



STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE VARIABLES NATIONAL ECONOMY SECTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Identifying the development relation between different sectors in the entire Egyptian economy (2006/2013) through using of social accounting matrix, containing in addition to data on the inputs and outputs of the productive branches in the economy, but among other things also data concerning the distribution of the various kinds of factor incomes over institutional groups and classes, the expenditures made by these groups on different types of commodities, and the savings and investment made by them.

The research showed the existence of permanent deficit representing by 1.5% annually which grown especially after the revolution of January 2011, so there where retreat of the rate of growth. So, it was suggested to do more as possible dis aggregate into socio- economic groups. It will be reasonable to dis-aggregate households into socio-economic group which mean In this case do

more to the level and pattern of consumption, expenditure and income distribution, that is to say to dis-aggregate Egypt society as follow:

- Regional differences (urban and rural-household).
- Egypt level of the head of the household.
- Access to productive forms of material wealth particularly agriculture and manufacturing wealth.

So The foregoing demonstrated the importance of studying the changes in a macro variables which form the economic relations of social accounting matrix annually and can identify deficiencies and take all measures to avoid such shortcomings even took those incremental trend variables where this may include increasing volatility of investments requires more caution in directing those investments among different sectors, or they may be growing incrementally as imports that requires imports to be more identifying from the point of view. The nature and priorities of rationalization of imports and its component so all variables must be viewed in the same way to reach ultimately aims to increase incoming, reduce expenses and create surplus that support development.

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