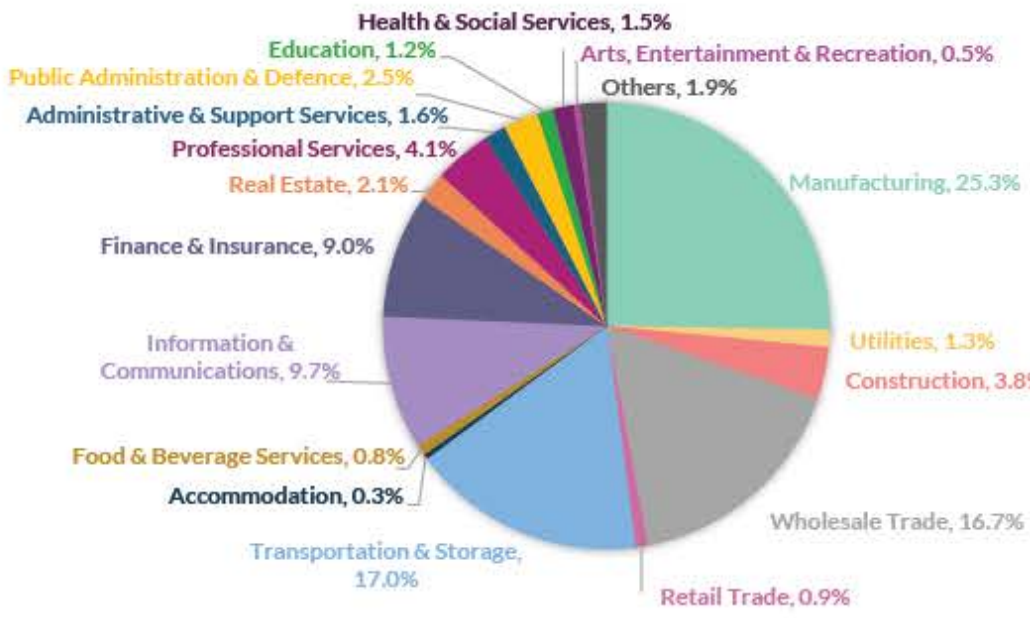
Singapore Supply, Use & Input–Output Tables 2022

The **Singapore Supply, Use and Input–Output Tables (SU-IOTs)** are made up of the Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) and the Input–Output Tables (IOTs). The SUTs provide **detailed information on production activities of an economy** by recording transactions between producers and consumers in an economic system. The IOTs, on the other hand, provide **an integrated and comprehensive framework for economic modeling and impact studies** when supplemented with relevant information.

Domestic Output, 2022

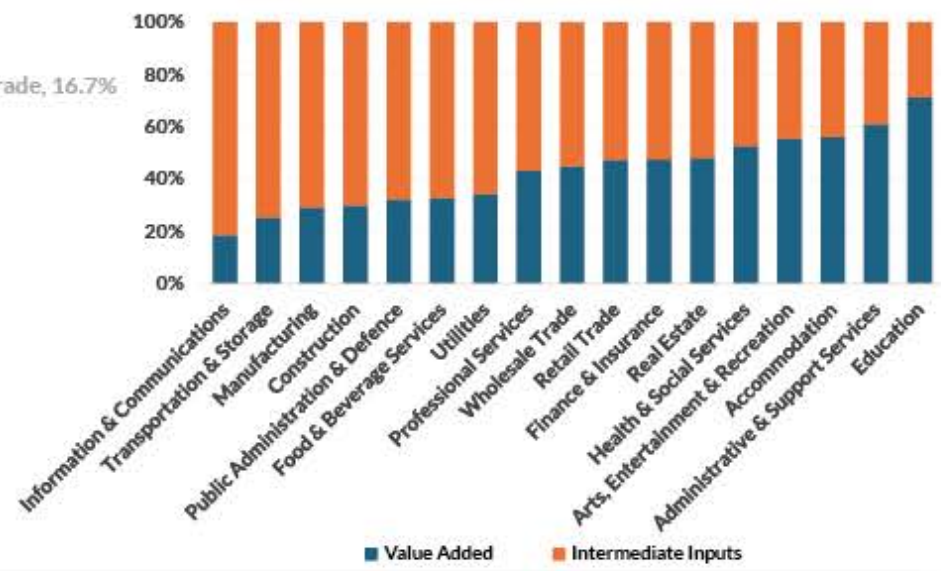


In **2022**, the Singapore economy produced **$1.9 trillion** of domestic output.

Manufacturing was the largest contributing industry, followed by **Transportation & Storage**, and **Wholesale Trade**.

While **Manufacturing** contributed the largest share of output to the Singapore economy, only 29.0% of the output produced by the industry was attributed to value-added. **Education** generated the highest value added per output of 71.0%.

Production Cost Structure, 2022



Domestic and Imported Intermediate Inputs ($ billion), 2022

Relative to the other sectors, **Manufacturing** used more imported intermediate inputs ($221.4 billion) in its production process, accounting for 66.0% of its total intermediate inputs. **Real Estate** and **Construction** consumed more domestically produced intermediate inputs of $18.9 billion and $36.7 billion in their production process, accounting for 95.4% and 73.7% of their total intermediate inputs, respectively.

Multiplier and Linkage Analysis

IOTs allow users to better **understand and analyse the intricate relationships between the various economic sectors**. Some examples of IOT Applications include the multipliers and linkages.

An **industry's multiplier measures the impact on the economy arising from a dollar change in the final demand** for its output, while an **industry's linkage measures the degree of its inter-dependence with other industries**.

Key Input-Output 2022 Metrics | Full Tables | Tables by Broad Sectors