

Types

Cons.groups

Industries

Populating the Use Table

Regional Workshop on Supply and Use Tables

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Exports

Changes in in

GFCF

Final consumption of genera

Final consumption of NPISHs

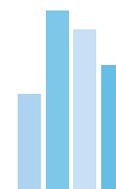
Household final consumption

Intermediate consumption

Gross value added

Imports

Valuation table



Use table at purchasers' prices (partly)

2013		Bridge	Intermediate consumption						Valuables	Exports		
1000 Kr		Bridge column	Agriculture and horticulture	Forestry	Fishing	Extraction of oil and gas	Extraction of gravel and stone		Changes in inventories	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	Exports	Use
Transaction code		1000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	...	Total	5300	Total	Total
Industry / Cons.-group			010000	020000	030000	060000	080090					
Non-perennial crops	011	28.565.087	4.762.826	17.141					-1.005.183		6.558.923	28.565.087
Perennial crops	012	10.800.723	648						85.231		1.711.044	10.800.722
Planting material: live plants, bulbs, tubers and	013	6.080.688	497.737	45.919					60.032		2.395.506	6.080.688
Live animals and animal products	014	42.821.787	99.339						-4.545.929		20.038.686	42.821.787
Agricultural and animal husbandry services (except	016	5.408.705	4.684.433						0		0	5.408.705
Hunting and trapping and related services	017	145.994	36.657						0		0	145.994
Forest trees and nursery services	021	655.094	39.122	108.393					0		0	655.095
Wood in the rough	022	1.578.892		7.873					6.312		330.690	1.578.892
Wild growing non-wood products	023	25.143							968		1.000	25.143
Support services to forestry	024	3.193.744	552.558	1.342.904					1.126.849		6.660	3.193.744
Fish and other fishing products, aquaculture produ	030	9.162.037	40.378		40.938		1.322		-19.069		4.166.253	9.162.037
Hard coal	051	2.417.405	98.757				6.492		-432.066		42.481	2.417.404
Lignite	052	12.073							0		35	12.073
Crude petroleum	061	60.795.289							515.942		27.597.601	60.795.289
Natural gas, liquefied or in gaseous state	062	33.840.091	80.712				48.738		340.316		4.833.293	33.840.093
Iron ores	071	23.116							61		9	23.116
Non-ferrous metal ores	072	77.417							140		37.895	77.417
Stone, sand and clay	081	4.815.440	44.821			405	269.978		-48.092		444.437	4.815.439
Mining and quarrying products n.e.c.	089	2.015.655	202.044			7	22.055		9.340		444.684	2.015.654
Support services to petroleum and natural gas extr	091	5.109.469				2.523.267			0		1.830.628	5.109.469
Support services to other mining and quarrying	099	252.752					252.752		0		0	252.752
Support services to meat production	100	11.659.653							0		6.780.091	11.659.653
Preserved meat and meat products	101	64.609.215	55.255		20.008				-152.060		32.811.814	64.609.217
Processed and preserved fish, crustaceans and moll	102	28.264.406	2.047.183		69.952				229.220		15.683.468	28.264.406
Processed and preserved fruit and vegetables	103	10.991.353	780						143.983		2.325.413	10.991.353
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	104	22.180.019	4.067.454						397.108		7.696.666	22.180.020
Dairy products	105	53.404.209	222.799						22.045		14.947.369	53.404.208
Grain mill products, starches and starch products	106	8.455.669	338.522				959		150.260		2.025.044	8.455.668
...	...											
...	...											
...	...											
Repair services of personal and household goods	952	861.168							0		0	861.168
Other personal services	960	56.342.820	6.641	3.077	411	42	69		16		33.948.255	56.342.818
Services of households as employers of domestic pe	970	4.897.552							0		0	4.897.552
Undifferentiated services produced by private hous	982	10.843.589		82.181					0		0	10.843.587
Finished products/work in progress to/from inventory	999	2.892.776							2.892.776		0	2.892.776
Total		4.624.376.724	54.076.974	2.780.206	2.466.462	5.168.783	1.759.843		8.577.347	3.741.976	1.058.019.122	4.624.376.644



A product balance. At purchasers' prices

2013

Current prices.

