

Economic Analysis



Input-output tables

Input-output tables for South Africa, 2013 and 2014

Report No.: 04-04-02

March 2017

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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Abbreviations

CPC	Central Product Classification
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical office of the European Communities
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 2013 and 2014 provide an update to the previous I-O tables for South Africa report that was published in March 2015 for the 2012 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 Communities (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 2017

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 tables are 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 Africa^{3, 4}.

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 gross domestic product (GDP) at both constant and current prices. SU-tables allow for detailed analysis of industries and products, although there are 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.

Stats SA used an approach of transforming existing SU-tables into an I-O table. The advantages of transforming the existing SU-tables were numerous⁵, 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 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.

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

² Microsoft Excel 2013

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)

⁴ Type the discussion document or report number into the search function (top right) at www.statssa.gov.za, and press enter

⁵ Statistics South Africa – The status of input-output tables for South Africa (D0404), March 2012

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

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

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 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)¹¹.

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).

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

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 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 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 tables for South Africa

The industry-by-industry I-O table¹³ for South Africa for the reference year 2014 is presented in this report. The I-O tables for South Africa for the reference years 2013 and 2014 (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 2014 I-O table is 1,04¹⁶). For the South African economy, this implies that for every R1 invested into Agriculture, a further R0,04 will be generated in the economy. For 2014, 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. Considering the Agriculture (I1) example above from a value added coefficient perspective a further R0,39 will be added to gross value added.

¹³ At basic prices

¹⁴ Microsoft Excel 2013

¹⁵ Microsoft Excel 2013

¹⁶ Rounded off

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million)

Industry number	Industry description	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I1	Agriculture	4 333	446	55	10	5	4	64 655	8 820	5 009	38
I2	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I3	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 990	0	0	0
I4	Coal; lignite	15	0	0	6	2 913	530	406	73	162	49
I5	Metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I6	Other mining; quarrying	2 797	289	35	215	621	190	472	0	22	0
I7	Food	7 836	807	100	3	0	1	49 431	4 841	33	0
I8	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	365	123	143	138	6 898	0	0
I9	Spinning; textiles	1 818	187	23	69	412	105	0	291	6 130	7 950
I10	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	115	416	115	0	0	24	765
I11	Leather; luggage	0	0	0	71	133	26	0	0	50	0
I12	Footwear	0	0	0	49	717	157	0	0	0	2
I13	Wood	793	58	3	103	892	837	3 230	2 102	153	67
I14	Paper	48	21	6	29	211	67	2 804	1 825	189	111
I15	Publishing; printing	9	4	2	4	25	5	64	5	19	6
I16	Coke oven; petroleum	10 598	1 091	140	1 073	6 723	1 268	25	0	0	0
I17	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	0	0	0	141	1 780	543	2 172	1 907	2 298	439
I18	Other chemicals	17 859	1 841	229	1 769	10 989	2 472	607	291	544	272
I19	Rubber	473	47	8	916	3 957	779	0	0	15	42
I20	Plastic	288	30	5	155	772	200	4 874	2 096	301	208
I21	Glass; glass products	24	3	0	21	85	19	212	2 001	1	0
I22	Non-metallic minerals	349	38	6	87	364	198	0	0	0	0
I23	Furniture	0	0	0	3	29	6	0	0	0	0
I24	Recycling; nec	0	0	0	30	713	199	47	8	5	8
I25	Basic iron; steel	157	16	0	123	1 252	335	0	0	146	3
I26	Precious; non-ferrous metals	42	4	0	35	367	128	2	0	85	0
I27	Structural metal products	4 110	417	46	1 438	7 461	2 178	0	34	34	52
I28	General; special machinery	4 485	462	52	3 317	17 809	3 911	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I29	Electrical machinery	212	21	3	724	2 016	488	0	0	7	0
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	87	175	35	0	0	0	0
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	18	83	21	0	0	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	2 608	268	33	1 212	4 562	1 018	498	131	32	36
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	3 813	394	48	1 889	20 714	1 840	2 912	304	588	231
I34	Distribution of water	626	66	9	570	5 596	617	352	1 202	34	18
I35	Construction	104	11	1	128	790	72	200	93	7	40
I36	Trade	13 400	1 380	173	2 395	12 357	3 021	22 104	7 632	3 191	2 859
I37	Hotels; restaurants	9	0	0	81	218	52	146	68	23	22
I38	Transport	17 515	1 804	225	21 284	26 910	9 654	13 878	3 189	1 120	829
I39	Post; Telecommunications	181	17	0	228	996	292	923	295	275	433
I40	Financial intermediation	5 771	192	518	1 193	1 708	3 673	1 126	315	285	431
I41	Insurance; pension funding	3 192	329	41	403	1 195	329	624	152	125	118
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	1 414	4 316	3 847	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	52	5	0	38	1 099	236	1 824	480	310	298
I44	Renting of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	62	27	21
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	283	28	4	887	6 185	528	7 783	1 935	445	319
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	0	0	0	0	41	8	198	99	21	22
I49	Health; social work	4 573	470	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	2 813	291	34	2 260	11 184	1 595	13 646	8 995	2 428	1 716
Total		111 187	11 036	1 858	44 960	158 912	41 743	198 841	56 145	24 141	17 405
	Net taxes on products	3 753	391	46	893	4 071	838	2 287	5 115	399	873
	Gross value added	70 511	7 434	4 727	68 378	174 645	43 346	80 873	31 320	5 456	5 596
	Compensation of employees	20 885	2 892	1 482	20 385	86 524	16 002	41 537	16 270	4 225	5 326
	Other taxes less subsidies	78	191	23	806	1 940	377	351	647	86	132
	Gross operating surplus	49 548	4 351	3 222	47 186	86 182	26 967	38 985	14 403	1 145	139
	Total output	185 451	18 861	6 631	114 230	337 628	85 926	282 001	92 580	29 996	23 875

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description										
		I11	I12	I13	I14	I15	I16	I17	I18	I19	I20
I1	Agriculture	3 704	804	24	112	61	118	85	647	850	9
I2	Forestry	0	0	6 014	7 215	71	0	0	25	23	0
I3	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I4	Coal; lignite	2	1	110	2 100	18	8 533	209	64	43	7
I5	Metal ores	0	0	16	0	1	14	0	0	0	0
I6	Other mining; quarrying	0	0	525	3	334	88 415	6 187	3 455	0	507
I7	Food	1	0	2	376	0	0	752	3 372	0	0
I8	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I9	Spinning; textiles	17	302	59	590	434	32	0	630	816	3
I10	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I11	Leather; luggage	257	1 505	0	49	2	0	0	0	0	0
I12	Footwear	3	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Wood	5	43	8 117	1 394	81	891	317	2 000	13	67
I14	Paper	9	72	336	15 921	7 805	156	192	2 689	15	193
I15	Publishing; printing	1	3	10	142	2 036	12	8	92	4	23
I16	Coke oven; petroleum	0	0	26	359	43	968	3 914	1 357	244	48
I17	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	210	552	425	4 140	232	3 839	41 783	19 776	5 160	10 762
I18	Other chemicals	37	38	628	2 217	1 992	95	1 994	14 718	1 044	625
I19	Rubber	1	343	111	1	36	0	40	0	912	123
I20	Plastic	21	54	444	180	264	192	303	3 342	159	1 127
I21	Glass; glass products	0	0	89	0	18	5	6	874	0	4
I22	Non-metallic minerals	0	0	38	23	1	79	0	101	0	11
I23	Furniture	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
I24	Recycling; nec	1	2	87	16	290	5	49	43	3	11
I25	Basic iron; steel	2	23	407	0	2	144	162	178	414	114
I26	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	0	136	101	137	289	14	181	0	32
I27	Structural metal products	80	85	485	78	352	0	920	46	172	574
I28	General; special machinery	0	0	49	0	1	0	3	0	0	5

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (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	166	0	9	0	0	0
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	3	10	155	82	104	80	69	213	19	54
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	24	47	522	1 490	241	1 193	8 825	4 406	248	333
I34	Distribution of water	2	4	34	78	19	107	106	63	19	26
I35	Construction	1	23	75	17	470	1 056	115	35	3	26
I36	Trade	487	815	2 464	6 581	3 834	6 600	10 245	11 565	1 923	2 891
I37	Hotels; restaurants	4	7	51	64	128	66	96	141	19	140
I38	Transport	179	463	2 762	3 442	2 363	3 856	3 846	7 266	754	1 243
I39	Post; Telecommunications	27	118	364	355	1 082	65	573	716	107	257
I40	Financial intermediation	93	101	381	142	406	112	173	1 269	126	337
I41	Insurance; pension funding	13	31	231	224	193	205	258	322	57	127
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	28	94	413	532	757	201	422	758	148	389
I44	Renting of machinery	2	5	36	359	87	42	82	115	27	18
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	3	0	0
I46	Business; computer activities	43	112	853	1 187	1 936	1 160	1 578	7 472	543	375
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	5	5	27	113	75	5	101	188	29	33
I49	Health; social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	321	537	2 576	9 867	5 355	2 125	4 880	7 941	638	2 215
Total		5 586	6 984	29 085	59 554	31 430	120 665	88 321	96 067	14 533	22 711
	Net taxes on products	54	647	186	705	335	329	1 532	1 096	212	185
	Gross value added	1 770	1 494	16 098	17 126	13 887	41 367	19 395	25 981	5 942	12 933
	Compensation of employees	586	1 389	9 391	9 776	13 074	6 064	13 091	24 492	3 244	12 016
	Other taxes less subsidies	-2	69	169	64	324	680	-1 008	556	22	-33
	Gross operating surplus	1 186	36	6 539	7 285	489	34 622	7 312	933	2 676	950
	Total output	7 410	9 125	45 370	77 385	45 651	162 361	109 248	123 145	20 686	35 829

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description										
		I21	I22	I23	I24	I25	I26	I27	I28	I29	I30
I11	Agriculture	14	63	20	1 588	8	64	42	121	93	0
I12	Forestry	0	0	278	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Fishing	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
I14	Coal; lignite	13	954	16	8	2 053	13	34	19	12	4
I15	Metal ores	0	0	0	334	41 597	11 829	2 564	2 744	2 900	1 243
I16	Other mining; quarrying	1 764	15 575	4	4 583	501	165	36	471	0	11
I17	Food	0	0	0	740	0	0	0	17	0	0
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I19	Spinning; textiles	0	1	494	329	0	0	15	106	39	70
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
I111	Leather; luggage	0	0	440	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I113	Wood	67	587	3 736	147	284	42	421	197	65	170
I114	Paper	37	375	119	542	78	28	85	182	113	64
I115	Publishing; printing	2	7	5	5	10	3	14	27	13	5
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	0	45	0	39	9 557	648	3	34	1 184	0
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	109	375	583	1 179	1 539	6 388	229	1 176	1 233	265
I118	Other chemicals	36	728	302	101	759	67	744	292	326	8
I119	Rubber	0	2	59	802	0	0	22	411	6	87
I120	Plastic	83	172	338	604	115	32	81	429	987	166
I121	Glass; glass products	1 913	19	131	8	0	1	1	106	60	1
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	4 335	16	212	135	12	56	56	33	0
I123	Furniture	0	0	183	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
I124	Recycling; nec	2	20	30	12 167	8 039	826	1 183	268	135	3
I125	Basic iron; steel	0	142	487	133	17 116	1 558	23 963	15 433	4 716	460
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	1	89	317	459	13 640	7 308	9 190	1 337	7 632	69
I127	Structural metal products	0	154	1 539	49	134	0	3 888	3 125	1 948	148
I128	General; special machinery	0	0	3	1	400	0	857	7 462	974	0

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I21	I22	I23	I24	I25	I26	I27	I28	I29	I30
I29	Electrical machinery	0	0	2	53	24	0	334	5 498	2 330	1 556
I30	Electronic equipment	0	0	0	14	6	0	36	3 262	2 388	3 260
I31	Medical; other appliances	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	39	100	34	82	109	23	892	487	359	14
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	604	1 019	159	310	6 960	2 533	890	600	340	74
I34	Distribution of water	20	43	11	27	372	200	39	28	27	6
I35	Construction	3	15	3	18	144	68	107	70	21	45
I36	Trade	795	3 026	1 849	3 427	12 458	3 330	9 138	7 298	5 085	888
I37	Hotels; restaurants	12	65	18	52	38	16	86	179	123	40
I38	Transport	351	3 130	1 240	1 103	6 723	905	2 432	2 809	1 648	690
I39	Post; Telecommunications	71	223	202	193	286	105	793	1 051	412	218
I40	Financial intermediation	81	383	300	440	190	175	816	997	316	77
I41	Insurance; pension funding	31	118	97	89	479	90	255	330	186	58
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I43	Real estate activities	68	179	347	304	289	100	820	842	369	252
I44	Renting of machinery	19	48	19	33	85	16	88	98	33	25
I45	Research; development	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	6
I46	Business; computer activities	238	714	423	406	2 442	326	947	1 107	1 120	267
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I48	Education	12	20	9	12	126	17	44	171	1 625	27
I49	Health; social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I50	Other services; nec	456	2 399	1 592	1 092	10 013	2 280	3 696	4 741	3 161	841
Total		6 842	35 125	15 406	31 895	136 715	39 166	64 842	63 582	42 014	11 119
	Net taxes on products	58	152	178	274	3 930	366	312	605	719	190
	Gross value added	3 164	14 719	4 697	20 110	15 844	10 227	24 264	30 062	7 075	4 354
	Compensation of employees	2 830	5 574	4 021	4 865	14 344	5 783	23 167	21 424	6 818	2 998
	Other taxes less subsidies	49	110	56	139	417	75	66	-49	207	15
	Gross operating surplus	285	9 035	620	15 106	1 083	4 369	1 030	8 686	49	1 342
	Total output	10 064	49 996	20 281	52 278	156 490	49 759	89 418	94 248	49 808	15 664

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40
I11	Agriculture	24	172	23	0	6	30	290	3	0	0
I12	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I13	Fishing	0	0	8	0	0	0	223	9	0	0
I14	Coal; lignite	0	5	27 086	1 162	0	0	34	98	1	0
I15	Metal ores	0	4 425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I16	Other mining; quarrying	0	114	105	42	12 953	0	26	1 321	20	0
I17	Food	0	0	263	0	0	1 904	4 307	243	113	0
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 597	3 011	76	0
I19	Spinning; textiles	41	1 793	0	0	2 098	0	72	778	12	7
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	47	0	0	1 698	17	179	3	2
I111	Leather; luggage	0	3 929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	19	606	258	0	0	0	0
I113	Wood	11	1 072	308	53	4 387	2 823	70	1 499	39	0
I114	Paper	43	727	99	10	504	18 253	48	1 667	69	198
I115	Publishing; printing	4	29	69	6	94	16 716	112	376	88	516
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	0	22	2 576	199	11 986	14 559	181	35 643	1 351	539
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	205	1 523	170	319	0	0	0	174	3	2
I118	Other chemicals	23	1 736	461	738	5 377	3 347	559	2 471	37	192
I119	Rubber	11	2 407	11	87	0	191	0	7 578	113	83
I120	Plastic	227	2 411	10	10	7 846	8 947	0	409	16	0
I121	Glass; glass products	210	754	111	26	1 134	45	41	67	1	0
I122	Non-metallic minerals	0	817	128	51	39 027	704	112	1 068	16	6
I123	Furniture	0	0	0	11	237	1 319	18	112	2	72
I124	Recycling; nec	5	67	16	3	37	1 387	35	555	37	1 838
I125	Basic iron; steel	149	18 480	1 131	190	18 172	0	0	1 327	20	0
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	186	12 018	0	73	0	0	0	28	0	0
I127	Structural metal products	194	4 733	1 083	661	36 810	4 947	189	966	62	99
I128	General; special machinery	118	3 281	1 009	774	3 345	6 895	13	1 206	18	7

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description										
		I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40
I29	Electrical machinery	197	1 757	6 578	375	14 307	1 118	75	1 200	2 109	39
I30	Electronic equipment	1 105	2 836	0	0	0	598	0	391	41 709	188
I31	Medical; other appliances	288	0	12	56	0	0	9	4	0	91
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	32	54 950	351	66	0	15 486	0	13 257	384	149
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	78	1 345	8 454	340	698	4 499	863	3 361	474	693
I34	Distribution of water	7	64	36	22 405	140	3 955	134	676	63	106
I35	Construction	9	115	17	103	4 874	217	170	3 251	170	41
I36	Trade	537	24 641	3 513	731	40 140	31 071	5 510	24 739	5 157	949
I37	Hotels; restaurants	50	221	229	27	1 012	2 402	418	6 548	461	107
I38	Transport	364	7 294	3 918	734	15 016	30 254	3 149	26 414	5 048	1 205
I39	Post; Telecommunications	291	836	645	222	5 815	24 542	3 024	8 170	1 703	7 279
I40	Financial intermediation	464	578	1 595	788	4 169	25 462	1 385	4 751	1 816	149
I41	Insurance; pension funding	64	378	739	162	1 879	7 322	256	6 024	870	1 217
I42	Auxiliary financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45 975
I43	Real estate activities	267	955	135	53	2 853	39 149	2 427	5 359	5 768	3 999
I44	Renting of machinery	20	108	25	111	2 551	3 799	73	4 620	1 773	853
I45	Research; development	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	18	52
I46	Business; computer activities	189	4 052	2 836	589	23 439	36 946	2 821	17 117	39 867	4 567
I47	Other community activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 076	56	107
I48	Education	22	102	136	352	0	1 379	97	2 583	446	6 177
I49	Health; social work	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	1 152	196	2 609
I50	Other services; nec	728	13 361	158	141	3 811	1 994	2 103	14 595	6 357	617
Total		6 163	174 114	64 162	31 689	265 322	314 217	39 460	206 076	116 539	80 730
	Net taxes on products	88	4 354	1 029	96	4 800	5 845	6 355	12 663	1 864	152
	Gross value added	3 013	30 039	97 891	26 766	117 371	374 999	29 788	249 972	69 580	160 797
	Compensation of employees	1 286	27 887	27 811	7 622	53 806	191 055	13 460	80 821	26 236	80 267
	Other taxes less subsidies	77	73	104	-265	1 320	7 981	861	3 607	1 034	2 004
	Gross operating surplus	1 650	2 080	69 975	19 409	62 245	175 962	15 467	165 545	42 310	78 526
	Total output	9 264	208 508	163 081	58 552	387 493	695 061	75 602	468 712	187 983	241 679

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description										
		I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
I11	Agriculture	0	0	59	6	2	86	263	58	210	3 858
I12	Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
I13	Fishing	0	0	16	2	1	24	152	14	52	455
I14	Coal; lignite	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	12	43	68
I15	Metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
I16	Other mining; quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 219	501	1 821	4 983
I17	Food	0	0	2 556	259	81	3 764	3 264	648	2 353	5 245
I18	Beverages; tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 468	50	181	5 552
I19	Spinning; textiles	1	0	0	0	0	0	555	78	285	1 833
I110	Knitted fabrics, fur	0	0	62	6	2	91	562	95	344	295
I111	Leather; luggage	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	48	174	142
I112	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	123	445	353
I113	Wood	0	0	778	2	1	134	904	315	906	2 093
I114	Paper	25	11	3 915	350	112	5 378	1 250	553	1 833	1 485
I115	Publishing; printing	66	28	5 063	514	174	7 751	1 781	823	2 697	1 671
I116	Coke oven; petroleum	69	29	6 795	689	217	10 008	5 862	446	1 620	6 375
I117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	0	0	13	1	0	19	333	422	1 533	1 231
I118	Other chemicals	24	10	2 230	226	71	3 285	13 521	1 088	3 951	4 899
I119	Rubber	11	4	243	25	8	359	864	49	179	780
I120	Plastic	0	0	619	2	0	107	52	51	63	2 650
I121	Glass; glass products	0	0	24	2	1	36	316	64	233	456
I122	Non-metallic minerals	1	0	156	16	5	230	712	69	252	4 000
I123	Furniture	9	4	551	56	18	812	179	152	553	405
I124	Recycling; nec	234	98	1 087	116	44	1 828	4 177	204	555	1 872
I125	Basic iron; steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	14	50	1 711
I126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	148
I127	Structural metal products	13	5	1 601	162	51	2 359	2 299	252	914	7 317
I128	General; special machinery	1	0	3 922	398	125	5 777	1 882	269	978	1 196

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
I29	Electrical machinery	5	2	966	98	31	1 423	4 555	175	635	5 399
I30	Electronic equipment	24	10	0	0	0	0	5 631	698	2 534	1 589
I31	Medical; other appliances	12	5	1 624	165	52	2 392	995	85	309	220
I32	Motor vehicles; coachwork	19	8	1 044	304	52	2 637	18 358	2 343	8 811	6 263
I33	Electricity, gas; hot water	88	37	8 012	157	46	5 390	1 657	1 091	1 699	1 949
I34	Distribution of water	13	6	1 611	32	9	1 084	676	219	342	354
I35	Construction	5	2	1 695	75	36	2 391	663	70	166	572
I36	Trade	121	51	12 319	1 068	397	17 476	15 731	2 038	7 186	17 612
I37	Hotels; restaurants	14	6	892	403	42	2 881	1 461	812	440	1 299
I38	Transport	153	64	4 433	718	911	14 203	16 376	586	2 131	7 785
I39	Post; Telecommunications	925	389	4 792	952	354	19 870	26 385	2 399	6 766	8 010
I40	Financial intermediation	69 568	0	38 789	4 180	98	13 065	7 404	464	1 585	1 286
I41	Insurance; pension funding	5 155	65	2 491	259	38	3 025	3 645	195	1 304	1 678
I42	Auxiliary financial	5 842	85 721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 823
I43	Real estate activities	508	214	6 755	420	114	12 664	5 830	1 724	6 593	6 450
I44	Renting of machinery	108	46	312	600	57	1 240	56	367	815	1 509
I45	Research; development	7	3	6	1	9	5	1	59	134	81
I46	Business; computer activities	580	244	9 997	1 044	261	11 543	28 846	14 516	18 261	21 933
I47	Other community activities	14	6	0	0	0	0	64 419	0	9 776	129
I48	Education	785	330	1 122	56	146	4 028	3	384	432	3 110
I49	Health; social work	331	139	10 154	573	356	13 974	13 577	3 708	459	4 633
I50	Other services; nec	78	33	14 753	859	515	20 360	2 941	2 096	829	6 621
Total		84 809	87 569	151 457	14 797	4 435	191 697	263 159	40 427	93 429	177 429
	Net taxes on products	17	8	2 701	211	91	4 074	22 425	504	1 599	6 153
	Gross value added	79 231	81 906	193 678	7 435	9 318	125 190	587 114	34 427	64 963	291 632
	Compensation of employees	34 562	55 491	13 149	2 954	4 395	90 472	507 032	14 303	33 748	113 990
	Other taxes less subsidies	1 673	980	24 454	159	-6	1 092	6 527	1 341	1 694	997
	Gross operating surplus	42 996	25 434	156 074	4 322	4 929	33 626	73 555	18 783	29 522	176 644
	Total output	164 057	169 483	347 835	22 443	13 844	320 962	872 698	75 357	159 991	475 213

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (continued)

Industry number	Industry description	Total	Exports	Imports	Household	General Government	Capital formation	Changes in inventories	Total output
11	Agriculture	96 891	20 786	-12 260	80 241	0	0	-206	185 451
12	Forestry	13 682	424	-125	4 887	0	0	-7	18 861
13	Fishing	4 081	940	-114	1 696	0	0	27	6 631
14	Coal; lignite	47 357	63 582	-417	969	0	0	2 739	114 230
15	Metal ores	67 676	273 387	-3 877	0	0	0	442	337 628
16	Other mining; quarrying	151 286	55 417	-120 580	291	0	0	-487	85 926
17	Food	93 314	16 249	-37 106	210 626	0	0	-1 083	282 001
18	Beverages; tobacco	28 602	12 634	-3 580	54 796	0	0	129	92 580
19	Spinning; textiles	28 480	3 810	-11 616	9 108	0	18	196	29 996
110	Knitted fabrics, fur	4 868	1 785	-34 276	48 353	0	0	3 145	23 875
111	Leather; luggage	6 947	992	-3 340	2 787	0	0	24	7 410
112	Footwear	3 924	189	-9 144	14 147	0	0	9	9 125
113	Wood	42 274	6 022	-3 750	704	0	0	120	45 370
114	Paper	70 849	10 163	-11 423	7 135	0	0	660	77 385
115	Publishing; printing	41 143	750	-3 809	7 425	0	1	141	45 651
116	Coke oven; petroleum	138 553	20 731	-49 382	51 234	0	631	594	162 361
117	Basic chemicals; nuclear fuel	115 182	36 586	-43 869	880	0	0	470	109 248
118	Other chemicals	107 873	13 681	-57 094	57 439	0	0	1 246	123 145
119	Rubber	22 193	3 371	-12 506	7 374	0	339	-85	20 686
120	Plastic	41 443	2 409	-11 047	2 223	0	378	422	35 829
121	Glass; glass products	9 124	509	-3 256	3 662	0	0	25	10 064
122	Non-metallic minerals	53 522	2 983	-8 829	1 800	0	12	509	49 996
123	Furniture	4 736	3 846	-6 278	12 443	0	5 990	-457	20 281
124	Recycling; nec	38 383	18 519	-19 144	13 471	0	1 297	-248	52 278
125	Basic iron; steel	109 044	65 771	-18 718	0	0	0	393	156 490
126	Precious; non-ferrous metals	54 084	46 238	-51 803	0	0	1 057	183	49 759
127	Structural metal products	94 267	16 061	-26 475	4 114	0	2 399	-948	89 418
128	General; special machinery	71 006	35 385	-130 727	1 206	0	116 344	1 035	94 248

Table 1: Industry-by-industry input-output table for South Africa, 2014 (R million) (concluded)

Industry number	Industry description	Total	Exports	Imports	Household	General Government	Capital formation	Changes in inventories	Total output
129	Electrical machinery	54 313	10 157	-91 322	18 549	0	58 595	-483	49 808
130	Electronic equipment	66 751	3 353	-65 149	8 521	0	2 180	8	15 664
131	Medical; other appliances	6 448	3 208	-30 104	6 033	0	24 052	-373	9 264
132	Motor vehicles; coachwork	137 843	53 104	-159 298	72 879	0	103 152	827	208 508
133	Electricity, gas; hot water	104 483	1 441	-1 313	58 470	0	0	0	163 081
134	Distribution of water	42 253	4	-5	16 299	0	0	0	58 552
135	Construction	18 404	838	-855	2 245	0	366 861	0	387 493
136	Trade	374 197	99 869	-3 856	178 238	0	46 613	0	695 061
137	Hotels; restaurants	21 686	48 839	-43 701	48 779	0	0	0	75 602
138	Transport	284 369	107 526	-81 742	144 754	0	13 805	0	468 712
139	Post; Telecommunications	134 226	22 891	-21 324	52 190	0	0	0	187 983
140	Financial intermediation	199 724	3 129	-2 548	41 374	0	0	0	241 679
141	Insurance; pension funding	46 670	24 141	-3 056	96 303	0	0	0	164 057
142	Auxiliary financial	164 938	4 629	-1 133	95	0	954	0	169 483
143	Real estate activities	113 890	3 095	-4 066	213 797	0	21 118	0	347 835
144	Renting of machinery	20 886	0	0	1 557	0	0	0	22 443
145	Research; development	416	132	-1 996	0	0	15 292	0	13 844
146	Business; computer activities	281 295	9 920	-22 589	46 670	0	5 666	0	320 962
147	Other community activities	75 583	0	0	8 555	788 560	0	0	872 698
148	Education	24 721	1 084	0	49 552	0	0	0	75 357
149	Health; social work	57 032	1 065	-3 211	105 106	0	0	0	159 991
150	Other services; nec	204 637	56 609	-22 651	236 617	0	0	0	475 213
	Total	3 995 550	1 188 256	-1 254 466	2 005 594	788 560	786 756	8 967	7 519 216
	Net taxes on products	105 761	0	0	276 043	0	7 812	0	389 616
	Gross value added	3 417 904	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 417 904
	Compensation of employees	1 780 825	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 780 825
	Other taxes less subsidies	62 264	0	0	0	0	0	0	62 264
	Gross operating surplus	1 574 815	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 574 815
	Total output	7 519 216	1 188 256	-1 254 466	2 281 637	788 560	794 568	8 967	11 326 738

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.

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: Kevin Geddes (KevinG@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 - 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 - 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 final 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 that 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 2008 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 Nations' 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 2008 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 tables	A supply table at purchaser's prices consists of a rectangular matrix with rows corresponding to the same groups of products as the matching use tables and columns corresponding to the supply from domestic production valued at basic prices plus columns for imports and the valuation adjustments necessary to have total supply of each.
Supply and use tables	Supply and use tables exist in pairs with common valuation and level of detail as regards the products identified. The most common format of supply and use tables is at purchaser's prices.
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.
Use tables	A use table at purchaser's prices consists of a set of product balances covering all products available in an economy arranged in the form of a rectangular matrix with the products, valued at purchaser's prices, appearing in the rows and the columns indicating the disposition of the products to various types of uses.

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.

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

Statistics South Africa, 2015. *Input-output tables for South Africa, 2012*. Report No: 04-04-02. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa