkages indices with the final demand coefficients [7]
A	Agriculture and hunting products	0.43594237993	0.56888003797	0.43111996203	0.86706234196	1.000
B	Forestry and logging products	0.07792178474	0.28012099621	0.71987900379	0.79780078853	1.000
C	Fish, fishing and aquaculture products & supporting serv.	0.07385577652	0.20521051749	0.79478948251	0.86864525903	1.000
D	Mining and quarrying prod.	0.72008146269	1.06557072969	-0.06545107300	0.65451073300	1.000
E	Food, beverages and tobacco products	0.37789271999	0.26113300656	0.73886699444	1.11675971443	1.000
F	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	0.21493283735	0.23490702114	0.76506929786	0.98000213521	1.000
G	Wood, products of wood and cork (except furniture) & articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.39712043174	0.91894026594	0.08105973406	0.47818016580	1.000
H	Paper and paper products	0.62001591134	0.59768841172	0.40231158828	1.02232749962	1.000
I	Printing and recording serv.	0.09730274801	0.96427497179	0.03572502821	0.13302777622	1.000
J	Coke and refined petroleum products	1.05084558706	0.35195937218	0.64804062782	1.69888421488	1.000
K	Chemicals and chemical prod.	0.58016271719	0.47275570517	0.52724429483	1.10740701202	1.000
L	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	0.11263436583	0.16789596636	0.83210403364	0.94473839947	1.000
M	Rubber and plastics products	0.38301536145	0.8087745421	0.19122554579	0.57424090724	1.000
N	Other non-metallic mineral prod.	0.24452055787	0.71202812808	0.2879187192	0.53249243297	1.000
O	Basic metals	0.70595765002	0.61568930500	0.38431069500	1.09026834502	1.000
P	Fabricated metal prod., except machinery & equipment	0.46066855781	0.74159738173	0.25840261827	0.71907117608	1.000
Q	Electrical equipment, Computers, electronic and optical products, Machinery and equipment	0.43270980401	0.25099765873	0.74900234127	1.18171214528	1.000
R	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, Other transport equipment	0.07003358919	0.06729383888	0.93270617112	1.00273976031	1.000
S	Furniture and other manufactured goods	0.06565190557	0.15459478683	0.84540521317	0.91105711874	1.000
T	Repair and installation serv. of machinery & equipment	0.25179250055	0.97729641927	0.02270358073	0.27449608128	1.000
U	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	1.00570432821	0.63362440518	0.36637559482	1.3707992303	1.000
V	Natural water, water treatment and supply services	0.11395373227	0.39006935867	0.60993064133	0.72388439360	1.000
W	Sewerage, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, remediation activities and other waste management services	0.20923395355	0.369099380749	0.63090619251	0.84014014606	1.000
X	Constructions and construction works	0.34974391012	0.25876081396	0.74123918604	1.09098309616	1.000
Y	Wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.22906915416	0.38860380887	0.61139419113	0.84046334529	1.000
Z	Wholesale trade services (except of motor vehicles & motorcycles)	1.13938490575	0.39132316002	0.60867683998	1.74806174573	1.000
AA	Retail trade serv. (except of motor vehicles & motorcycles)	0.61545106350	0.44567628760	0.55432371240	1.16977477590	1.000
AB	Land transport services and transport serv. via pipelines	0.38459402469	0.29091018359	0.70908981641	1.09468384110	1.000
AC	Water transport services	0.0873955110	0.03449539596	0.96550460604	1.03124415714	1.000
AD	Air transport services	0.08934441096	0.12249160065	0.87750839935	0.96685281031	1.000
AE	Warehousing and support services for transportation	0.67389483342	0.72841649971	0.27158350029	0.94547835371	1.000
AF	Postal and courier services	0.18967306542	0.87315982461	0.12684017539	0.31651324081	1.000
AG	Accommodation and food services	0.34264396918	0.05786054284	0.94215945716	1.28478342634	1.000
AH	Publishing services	0.13690178646	0.38861612923	0.61138387077	0.74828565723	1.000
AI	Motion picture, video & television programme production serv.; sound recording & music publishing, program & broadcasting serv.	0.07119114804	0.22279172211	0.77720827789	0.84839942593	1.000
AJ	Telecommunications services	0.42779991689	0.25382984103	0.74617015897	1.17397007586	1.000

Short-Cuts [1]	Sectors [2]	ODEFL = DFOE [3]	(adj)ODEFL = (adj)DFOE [4]	Final Demand Coefficients [5]	Value of sectoral outputs: the per sector summations of non-adjusted direct forward linkages indices with the final demand coefficients [6]	Value of sectoral outputs: the per sector summations of adjusted direct forward linkages indices with the final demand coefficients [7]
AK	Computer programming with consultancy and related services & information services	0.22042774163	0.28240613761	0.71759386239	0.93802160402	1.000
AL	Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	1.21439905345	0.72479417950	0.27520582050	1.48960487395	1.000
AM	Insurance, reinsurance & pension funding serv., except compulsory social security	0.17440715658	0.33564533216	0.66435466784	0.83876182442	1.000
AN	Services auxiliary to financial services and insurance serv.	0.38418438369	0.97386549125	0.02413450875	0.40831889244	1.000
AO	Real estate services and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	2.58950800052	0.37248911026	0.62751088974	3.21701889026	1.000
AP	Legal and accounting services; services of head offices; management consulting serv.	1.01167907052	0.87356350205	0.12463649795	1.13631556847	1.000
AQ	Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	0.24477908870	0.87769065741	0.12230934259	0.36708843129	1.000
AR	Scientific research and development services	0.07185962329	0.07936241616	0.92063758384	0.99249720713	1.000
AS	Advertising and market research services	0.22352614862	0.86599122194	0.13400877806	0.35753492668	1.000
AT	Other professional, scientific and technical services; veterinary services	0.23558157433	0.74785998012	0.25214001988	0.48772159421	1.000
AU	Rental and leasing services	0.22204713979	0.73759200145	0.26240799855	0.48445513834	1.000
AV	Employment services	0.05825839279	0.98938746200	0.01061253800	0.06887093079	1.000
AW	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation services and related services	0.11730915541	0.18579385870	0.81420614130	0.93151529671	1.000
AX	Security and investigation services; services to buildings and landscape; office administrative, office support & other business support serv.	0.63048346234	0.84880693423	0.15119306577	0.78167652811	1.000
AY	Public administration and defense services; compulsory social security services	0.00000540381	0.00000010129	0.99999989871	1.00000530252	1.000
AZ	Education services	0.10194070404	0.03486262127	0.96513737873	1.06707808277	1.000
BA	Human health services	0.03328187684	0.03175126184	0.96824873816	1.00153061500	1.000
BB	Social work services	0.00776204144	0.08730737791	0.91269262209	0.92045466353	1.000
BC	Creative, arts and entertainment services; library, archive, museum and other cultural services; gambling and betting services	0.25562193429	0.26286348049	0.73713651951	0.99275845380	1.000
BD	Sporting services and amusement and recreation services	0.10341767457	0.26824015845	0.73175984155	0.83517751612	1.000
BE	Services furnished by membership organizations	0.07045053373	0.05135656177	0.94864373823	1.01909427196	1.000
BF	Repair serv. of computers and personal and household goods	0.09684572676	0.69101512400	0.30898487600	0.40583060276	1.000
BG	Other personal services	0.01161517440	0.0474714085	0.95258283915	0.96419803355	1.000

Note: The results have been obtained by author's calculations. The primary data were originated from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (2017, 2019). The sectoral terminology of Hellenic Statistical Authority (with which the primary data have been published in Eurostat) was followed.

Something analogous can be happened in the backward-to-forward approach at this particular case in which a sector records a negative operational surplus (a pure loss) so high that ends up to a negative value added. However, there is no case in which an individual adjusted direct forward-to-backward coefficient (a_{ij}^{adj}) is possible to be negative, since by default: $a_{ij}^{adj} > 0, \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The same of course is also in force in the backward-to-forward consideration: $a_{ji} > 0, \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

The Table no. 3 portrays a decomposition analysis of adjusted and non-adjusted approach for the direct, indirect and total type I forward multipliers of output and the comparison for their magnitudes and their rankings. The total multiplicative influences are the summation of initial, direct and indirect effects. So, the initial intrasectoral trends for the generation of output effects are included into the magnitudes of total multiplicative impacts. The outcomes substantiate the differences among the measurements and the classifications of adjusted and the non-adjusted frontloading approaches. The non-adjusted forward approach is proved fallacious for the determination of forward-to-backward propulsive sectors.

As a matter of fact, among the more significant sectors, as for their potential ability to disperse multiplicative impacts in terms of generated gross output to the rest of economy, using as criterion the adjusted total type I forward output multipliers [$(adj)t.I - FOM$], are: the employment services (AV: 2.72809, 1st), the mining and quarrying products (D: 2.69555, 2nd), the wood products (G: 2.61299, 3rd), the auxiliary financial services (AN: 2.57746, 4th), the legal and accounting services (AP: 2.42566, 5th), the repair and installation services of machinery and equipment (T: 2.42280, 6th), the courier services (AF: 2.38005, 7th), the rubber and plastic products (M: 2.29862, 8th), the advertising and market research services (AS: 2.28155, 9th), and the printing and recording services (I: 2.23375, 10th). Whereas, at the same time the corresponding non-adjusted index [$t.I - FOM$] marks as more important frontloading sectors for the Greek productive network: the real-estate services (AO: 5.16268, 1st), the financial services (AL: 2.81707, 2nd), the mining and quarrying products (D: 2.76463, 3rd), the wholesale trade services (Z: 2.75619, 4th), the coke and refined petroleum products (J: 2.65737, 5th), the legal accounting services (AP: 2.57047, 6th), the electricity and gas (U: 2.47461, 7th), the basic metals (O: 2.24459, 8th), the warehousing and support services for transportation (AE: 1.97823, 9th), and the paper products (H: 1.95299, 10th). However, some of the latter sectors are not really suitable for frontloading spillovers on the economy's gross output, as it is proved from their adjusted measurements and rankings. Of course, as someone can observe the differences among the adjusted and the non-adjusted outcomes are not identified only by the sectoral classifications, but are recorded on the estimation of various magnitudes, as well. As it has been explained earlier, the scope of paper is not to provide a complete backward-to-forward and forward-to-backward analysis for the Greek economy, but the presentation of adjusted forward-to-backward approach. For this reason, the complete analysis with its comments for the Greek economy remains an open topic for a future study, in which will be married the estimations for the wide-economy dispersed influences both via the forward and the backward type I multipliers.

Table no. 3 – The Comparison Among the Magnitudes and the Rankings of Direct, Indirect and Total Type I Forward Output Multipliers from the Adjusted and the Non-Adjusted Approach [t.I-DFOM, (adj)t.I-DFOM, t.I-IrFOM, (adj)t.I-IrFOM, t.I-FOM, (adj)t.I-FOM]

Sectors [1]	ODFL = t.I-DFOM [2]	(adj)ODFL = (adj)t.I-DFOM [3]	OIrFL = t.I-IrFOM [4]	(adj)OIrFL = (adj)t.I-IrFOM [5]	OTFL = t.I-FOM [6]	(adj)OTFL = (adj)t.I-FOM [7]
A	0.43594 (15)	0.56888 (23)	1.22470 (16)	1.22964 (24)	1.66064 (15)	1.79852 (23)
B	0.07792 (48)	0.28012 (36)	1.01611 (50)	1.18827 (31)	1.09404 (49)	1.46839 (35)
C	0.07386 (49)	0.20521 (45)	1.00892 (54)	1.03629 (47)	1.08277 (52)	1.24150 (45)
D	0.72008 (07)	1.06557 (01)	2.04455 (02)	1.62998 (03)	2.76463 (03)	2.69555 (02)
E	0.37789 (22)	0.26113 (39)	1.15492 (22)	1.05469 (45)	1.53282 (22)	1.31582 (44)
F	0.21493 (34)	0.23493 (43)	1.10830 (25)	1.12444 (40)	1.32324 (30)	1.35937 (41)
G	0.39712 (18)	0.91894 (06)	1.19145 (20)	1.69405 (02)	1.58857 (19)	2.61299 (03)
H	0.62002 (11)	0.59769 (22)	1.33297 (09)	1.50513 (08)	1.95299 (10)	2.10282 (14)
I	0.09730 (44)	0.96427 (05)	1.03070 (43)	1.26947 (21)	1.12800 (42)	2.23375 (10)
J	1.05084 (04)	0.35196 (32)	1.60653 (04)	1.19260 (28)	2.65737 (05)	1.54456 (32)
K	0.58016 (13)	0.47276 (24)	1.29498 (12)	1.30846 (18)	1.87514 (12)	1.78121 (24)
L	0.11263 (41)	0.16790 (47)	1.00906 (53)	1.01600 (52)	1.12169 (43)	1.18389 (48)
M	0.38302 (21)	0.80877 (12)	1.25457 (13)	1.48984 (09)	1.63758 (18)	2.29862 (08)
N	0.24452 (28)	0.71203 (18)	1.11830 (24)	1.34690 (15)	1.36282 (25)	2.05892 (17)
O	0.70596 (08)	0.61569 (21)	1.53864 (07)	1.50726 (06)	2.24459 (08)	2.12295 (13)
P	0.46067 (14)	0.74160 (14)	1.22756 (15)	1.35799 (14)	1.68823 (14)	2.09959 (15)
Q	0.43271 (16)	0.25100 (42)	1.22269 (17)	1.14076 (39)	1.65540 (16)	1.39176 (39)
R	0.07003 (53)	0.06729 (52)	1.02297 (45)	1.02577 (51)	1.09301 (50)	1.09307 (51)
S	0.06565 (54)	0.15459 (48)	1.01561 (51)	1.03036 (50)	1.08126 (53)	1.18495 (47)
T	0.25179 (26)	0.97730 (03)	1.10038 (29)	1.44551 (10)	1.35217 (27)	2.42280 (06)
U	1.00570 (06)	0.63362 (20)	1.46890 (08)	1.38273 (12)	2.47461 (07)	2.01635 (20)
V	0.11395 (40)	0.39007 (27)	1.03005 (44)	1.19818 (27)	1.14401 (39)	1.58825 (27)
W	0.20923 (35)	0.36909 (31)	1.10446 (28)	1.17871 (32)	1.31369 (32)	1.54781 (30)
X	0.34974 (23)	0.25879 (40)	1.22814 (14)	1.11529 (41)	1.57789 (20)	1.37408 (40)
Y	0.22907 (30)	0.38861 (29)	1.10636 (26)	1.19958 (26)	1.33543 (29)	1.58818 (28)
Z	1.13938 (03)	0.39132 (26)	1.61680 (03)	1.18850 (30)	2.75619 (04)	1.57982 (29)
AA	0.61545 (12)	0.44568 (25)	1.30561 (10)	1.16525 (34)	1.92106 (11)	1.61092 (26)
AB	0.38459 (19)	0.29091 (34)	1.15827 (21)	1.14247 (38)	1.54286 (21)	1.43338 (36)
AC	0.08574 (47)	0.03450 (57)	1.03381 (40)	1.01464 (53)	1.11955 (46)	1.04914 (56)
AD	0.08934 (46)	0.12249 (49)	1.03194 (42)	1.04967 (46)	1.12128 (44)	1.17216 (49)
AE	0.67389 (09)	0.72842 (16)	1.30433 (11)	1.26121 (22)	1.97823 (09)	1.98962 (21)
AF	0.18967 (36)	0.87316 (09)	1.08482 (33)	1.50689 (07)	1.27449 (36)	2.38005 (07)
AG	0.34264 (24)	0.05786 (53)	1.06549 (35)	1.01392 (54)	1.40814 (24)	1.07178 (54)
AH	0.13690 (38)	0.38862 (28)	1.05307 (38)	1.15716 (36)	1.18998 (38)	1.54577 (31)
AI	0.07119 (51)	0.22279 (44)	1.01845 (49)	1.10909 (42)	1.08964 (51)	1.33189 (43)
AJ	0.42780 (17)	0.25383 (41)	1.22181 (18)	1.15865 (35)	1.64961 (17)	1.41248 (38)
AK	0.22043 (33)	0.28245 (35)	1.08894 (32)	1.19233 (29)	1.30937 (33)	1.47478 (34)
AL	1.21440 (02)	0.72479 (17)	1.60267 (05)	1.37347 (13)	2.81707 (02)	2.09827 (16)
AM	0.17441 (37)	0.33565 (33)	1.08463 (34)	1.17166 (33)	1.25904 (37)	1.50730 (33)
AN	0.38418 (20)	0.97587 (04)	1.14317 (23)	1.60159 (04)	1.52735 (23)	2.57746 (04)
AO	2.58951 (01)	0.37248 (30)	2.57317 (01)	1.25001 (23)	5.16268 (01)	1.62249 (25)
AP	1.01168 (05)	0.87536 (08)	1.55880 (06)	1.55029 (05)	2.57047 (06)	2.42566 (05)
AQ	0.24478 (27)	0.87769 (07)	1.09177 (31)	1.30295 (19)	1.33655 (28)	2.18064 (11)
AR	0.07186 (50)	0.07939 (51)	1.00553 (56)	1.00771 (57)	1.07738 (55)	1.08710 (52)
AS	0.22353 (31)	0.86599 (10)	1.09713 (30)	1.41556 (11)	1.32065 (31)	2.28155 (09)

Sectors [1]	ODFL = t.I-DFOM [2]	(adj)ODFL = (adj)t.I-DFOM [3]	OIrFL = t.I-IrFOM [4]	(adj)OIrFL = (adj)t.I-IrFOM [5]	OTFL = t.I-FOM [6]	(adj)OTFL = (adj)t.I-FOM [7]
AT	0.23558 (29)	0.74786 (13)	1.05756 (37)	1.20984 (25)	1.29314 (34)	1.95770 (22)
AU	0.22205 (32)	0.73759 (15)	1.05827 (36)	1.28541 (20)	1.28031 (35)	2.02300 (19)
AV	0.05826 (55)	0.98939 (02)	1.02199 (46)	1.73870 (01)	1.08025 (54)	2.72809 (01)
AW	0.11731 (39)	0.18579 (46)	1.01847 (48)	1.03394 (48)	1.13578 (41)	1.21974 (46)
AX	0.63048 (10)	0.84881 (11)	1.20608 (19)	1.30999 (17)	1.83657 (13)	2.15880 (12)
AY	0.00001 (59)	0.00000 (59)	1.00000 (59)	1.00000 (59)	1.00001 (59)	1.00000 (59)
AZ	0.10194 (43)	0.03486 (56)	1.01888 (47)	1.01138 (55)	1.12083 (45)	1.04625 (57)
BA	0.03328 (56)	0.03175 (58)	1.00459 (57)	1.00232 (58)	1.03787 (56)	1.03407 (58)
BB	0.00776 (58)	0.08731 (50)	1.00574 (55)	1.07243 (43)	1.01351 (58)	1.15974 (50)
BC	0.25562 (25)	0.26286 (38)	1.10609 (27)	1.15086 (37)	1.36172 (26)	1.41373 (37)
BD	0.10342 (42)	0.26824 (37)	1.01400 (52)	1.06532 (44)	1.11742 (47)	1.33356 (42)
BE	0.07045 (52)	0.05136 (54)	1.03239 (41)	1.03341 (49)	1.10284 (48)	1.08477 (53)
BF	0.09685 (45)	0.69102 (19)	1.04419 (39)	1.34421 (16)	1.14104 (40)	2.03523 (18)
BG	0.01162 (57)	0.04742 (55)	1.00271 (58)	1.00907 (56)	1.01432 (57)	1.05649 (55)

Note: The results have been obtained by author's calculations. The primary data were originated from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (2017, 2019). Numbers in parenthesis represent sectoral rankings. The sectoral terminology of Hellenic Statistical Authority (with which the primary data have been published in Eurostat) was followed.

Due to the fact that the output constitutes an exception from all the others kind "S" of effects as for its causality (equations 24, 25, 26, 27), another one paradigm has been chosen for the description of deviations among the measurements and the classifications of adjusted and non-adjusted indicators. For this scope has been estimated the dispersed multiplicative effects of generated income. The analysis for the adjusted and the non-adjusted forward linkages indices of income into the Table no. 4 facilitates the readers to comprehend easier the architectural differences that exist at the configuration of various per kind "S" indices, against to the output case (equations 28, 29, 30, 31).

As it is clear, the relevant adjusted and the non-adjusted direct, indirect, truncated and total linkages indices of income [$WDFL$, $(adj)WDFL$, $WIrFL$, $(adj)WIrFL$, $TrWTFL$, $(adj)TrWTFL$, $WTFL$, $(adj)WTFL$] are differentiated each other as regards their magnitudes and their rankings (Table no. 4). Due to the fact that in any case the adjusted type I forward multipliers [$(adj)t.I - DFIM$, $(adj)t.I - IrFIM$, $(adj)t.I - FIM$] can be considered as more credible indicators than the linkages indices, in the Table no. 4 are included their results for the detection of noteworthy sectors of Greek productive network as regards the sectoral potentials for frontloading multiplicative impacts on the economy's income. Looking at the column [13] of adjusted total type I forward income multipliers [$(adj)t.I - FIM$] is deduced that these sectors are: the real estate services (AO: 5.89914, 1st), the coke and refined petroleum products (J: 5.53950, 2nd), the mining and quarrying products (D: 4.66284, 3rd), the rubber and plastic products (M: 3.87831, 4th), the paper products (H: 3.37916, 5th), the repair services of computers and personal and households' goods (BF: 3.30490, 6th), the wood products (G: 3.25231, 7th), the chemical products (K: 3.12510, 8th), the basic metals (O: 3.01490, 9th), and the rental and leasing services (AU: 2.84688, 10th).

Table no. 4 – The Analysis of Adjusted and Non-Adjusted Forward Linkages Indices of Income [WDFL, (adj)WDFL, WtFL, (adj)WtFL, WtFL, (adj)WtFL], the Comparison Among to Their Magnitudes and Rankings & the Construction of Adjusted Type I Income Multipliers [(adj)t.I-FDIM, (adj)t.I-FDIM and (adj) t.I-FIM]

Sectors [1]	InWE [2]	WDFL [3]	(adj)WDFL [4]	WtFL [5]	(adj)WtFL [6]	T.FWFL [7]	(adj)T.WT FL [8]	WTFL [9]	(adj)WTFL [10]	(adj)t.I-FDIM [11]	(adj)t.I-FIM [12]	(adj)t.I-FIM [13]
A	0.04864 (55)	0.02120 (43)	0.04633 (37)	0.01093 (35)	0.02611 (35)	0.03213 (42)	0.07244 (37)	0.08077 (53)	0.12108 (50)	0.95244 (12)	0.53692 (10)	2.48936 (12)
B	0.15110 (28)	0.01177 (48)	0.03644 (45)	0.00243 (48)	0.02316 (38)	0.01421 (47)	0.05960 (43)	0.16531 (35)	0.21070 (39)	0.24115 (47)	0.15330 (36)	1.39445 (44)
C	0.08542 (41)	0.00631 (53)	0.02212 (50)	0.00076 (56)	0.00577 (48)	0.00707 (54)	0.02789 (50)	0.09249 (50)	0.11331 (53)	0.25894 (45)	0.06755 (48)	1.32650 (46)
D	0.03166 (56)	0.02280 (40)	0.03026 (48)	0.03307 (11)	0.08570 (07)	0.05586 (23)	0.11596 (25)	0.08732 (51)	0.14761 (45)	0.95584 (11)	2.70701 (01)	4.66284 (03)
E	0.08079 (43)	0.03053 (34)	0.02971 (49)	0.01252 (32)	0.00843 (46)	0.04305 (33)	0.03813 (49)	0.12384 (45)	0.11893 (51)	0.36768 (38)	0.10433 (41)	1.47201 (40)
G	0.07906 (45)	0.03139 (31)	0.08522 (23)	0.01514 (28)	0.09284 (05)	0.04653 (30)	0.17806 (14)	0.12559 (44)	0.25711 (35)	1.07799 (08)	1.17432 (05)	3.25231 (07)
H	0.07537 (46)	0.04673 (18)	0.08991 (21)	0.02510 (17)	0.08941 (06)	0.07182 (19)	0.17931 (13)	0.14719 (40)	0.25468 (36)	1.19290 (06)	1.18626 (04)	3.37916 (05)
I	0.27168 (17)	0.02643 (38)	0.24747 (01)	0.00834 (40)	0.05417 (19)	0.03478 (38)	0.30164 (02)	0.30645 (20)	0.57332 (07)	0.91091 (13)	0.19938 (30)	2.11029 (21)
J	0.01568 (59)	0.01647 (45)	0.04202 (41)	0.00951 (38)	0.02915 (30)	0.02598 (44)	0.07117 (38)	0.04166 (58)	0.08684 (57)	2.68026 (02)	1.85923 (02)	5.53950 (02)
K	0.05281 (53)	0.03064 (33)	0.06178 (29)	0.01558 (25)	0.05045 (21)	0.04622 (32)	0.11223 (27)	0.09903 (47)	0.16504 (44)	1.16987 (07)	0.95523 (08)	3.12510 (08)
L	0.05727 (51)	0.00645 (52)	0.04902 (35)	0.00052 (57)	0.00390 (52)	0.00697 (55)	0.05292 (44)	0.06424 (55)	0.11019 (54)	0.85594 (18)	0.06806 (47)	1.92400 (23)
M	0.08079 (44)	0.03094 (32)	0.15261 (09)	0.02057 (20)	0.07993 (08)	0.05151 (27)	0.23254 (07)	0.13230 (42)	0.31333 (26)	1.88897 (03)	0.98935 (07)	3.87831 (04)
N	0.13081 (32)	0.03198 (30)	0.09214 (20)	0.01547 (26)	0.05862 (17)	0.04746 (29)	0.13076 (19)	0.17826 (34)	0.28157 (32)	0.70440 (24)	0.44817 (17)	2.15257 (19)
O	0.06353 (49)	0.04485 (20)	0.05718 (32)	0.03422 (09)	0.07082 (10)	0.07906 (14)	0.12800 (22)	0.14259 (41)	0.19152 (43)	0.90006 (14)	1.11485 (06)	3.01490 (09)
P	0.05206 (54)	0.02253 (41)	0.04232 (40)	0.01159 (33)	0.02351 (37)	0.03412 (39)	0.06582 (40)	0.08617 (52)	0.11788 (52)	0.81290 (19)	0.45154 (15)	2.26444 (17)
R	0.01644 (58)	0.00115 (58)	0.00759 (57)	0.00038 (58)	0.00438 (51)	0.00153 (58)	0.01197 (57)	0.01797 (59)	0.02841 (59)	0.46148 (31)	0.26645 (23)	1.72793 (30)
S	0.05740 (50)	0.00377 (57)	0.04196 (42)	0.00090 (55)	0.00573 (49)	0.00466 (57)	0.04769 (45)	0.06206 (56)	0.10509 (55)	0.73107 (22)	0.09978 (43)	1.83085 (26)
T	0.15994 (27)	0.04027 (22)	0.16842 (04)	0.01605 (24)	0.07169 (09)	0.05633 (22)	0.24011 (06)	0.21627 (29)	0.40005 (18)	1.05299 (09)	0.44824 (16)	2.50123 (11)
U	0.13479 (29)	0.13556 (06)	0.11786 (15)	0.06320 (06)	0.05934 (15)	0.19876 (06)	0.17719 (16)	0.33354 (17)	0.31198 (27)	0.87440 (17)	0.44022 (18)	2.31462 (16)
V	0.28425 (15)	0.03239 (29)	0.08281 (24)	0.00854 (39)	0.07770 (34)	0.04093 (34)	0.11052 (28)	0.32519 (18)	0.39477 (19)	0.29134 (43)	0.09746 (44)	1.38880 (45)
W	0.17706 (25)	0.03705 (25)	0.07399 (27)	0.01850 (21)	0.03305 (26)	0.05554 (24)	0.10703 (29)	0.23260 (28)	0.28410 (31)	0.41786 (33)	0.18664 (31)	1.60451 (34)
X	0.13016 (33)	0.04552 (19)	0.04926 (34)	0.02969 (12)	0.02165 (40)	0.07522 (16)	0.07091 (39)	0.20537 (31)	0.20107 (41)	0.37848 (37)	0.16631 (32)	1.54479 (36)
Y	0.21489 (22)	0.04923 (16)	0.06116 (30)	0.02286 (18)	0.03274 (27)	0.07208 (18)	0.09389 (31)	0.28697 (23)	0.30878 (28)	0.28459 (44)	0.15234 (37)	1.43693 (42)
Z	0.24149 (19)	0.27515 (02)	0.04893 (36)	0.14895 (02)	0.02865 (32)	0.42410 (02)	0.07759 (35)	0.66559 (04)	0.31908 (25)	0.20263 (48)	0.11866 (40)	1.32129 (47)
AA	0.29738 (13)	0.18315 (05)	0.09969 (19)	0.09094 (04)	0.02518 (36)	0.27409 (05)	0.12487 (23)	0.57167 (09)	0.42245 (16)	0.33499 (40)	0.08462 (45)	1.41961 (43)
AB	0.16530 (26)	0.06357 (12)	0.06413 (28)	0.02616 (15)	0.02255 (39)	0.08973 (11)	0.08668 (32)	0.25503 (26)	0.25198 (37)	0.38796 (36)	0.13644 (39)	1.52440 (38)
AC	0.06715 (48)	0.00576 (54)	0.00620 (58)	0.00227 (49)	0.00259 (54)	0.00803 (53)	0.00879 (58)	0.07518 (54)	0.07594 (58)	0.09235 (53)	0.03858 (51)	1.13093 (52)
AD	0.05331 (52)	0.00476 (56)	0.03807 (44)	0.00170 (53)	0.00869 (45)	0.00647 (56)	0.04677 (46)	0.05978 (57)	0.10008 (56)	0.71408 (23)	0.16308 (34)	1.87716 (24)
AE	0.13404 (30)	0.09033 (07)	0.10565 (18)	0.04079 (07)	0.04455 (22)	0.13112 (07)	0.15020 (20)	0.26517 (25)	0.28424 (20)	0.78818 (20)	0.33237 (21)	2.12054 (20)
AF	0.39422 (07)	0.07477 (08)	0.22148 (02)	0.03344 (10)	0.09544 (03)	0.10821 (08)	0.31692 (01)	0.50243 (12)	0.71114 (02)	0.56183 (27)	0.24209 (26)	1.80392 (27)

Sectors [1]	InWE [2]	WDFL [3]	(adj)WDFL [4]	WIFFL [5]	(adj)WIFFL [6]	Tr-WTFEL [7]	(adj)Tr-WT FL [8]	WTFL [9]	(adj)WTFL [10]	(adj)FL FDIM [11]	(adj)FL FRIM [12]	(adj)FL-FIM [13]
AG	0.11360 (39)	0.03893 (24)	0.02049 (51)	0.00744 (42)	0.00244 (55)	0.04637 (31)	0.02293 (52)	0.15997 (37)	0.13653 (47)	0.18038 (50)	0.02148 (53)	1.20186 (51)
AH	0.28897 (14)	0.03956 (23)	0.12058 (14)	0.01534 (27)	0.02927 (29)	0.05490 (25)	0.14986 (21)	0.34387 (15)	0.43883 (13)	0.41728 (34)	0.10130 (43)	1.51858 (39)
AI	0.27169 (16)	0.01934 (44)	0.04374 (39)	0.00501 (44)	0.01925 (42)	0.02435 (45)	0.06299 (41)	0.29604 (22)	0.33468 (23)	0.16100 (51)	0.07087 (46)	1.23186 (50)
AJ	0.11486 (38)	0.04914 (17)	0.05718 (31)	0.02548 (16)	0.02797 (33)	0.07461 (17)	0.08515 (33)	0.18947 (32)	0.20001 (42)	0.49781 (29)	0.24352 (25)	1.74133 (29)
AK	0.24546 (18)	0.05411 (15)	0.07465 (26)	0.02183 (19)	0.03771 (24)	0.07594 (15)	0.11236 (26)	0.32139 (19)	0.35781 (21)	0.30412 (42)	0.15362 (35)	1.45775 (41)
AL	0.30471 (12)	0.37003 (01)	0.14064 (11)	0.18364 (01)	0.06398 (12)	0.55367 (01)	0.20462 (10)	0.85838 (01)	0.50932 (10)	0.46156 (30)	0.20996 (29)	1.67153 (31)
AM	0.12782 (34)	0.02229 (42)	0.04391 (38)	0.01082 (36)	0.03217 (28)	0.03311 (40)	0.07607 (36)	0.16093 (36)	0.20389 (40)	0.34349 (39)	0.25164 (24)	1.59513 (35)
AN	0.18659 (24)	0.07168 (09)	0.16782 (05)	0.02671 (14)	0.09715 (02)	0.09840 (10)	0.26496 (05)	0.28499 (24)	0.45155 (12)	0.89941 (15)	0.52065 (11)	2.42005 (14)
AO	0.02476 (57)	0.06410 (11)	0.07771 (25)	0.03894 (08)	0.04357 (23)	0.10305 (09)	0.12128 (24)	0.12780 (43)	0.14603 (46)	3.13916 (01)	1.75998 (03)	5.89914 (01)
AP	0.23435 (21)	0.23709 (03)	0.17767 (03)	0.13095 (03)	0.09349 (04)	0.36804 (03)	0.27116 (03)	0.60239 (07)	0.50551 (11)	0.75815 (21)	0.39894 (19)	2.15709 (18)
AQ	0.11490 (37)	0.02813 (36)	0.11189 (16)	0.01054 (37)	0.05418 (18)	0.03867 (37)	0.16607 (18)	0.15357 (38)	0.28097 (33)	0.97378 (10)	0.47155 (13)	2.44534 (13)
AR	0.38472 (08)	0.02765 (37)	0.03571 (46)	0.00213 (50)	0.00262 (53)	0.02977 (43)	0.03833 (48)	0.41449 (13)	0.42305 (15)	0.09281 (52)	0.00682 (55)	1.09963 (53)
AS	0.18923 (23)	0.04230 (21)	0.13072 (12)	0.01838 (22)	0.06632 (11)	0.06068 (21)	0.19704 (11)	0.24991 (27)	0.38627 (20)	0.69080 (25)	0.35046 (20)	2.04126 (22)
AT	0.23466 (20)	0.05528 (14)	0.14260 (10)	0.01351 (30)	0.03491 (25)	0.06879 (20)	0.17752 (15)	0.30345 (21)	0.41218 (17)	0.60770 (26)	0.14878 (38)	1.75648 (28)
AU	0.11727 (36)	0.02604 (39)	0.16258 (07)	0.00683 (45)	0.05399 (20)	0.03287 (41)	0.21657 (09)	0.15014 (39)	0.33384 (24)	1.38645 (05)	0.46043 (14)	2.84688 (10)
AV	0.50770 (06)	0.02958 (35)	0.15761 (08)	0.01116 (34)	0.11168 (01)	0.04074 (35)	0.26928 (04)	0.54844 (11)	0.77698 (01)	0.31043 (41)	0.21997 (27)	1.53040 (37)
AW	0.10234 (40)	0.01200 (47)	0.01978 (52)	0.00189 (51)	0.00616 (47)	0.01389 (48)	0.02594 (51)	0.11623 (46)	0.12827 (49)	0.19229 (49)	0.06017 (49)	1.25346 (49)
AX	0.36858 (09)	0.23239 (04)	0.16346 (06)	0.07596 (05)	0.06119 (14)	0.30835 (04)	0.22466 (08)	0.67693 (03)	0.59324 (06)	0.44349 (32)	0.16603 (33)	1.60952 (33)
AY	0.55080 (04)	0.00000 (59)	0.00000 (59)	0.00000 (59)	0.00000 (59)	0.00000 (59)	0.00000 (59)	0.55080 (10)	0.55080 (08)	0.00000 (59)	0.00000 (59)	1.00000 (59)
AZ	0.69068 (01)	0.07041 (10)	0.01570 (53)	0.01304 (31)	0.00164 (57)	0.08345 (13)	0.01734 (54)	0.77414 (02)	0.70803 (03)	0.02273 (57)	0.00238 (57)	1.02511 (57)
BA	0.32551 (11)	0.01083 (49)	0.01478 (54)	0.00149 (54)	0.00053 (58)	0.01233 (49)	0.01530 (55)	0.33784 (16)	0.34081 (22)	0.04539 (55)	0.00162 (58)	1.04701 (55)
BB	0.62084 (03)	0.00482 (55)	0.03155 (47)	0.00357 (47)	0.01362 (44)	0.00838 (52)	0.04517 (47)	0.62923 (06)	0.66601 (04)	0.05081 (54)	0.02194 (52)	1.07275 (54)
BC	0.13383 (31)	0.03421 (28)	0.05490 (33)	0.01420 (29)	0.02909 (31)	0.04841 (28)	0.08399 (34)	0.18223 (33)	0.21781 (38)	0.41023 (35)	0.21734 (28)	1.62758 (32)
BD	0.33418 (10)	0.03456 (27)	0.08584 (22)	0.00468 (45)	0.01442 (43)	0.03924 (36)	0.10027 (30)	0.37341 (14)	0.43444 (14)	0.25688 (46)	0.04316 (50)	1.30004 (48)
BE	0.51952 (05)	0.03660 (26)	0.01213 (55)	0.01683 (23)	0.00546 (50)	0.05343 (26)	0.01760 (53)	0.57295 (08)	0.53712 (09)	0.02336 (56)	0.01052 (54)	1.03387 (56)
BF	0.08337 (42)	0.00807 (50)	0.12928 (13)	0.00368 (46)	0.06287 (13)	0.01176 (50)	0.19215 (12)	0.09512 (49)	0.27551 (34)	1.55076 (04)	0.75413 (09)	3.30490 (06)
BG	0.63151 (02)	0.00734 (51)	0.01201 (56)	0.00171 (52)	0.00169 (56)	0.00904 (51)	0.01371 (56)	0.64055 (05)	0.64521 (05)	0.01902 (58)	0.00268 (56)	1.02170 (58)

Note: The results have been obtained by author's calculations. The primary data were originated from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (2017, 2019). Numbers in parenthesis represent sectoral rankings. The sectoral terminology of Hellenic Statistical Authority (with which the data have been published in Eurostat) was followed.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The policy planners systematically ignore the sectoral forward impacts in the productive network. Especially, at these exceptions of literature in which the estimation of sectoral forward multiplicative effects to the whole of economy, per factor “S”, is attempted through the conventional quantitative backward-to-forward approach, is observed that deceitful measurements and classifications are generated. In contradistinction to the traditional consideration, another one, the quantitative adjusted forward-to-backward analysis seems to be the appropriate solution for the calculation of forward spillovers. The generated magnitudes and the rankings from the application of adjusted quantitative forward-to-backward approach differ substantially against to them of conventional backward-to-forward consideration. The outcomes of adjusted type I forward multipliers per factor “S” end up to be the necessary tools for the completion of developmental patterns, adding the right way for the forward dimension in the process for the determination of propulsive sectors.

ORCID

Argyrios D. Kolokontes  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4161-0596>

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