Global value chains, trade, jobs, and environment: The new WIOD database

Global value chains and the international fragmentation of production challenge well-established trade policy models and make new issues. For research it has been hindered by the limited availability of proper statistics. This paper introduces the World Input-Output Database (WIOD) as a new data source for empirical research. Literature on trade and environment provides a wealth of evidence on the importance of green growth, and the role of multinational companies as actors on the world market. The analysis of trade in value added (TiVA) has been an important tool for studying the effects of fragmentation on a range of socioeconomic and environmental issues.

How do I...?

- Create an account
- Explore a specific country
- Explore a specific industry
- Explore a specific sector
- Explore a specific branch
- Search for data by keywords
- Choose a world region
- Explore a specific group of countries
- Choose a domestic analysis viewpoint
- Choose a global analysis viewpoint
- Explore a specific dataset
- Explore a specific country group
- Choose a new analysis viewpoint
- Explore a specific trade flow
- Choose a new trade flow analysis viewpoint

Additional resources

- International trade
- Trade policy
- Trade liberalization
- Trade and growth
- Trade and development
- Trade and environment

Conclusion

Global value chains and the international fragmentation of production challenge well-established trade policy models and make new issues. For research it has been hindered by the limited availability of proper statistics. This paper introduces the World Input-Output Database (WIOD) as a new data source for empirical research. Literature on trade and environment provides a wealth of evidence on the importance of green growth, and the role of multinational companies as actors on the world market. The analysis of trade in value added (TiVA) has been an important tool for studying the effects of fragmentation on a range of socioeconomic and environmental issues.

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Notes

1. The World Input-Output Database (WIOD) is the result of a joint research project between the National Research Institute for Development and Management, University of Maastricht, Netherlands, and World Institute for Development Economics Research / United Nations University, Japan.

2. International trade in value added is a concept with a long history. Its origins can be traced back to the work of Dale and Genberg (1984) and Prusa et al. (1990). For a comprehensive overview of TiVA approaches see Robert (2015).

Notes on methodology

1. The database contains intraday trade flows (shipments) and net shipments (exports minus re-exports). It covers all countries that had information on trade flows in November 2015 (217) and 2016 (222) and those that had information on final consumption in 2014 or 2015 (222). The database is available at www.wiod.org.

2. The database contains data on international trade in value added (TiVA) at the World Input-Output Database (WIOD) as of 2016 and 2017. The database consists of 103 countries, 16 sectors, and 27 commodities. The data are available in a digital format, which allows users to analyze the data using a variety of statistical software packages.

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