SUT C 2013.3.xlsx

2013										
Current prices.										
SUT C 2013.3.xlsx										
	*									
	* Musical instruments									
	*									
	*									
Product: 322 Supply:	Product	Trans	Indust	BasicPrice						Prim.Stat
Manufacture of toys and other man	322	0100	320020	122.964						57.815
Imports	322	0700		266.538						253.334
Custom-duties	322	0900		1.529						1.529
Bridge column	322	1000			109.885	522.738	0	185.346	1.209.000	
	!									
Musical instruments	! Total			391.031	109.885	522.738	0	185.346	1.209.000	312.678
	!									
Product: 322 Use:	Product	Trans	Indust	BasicPrice	Wholes.mrg	Retail mrg	Taxes net	VAT	PurchPrice	Prim.Stat
Manufacture of toys and other man	322	2000	320020	15.992	6.145	0	0	0	22.137	
Retail sale	322	2000	470000	4.181	399	0	0	6	4.586	
Motion picture and television prog	322	2000	590000	15.420	5.663	0	0	0	21.083	
Radio and television broadcasting	322	2000	600000	5.610	0	0	0	0	5.610	
Theatres, concerts, and arts activiti	322	2000	900000	27.645	7.131	0	0	5.151	39.927	
Amusement and recreation activiti	322	2000	930020	151	0	0	0	25	176	
Repair of personal goods	322	2000	950000	3.253	392	0	0	7	3.652	
Other major durables for recreatio	322	3110	09200	104.605	53.379	515.020	0	163.540	836.544	519.588
Other recreational items and equip	322	3110	09300	1.279	545	2.296	0	1.001	5.121	
Other machinery and equipment	322	5139		98.517	17.349	5.422	0	15.616	136.904	
Materials and supplies	322	5210		291	0	0	0	0	291	
Goods for resale, Wholesale-trade	322	5251		1.796	0	0	0	0	1.796	
Goods for resale, Retail-trade	322	5252		3.411	1.514	0	0	0	4.925	
Export of domestic production	322	6001		29.101	6.195	0	0	0	35.296	31.876
Reexport	322	6007		79.779	11.173	0	0	0	90.952	80.775
	!									
Musical instruments	! Total			391.031	109.885	522.738	0	185.346	1.209.000	632.239
	!									



Supply

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
	Production matrix	Import	Trade and transport margins	Taxes and subsidies on products
Σ	Total output			

Use

	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	Input matrix	Household consumption	Consumption of NPISH	Consumption of general government	Gross capital formation	Export
	Intermediate Consumption					

The Supply/Use table (SUT) is a large table where each row contains information of a single product. The columns describe the type of supply and use of the product.

Use of classifications in the Supply and use table

Production	Imp	T&T	T
Total output			

IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
Intermediate Consumption					

ISIC/NACE

COICOP

COICOP/COPNI

COICOP/COFOG

CPC/CPA/HS

Using the column totals we can calculate GDP from the SUT.

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
Σ	Production			Tax

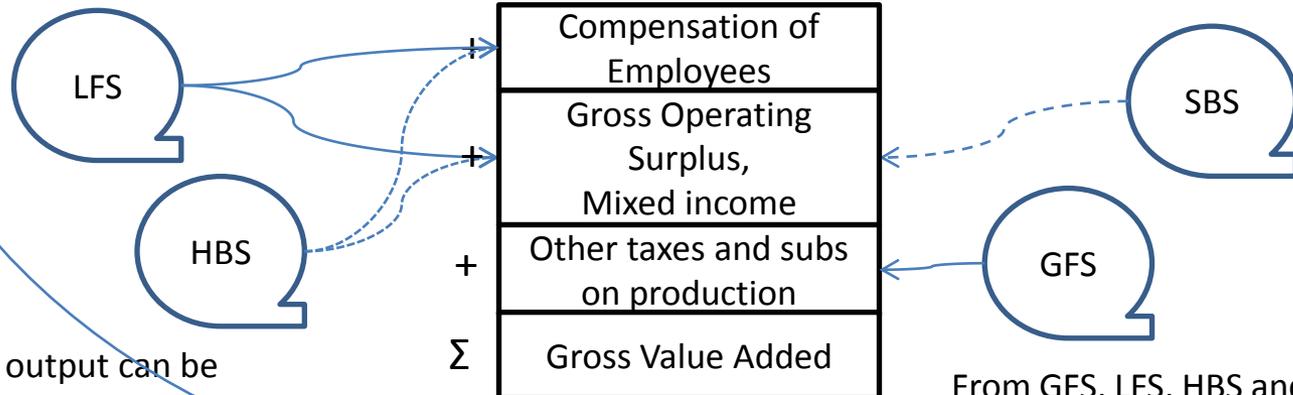
	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	Intermediate Consumption					

From supply side:
 Production
 - Intermediate consumption
 + Taxes and subsidies on products
 = Gross Domestic Product

From the use side:
 Household final consumption
 + Consumption of GG
 + Consumption of NPISH
 + Gross capital formation
 + Export of goods and services
 - Import of goods and services
 = Gross Domestic Product

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
Σ	Total output			

	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	Intermediate Consumption					



Column totals for output can be combined with column totals for intermediate consumption to calculate GVA by ISIC

From GFS, LFS, HBS and ASIP we can get figures for estimating the income side of GDP

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
Σ	Production			

	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	Intermediate Consumption					

HBS

On the supply side HBS may give us figures for informal production – mainly agriculture, trade and construction

On the use side HBS gives us figures for household final consumption and it may give us some Gross Capital formation, for instance in construction

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
	Production of agricultural products			
Σ	Production			

	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	IC for agriculture					
	Intermediate Consumption					

The Agricultural census gives us information on production of agricultural products and intermediate consumption for the agricultural industry distributed by products

AGG

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
	Industrial production			
Σ	Production			

	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	IC for manufacturing					
	Intermediate Consumption					

Uses by products

A survey of industrial production may also provide information on intermediate consumption, changes in stocks and other capital formation for manufacturing

Production	Imp	T	T&T
GG			
NPISH			
Σ Production			

IC	C	G	NPISH	GCF	Exp
Intermediate Consumption					



Government Finance Statistics and Survey on NPISH gives us information on production, gross capital formation and consumption of GG and NPISH.

	Production	Imp	T&T	T
	Output from service industries			
Σ	Production			

Product statistics for service industries is often missing. Products are typically defined = the outputs from each industry.

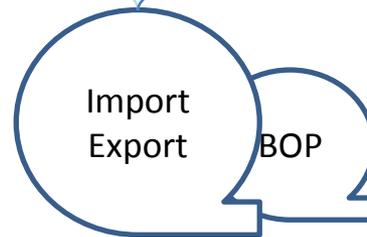
	IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
	IC for service industries					
	Intermediate Consumption					

IC according to surveys of cost structures or any other sources

Surveys of cost structures in service industries may be available with a more or less regular frequency

Production	Imp	T&T	T
	Import of goods and services		
Σ Production			

IC	C	NPISH	G	GCF	Exp
					Export of goods and services
Intermediate Consumption					



Statistics on import and export of goods distributed by HS and the Balance of Payment information of services gives us the columns for import and export.

Inputdata: Use at purchasers' prices.

2007 Current prices. Production, aggregated into 2-digit ISIC3.1 industries										
	*									
	* Public.adm. Defence,social sec.									
	*									
	*									
Industry: 75 Interm.cons:	Product	Trans	Indust	BasicPrice	Wholes.mrg	Retail mrg	Taxes net	VAT	PurchPrice	Prim.Stat
Vegetables	01200	2000	75						372	
Fruit and nuts	01300	2000	75						528	
Potatoes	01510	2000	75						319	
Sweet potatoes,Cassava,Yams etc	01590	2000	75						0	
Dried beans,peas, lentils,pulses, r	01700	2000	75						29	
Living plants; cut flowers and flowe	01960	2000	75						884	
Eggs of hens or other birds in shel	02300	2000	75						88	
Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twi	03130	2000	75						23	23
Fish, live, fresh or chilled	04100	2000	75						104	
Petroleum oils and oils obtained fr	12010	2000	75							
Stone, sand and clay	15000	2000	75						78	
Other minerals	16000	2000	75						892	
Electrical energy	17100	2000	75							
Coal gas, water gas, producer gas	17200	2000	75							
Meat and meat products	21100	2000	75						1.473	
Prepared and preserved fish, crust	21200	2000	75						1.355	
Prepared and preserved vegetables	21300	2000	75						301	
Prepared and preserved fruit and n	21400	2000	75						132	
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	21500	2000	75						230	
Processed liquid milk and cream	22100	2000	75						554	
Other dairy products	22200	2000	75						874	
Grain mill products, starches etc.	23100	2000	75						784	
...										
...										
...										
Publishing, printing and reproducti	89100	2000	75						4.534	4.534
Education services, market	92000	2000	75						41.702	41.702
Health and social care, market	93000	2000	75						7.717	7.717
Environmental protection, market	94000	2000	75						367	367
Recreatio,culture,sport, market	96000	2000	75						65	65
Other services	97000	2000	75						83.517	83.517
Cons. of resid. househ.in ROW	99290	2000	75						16.398	
!										
Public.adm. Defence,social sec.	! Total	2000	75						1.251.972	1.031.210
!										



Source data for input in agriculture etc.

- Agricultural statistics will often contain information on inputs of agricultural products as well as fuel, fertilizers, chemicals and some agricultural services. Some minor inputs of goods and input of services may not be specified. An estimate of total intermediate consumption is probably available.
- It is important that values for output and input in agriculture are measured in a consistent way (including or excluding own use for fodder or cereals traded between agricultural units).
- Surveys of inputs in horticulture, forestry and fisheries may exist. Otherwise such inputs will need to be based on less reliable data or assumptions.



