

National Accounts



Input-output tables

Input-output table for South Africa, 2012

Report No.: 04-04-02
March 2015



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

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Statistician-General

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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 table (I-O table) for 2012 was compiled using the new rebased and benchmarked National Accounts (according to the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA)) that was published in November 2014. This constitutes a break in time series from the previously published I-O tables (2009 to 2011). Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) will compile a new full times series for the I-O tables (2009 to 2014) to be released in March 2016.

The I-O table for 2012 provides 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 2015

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 I-O table is available separately in Microsoft Excel² spreadsheets, downloadable from www.statssa.gov.za. It is recommended that the discussion document nr: D0404 is consulted for a better understanding of the development of the I-O tables for South Africa³.

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 table 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 The discussion document nr: D0404 can be found on the Stats SA website (www.statssa.gov.za) as well as from the Printing and Distribution section at Stats SA (distribution@statssa.gov.za or 012 310 8044/8161).

Stats SA publishes a set of SU-tables annually. These tables are transformed in order to derive the series of I-O tables. The advantages of transforming the existing SU-tables were numerous⁴, including cost factors, and the success attained by Eurostat countries. 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 2012⁵.

The industry-by-industry I-O tables are regarded as symmetric I-O tables because the row and column totals of each corresponding industry or product⁶ 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-tables⁷.

In order to transform SU-tables into an I-O table⁸, 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 are⁹:

- **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 used¹⁰. Stats SA used Model C for the compilation of the draft I-O tables 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)¹¹.

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

⁵ The publication can be found on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

⁶ In the case of a product-by-product I-O table

⁷ Eurostat – Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008

⁸ Either product-by-product or industry-by-industry

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

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

¹¹ 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 products¹². 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 tables 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 the 50 industries by 50 products is the most reliable and accurate linking of SIC (5th edition) and CPC (version 2) possible.

¹² In order to maintain the most accurate product and industry links some products are aggregated

Chapter 2: Input-output table for South Africa

The industry-by-industry I-O table¹³ for South Africa for the reference year 2012 is presented in this report. The I-O tables for South Africa 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.

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

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million)

Industry number	Industry description	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I1	Agriculture	4 822	505	58	12	5	4	61 466	8 412	4 755	37
I2	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I3	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 252	0	0	0
I4	Coal; lignite	21	0	0	9	3 933	615	521	92	218	60
I5	Metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I6	Other mining; quarrying	2 174	229	25	168	468	128	355	0	16	0
I7	Food	9 049	947	109	3	0	1	46 333	4 602	25	0
I8	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	362	119	127	150	7 718	0	0
I9	Spinning; textiles	1 214	127	15	52	301	68	0	210	5 121	6 152
I10	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	146	512	126	0	0	44	1 375
I11	Leather; luggage	0	0	0	57	104	18	0	0	38	0
I12	Footwear	0	0	0	34	484	92	0	0	0	1
I13	Wood	737	54	3	96	806	696	2 796	1 863	137	55
I14	Paper	45	20	5	28	193	52	2 465	1 616	172	92
I15	Publishing; printing	8	4	1	4	21	4	51	4	16	5
I16	Coke oven; petroleum	7 616	797	95	773	4 694	765	22	0	0	0
I17	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	0	0	0	122	1 492	407	1 762	1 538	1 886	336
I18	Other chemicals	14 233	1 491	172	1 440	8 684	1 712	465	206	423	191
I19	Rubber	320	33	5	632	2 273	399	0	0	11	28
I20	Plastic	254	27	4	137	661	149	3 989	1 751	256	161
I21	Glass; glass products	21	2	0	19	75	15	182	1 760	1	0
I22	Non-metallic minerals	287	32	5	80	315	145	0	0	0	0
I23	Furniture	0	0	0	4	31	6	0	0	0	0
I24	Recycling; nec	0	0	0	27	638	139	40	6	5	6
I25	Basic iron; steel	125	13	0	98	967	229	0	0	107	2
I26	Precious; non-ferrous metals	36	4	0	31	308	97	2	0	68	0
I27	Structural metal products	3 691	380	39	1 228	6 180	1 607	0	27	27	39
I28	General; special machinery	3 401	356	37	2 057	13 088	2 519	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I29	Electrical machinery	195	20	3	666	1 788	382	0	0	6	0
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	248	484	88	0	0	0	0
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	10	44	10	0	0	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	2 190	229	26	1 024	3 533	680	388	102	25	27
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	3 296	346	39	1 666	18 716	1 286	2 360	247	500	183
I34	Distribution of water	602	64	8	471	4 531	431	283	1 066	27	13
I35	Construction	67	7	1	79	483	33	118	55	4	22
I36	Trade	11 379	1 191	138	2 054	10 171	2 208	18 531	6 514	2 879	2 437
I37	Hotels; restaurants	7	0	0	56	166	29	100	47	15	13
I38	Transport	15 564	1 629	188	18 722	22 141	7 296	10 937	2 468	911	623
I39	Post; Telecommunications	167	16	0	222	939	217	828	261	247	357
I40	Financial intermediation	4 613	150	417	1 096	1 680	2 718	988	294	258	380
I41	Insurance; pension funding	2 746	288	33	347	985	216	494	117	103	90
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	1 369	4 060	2 707	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	58	6	0	42	1 307	231	1 891	477	329	295
I44	Renting of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	421	55	24	17
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	298	30	4	917	6 572	410	7 090	1 750	406	268
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	0	0	0	0	36	6	168	87	19	18
I49	Health; social work	4 125	431	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	2 324	244	27	1 871	9 568	988	10 198	6 542	1 928	1 250
Total		95 685	9 669	1 505	38 926	133 554	30 058	177 648	49 889	21 006	14 535
	Net taxes on products	3 087	327	35	691	3 317	583	2 032	4 074	1 120	1 481
	Gross value added	59 213	7 551	2 943	66 557	167 507	36 252	64 111	28 912	4 337	4 969
	Compensation of employees	18 197	2 286	1 138	17 447	78 317	13 296	35 097	12 874	3 443	4 822
	Other taxes less subsidies	(38)	148	18	623	1 499	279	202	469	58	91
	Gross operating surplus	41 054	5 117	1 788	48 486	87 691	22 677	28 812	15 569	836	55
	Total output	157 985	17 546	4 484	106 174	304 377	66 893	243 790	82 874	26 462	20 984

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I11	I12	I13	I14	I15	I16	I17	I18	I19	I20
I1	Agriculture	3 550	802	26	120	62	147	102	671	927	10
I2	Forestry	0	0	5 217	6 460	60	0	0	24	21	0
I3	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I4	Coal; lignite	4	1	151	2 808	22	10 428	311	89	58	10
I5	Metal ores	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
I6	Other mining; quarrying	0	0	400	2	234	72 587	5 180	2 737	0	408
I7	Food	1	0	2	286	0	0	671	2 661	0	0
I8	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I9	Spinning; textiles	16	287	49	501	343	31	0	559	701	2
I10	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I11	Leather; luggage	219	1 311	0	38	2	0	0	0	0	0
I12	Footwear	2	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Wood	5	43	7 343	1 238	68	881	318	1 829	12	65
I14	Paper	9	74	299	14 740	6 690	157	196	2 503	14	189
I15	Publishing; printing	0	3	8	119	1 617	10	7	80	3	20
I16	Coke oven; petroleum	0	0	17	246	28	765	3 039	936	173	36
I17	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	191	515	345	3 478	180	2 970	38 924	17 200	4 383	9 609
I18	Other chemicals	29	33	512	1 797	1 561	85	1 681	12 125	848	536
I19	Rubber	1	289	82	1	26	0	33	0	518	99
I20	Plastic	20	51	381	154	209	180	289	2 890	142	1 027
I21	Glass; glass products	0	0	79	0	15	5	6	817	0	4
I22	Non-metallic minerals	0	0	29	19	1	73	0	82	0	10
I23	Furniture	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
I24	Recycling; nec	1	2	57	13	235	5	39	39	3	10
I25	Basic iron; steel	2	19	311	0	2	129	139	143	325	94
I26	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	0	112	84	107	266	13	156	0	28
I27	Structural metal products	72	78	401	66	272	0	814	40	144	507
I28	General; special machinery	0	0	37	0	0	0	2	0	0	5

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (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	425	0	27	0	0	0
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	3	9	123	68	80	69	62	185	16	48
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	23	46	447	1 270	198	948	8 344	3 660	218	309
I34	Distribution of water	2	4	27	61	14	77	99	55	16	22
I35	Construction	1	16	46	11	274	716	79	22	2	17
I36	Trade	437	755	2 172	5 822	3 198	6 355	9 762	10 184	1 691	2 722
I37	Hotels; restaurants	3	6	34	45	81	45	72	99	14	111
I38	Transport	150	378	2 277	2 890	1 790	3 530	3 463	6 175	627	1 085
I39	Post; Telecommunications	27	122	330	325	948	68	579	692	99	250
I40	Financial intermediation	73	93	369	137	401	102	155	1 121	114	283
I41	Insurance; pension funding	12	29	188	186	151	163	239	285	49	113
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	33	114	438	582	771	236	507	855	164	450
I44	Renting of machinery	2	5	32	326	73	39	82	109	24	18
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	43	120	741	1 059	1 769	976	1 584	7 503	524	370
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	5	5	23	98	61	5	98	164	26	31
I49	Health; social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	281	480	2 033	7 935	4 065	1 870	4 367	6 694	521	1 895
Total		5 217	6 280	25 153	52 988	26 034	103 935	81 289	83 388	12 376	20 392
	Net taxes on products	36	820	184	718	346	431	1 333	1 154	293	226
	Gross value added	648	1 413	15 874	17 645	12 222	27 726	13 815	23 376	3 604	11 058
	Compensation of employees	498	1 309	7 384	7 413	11 796	4 247	9 894	20 464	2 592	10 562
	Other taxes less subsidies	(4)	51	121	29	232	498	(1 017)	401	11	(40)
	Gross operating surplus	155	53	8 369	10 202	194	22 982	4 938	2 511	1 001	536
	Total output	5 901	8 513	41 211	71 350	38 603	132 092	96 436	107 917	16 274	31 676

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I21	I22	I23	I24	I25	I26	I27	I28	I29	I30
I11	Agriculture	17	71	25	1 622	9	70	53	136	89	0
I12	Forestry	0	0	281	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Fishing	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
I14	Coal; lignite	20	1 350	25	11	2 899	17	52	27	15	4
I15	Metal ores	0	0	0	292	38 157	10 525	2 594	2 325	2 601	772
I16	Other mining; quarrying	1 479	12 335	3	3 986	398	127	32	363	0	6
I17	Food	0	0	0	794	0	0	0	15	0	0
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I19	Spinning; textiles	0	1	471	309	0	0	15	97	31	43
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
I111	Leather; luggage	0	0	384	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I113	Wood	67	582	3 770	145	267	38	446	178	61	98
I114	Paper	37	362	122	491	75	26	89	170	108	40
I115	Publishing; printing	2	6	5	4	8	3	14	22	11	3
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	0	33	0	30	6 981	459	3	24	708	0
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	101	329	546	982	1 350	5 436	216	806	1 112	157
I118	Other chemicals	32	625	274	88	644	54	703	244	259	5
I119	Rubber	0	1	50	593	0	0	19	318	4	47
I120	Plastic	78	155	323	512	103	28	80	349	825	74
I121	Glass; glass products	1 877	17	129	8	0	1	1	83	50	1
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	3 434	14	166	109	9	52	42	23	0
I123	Furniture	0	0	220	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
I124	Recycling; nec	2	15	23	9 223	5 489	543	872	190	80	2
I125	Basic iron; steel	0	115	420	113	13 883	1 223	21 418	12 267	3 431	223
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	1	78	298	441	11 975	6 240	8 677	1 126	6 411	24
I127	Structural metal products	0	134	1 425	43	117	0	3 766	2 552	1 543	49
I128	General; special machinery	0	0	3	2	407	0	866	6 327	804	0

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I21	I22	I23	I24	I25	I26	I27	I28	I29	I30
I29	Electrical machinery	0	0	2	41	22	0	329	4 199	1 906	937
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	35	16	0	117	6 448	5 811	4 261
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	36	86	31	69	94	19	765	345	259	7
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	572	924	153	274	6 270	2 238	874	513	286	40
I34	Distribution of water	18	36	10	23	311	162	35	21	21	3
I35	Construction	2	10	2	12	93	43	76	43	13	19
I36	Trade	786	2 761	1 828	3 084	10 772	2 941	9 233	6 733	4 551	670
I37	Hotels; restaurants	9	49	13	36	27	10	66	117	75	17
I38	Transport	322	2 769	1 164	965	5 841	737	2 246	2 270	1 322	382
I39	Post; Telecommunications	76	219	205	183	276	97	830	921	346	124
I40	Financial intermediation	73	339	276	355	199	175	808	961	292	66
I41	Insurance; pension funding	29	103	90	77	419	77	247	268	144	30
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	82	206	422	340	331	110	1 025	884	367	181
I44	Renting of machinery	19	46	19	32	80	15	92	87	29	14
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	241	679	447	398	2 220	293	1 022	945	1 029	153
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	12	19	9	11	116	15	45	119	1 536	15
I49	Health; social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	406	2 033	1 429	953	8 424	1 859	3 390	3 382	2 525	389
Total		6 396	29 921	14 915	26 948	118 388	33 591	61 167	55 917	38 679	8 855
	Net taxes on products	69	186	216	303	2 958	370	447	488	504	56
	Gross value added	2 811	11 313	3 900	16 099	13 407	9 977	22 722	24 360	6 055	3 268
	Compensation of employees	2 432	4 534	3 850	4 228	13 077	4 064	19 848	17 334	5 882	2 479
	Other taxes less subsidies	34	70	37	93	284	41	22	(163)	146	9
	Gross operating surplus	345	6 709	13	11 778	46	5 872	2 852	7 189	27	781
	Total output	9 276	41 419	19 030	43 350	134 753	43 937	84 336	80 766	45 238	12 180

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40
I11	Agriculture	14	177	19	0	6	32	308	3	2	0
I12	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Fishing	0	0	4	0	0	0	147	6	5	0
I14	Coal; lignite	0	8	25 717	1 416	0	0	45	142	111	0
I15	Metal ores	0	4 143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I16	Other mining; quarrying	0	93	61	28	10 029	0	20	1 064	834	0
I17	Food	0	0	185	0	0	1 794	3 775	224	176	0
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 230	3 092	2 425	0
I19	Spinning; textiles	27	1 628	0	0	1 744	0	46	549	431	4
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	45	0	0	2 089	21	235	184	2
I111	Leather; luggage	0	3 280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	12	419	174	0	0	0	0
I113	Wood	8	1 043	213	43	3 977	2 535	62	1 435	945	0
I114	Paper	29	714	69	8	471	16 704	44	1 627	1 117	157
I115	Publishing; printing	3	27	45	5	80	14 108	93	337	294	376
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	0	16	1 639	125	8 463	10 170	124	26 532	20 803	325
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	170	1 351	109	241	0	0	0	155	122	1
I118	Other chemicals	17	1 561	295	526	4 363	2 576	443	2 172	1 703	132
I119	Rubber	8	1 967	6	47	0	97	0	4 264	3 343	36
I120	Plastic	174	2 218	6	7	6 749	7 642	0	369	202	0
I121	Glass; glass products	181	732	75	21	1 008	40	36	63	49	0
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	697	73	36	31 346	689	94	867	680	4
I123	Furniture	0	0	0	11	263	1 425	20	129	101	67
I124	Recycling; nec	4	55	10	3	32	1 176	30	469	345	1 398
I125	Basic iron; steel	106	15 453	671	133	14 636	0	0	1 094	858	0
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	103	10 795	0	56	0	0	0	25	19	0
I127	Structural metal products	96	4 208	812	495	31 596	4 673	154	857	672	71
I128	General; special machinery	83	2 704	765	529	2 514	5 235	12	903	708	6

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40
I29	Electrical machinery	128	1 642	4 516	290	12 822	996	60	1 152	903	38
I30	Electronic equipment	1 653	8 336	0	0	0	1 650	0	1 149	901	448
I31	Medical; other appliances	138	0	5	27	0	0	4	3	2	42
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	21	48 980	221	49	0	12 755	0	11 497	5 716	106
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	64	1 232	7 060	268	610	3 792	740	2 759	410	523
I34	Distribution of water	5	54	22	17 067	112	3 035	105	505	75	73
I35	Construction	5	71	8	58	3 082	131	109	2 160	986	22
I36	Trade	456	23 821	2 587	571	35 307	26 361	4 129	20 223	14 609	735
I37	Hotels; restaurants	26	153	123	18	731	1 590	311	5 276	2 628	65
I38	Transport	243	6 403	3 061	535	12 008	24 105	2 332	21 723	9 984	851
I39	Post; Telecommunications	218	829	461	181	5 225	21 899	2 590	7 542	2 715	5 641
I40	Financial intermediation	460	508	2 076	797	3 386	22 062	1 079	5 076	1 497	2 461
I41	Insurance; pension funding	46	329	472	122	1 568	5 908	209	5 466	318	878
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37 240
I43	Real estate activities	266	1 067	112	52	3 114	40 891	2 638	6 015	3 489	3 752
I44	Renting of machinery	16	95	17	90	2 339	3 353	65	4 392	685	663
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	141	4 149	1 861	477	23 217	33 967	2 551	15 521	10 205	3 692
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	535	77
I48	Education	18	94	91	279	0	1 160	85	2 320	271	4 686
I49	Health; social work	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	1 089	608	1 974
I50	Other services; nec	516	11 403	97	102	3 133	1 466	1 706	12 638	7 063	427
Total		5 442	162 037	53 656	24 722	224 349	276 282	34 417	174 079	99 726	66 972
	Net taxes on products	47	4 443	673	77	4 105	4 230	4 577	9 265	7 487	89
	Gross value added	1 832	26 372	84 019	21 493	91 428	327 849	25 692	201 216	66 540	144 651
	Compensation of employees	1 140	23 917	23 194	6 347	43 614	157 693	10 703	61 098	24 138	65 776
	Other taxes less subsidies	57	(37)	(25)	(277)	1 020	6 168	665	2 664	783	1 080
	Gross operating surplus	636	2 492	60 850	15 423	46 794	163 988	14 324	137 454	41 618	77 795
	Total output	7 321	192 852	138 348	46 292	319 882	608 361	64 686	384 561	173 753	211 711

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
I11	Agriculture	0	0	64	6	2	95	269	53	203	3 815
I12	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
I13	Fishing	0	0	11	1	0	16	95	8	31	321
I14	Coal; lignite	0	0	0	0	0	0	631	14	52	92
I15	Metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
I16	Other mining; quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 720	322	1 233	3 669
I17	Food	0	0	2 478	248	89	3 665	2 924	527	2 014	5 029
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 363	41	156	6 000
I19	Spinning; textiles	1	0	0	0	0	0	357	47	179	1 513
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	77	8	3	113	676	146	557	487
I111	Leather; luggage	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	32	122	102
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	70	269	209
I113	Wood	0	0	723	2	1	113	812	242	732	1 794
I114	Paper	22	8	3 631	319	116	4 964	1 108	431	1 504	1 213
I115	Publishing; printing	52	20	4 315	433	166	6 625	1 453	591	2 040	1 221
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	45	17	4 792	479	171	7 085	3 829	265	1 013	4 223
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	0	0	11	1	0	16	268	301	1 151	937
I118	Other chemicals	18	7	1 815	182	65	2 683	10 312	748	2 861	3 704
I119	Rubber	5	2	124	12	4	184	440	31	119	423
I120	Plastic	0	0	545	1	0	85	44	37	48	2 179
I121	Glass; glass products	0	0	22	2	1	32	268	48	185	377
I122	Non-metallic minerals	1	0	156	16	6	230	844	50	193	3 053
I123	Furniture	9	4	601	60	21	889	186	140	535	380
I124	Recycling; nec	193	74	870	92	40	1 475	2 725	143	403	1 372
I125	Basic iron; steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	9	35	1 273
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	133
I127	Structural metal products	10	4	1 340	134	48	1 982	2 828	198	756	5 852
I128	General; special machinery	1	0	3 020	302	108	4 466	1 446	161	616	783

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
I29	Electrical machinery	5	2	898	90	32	1 328	4 866	136	519	4 592
I30	Electronic equipment	62	24	0	0	0	0	15 222	1 638	6 262	3 739
I31	Medical; other appliances	6	2	872	87	31	1 289	509	38	147	100
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	15	6	863	260	47	2 175	14 376	1 636	6 476	4 471
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	72	28	7 165	137	44	4 738	1 383	812	1 330	1 601
I34	Distribution of water	10	4	1 313	25	8	868	518	149	244	264
I35	Construction	3	1	1 082	43	26	1 457	397	36	89	346
I36	Trade	102	39	10 313	883	370	14 482	13 717	1 577	5 857	14 417
I37	Hotels; restaurants	9	3	607	252	32	1 938	1 072	491	258	885
I38	Transport	118	45	3 358	558	775	10 655	13 127	402	1 544	5 951
I39	Post; Telecommunications	780	297	4 259	829	367	17 475	22 932	1 865	5 516	6 699
I40	Financial intermediation	57 581	5	32 112	3 491	102	11 487	6 698	351	1 076	1 885
I41	Insurance; pension funding	4 046	46	2 129	215	35	2 471	2 934	139	977	1 292
I42	Auxiliary financial	5 147	68 461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 480
I43	Real estate activities	519	198	7 440	440	142	13 262	6 002	1 595	6 421	6 443
I44	Renting of machinery	92	35	281	524	54	1 090	53	282	657	1 248
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	510	194	9 247	961	247	11 035	33 045	11 845	15 316	18 214
I47	Other community activities	11	4	0	0	0	0	54 473	0	7 225	100
I48	Education	648	247	999	47	138	3 467	3	287	341	2 392
I49	Health; social work	273	104	9 054	503	350	12 053	11 457	2 767	361	3 479
I50	Other services; nec	59	22	12 045	691	464	16 104	2 272	1 432	596	5 089
Total		70 422	69 901	128 632	12 336	4 108	162 095	240 276	32 133	78 219	147 887
	Net taxes on products	11	5	2 012	153	75	2 993	6 763	358	1 189	4 693
	Gross value added	69 131	65 451	174 626	6 442	6 575	111 322	481 675	29 343	59 142	249 522
	Compensation of employees	27 998	43 950	10 955	2 298	3 718	78 606	416 820	11 909	27 360	91 703
	Other taxes less subsidies	1 351	792	18 669	128	(6)	881	5 009	951	1 306	693
	Gross operating surplus	39 782	20 709	145 002	4 015	2 863	31 835	59 846	16 483	30 476	157 126
	Total output	139 564	135 357	305 269	18 931	10 758	276 409	728 713	61 834	138 549	402 102

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	Total	Exports	Imports	Household	General Government	Capital formation	Changes in inventories	Total output
11	Agriculture	93 656	16 908	(9 811)	60 343	0	0	(3 112)	157 985
12	Forestry	12 117	130	(101)	5 264	0	0	135	17 546
13	Fishing	2 997	744	(92)	809	0	0	26	4 484
14	Coal; lignite	51 999	53 785	(337)	961	0	0	(234)	106 174
15	Metal ores	61 447	244 816	(3 130)	0	0	0	1 245	304 377
16	Other mining; quarrying	122 912	38 057	(97 293)	592	0	0	2 625	66 893
17	Food	88 626	12 245	(29 943)	171 329	0	0	1 533	243 790
18	Beverages; tobacco	31 782	6 704	(2 884)	45 679	0	0	1 594	82 874
19	Spinning; textiles	23 245	1 944	(9 373)	9 443	0	13	1 190	26 462
110	Knitted fabrics, fur	6 910	604	(27 656)	42 470	0	0	(1 342)	20 984
111	Leather; luggage	5 799	805	(2 695)	2 276	0	0	(283)	5 901
112	Footwear	2 612	157	(8 149)	13 865	0	0	29	8 513
113	Wood	39 382	3 765	(3 027)	967	0	0	125	41 211
114	Paper	65 337	8 618	(9 216)	7 544	0	0	(932)	71 350
115	Publishing; printing	34 347	465	(3 074)	6 408	0	1	456	38 603
116	Coke oven; petroleum	118 355	12 566	(39 844)	34 802	0	364	5 849	132 092
117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	101 206	28 129	(35 399)	1 137	0	0	1 363	96 436
118	Other chemicals	87 336	11 064	(46 068)	50 751	0	0	4 834	107 917
119	Rubber	16 894	2 770	(10 090)	6 728	0	2	(30)	16 274
120	Plastic	35 567	2 023	(8 914)	2 485	0	5	511	31 676
121	Glass; glass products	8 309	426	(2 627)	2 892	0	0	276	9 276
122	Non-metallic minerals	43 959	2 126	(7 125)	1 873	0	9	576	41 419
123	Furniture	5 108	3 397	(5 065)	11 736	0	4 404	(551)	19 030
124	Recycling; nec	28 610	14 938	(15 449)	14 811	0	955	(516)	43 350
125	Basic iron; steel	90 299	52 319	(15 181)	0	0	0	7 316	134 753
126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	47 777	43 391	(41 796)	0	0	180	(5 614)	43 937
127	Structural metal products	82 025	12 622	(21 277)	5 639	0	726	4 600	84 336
128	General; special machinery	54 720	31 578	(105 481)	1 261	0	76 831	21 856	80 766

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2012 (R million) (concluded)

Industry number	Industry description	Total	Exports	Imports	Household	General Government	Capital formation	Changes in inventories	Total output
129	Electrical machinery	45 516	9 513	(73 679)	19 249	0	44 394	245	45 238
130	Electronic equipment	59 044	3 010	(52 566)	11 742	0	2 257	(11 307)	12 180
131	Medical; other appliances	3 372	2 646	(24 204)	5 826	0	19 159	522	7 321
132	Motor vehicles; coachwork	120 269	44 863	(127 926)	73 370	0	74 202	8 073	192 852
133	Electricity, gas; hot water	91 013	948	(1 058)	47 445	0	0	0	138 348
134	Distribution of water	32 968	4	(2)	13 322	0	0	0	46 292
135	Construction	12 480	683	(688)	2 821	0	304 585	0	319 882
136	Trade	334 515	80 461	(3 156)	161 235	0	35 305	0	608 361
137	Hotels; restaurants	17 835	39 982	(35 790)	42 659	0	0	0	64 686
138	Transport	238 638	85 353	(64 743)	115 925	0	9 388	0	384 561
139	Post; Telecommunications	118 291	18 098	(17 205)	54 569	0	0	0	173 753
140	Financial intermediation	173 173	2 593	(2 057)	38 002	0	0	0	211 711
141	Insurance; pension funding	37 917	15 494	(2 474)	88 626	0	0	0	139 564
142	Auxiliary financial	133 464	2 804	(912)	0	0	0	0	135 357
143	Real estate activities	116 594	2 690	(3 279)	170 103	0	19 161	0	305 269
144	Renting of machinery	17 693	0	0	1 238	0	0	0	18 931
145	Research; development	2	94	(1 609)	0	0	12 272	0	10 758
146	Business; computer activities	236 254	8 163	(18 223)	45 007	0	5 207	0	276 409
147	Other community activities	63 381	0	0	14 465	650 867	0	0	728 713
148	Education	20 317	906	0	40 611	0	0	0	61 834
149	Health; social work	48 723	879	(2 591)	91 538	0	0	0	138 549
150	Other services; nec	167 198	45 912	(18 551)	207 544	0	0	0	402 102
	Total	3 451 991	972 201	(1 011 813)	1 747 364	650 867	609 419	41 058	6 461 085
	Net taxes on products	81 128	0	0	235 195	0	6 579	0	322 902
	Gross value added	2 927 965	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 927 967
	Compensation of employees	1 473 745	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 473 745
	Other taxes less subsidies	46 078	0	0	0	0	0	0	46 078
	Gross operating surplus	1 408 146	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 408 146
	Total output	6 461 084	972 201	(1 011 813)	1 982 559	650 867	615 998	41 058	9 711 954

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 tables report for South Africa will be based on the new full times series for the I-O tables for the reference years 2009 to 2014 and is scheduled to be published at the end of March 2016. 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: Membrey Mogapi (MembreyM@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 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 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 tables 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

Statistics South Africa, 2014. *Input-output tables for South Africa, 2010 and 2011*. Report No: 04-04-02. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa