

0.0017,0.0008,0.0007,0.0004,0.0002,0.0002,0.0006,0.0002,0.0012,0.0004,0.0009,0.0006,0.0011,
0.0033,0.0004,0.0016,0.0007,0.0090,0.0007,0.0007,0.0007,0.0041,0.0012,0.0010,0.0010,0.0039
,0.0027,1.0346]

As we can see, all entries are positive, even if there are some negative numbers that are really close to 0. So, basically, the matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ is nonnegative.

There is also another way to decide whether the economy is productive, which is to find the largest eigenvalue λ_1 of the consumption matrix, A .

If $\lambda_1 > 1$, then $(I-A)^{-1}$ has negative entries.

If $\lambda_1 = 1$, then $(I-A)^{-1}$ fails to exist.

If $\lambda_1 < 1$, then $(I-A)^{-1}$ is a nonnegative matrix.

- Conclusion

Most of entries of matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ are positive and the rest of entries are close to 0, so the economic is productive. Also, this model is very useful in not only in analyzing the past economic data but also in predicting on what will happen as long as we know how use and consumption will change.

Reference

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