

# Supply, Use & Input-Output Tables

## 2023

### What are Supply & Use Tables (SUTs)?

The SUTs provide detailed information on production activities of an economy by recording transactions between producers and consumers.

The total supply of goods and services in the Singapore economy, which comprises domestic output and imports, amounted to \$2.9 trillion in 2023. These are then used to meet different uses in the economy, such as intermediate consumption, domestic final demand and exports.

#### Sources of Supply

65% Domestic Output



Local production contributed \$1.9 trillion to total supply of goods & services.

#### Key Industries



Manufacturing

15%



Wholesale Trade

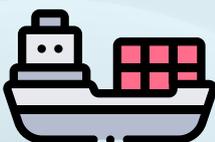
11%



Transportation & Storage

9%

35% Imports



Imports of goods & services accounted for \$1.0 trillion of total supply.

#### Allocation of Use

43% Exports



\$1.3 trillion of goods & services were exported.

43% Intermediate Consumption



\$1.2 trillion of goods & services were used by domestic industries for further production.

14% Domestic Final Demand



Household Consumption

7%



Gross Capital Formation

5%



Government Consumption

2%

\$0.4 trillion of goods & services were consumed by final demand.

Note:

- Numbers may not add up to the totals due to rounding.
- Shares are computed based on unrounded figures.



[Watch a video on What are Supply & Use Tables](#)

# What are Input-Output Tables (IOTs) and its Applications?

Derived from the SUTs, the IOTs are used for economic studies such as impact analysis from demand shocks and industry interdependence. Common applications of the IOTs include multipliers and linkages.

## Multipliers

### Output Multiplier

Represents the total output produced by industries in the economy in response to every unit of exogenous change in the final demand for an industry's output. A high output multiplier means an initial change in spending will have a larger ripple effect on the output.

For example, an output multiplier of 1.34 for the Manufacturing industry means that for every \$1 increase in final demand (such as household consumption) for manufactured goods, the total economic output will increase \$1.34.

### Value Added Multiplier

Represents the total value added (VA) generated by industries in the economy, in response to every unit of exogenous change in the final demand for an industry's output. A high VA multiplier means an initial change in spending will have a larger ripple effect on the VA.

For example, a VA multiplier of 0.54 for the Wholesale Trade industry means that for every \$1 increase in final demand (such as exports) for wholesale trade services, the total value added in the economy will increase \$0.54.

Key Industries	Output Multiplier	Value Added Multiplier
 Manufacturing	1.34	0.38
 Wholesale Trade	1.37	0.54
 Construction	1.96	0.60
 Transportation & Storage	1.61	0.36
 Finance & Insurance	1.43	0.67

 [View the infographic on Output Multiplier](#)

## Linkages

Backward linkages show an industry's dependence on the production by upstream industries, while forward linkages show an industry's dependence on the purchases by downstream industries. Values greater than one indicate above-average dependence, while values less than one indicate below-average dependence.

Key Industries	Backward Linkage	Forward Linkage
 Manufacturing	0.87	0.93
 Wholesale Trade	0.89	0.82
 Construction	1.28	1.20
 Transportation & Storage	1.05	1.05
 Finance & Insurance	0.93	1.02

 [View the infographic on Connecting the Dots between Industries: Linkages](#)

 [View the infographic on Multipliers and Linkages 2023](#)



## Real World Use Cases

### REVVING UP THE ECONOMY: THE IMPACT OF HOSTING FORMULA 1 ON SINGAPORE'S ECONOMY



### Ever wondered how much economic “horsepower” Formula 1 brings to Singapore?

Beyond the roar of engines and the thrill of high-speed racing, the Singapore Grand Prix creates a powerful ripple effect throughout our economy. Discover how hosting one of the world's most prestigious motorsport events transforms into tangible economic gains for Singapore.

### HOW DO CONCERTS HELD IN SINGAPORE BENEFIT THE ECONOMY?



### What's the hidden economic story behind every concert ticket sold?

The economic beat goes on long after the last encore. Concerts create a symphony of economic activity across multiple industries, from ticketing platforms to F&B services. Understand how live music events orchestrate real economic growth for Singapore.

### Analysing Singapore's Semiconductor Industry Using Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables

### Decoding industry connections using Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables

Using the semiconductor industry as a case study, discover how Singapore's SU-IOTs map industry connections and quantify their economic ripple effects across the domestic economy.



## Did You Know?

The Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) published its first input-output tables in 1978, covering the reference year 1973. These tables have been used to analyse structural changes in an economy over time. Supplemented with the relevant information, they serve as the starting point for many studies such as employment projections, cost-price analysis, and the derivation of index numbers.

In Singapore, for example, IOTs have been used to study the impact of tourism on the economy. In other countries, they form the framework for central planning and the formulation of development policies.



## Other Resources



[Latest SU-IOTs](#)



[Dashboard](#)