Source data for mining and manufacturing

- In these industries total intermediate consumption is usually based on accounts statistics. The distributions by products should be based on surveys on the use of raw materials and services. Information may be collected annually, with regular intervals or for a few benchmark years.
- Surveys will usually cover enterprises/establishments above a certain threshold. Inputs in smaller enterprises and informal production may have an input structure that differs from the structure found in surveys. Grossing up may introduce some uncertainty and the values can be changed during balancing of supply and use.



Input in construction

- The bigger enterprises/establishments are probably covered by some kinds of accounts statistic. There may exist information of input structure in big enterprises, but the necessary grossing up may add uncertainty to this kind of information.
- In the end it can be the availability of materials and services for construction purposes that – within reasonable bounds – determine the total as well as the structure of intermediate consumption.



Input in service industries

- The values for market producers covered by accounts statistics will usually need some grossing up. Information on input structures can be scarce for several of these industries.
- NPISHs and some extrabudgetary units of general government may also be poorly covered by surveys, but a few may publish useful information in their annual reports.
- Where no information is available, initial input structures will need to be based on analogies with similar industries and common sense.
- Intermediate consumption of general government should add up to figures based on government accounts. It may be possible to get access to the detailed information on purchases within the sectors of government. If such data is coded, it will usually be by GFS-codes that will need to be translated into the SUT-products, transaction codes and COFOC groups.



The GVA-part of the table.

- Compensation of employees including social contributions can be found in accounts statistics, but such data will usually need to be adjusted to national accounts concepts and grossed up.
- An alternative is use information from tax-collecting authorities.
- In some countries, data for a number of industries are based on labour-force surveys, household budget surveys, occasional industrial censuses or population censuses.
- Other taxes less subsidies on production can be obtained from government finances for each type of tax. Distribution by industries may need to be made in proportion to the items to which they relate.
- Finally the residual is gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.



Household final consumption

- Household consumption is usually shown as columns for consumption groups classified by COICOP, for instance on a 3- or 4-digit level.
- Data sources are:
 - Household budget surveys grossed up to total population. HBS's are classified by a detailed COICOP that needs converted to the chosen SUT-product classification. If a HBS is not available for the year for which the SUTs are being compiled. It can then be necessary to adjust HBS-figures for price- and volume developments.
 - Retail trade surveys. They may omit some purchases made by households and include some purchases by businesses, but they are useful as indicators for the consumption groups development over time.



Final consumption of NPISHs and general government

- The values for final consumption of NPISH and general government are determined by the supply from these units.
- In some countries NPISHs may produce a significant share of services within health, education or social protection. If NPISH is important, it can be broken down according to COPNI or COICOP.
- Final consumption of general government can be subdivided into individual or collective.
 - Individual consumption can be split according to whether it is purchased from market producers or is produced by general government itself.
 - Individual consumption can be classified by COICOP and COFOG
 - Collective consumption can be classified by COFOG



Gross fixed capital formation

- Gross fixed capital formation:
 - Source data can have big variation in quality. In some countries annual figures for investment by products are collected together with information on industry outputs for industries within manufacturing and some service industries.
 - In other countries data on investment is only collected in the form of totals for a few types of investment goods from enterprises that are covered by accounts statistics. Or by irregular surveys in specific industries.
 - Special areas as IT-investment or R&D can, however, be covered by surveys.
- The level of detail in the use-table will of course depend on available data. It should, however, at least be possible to distribute GFCF between columns for main categories of investment.
- Many products are primarily used for investment purposes. A “Product-flow” approach can be applied to the distribution of these products. One should utilize all available information: Budgets for projects within general government or publicly owned enterprises, building-, and motor-registers etc., annual reports, home-pages of enterprises involved in big projects.



Changes in inventories

- Based on accounts statistics it is usually possible to distinguish between different types of inventories:
 - Materials and supplies
 - Work-in-progress and finished goods
 - Goods for resale
- Source data on inventories will typically consist in values without a distribution by products and with opening and closing stocks valued at different price levels.
- To be used in the SUT-environment inventory changes must be distributed by products using a set of credible assumptions and the changes shall be cleaned for holding gains or -losses.



Exports.

- As for import foreign trade statistics will usually contain information on goods by detailed HS or CN.
- What was said on imports also applies here. However, source data on exports are entered into the system at purchasers' prices. When the valuation layers are populated with values, exports at basic prices can be found by subtracting the margins and net-taxes (in practice: subsidies)
- Like import, export of services is usually based on balance of payments statistics where it was classified by EBOPS.
- As a consequence of the CIF-FOB adjustment mentioned under imports, the domestically produced share of the difference between CIF- and FOB valuation of imported goods should be added to export of transport and insurance.

