

National Accounts



Input-output tables

Input-output tables for South Africa, 2010 and 2011

Report No.: 04-04-02
March 2014



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



Input-output tables for South Africa, 2010 and 2011

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Abbreviations

CPC	Central Product Classification
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical office of the European Community
GDP	Gross domestic product
GVA	Gross value added
I-O tables	Input-output tables
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
nec	Not elsewhere classified
nr	Number
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	The System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SU-tables	Supply and use tables
VAT	Value added tax

Preface

The input-output tables (I-O tables) for South Africa for the years 2010 and 2011 provide an update to the draft I-O tables for South Africa that were published in March 2013 for the 2009 reference year. The I-O tables provide a symmetric framework, based on the supply and use tables (SU-tables), from which the direct and indirect coefficients can be constructed. It provides an overview of the economy focusing on the inter-relations between industries, represented by a symmetric matrix which contains both supply and use data.

The I-O tables for South Africa are compiled and published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) according to a framework that was developed based on best practices from other countries and the statistical office of the European Community (Eurostat). The I-O tables were developed to complement the existing SU-tables and to provide a more complete representation of National Accounts data.

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March 2014

Chapter 1: Introduction

An I-O table is a theoretical framework that focuses on the relationship between industries and their production and use of products. It represents the economy in a matrix form by listing the consuming industries as columns, and the supplying industries as rows¹.

The draft I-O table for South Africa was published in the discussion document '*Draft input-output table for South Africa, 2009*' (discussion document nr: D0404.1) in March 2013. The I-O tables are available separately in Microsoft Excel² spreadsheets, downloadable from www.statssa.gov.za. The draft I-O table was an industry-by-industry table consisting of 50 industries³. It was developed using the SU-tables as a basis.

The draft I-O table was compiled following research undertaken by Stats SA that was published in March 2012 as a discussion document '*The status of input-output tables for South Africa*' (discussion document nr: D0404) and is also available online at www.statssa.gov.za. It is recommended that the previous two discussion documents are consulted for a better understanding of the development of the I-O tables for South Africa.

SU-tables form part of the National Accounts framework and these tables are regarded as the cornerstone of the System of National Accounts (SNA). SU-tables can be used to compile the gross domestic product (GDP) at both constant and current prices. SU-tables allow for detailed analysis of industries and products, although they use separate classifications for industries and products. The classifications used in the symmetric I-O tables must coincide with the classifications used in the SU-tables (however, only one classification form is used for each type of I-O table).

The industry-by-industry I-O table will use the industry classification of the country's SU-tables. In the case of South Africa, this will be the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities 5th edition (SIC). The industry-by-industry I-O table allows for the analysis of industries within an economy, and shows the dependency of industries in relation to each other.

Differences between SU-tables and I-O tables:

- SU-tables are industry-by-product matrices using both industry and product classifications;
- SU-tables are two separate tables, one describing the supply of commodities and the other describing the use of commodities; and
- An I-O table has both supply and use data in a single symmetric industry-by-industry matrix.

¹ United Nations – Studies in Methods, Handbook of Input-Output table compilation and analysis, 1999

² Microsoft Excel 2007

³ See annexure

Stats SA used an approach of transforming existing SU-tables into an I-O table. The advantages of transforming the existing SU-tables were numerous⁴, including cost factors, and the success attained by Eurostat countries. The success attained by Eurostat countries assisted the decision to pursue this method. For a detailed overview of the methodologies examined in the compilation of the I-O table for South Africa, please refer to the previous publication, published in March 2012.

The industry-by-industry I-O tables are regarded as symmetric I-O tables because of the matrix form used. The row and column totals of each corresponding industry or product⁵ are equal. This implies that for each industry or product, input must equal output; hence total supply must equal total use. The total output of supply and use will therefore equal those within the existing SU-tables⁶.

In order to transform SU-tables into an I-O table⁷, certain mathematical assumptions need to be applied to SU-tables data. According to Eurostat, the transformation can be based on four different core assumptions. Two of the assumptions focus on the transformation of SU-tables into an industry-by-industry I-O table, while the other two assumptions focus on transforming SU-tables into a product-by-product I-O table. It is also possible to use a combination of the two industry-based assumptions, or the two product-based assumptions to better fit an economy's output or production structure. The four core assumptions used by Eurostat are⁸:

- **Product technology assumption Model A** – this model assumes that each product is produced in its own specific way, irrespective of the industry where it is produced. Negative values may occur;
- **Industry technology assumption Model B** – this model assumes that individual industries have unique ways of production, irrespective of any product mix produced. Negative values will not occur;
- **Fixed industry-output structure assumption Model C** – this model assumes each industry, despite its product mix, has a unique output structure. Negative values may occur; and
- **Fixed product-output structure assumption Model D** – this model assumes that each product has its own specific output structure, regardless of which industry produces it. Negative values will not occur.

Models A and B are used for the compilation of a product-by-product I-O table. The transformation to an industry-by-industry I-O table is primarily based on the output structure and models C and D are used⁹. Stats SA used Model C for the compilation of the draft I-O table for South Africa.

The total supply and total use by industry are still the same in the I-O table when compared with the SU-tables. The major conceptual difference between an I-O table and the SU-tables framework is that, within the SU-tables framework, the relationship between industries and products is examined, whereas an I-O table framework links industries to industries (or industry-production output), or in the case of a product-by-product I-O table, it links products to products (examining similar production units)¹⁰.

⁴ Statistics South Africa – The status of input-output tables for South Africa (D0404), March 2012

⁵ In the case of a product-by-product I-O table

⁶ Eurostat – Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008

⁷ Either product-by-product or industry-by-industry

⁸ Eurostat – Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008

⁹ Eurostat – Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008

¹⁰ Eurostat – Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008

For a more detailed examination of the mathematical steps for Model C and the other Models, please consult the discussion document published in March 2012 (discussion document nr: D0404). In a real-world scenario, the compilation of an I-O table is made more complex by rectangular SU-tables. In South Africa, the published SU-tables contain 171 industries and 104 products, while the unpublished SU-tables contain 292 industries and 105 products. For the compilation of the I-O tables for South Africa, the SU-tables have been aggregated to 50 industries by 50 products (from the original 292 industries and 105 products). The products are classified according to the Central Product Classification version 2 (CPC), whereas the industries are classified according to SIC (5th edition).

South Africa has more industries than products in the current SU-tables and it is therefore necessary for South Africa to assign multiple industries to a single product, or in other words, aggregate the industries until they link to products¹¹. This would reduce the number of industries represented and, in effect, allow products and industries to link directly. Unfortunately, the disadvantage of this would be mixing industry input-output structures and product technologies. Care must be taken when aggregating industries to make sure they are compatible. The annexure in this report contains the current I-O table industry classifications used within the I-O table for South Africa.

These two classifications require certain aggregations to directly link some industries and products, unlike the CPC (version 2) and the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), 4th revision. The result is that currently¹² the 50 industries by 50 products is the most reliable and accurate linking of SIC (5th edition) and CPC (version 2) possible.

¹¹ In order to maintain the most accurate product and industry links some products are aggregated

¹² August 2013

Chapter 2: Input-output tables for South Africa

The industry-by-industry I-O table¹³ for South Africa for the reference year 2011 is presented in this report. The I-O tables for South Africa, for the reference years 2010 and 2011 (including the indirect and direct coefficients) are available freely on the web for download in Microsoft Excel¹⁴ spreadsheet format (www.statssa.gov.za).

The matrix consists of 50 industries and it is classified according to SIC (5th edition). Each industry is allocated an industry number. The industry number (ranging from 1 to 50) is aimed at making it easy to follow the various industries within the matrix. For a complete list of the industries classified, please see the annexure in this report (the industry descriptions have been shortened in Table 1 to allow for easier viewing).

The direct and indirect coefficients included in the Microsoft Excel¹⁵ spreadsheets provide a platform for analysis on the I-O tables. The direct impact coefficient demonstrates the distribution of a unit of output between gross value added (GVA) and intermediate consumption. It further demonstrates the distribution of intermediate consumption per industry input and GVA distributed between compensation of employees, taxes, subsidies and gross operating surplus. The advantage of this is that it allows for an examination of the output of industries using fixed ratios therefore allowing an investigation into relative consumption patterns in intermediate consumption and the distribution of gross value added.

The indirect coefficient allows for the analysis of the value added return to any potential investment in a specific or multiple industries. The diagonal of this matrix shows the total value added return a specific industry would yield whereas the off diagonal shows the potential benefits to other industries due to the consumption effect of the increased output of that specific industry. An example to demonstrate this is Agriculture (I1), which is found in the indirect coefficients table in the Microsoft Excel worksheet (the coefficient for the 2011 I-O table is 1,06¹⁶). For the South African economy, this implies that for every R1 invested into Agriculture, a further R0,06 will be generated in the economy. For 2011, Fishing (I3) offered the lowest potential investment coefficient of 1,00, whereas Auxiliary financial (I42) offered the highest coefficient of 2,02. Auxiliary financial includes (amongst others) activities closely linked to financial intermediation along with security dealing activities (stock broking) and foreign exchange dealers.

The value added coefficient shows the distribution of input industries that contribute to value added per industry. For analysis using coefficients to be effective there needs to be an assumption of non-restricted or unlimited demand. Demand is not considered in the coefficients, and as such there must be an assumption that demand will always be able to absorb increased supply.

¹³ At basic prices

¹⁴ Microsoft Excel 2007

¹⁵ Microsoft Excel 2007

¹⁶ Rounded off

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million)

Industry number	Industry description	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I1	Agriculture	2 828	311	30	8	17	1	52 027	5 908	3 363	31
I2	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I3	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 262	0	0	0
I4	Coal; lignite	21	0	0	10	4 121	839	823	110	343	87
I5	Metal ores	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
I6	Other mining; quarrying	1 003	111	10	90	393	45	350	0	10	0
I7	Food	14 517	1 596	155	6	8	0	37 548	1 987	29	0
I8	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	143	270	15	198	10 277	0	0
I9	Spinning; textiles	1 278	141	14	59	455	57	0	121	3 644	4 238
I10	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	62	306	38	0	0	57	1 770
I11	Leather; luggage	0	0	0	43	93	11	0	0	34	0
I12	Footwear	0	0	0	18	281	45	0	0	0	1
I13	Wood	425	33	2	64	2 568	107	2 281	1 277	120	45
I14	Paper	31	15	3	22	157	40	2 624	1 343	182	91
I15	Publishing; printing	6	3	1	3	21	3	55	4	18	5
I16	Coke oven; petroleum	4 960	546	55	584	3 355	627	17	0	0	0
I17	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	0	0	0	83	1 596	180	1 651	1 095	1 613	278
I18	Other chemicals	13 586	1 496	145	1 538	10 510	1 637	670	215	534	226
I19	Rubber	225	25	3	522	1 724	295	0	0	12	32
I20	Plastic	174	19	2	109	526	102	3 982	1 454	268	157
I21	Glass; glass products	14	2	0	15	66	9	197	1 388	1	0
I22	Non-metallic minerals	237	28	3	73	779	53	0	0	0	0
I23	Furniture	0	0	0	2	20	3	0	0	0	0
I24	Recycling; nec	0	0	0	23	707	109	43	6	5	7
I25	Basic iron; steel	90	10	0	82	1 105	143	0	0	107	2
I26	Precious; non-ferrous metals	14	1	0	14	258	26	1	0	38	0
I27	Structural metal products	2 743	297	25	1 112	8 312	982	0	27	31	43
I28	General; special machinery	1 188	131	12	1 043	8 127	1 188	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I29	Electrical machinery	125	13	2	491	1 615	225	0	0	5	0
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	77	172	24	0	0	0	0
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	4	23	3	0	0	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	1 065	117	11	563	2 373	419	267	59	17	18
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	1 508	166	16	1 321	7 071	1 682	3 067	281	597	235
I34	Distribution of water	385	43	5	276	1 859	229	262	883	20	9
I35	Construction	187	21	2	390	2 016	244	528	236	22	108
I36	Trade	8 979	988	96	1 396	8 770	1 283	15 256	5 411	2 150	1 763
I37	Hotels; restaurants	2	0	0	16	55	8	40	14	5	4
I38	Transport	16 183	1 781	173	17 271	17 990	7 539	12 191	1 983	978	658
I39	Post; Telecommunications	145	14	0	222	669	268	1 113	271	314	436
I40	Financial intermediation	2 939	92	235	1 135	1 938	2 488	1 320	346	335	504
I41	Insurance; pension funding	1 717	189	18	252	670	138	479	88	96	79
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	1 374	4 221	2 678	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	42	4	0	36	471	300	2 002	415	350	301
I44	Renting of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	40	22	15
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	8	3
I46	Business; computer activities	211	22	2	760	2 316	891	8 021	1 644	494	308
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	0	0	0	0	1	2	62	23	7	6
I49	Health; social work	3 834	421	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	2 376	262	24	2 217	6 095	2 132	15 630	8 075	2 970	1 812
Total		83 039	8 899	1 085	33 529	104 102	27 111	165 348	44 988	18 800	13 271
	Net taxes on products	2 266	252	23	460	2 410	418	1 932	5 013	912	1 285
	Gross value added	49 680	12 114	2 665	55 115	171 355	29 890	55 060	25 853	3 545	4 087
	Compensation of employees	16 917	1 923	947	15 852	63 259	10 865	30 394	11 518	2 957	4 615
	Other taxes less subsidies	-283	138	17	583	1 403	230	17	362	32	58
	Gross operating surplus	33 046	10 053	1 701	38 680	106 693	18 796	24 648	13 973	556	-586
	Total output	134 985	21 265	3 773	89 104	277 867	57 419	222 339	75 854	23 257	18 644

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011(R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I11	I12	I13	I14	I15	I16	I17	I18	I19	I20
I1	Agriculture	2 779	438	19	77	46	76	88	397	794	8
I2	Forestry	0	0	5 431	7 007	65	0	0	41	31	0
I3	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I4	Coal; lignite	8	2	182	3 028	25	8 644	452	126	87	15
I5	Metal ores	0	0	27	0	1	38	0	0	0	0
I6	Other mining; quarrying	0	0	262	1	141	62 245	3 583	1 883	0	268
I7	Food	1	0	2	258	0	0	615	2 435	0	0
I8	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I9	Spinning; textiles	14	201	32	364	210	13	0	430	477	2
I10	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I11	Leather; luggage	246	1 189	0	29	1	0	0	0	0	0
I12	Footwear	2	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Wood	5	34	5 557	715	50	951	275	1 378	10	53
I14	Paper	14	71	229	12 331	5 657	189	205	2 239	14	187
I15	Publishing; printing	1	3	7	103	1 355	11	8	78	4	21
I16	Coke oven; petroleum	0	0	10	157	24	533	3 092	838	165	33
I17	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	234	419	201	2 334	137	1 719	35 117	14 990	3 780	8 070
I18	Other chemicals	44	41	529	1 701	1 534	87	2 326	12 071	1 087	667
I19	Rubber	1	309	87	1	23	0	38	0	465	110
I20	Plastic	24	49	289	125	179	220	304	2 622	144	1 006
I21	Glass; glass products	0	0	76	0	13	4	6	674	0	3
I22	Non-metallic minerals	0	0	34	21	1	63	0	102	0	13
I23	Furniture	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
I24	Recycling; nec	1	2	71	11	199	5	53	38	3	11
I25	Basic iron; steel	2	19	307	0	1	84	146	156	342	96
I26	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	0	61	39	54	201	8	90	0	16
I27	Structural metal products	103	85	436	62	275	0	854	43	158	567
I28	General; special machinery	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I11	I12	I13	I14	I15	I16	I17	I18	I19	I20
I29	Electrical machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	0	148	0	10	0	0	0
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	3	6	66	36	44	52	42	116	11	32
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	42	60	414	998	213	797	6 746	2 517	286	395
I34	Distribution of water	2	3	14	31	8	34	81	44	11	16
I35	Construction	6	75	169	40	1 096	4 553	425	97	8	83
I36	Trade	394	597	1 717	4 784	2 700	4 581	7 277	8 061	1 281	2 051
I37	Hotels; restaurants	2	2	10	13	23	14	26	31	5	45
I38	Transport	147	321	1 965	2 262	1 459	2 308	3 423	6 842	662	1 090
I39	Post; Telecommunications	44	145	349	318	940	74	748	830	126	308
I40	Financial intermediation	93	130	442	162	512	115	178	1 555	142	313
I41	Insurance; pension funding	14	25	131	126	115	114	226	242	45	101
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	46	114	373	497	649	290	536	864	174	464
I44	Renting of machinery	3	5	22	239	56	26	78	90	22	16
I45	Research; development	4	3	2	30	40	100	20	46	2	4
I46	Business; computer activities	71	128	685	971	1 488	986	2 044	7 227	583	434
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	2	1	7	23	17	1	34	51	9	10
I49	Health; social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	599	677	2 220	9 253	4 724	3 222	6 887	8 817	781	2 761
Total		4 949	5 520	22 443	48 147	24 225	92 351	75 954	78 062	11 712	19 274
	Net taxes on products	44	757	154	618	276	451	1 649	1 041	273	261
	Gross value added	359	1 491	8 247	10 208	11 811	20 395	15 530	22 781	3 711	9 978
	Compensation of employees	474	1 140	6 716	6 994	11 018	3 744	8 977	17 469	2 934	9 884
	Other taxes less subsidies	-11	43	88	-24	173	398	-1 550	303	-4	-72
	Gross operating surplus	-104	308	1 443	3 238	619	16 253	8 104	5 008	782	166
	Total output	5 352	7 768	30 844	58 974	36 311	113 197	93 133	101 884	15 696	29 513

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description										
		I21	I22	I23	I24	I25	I26	I27	I28	I29	I30
I11	Agriculture	15	62	20	1 232	10	36	42	108	87	0
I12	Forestry	0	0	398	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Fishing	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
I14	Coal; lignite	31	1 818	35	20	2 662	15	72	39	24	5
I15	Metal ores	0	0	0	487	49 789	13 191	4 914	4 148	5 564	1 403
I16	Other mining; quarrying	1 025	8 257	2	5 134	175	51	21	248	0	4
I17	Food	0	0	0	676	0	0	0	14	0	0
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
I19	Spinning; textiles	0	1	307	275	0	0	9	84	29	34
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0
I111	Leather; luggage	0	0	344	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I113	Wood	58	378	2 964	144	194	19	332	143	50	78
I114	Paper	39	326	115	431	58	16	84	177	101	36
I115	Publishing; printing	2	7	5	4	6	2	14	24	12	3
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	0	33	0	34	4 103	260	2	22	789	0
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	90	293	439	735	722	2 781	175	740	833	117
I118	Other chemicals	43	762	316	114	644	42	783	303	346	5
I119	Rubber	0	1	53	554	0	0	20	327	5	46
I120	Plastic	81	147	302	452	76	17	76	347	872	86
I121	Glass; glass products	1 891	19	118	10	1	0	1	85	50	1
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	3 433	19	198	89	5	66	51	37	0
I123	Furniture	0	0	154	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
I124	Recycling; nec	2	16	28	6 516	4 637	439	1 101	253	116	2
I125	Basic iron; steel	0	111	413	157	9 055	766	20 603	12 516	3 926	229
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	50	162	404	5 964	2 157	4 768	659	3 788	22
I127	Structural metal products	0	138	1 511	51	83	0	3 892	2 725	1 789	86
I128	General; special machinery	0	0	1	3	63	0	420	4 265	379	0

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I21	I22	I23	I24	I25	I26	I27	I28	I29	I30
I29	Electrical machinery	0	0	2	35	13	0	240	2 415	1 926	795
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	14	8	0	42	3 210	2 581	2 124
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	25	59	20	41	40	8	213	208	200	5
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	557	886	177	317	4 425	1 758	848	534	394	51
I34	Distribution of water	13	25	7	17	142	70	24	16	16	2
I35	Construction	9	44	11	51	377	125	342	208	68	84
I36	Trade	661	2 290	1 543	2 307	6 203	1 273	7 268	5 626	3 859	608
I37	Hotels; restaurants	3	18	4	12	6	2	21	42	30	6
I38	Transport	370	3 075	1 253	847	4 700	352	1 839	2 047	1 129	360
I39	Post; Telecommunications	98	262	242	223	229	73	973	1 183	477	154
I40	Financial intermediation	90	425	361	440	197	155	1 007	1 253	420	90
I41	Insurance; pension funding	27	90	77	66	251	42	209	241	142	27
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	89	209	416	331	226	69	1 004	941	423	176
I44	Renting of machinery	18	41	16	24	45	8	79	79	26	13
I45	Research; development	4	3	2	9	22	2	10	62	4	66
I46	Business; computer activities	298	801	472	440	1 851	223	1 103	1 151	1 216	173
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	4	6	3	4	25	3	14	44	516	5
I49	Health; social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	624	2 905	1 991	1 304	7 864	1 650	4 693	5 235	3 692	611
Total		6 169	26 988	14 303	24 348	104 958	25 609	57 323	51 773	35 916	7 507
	Net taxes on products	78	207	191	300	1 867	243	407	473	554	62
	Gross value added	2 841	11 172	3 416	13 734	8 326	9 987	21 946	20 795	7 975	2 805
	Compensation of employees	1 731	4 156	3 601	3 922	13 710	2 882	17 944	15 514	7 708	2 145
	Other taxes less subsidies	23	26	19	51	170	-4	-53	-467	102	3
	Gross operating surplus	1 087	6 990	-204	9 760	-5 554	7 109	4 055	5 748	165	657
	Total output	9 088	38 368	17 910	38 381	115 151	35 838	79 676	73 042	44 445	10 373

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40
I11	Agriculture	16	195	11	0	5	24	267	2	2	0
I12	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Fishing	0	0	2	0	0	0	86	3	3	0
I14	Coal; lignite	1	12	24 531	2 003	0	0	68	148	151	0
I15	Metal ores	0	9 042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I16	Other mining; quarrying	0	66	28	18	6 401	0	13	505	513	0
I17	Food	0	0	81	0	0	1 240	3 038	75	77	0
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 033	1 269	1 290	0
I19	Spinning; textiles	35	1 666	0	0	1 538	0	72	583	593	4
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	16	0	0	971	11	88	89	1
I111	Leather; luggage	0	3 243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	7	263	101	0	0	0	0
I113	Wood	7	924	122	35	3 151	1 822	53	786	724	0
I114	Paper	32	760	48	8	451	14 706	45	1 126	1 032	113
I115	Publishing; printing	3	30	33	5	81	13 195	100	251	274	288
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	0	16	1 147	114	7 521	8 451	117	17 767	18 068	221
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	136	1 218	64	197	0	0	0	94	96	1
I118	Other chemicals	20	1 899	237	693	4 485	2 813	585	1 812	1 843	117
I119	Rubber	8	2 321	5	42	0	67	0	2 509	2 551	20
I120	Plastic	173	2 325	4	7	6 476	6 666	0	224	184	0
I121	Glass; glass products	172	729	50	20	928	34	36	43	44	0
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	1 036	58	40	27 893	660	107	744	756	3
I123	Furniture	0	0	0	8	186	930	15	68	69	36
I124	Recycling; nec	4	81	8	3	33	1 122	33	383	361	1 095
I125	Basic iron; steel	101	16 903	481	133	14 714	0	0	811	824	0
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	70	6 475	0	31	0	0	0	10	10	0
I127	Structural metal products	137	4 891	556	481	26 430	4 334	179	678	689	58
I128	General; special machinery	26	2 750	335	616	1 141	4 310	3	806	820	1

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40
I29	Electrical machinery	130	1 701	2 867	233	10 927	806	42	738	751	12
I30	Electronic equipment	865	3 420	0	0	0	561	0	315	320	125
I31	Medical; other appliances	64	0	2	13	0	0	2	1	1	15
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	15	33 175	103	32	0	9 054	0	6 202	4 262	51
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	82	1 397	7 602	358	800	4 228	1 030	2 513	466	524
I34	Distribution of water	3	42	11	13 150	76	1 772	76	239	44	38
I35	Construction	23	414	26	260	14 226	534	458	6 588	4 240	72
I36	Trade	425	19 153	1 800	552	27 533	24 767	2 745	19 011	16 107	754
I37	Hotels; restaurants	10	55	32	7	270	452	133	1 616	981	18
I38	Transport	240	5 207	2 065	519	7 065	23 117	2 495	17 512	9 373	801
I39	Post; Telecommunications	279	1 133	394	218	6 144	22 353	3 216	6 074	2 746	5 098
I40	Financial intermediation	632	691	3 397	1 442	2 934	18 954	948	5 238	1 818	7 106
I41	Insurance; pension funding	40	335	293	106	1 324	4 393	190	3 493	239	573
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 617
I43	Real estate activities	259	1 288	81	53	3 081	34 307	2 869	4 198	3 204	2 832
I44	Renting of machinery	14	109	11	78	1 991	2 536	60	2 870	552	431
I45	Research; development	3	126	0	0	0	9	0	43	13	562
I46	Business; computer activities	167	4 851	1 694	574	23 797	29 298	2 971	13 714	10 264	2 855
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 013	725	83
I48	Education	6	35	21	91	0	289	30	506	77	1 144
I49	Health; social work	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	1 034	740	1 913
I50	Other services; nec	742	18 342	99	145	4 393	1 414	2 655	13 196	9 452	455
Total		4 941	148 059	48 355	22 290	206 255	240 295	30 782	136 899	97 439	61 035
	Net taxes on products	50	4 012	398	75	3 335	3 172	2 392	5 683	5 739	45
	Gross value added	1 779	28 822	56 413	16 399	83 000	297 775	24 225	157 679	69 466	127 236
	Compensation of employees	1 049	21 022	20 246	3 629	36 931	141 871	9 449	52 631	23 837	57 729
	Other taxes less subsidies	46	-268	-287	-441	955	5 774	623	2 186	694	1 775
	Gross operating surplus	684	8 069	36 453	13 211	45 114	150 130	14 153	102 862	44 935	67 732
	Total output	6 770	180 894	105 166	38 764	292 591	541 242	57 399	300 261	172 644	188 315

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description										
		I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
I11	Agriculture	0	0	40	4	1	57	287	32	169	3 316
I12	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
I13	Fishing	0	0	5	0	0	6	68	3	17	236
I14	Coal; lignite	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 174	14	74	141
I15	Metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
I16	Other mining; quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 448	151	804	2 850
I17	Food	0	0	812	81	29	1 159	1 756	149	792	3 886
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	17	88	3 621
I19	Spinning; textiles	1	0	0	0	0	0	645	41	220	1 554
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	30	3	1	42	465	122	650	595
I111	Leather; luggage	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	21	113	99
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	32	172	124
I113	Wood	0	0	398	1	0	74	851	142	598	1 572
I114	Paper	16	6	2 631	233	84	3 519	1 396	305	1 477	1 073
I115	Publishing; printing	41	16	3 359	335	126	4 980	1 928	443	2 122	1 079
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	31	12	3 306	330	118	4 722	4 479	176	934	3 319
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	0	0	7	1	0	10	284	181	959	803
I118	Other chemicals	16	6	1 541	154	55	2 201	12 783	638	3 388	4 203
I119	Rubber	3	1	71	7	3	102	455	24	128	279
I120	Plastic	0	0	357	1	0	66	55	26	47	2 395
I121	Glass; glass products	0	0	16	2	1	22	325	33	175	376
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	0	123	12	4	175	1 332	40	210	3 196
I123	Furniture	5	2	326	32	12	465	172	73	387	239
I124	Recycling; nec	154	60	734	78	31	1 191	472	114	451	766
I125	Basic iron; steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	7	35	1 439
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	108
I127	Structural metal products	8	3	1 063	106	38	1 518	3 778	148	788	5 619
I128	General; special machinery	0	0	1 671	167	59	2 387	1 016	128	679	569

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
I29	Electrical machinery	2	1	369	37	13	528	2 978	50	264	4 413
I30	Electronic equipment	18	7	0	0	0	0	7 308	445	2 362	1 185
I31	Medical; other appliances	2	1	314	31	11	449	317	13	71	41
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	7	3	416	119	23	1 017	12 985	779	4 286	2 431
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	74	29	6 628	135	37	4 767	2 432	794	1 809	2 078
I34	Distribution of water	5	2	630	13	4	453	474	75	172	180
I35	Construction	10	4	3 612	134	66	4 612	2 543	155	537	1 238
I36	Trade	106	41	19 405	1 248	564	24 927	14 350	857	4 387	11 702
I37	Hotels; restaurants	3	1	152	61	8	490	578	133	83	279
I38	Transport	113	44	1 868	393	500	7 600	20 091	130	764	4 728
I39	Post; Telecommunications	718	280	3 599	715	235	14 990	36 429	1 642	6 754	7 123
I40	Financial intermediation	45 180	14	21 182	1 968	59	8 823	8 945	105	487	3 467
I41	Insurance; pension funding	2 689	31	1 284	138	19	1 473	3 349	89	864	909
I42	Auxiliary financial	4 736	64 535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 763
I43	Real estate activities	399	156	5 215	308	72	9 433	7 949	1 176	6 576	5 858
I44	Renting of machinery	61	24	171	366	27	669	33	179	580	950
I45	Research; development	79	31	69	7	91	66	11	608	2 017	968
I46	Business; computer activities	402	157	7 429	698	194	8 558	42 787	9 097	16 421	16 744
I47	Other community activities	12	5	0	0	0	0	103 536	0	10 586	99
I48	Education	161	63	228	12	28	790	1	68	113	624
I49	Health; social work	269	105	8 294	458	229	10 409	19 440	2 619	475	3 780
I50	Other services; nec	64	25	12 168	694	340	15 360	4 205	1 491	862	6 274
Total		55 386	65 665	109 520	9 080	3 081	138 114	327 327	23 565	75 951	132 396
	Net taxes on products	6	2	1 297	105	45	1 794	16 548	194	929	3 178
	Gross value added	64 256	62 029	158 173	6 346	2 034	111 723	431 698	19 918	54 200	231 154
	Compensation of employees	28 400	41 298	9 580	1 937	1 868	70 529	381 453	10 007	26 648	87 345
	Other taxes less subsidies	1 254	735	17 510	119	-8	814	4 603	677	1 217	455
	Gross operating surplus	34 602	19 996	131 083	4 290	174	40 380	45 642	9 234	26 335	143 354
	Total output	119 647	127 697	268 990	15 531	5 160	251 631	775 574	43 677	131 081	366 728

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	Total	Exports	Imports	Household	General Government	Capital formation	Changes in inventories	Total output
11	Agriculture	75 286	16 119	-9 511	52 594	0	0	497	134 985
12	Forestry	13 084	155	-85	7 773	0	0	338	21 265
13	Fishing	2 760	590	-97	508	0	0	13	3 773
14	Coal; lignite	51 959	38 800	-1 957	745	0	0	-443	89 104
15	Metal ores	88 637	192 359	-5 086	0	0	0	1 957	277 867
16	Other mining; quarrying	98 109	32 130	-75 759	605	0	0	2 333	57 419
17	Food	73 020	12 442	-28 718	164 701	0	0	895	222 339
18	Beverages; tobacco	24 192	6 950	-3 068	46 742	0	0	1 037	75 854
19	Spinning; textiles	19 437	1 549	-7 854	9 002	0	13	1 110	23 257
110	Knitted fabrics, fur	5 426	552	-22 690	36 946	0	0	-1 590	18 644
111	Leather; luggage	5 577	968	-1 723	931	0	0	-400	5 352
112	Footwear	1 425	151	-8 008	14 192	0	0	9	7 768
113	Wood	31 570	2 326	-3 765	826	0	0	-113	30 844
114	Paper	56 086	7 441	-8 029	5 850	0	0	-2 374	58 974
115	Publishing; printing	30 476	498	-2 436	8 643	0	1	-872	36 311
116	Coke oven; petroleum	91 085	16 352	-52 970	54 062	0	444	4 223	113 197
117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	84 470	39 645	-32 237	239	0	0	1 017	93 133
118	Other chemicals	93 491	9 733	-41 556	38 726	0	0	1 490	101 884
119	Rubber	13 476	2 453	-8 675	8 405	0	2	35	15 696
120	Plastic	33 220	1 671	-8 387	3 251	0	6	-248	29 513
121	Glass; glass products	7 649	579	-2 032	2 678	0	0	215	9 088
122	Non-metallic minerals	41 694	1 595	-7 664	1 414	0	9	1 320	38 368
123	Furniture	3 210	2 533	-4 244	11 694	0	5 506	-788	17 910
124	Recycling; nec	21 578	17 701	-11 358	13 192	0	1 080	-3 812	38 381
125	Basic iron; steel	86 225	46 121	-16 056	0	0	0	-1 139	115 151
126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	25 546	39 765	-29 177	0	0	159	-455	35 838
127	Structural metal products	77 934	11 121	-19 384	4 893	0	727	4 384	79 676
128	General; special machinery	34 316	41 147	-116 431	3 596	0	98 931	11 482	73 042

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2011 (R million) (concluded)

Industry number	Industry description	Total	Exports	Imports	Household	General Government	Capital formation	Changes in inventories	Total output
I29	Electrical machinery	34 766	8 232	-59 839	17 307	0	43 393	585	44 445
I30	Electronic equipment	25 341	1 372	-21 395	6 620	0	1 552	-3 117	10 373
I31	Medical; other appliances	1 379	2 700	-21 923	5 812	0	18 693	109	6 770
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	81 096	51 807	-105 896	68 978	0	87 045	-2 136	180 894
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	76 148	1 183	-1 335	29 171	0	0	0	105 166
I34	Distribution of water	22 005	4	-6	16 762	0	0	0	38 764
I35	Construction	51 379	386	-503	8 569	0	232 761	0	292 591
I36	Trade	301 609	69 255	-3 543	139 805	0	34 117	0	541 242
I37	Hotels; restaurants	5 824	46 211	-23 101	28 464	0	0	0	57 399
I38	Transport	217 820	50 051	-57 979	85 972	0	4 398	0	300 261
I39	Post; Telecommunications	131 389	13 849	-9 437	36 843	0	0	0	172 644
I40	Financial intermediation	152 804	7 965	-1 425	28 971	0	0	0	188 315
I41	Insurance; pension funding	27 871	7 510	-1 951	86 217	0	0	0	119 647
I42	Auxiliary financial	124 924	3 388	-615	0	0	0	0	127 697
I43	Real estate activities	101 124	1 450	-2 381	149 545	0	19 253	0	268 990
I44	Renting of machinery	13 055	0	0	2 476	0	0	0	15 531
I45	Research; development	5 169	123	-132	0	0	0	0	5 160
I46	Business; computer activities	229 690	3 425	-14 177	29 436	0	3 258	0	251 631
I47	Other community activities	116 057	0	0	24 497	635 020	0	0	775 574
I48	Education	5 167	0	0	38 510	0	0	0	43 677
I49	Health; social work	54 105	791	-1 478	77 662	0	0	0	131 081
I50	Other services; nec	204 482	29 923	-16 284	148 607	0	0	0	366 728
Total		3 174 139	843 071	-872 357	1 522 431	635 020	551 347	15 562	5 869 213
	Net taxes on products	73 878	0	0	215 370	0	6 912	0	296 160
	Gross value added	2 621 197	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 621 197
	Compensation of employees	1 329 370	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 329 370
	Other taxes less subsidies	40 205	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 205
	Gross operating surplus	1 251 622	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 251 622
	Total output	5 869 213	843 071	-872 357	1 737 801	635 020	558 259	15 562	8 786 570

Chapter 3: Conclusion and way forward

I-O tables are an important part of the National Accounts framework. They complement the SU-tables framework by offering an alternative approach to display information contained within the SU-tables. Furthermore, I-O tables offer extensive analytical ability in both the industry-by-industry and product-by-product frameworks.

Industry-by-industry I-O tables allow for analysis that aims to examine:

- Tax structures and reforms;
- The effect of a change in compensation of employees;
- The effects of fiscal policy; and
- The effects of monetary policy.

The next I-O table report for South Africa will be based on the SU-tables for reference year 2012 and is scheduled to be published end March 2015. To ensure that future I-O tables in South Africa are responsive to user needs and provide an accurate reflection of their comments and suggestions, all stakeholders are invited to send comments to: Riaan Grobler (RiaanG@statssa.gov.za).

Annexure

Table 2 below is the industry list for the I-O table (it is based on the SU-tables' SIC (5th version) classification). Table 3 shows a brief description of each of the final demand items in the I-O tables for South Africa.

Table 2: Industry-by-industry input-output table industry list

Industry number	SIC Code	Description
11	SIC 11	Agriculture, hunting and related services
12	SIC 12	Forestry, logging and related services
13	SIC 13	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms
14	SIC 21	Mining of coal and lignite
15	SIC 23 & 24	Mining of gold, uranium and metal ores
16	SIC 25	Other mining and quarrying
17	SIC 301-4	Manufacture of food products
18	SIC 305-6	Manufacture of beverage and tobacco products
19	SIC 311-2	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textiles and manufacture of other textiles
110	SIC 313-5	Manufacture of knitted, crocheted fabrics, wearing apparel, fur articles and dyeing of fur
111	SIC 316	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler and harness
112	SIC 317	Manufacture of footwear
113	SIC 321-2	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials; and sawmilling and planing of wood
114	SIC 323	Manufacture of paper and paper products
115	SIC 324-6	Publishing, printing and service activities related to printing; and reproduction of recorded media
116	SIC 331-2	Manufacture of coke oven products; and petroleum refineries/synthesisers
117	SIC 333-4	Processing of nuclear fuel; and basic chemicals
118	SIC 335-6	Manufacture of other chemical products, and man-made fibres
119	SIC 337	Manufacture of rubber products
120	SIC 338	Manufacture of plastic products
121	SIC 341	Manufacture of glass and glass products
122	SIC 342	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (nec)
123	SIC 391	Manufacture of furniture
124	SIC 392 & 395	Manufacture nec and recycling nec
125	SIC 351 & 353	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and casting of metals
126	SIC 352	Manufacture of precious metals and non-ferrous metals
127	SIC 354-5	Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators, and other fabricated metal products, metalwork service activities

Table 2: Industry-by-industry input-output table industry list (concluded)

Industry number	SIC Code	Description
128	SIC 356-9	Manufacture of general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, household appliances, and office, accounting and computing machinery
129	SIC 36	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus nec
130	SIC 371-3	Manufacture of electronic valves, tubes, other electric components; television and radio transmitters, apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy; and television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
131	SIC 374-6	Manufacture of medical appliances and instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes; manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment; and watches and clocks
132	SIC 381-387	Manufacture of motor vehicles, bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, locomotives, aircraft, spacecraft, trailers and semi-trailers; motor vehicle and engine parts and accessories; building and repairing ships and boats, and manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
133	SIC 41	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
134	SIC 42	Collection, purification and distribution of water
135	SIC 5	Construction
136	SIC 61 & 62 & 63	Wholesale and commission trade, retail trade; and sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, retail trade in automotive fuel
137	SIC 64	Hotels and restaurants
138	SIC 71 & 72 & 73 & 74	Transport (land, water, air); and supporting and auxiliary transport activities, activities of travel agencies
139	SIC 75	Post and telecommunications
140	SIC 81	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
141	SIC 82	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
142	SIC 83	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
143	SIC 84	Real estate activities
144	SIC 85	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator, and of personal and household goods
145	SIC 87	Research and development
146	SIC 86 & 88	Computer and related activities; and other business activities
147	SIC 94	Other community, social and personal service activities (including government)
148	SIC 92	Education
149	SIC 93	Health and social work
150	SIC 9	Other service activities nec

Table 3: Industry-by-industry input-output table final demand description

Name	Description
Exports	Exports of goods and services
Imports	Imports of goods and services
Household	Final consumption expenditure incurred by households
General Government	Final consumption expenditure incurred by general government
Capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation
Changes in inventories	Changes in inventories

Glossary

Basic prices	The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Central Product Classification	A classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or the nature of the services rendered. It covers products that are an output of economic activities, including transportable goods, non-transportable goods and services.
Compensation of employees	The total remuneration, in cash or kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It is recorded on a gross basis, before any deduction for income taxes, pensions, unemployment insurances or other social insurance schemes.
Gross domestic product	The total value of goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country for a specified period of time.
Gross fixed capital formation	Shows the acquisition less disposal of produced assets for purposes of fixed capital formation, inventories or valuables.
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	The balancing item in the generation of income account, i.e. the value added minus compensation of employees payable minus taxes on production payable plus subsidies receivable.
Gross value added	The difference between the value of goods and services produced and the value of the intermediate goods and services consumed in the course of production.
Household final consumption expenditure	Includes all consumption expenditure made by households from their own cash resources (including all income in cash received), as well as all the counterpart of income in kind (except social transfers in kind) that those households might have received, such as remuneration in kind and other transfers in kind. Note: It also includes the value of all consumption of output for own final use, such as those provided by second homes on own account used for tourism purposes or what it has received through barter transactions.
Industry	Groups of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity. Note: The definition of industries is based on the 1993 SNA and is in line with that contained in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).

I-O tables	It is a theoretical framework that focuses on the relationship between industries and their production and use of products. An industry-by-industry I-O table represents the economy in a matrix form by listing consuming industries as columns and the supplying industries as rows.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets. Consumption of fixed assets is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	The United Nation's version of a classification system used to classify businesses according to their economic activity.
National accounts	Serves as a framework for statistical systems. It also serves as a point of reference in establishing standards for related statistics. The internationally agreed framework that guides the compilation of national accounts is contained in the 1993 SNA.
Net taxes on products	The sum of taxes on products less subsidies. Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT).
Production	A process, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, in which labour and assets are used to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services. All goods and services produced as outputs must be of such a nature that they can be sold on markets, or at least be capable of being provided by one unit to another, with or without charge.
Purchaser's price	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or a service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Standard Industrial Classification	A South African version of a classification coding system used to classify an enterprise according to its economic activity. Note: It is based on the United Nations' ISIC with a number of adaptations for local conditions.

Supply and use tables

Matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.

System of national accounts

An internationally-agreed standard system for macro-economic accounts. The latest version is described in the System of National Accounts 2008.

Related input-output table publications

Statistics South Africa, 2010. *Final Supply and Use Tables: An input-output framework (SUT), 2005*. Report No: 04-04-01. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Statistics South Africa, 2012. *The status of input-output tables for South Africa*. Discussion document No: D0404. Pretoria, Statistics South Africa

Statistics South Africa, 2013. *Draft input-output table for South Africa, 2009*. Discussion document No: D0404.1. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Statistics South Africa, 2013. *Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2nd Quarter 2013*. Publication No: P0441. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa