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Articles

1. GDP and the Economy: Preliminary Estimates for the First Quarter of 2009

Real GDP fell 5.7 percent after falling 6.3 percent in the fourth quarter. Consumer spending turned up sharply, and business investment fell more than in the fourth quarter. Corporate profits increased \$42.6 billion after decreasing \$250.3 billion.

11. Government Receipts and Expenditures: First Quarter of 2009

Net government saving decreased \$231.5 billion to -\$904.6 billion. Net federal government saving decreased \$254.8 billion to -\$830.4 billion. Net state and local government saving increased \$23.2 billion to -\$74.2 billion

15. NIPA Translation of the Fiscal Year 2010 Federal Budget

Each year BEA prepares federal government estimates that are based on the proposed budget of the U.S. government. This analysis is often used to gauge the effects of the federal budget on U.S. economic activity.

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25. U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts, 2005–2008

The travel and tourism industry in 2008 shrank for the first time in 7 years, decreasing 1.8 percent after increasing 1.7 percent in 2007 and 2.9 percent in 2006. Employment also declined.

40. BEA Briefing: A Primer on BEA's Industry Accounts

This introduction to the BEA industry accounts—which include the GDP by industry accounts and the benchmark and annual input-output accounts—looks at the computer and electronic products industry to show what kind of information is readily available.

54. Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: New Investment in 2008

Outlays by foreign investors to acquire or to establish U.S. businesses rose 3 percent to \$260.4 billion in 2008, the third largest on record after rising to \$251.9 billion in 2007. The 2008 increase occurred despite a falloff of worldwide mergers and acquisitions and amid a slowing U.S. economy.

62. Gross Domestic Product by State for 2005–2008

Real gross domestic product (GDP) slowed in 38 states and all 8 BEA regions in 2008. The economy was weakest in the Great Lakes region and strongest in the Rocky Mountain region.

Upcoming in the Survey...

Annual Revision of the International Transactions Accounts. A summary of the major sources of the revisions to these accounts for 2006–2008.

Direct Investment Positions for 2008. U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in the United States by country and industry.

Director's Message

Our industry accounts provide a wealth of information about the economy and the industries that make up the economy. A familiarity with these accounts—which include the gross domestic product (GDP) by industry accounts and the benchmark and annual input-output accounts—provide a wealth of information for researchers and analysts. If only people knew about them! To provide an overview of these accounts and tell how they might be used, we're including a primer in this issue.

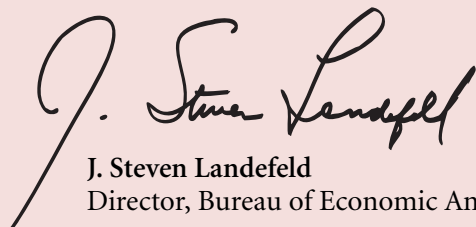
Elsewhere in this issue, we present our translation of the President's budget for fiscal year 2010 into a framework consistent with our national economic accounts. The annual translation, which researchers find useful, provides a tool to help gauge how proposed federal spending might affect gross domestic product and other measures.

Another article presents our annual update of our travel and tourism satellite accounts, which showed that real output in the industry declined in 2008—the first decline in 7 years. Employment also declined.

We also provide new statistics on real gross domestic product by state. In 2008, growth decelerated in 38 states and all 8 Bureau of Economic Analysis regions. We've pushed up the publication date of this article to June. Previously, it appeared in July.

Updated statistics on spending by foreign direct investors to acquire or establish U.S. businesses are discussed in another article. Such spending rose 3 percent in 2008 after rising 52 percent in 2007.

In addition, you'll find the most recent GDP statistics and government receipts and expenditures statistics in easy-to-read formats.



J. Steven Landefeld
Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Taking Account...

Another look at the great moderation

Starting in roughly 1984, the volatility of annual economic growth began a noticeable decline—a phenomenon that some economists call the “great moderation.” Bruce T. Grimm and Brian K. Sliker, economists at the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), have taken a new look at the great moderation, basing their analysis on specific states, regions, industries, and industry groups and how they affect the volatility of overall economic growth.

Specifically, they disaggregated gross domestic product (GDP) growth by states and economic regions as well as by 63 industries and 13 industry groups. A key finding of the study is that declines in covariances—between states and regions as well as industries and industry groups—are the key factors leading to a decline in the volatility for the whole economy.

These covariances measure the effects of the interactions between industries or states on the aggregate economy. A decline in the covariance between two industries suggests a decline in the tendency of the industries’ output to move in concert.

Some specific conclusions:

- Declines in the volatility of states, regions, industries, and industry groups do not account for much of the decline in the volatility of GDP growth. In fact, when disaggregating by regions and

industry groups, less than one-eighth of the decline in the variance of GDP growth is due to declines in variances of the regions and industry groups. When disaggregating by states and individual industries, less than one-fifth of the decline is due to declines in their variances.

- Increases in the shares of services industries have been roughly offset by declines in the shares of even less volatile government industries. Thus, changes in shares, on net, have not been important components in the overall decline in volatility. This runs counter to the view of some analysts that an increased share of less volatile services industries and a decreased share of more volatile manufacturing industries have led to reduced volatility.
- Explanations of the decline in volatility suggested by some analysts—such as better inventory management, improved labor markets, and better technology in general—seem best suited for some specific industries or industry groups rather than for the entire economy.
- Declines in volatility are far from universal across regions and industries. Just under half of industries and nearly one-third of states experienced increases in volatility. In nearly one-fourth of economic regions and industry groups, there were increases

in the variance of GDP-by-state growth. These increases are not consistent with the general explanations that have been advanced for great moderation.

Grimm and Sliker’s paper also takes a brief look at an earlier, very large decline in volatility that occurred after the era of the Great Depression and World War II. The paper suggests that institutional factors have historically been important in determining volatility.

The paper is available at www.bea.gov by clicking on “Papers and Working Papers” and then on “Working Papers.”

International research by special sworn employees

BEA maintains a program that permits outside researchers to work onsite as unpaid “special sworn employees,” allowing them to conduct analytical and statistical studies on approved projects using detailed data collected by BEA on multinational companies and international service transactions. This microdata is not publicly available.

The work in this special program is conducted under strict guidelines and procedures that protect the confidentiality of company-specific data, as required by law.

For a look at the research performed by program participants, see www.bea.gov/papers/SSE_papers.htm. Questions can be addressed to William Zeile at william.zeile@bea.gov.

GDP and the Economy

Preliminary Estimates for the First Quarter of 2009

REAL GROSS domestic product (GDP) decreased at an annual rate of 5.7 percent in the first quarter of 2009, according to the “preliminary” estimates of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) (chart 1 and table 1).¹ In the advance estimate, it was 6.1 percent. In the fourth quarter, real GDP decreased 6.3 percent.

The smaller decrease in real GDP in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter reflected a larger decrease in imports and a notable upturn in consumer spending. In contrast, inventory investment and nonresidential structures both decreased more than in the fourth quarter, and federal government spending turned down.²

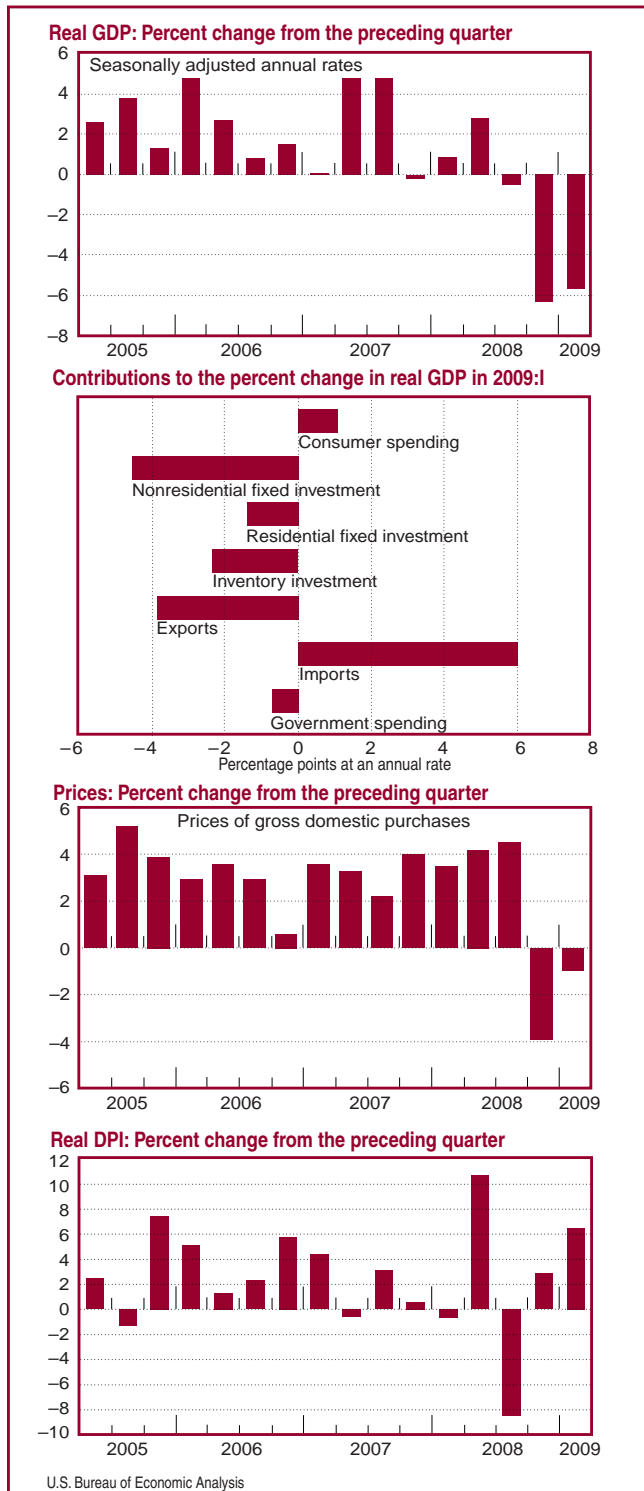
- Prices of goods and services purchased by U.S. residents decreased 1.0 percent after decreasing 3.9 percent (see page 8). Energy prices decreased less in the first quarter, and food prices decelerated. Excluding food and energy, gross domestic purchases prices increased 1.4 percent after increasing 1.2 percent. The federal pay raise for civilian and military personnel added 0.3 percentage point to the percent change in the gross domestic purchases price index in the first quarter.
- Real disposable personal income (DPI) increased 6.5 percent after increasing 2.9 percent (revised). The acceleration mainly reflected an upturn in current-dollar DPI, which was revised up 0.3 percentage point in the first quarter; it was 0.2 percentage point less negative in the fourth quarter.
- Profits from current production increased \$42.6 billion after decreasing \$250.3 billion (see page 10).
- The personal saving rate, personal saving as a percentage of current-dollar DPI, was 4.4 percent in the first quarter; in the fourth quarter, it was 3.2 percent (unrevised).

1. “Real” estimates are in chained (2000) dollars, and price indexes are chain-type measures. Each GDP estimate for a quarter (advance, preliminary, and final) incorporates increasingly comprehensive and improved source data. More information can be found at www.bea.gov/about/infoqual.htm and www.bea.gov/faq/national/gdp_accuracy.htm. Quarterly estimates are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, which assumes that a rate of activity for a quarter is maintained for a year.

2. In this article, “consumer spending” refers to “personal consumption expenditures,” “inventory investment” refers to “change in private inventories,” and “government spending” refers to “government consumption expenditures and gross investment.”

Christopher Swann prepared this article.

Chart 1. GDP, Prices, Disposable Personal Income (DPI)



Real GDP Overview

Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product and Components

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar GDP (percent)		Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)				
	2009		2008		2009	2008				2009	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
Gross domestic product¹.....	100.0	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7		
Personal consumption expenditures.....	70.6	1.2	-3.8	-4.3	1.5	0.87	-2.75	-2.99	1.08		
Durable goods.....	6.8	-2.8	-14.8	-22.1	9.6	-0.21	-1.16	-1.67	0.62		
Nondurable goods.....	19.9	3.9	-7.1	-9.4	-0.6	0.80	-1.57	-1.97	-0.11		
Services.....	43.9	0.7	-0.1	1.5	1.3	0.28	-0.03	0.66	0.58		
Gross private domestic investment.....	11.3	-11.5	0.4	-23.0	-49.3	-1.74	0.06	-3.47	-8.27		
Fixed investment.....	12.2	-1.7	-5.3	-22.0	-37.3	-0.25	-0.79	-3.36	-5.93		
Nonresidential.....	9.5	2.5	-1.7	-21.7	-36.9	0.27	-0.19	-2.56	-4.54		
Structures.....	3.5	18.5	9.7	-9.4	-42.3	0.64	0.36	-0.38	-2.02		
Equipment and software.....	6.0	-5.0	-7.5	-28.1	-33.5	-0.37	-0.55	-2.18	-2.52		
Residential.....	2.7	-13.3	-16.0	-22.8	-38.7	-0.52	-0.60	-0.80	-1.39		
Change in private inventories.....	-0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1.50	0.84	-0.11	-2.34	
Net exports of goods and services.....	-2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	1.05	-0.15	2.18	
Exports.....	10.9	12.3	3.0	-23.6	-28.7	1.54	0.40	-3.44	-3.86		
Goods.....	7.1	16.3	3.7	-32.0	-37.8	1.39	0.34	-3.38	-3.57		
Services.....	3.9	3.8	1.4	-1.5	-7.2	0.15	0.06	-0.06	-0.29		
Imports.....	13.3	-7.3	-3.5	-17.5	-34.1	1.39	0.65	3.29	6.05		
Goods.....	10.6	-7.1	-4.7	-19.6	-39.6	1.14	0.74	3.09	5.92		
Services.....	2.7	-8.0	3.3	-6.7	-4.3	0.25	-0.09	0.20	0.12		
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	20.5	3.9	5.8	1.3	-3.5	0.78	1.14	0.26	-0.71		
Federal.....	7.8	6.6	13.8	7.0	-4.3	0.47	0.97	0.52	-0.34		
National defense.....	5.3	7.3	18.0	3.4	-6.8	0.36	0.85	0.18	-0.37		
Nondefense.....	2.5	5.0	5.1	15.3	1.0	0.11	0.12	0.34	0.03		
State and local.....	12.6	2.5	1.3	-2.0	-2.9	0.31	0.17	-0.25	-0.37		

1. The estimates of GDP under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 1.1.1, contributions are from NIPA table 1.1.2, and shares are from NIPA table 1.1.10.

Table 2. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Type of Product

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar GDP (percent)		Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)				
	2009		2008		2009	2008				2009	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
Gross domestic product¹.....	100.0	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7		
Final sales of domestic product.....	100.9	4.4	-1.3	-6.2	-3.4	4.32	-1.35	-6.23	-3.38		
Change in private inventories.....	-0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1.50	0.84	-0.11	-2.34	
Goods.....	29.7	4.9	-4.2	-19.2	-7.6	1.49	-1.29	-6.16	-2.23		
Services.....	61.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.02	0.87	1.17	0.21		
Structures.....	8.4	3.3	-1.0	-13.8	-34.6	0.32	-0.09	-1.35	-3.70		
Addenda:											
Motor vehicle output.....	1.5	-33.8	7.3	-62.8	-56.5	-1.01	0.16	-2.01	-1.36		
GDP excluding motor vehicle output.....	98.5	4.0	-0.7	-4.5	-4.5	3.84	-0.67	-4.34	-4.36		
Final sales of computers.....	0.6	28.4	-1.7	-4.8	10.8	0.17	-0.01	-0.02	0.06		
GDP excluding final sales of computers.....	99.4	2.7	-0.5	-6.4	-5.8	2.66	-0.50	-6.32	-5.78		

1. The estimates of GDP under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 1.2.1, contributions are from NIPA table 1.2.2, and shares are calculated from NIPA table 1.2.5.

Consumer spending rebounded in the first quarter of 2009, increasing 1.5 percent after decreasing 4.3 percent; consumer spending contributed 1.08 percentage points to the percent change in real GDP. Spending for durable goods turned up, and spending for nondurable goods decreased less than in the fourth quarter. Spending for services slowed slightly.

Nonresidential fixed investment decreased more than in the fourth quarter of 2008; it reduced the first-quarter percent change in real GDP by 4.54 percentage points.

Residential investment continued to decline, decreasing 38.7 percent, the largest decrease since the second quarter of 1980. The decrease reduced the first-quarter percent change in real GDP by 1.39 percentage points.

Inventory investment reduced the first-quarter percent change in real GDP by 2.34 percentage points.

Exports decreased more than in the fourth quarter and reduced the first-quarter percent change in real GDP by 3.86 percentage points.

Imports declined substantially more in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter. The larger first-quarter decrease added 6.05 percentage points to the percent change in real GDP; imports are subtracted in the calculation of GDP.

Federal government spending turned down, decreasing 4.3 percent after increasing 7.0 percent.

State and local government spending decreased 2.9 percent after decreasing 2.0 percent.

Real final sales of domestic product, real GDP less inventory investment, decreased 3.4 percent in the first quarter after decreasing 6.2 percent in the fourth quarter.

Motor vehicle output continued to decline, decreasing 56.5 percent after decreasing 62.8 percent.

Final sales of computers turned up, increasing 10.8 percent after decreasing 4.8 percent.

Consumer Spending

Table 3. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE)

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar PCE (percent)	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real PCE (percentage points)				
		2008				2009				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
PCE¹	100.0	1.2	-3.8	-4.3	1.5	1.2	-3.8	-4.3	1.5	
Durable goods	9.7	-2.8	-14.8	-22.1	9.6	-0.30	-1.60	-2.40	0.89	
Motor vehicles and parts	3.4	-19.7	-26.6	-37.9	19.1	-0.90	-1.15	-1.62	0.59	
Furniture and household equipment	4.0	14.0	-8.2	-8.8	4.2	0.55	-0.35	-0.37	0.16	
Other ²	2.3	2.4	-4.6	-17.0	6.2	0.06	-0.11	-0.42	0.14	
Nondurable goods	28.1	3.9	-7.1	-9.4	-0.6	1.13	-2.17	-2.83	-0.16	
Food	13.8	4.1	-7.3	-14.7	-3.1	0.56	-1.04	-2.18	-0.43	
Clothing and shoes	3.7	10.9	-13.3	-9.3	0.1	0.39	-0.52	-0.35	0.00	
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	2.7	-6.4	-13.4	8.6	5.6	-0.28	-0.63	0.32	0.16	
Other ³	8.0	6.2	0.2	-7.8	1.3	0.46	0.02	-0.62	0.10	
Services	62.2	0.7	-0.1	1.5	1.3	0.40	-0.04	0.94	0.82	
Housing	15.5	1.7	0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.25	0.11	0.06	-0.02	
Household operation	5.7	-4.3	-8.2	8.2	7.5	-0.24	-0.47	0.44	0.41	
Electricity and gas	2.4	-11.0	-20.7	19.1	18.1	-0.27	-0.53	0.41	0.40	
Other household operation	3.3	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.01	
Transportation	3.7	-3.0	-2.3	-6.6	-5.0	-0.11	-0.09	-0.25	-0.19	
Medical care	18.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.0	0.49	0.44	0.54	0.37	
Recreation	4.2	1.3	-1.5	-1.1	2.3	0.05	-0.06	-0.04	0.10	
Other ⁴	14.6	-0.3	0.2	1.4	1.1	-0.05	0.03	0.20	0.16	

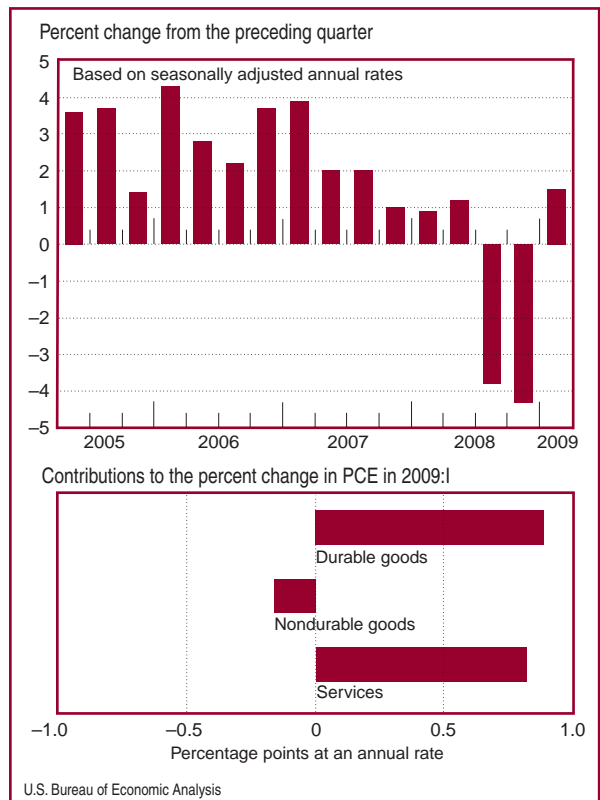
Consumer spending for durable goods turned up sharply in the first quarter, increasing 9.6 percent after decreasing 22.1 percent. The upturn primarily reflected an upturn in motor vehicles and parts. Spending for “other” durable goods and for furniture and household equipment also turned up.

Spending for nondurable goods decreased less than in the fourth quarter. Spending for food decreased much less than in the fourth quarter. Spending for “other” nondurables and for clothing and shoes turned up.

Spending for services slowed slightly. Medical care services slowed, and housing turned down. In contrast, recreation turned up, and transportation decreased less than in the fourth quarter.

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes.
 2. Includes jewelry and watches, ophthalmic products and orthopedic equipment, books and maps, bicycles and motorcycles, guns and sporting equipment, photographic equipment, boats, and pleasure aircraft.
 3. Includes tobacco, toilet articles, drug preparations and sundries, stationery and writing supplies, toys, film, flowers, cleaning preparations and paper products, semidurable house furnishings, and magazines and newspapers.
 4. Includes personal care, personal business, education and research, religious and welfare activities, and net foreign travel.
 NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 2.3.1, and contributions, from NIPA table 2.3.2; shares are calculated from NIPA table 2.3.5.

Chart 2. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures



Private Fixed Investment

Table 4. Real Private Fixed Investment (PFI)

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar PFI (percent)	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real PFI (percentage points)				
		2008				2009				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Private fixed investment¹.....	100.0	-1.7	-5.3	-22.0	-37.3	-1.7	-5.3	-22.0	-37.3	
Nonresidential.....	77.7	2.5	-1.7	-21.7	-36.9	1.84	-1.27	-16.71	-28.57	
Structures.....	28.6	18.5	9.7	-9.4	-42.3	4.36	2.50	-2.50	-12.71	
Commercial and health care.....	9.2	0.2	-8.8	-21.9	-31.3	0.02	-0.80	-1.98	-2.77	
Manufacturing.....	3.6	136.1	16.5	10.5	45.5	1.79	0.37	0.28	1.30	
Power and communication....	4.3	0.5	6.8	-2.0	-26.5	0.02	0.24	-0.07	-1.05	
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	6.0	31.6	45.3	2.4	-78.1	1.72	2.60	0.19	-8.67	
Other structures ²	5.6	17.3	1.9	-17.1	-28.4	0.81	0.10	-0.91	-1.51	
Equipment and software.....	49.1	-5.0	-7.5	-28.1	-33.5	-2.52	-3.78	-14.21	-15.86	
Information processing equipment and software....	27.9	8.0	-4.2	-22.8	-18.0	2.01	-1.12	-6.04	-4.29	
Computers and peripheral equipment.....	4.2	13.0	-22.4	-38.7	-12.5	0.56	-1.13	-1.80	-0.44	
Software ³	12.8	2.1	-4.4	-13.3	-19.9	0.24	-0.52	-1.50	-2.19	
Other ⁴	10.9	13.0	5.3	-26.1	-17.9	1.20	0.53	-2.74	-1.66	
Industrial equipment.....	8.7	-3.6	-8.8	-14.7	-47.4	-0.32	-0.81	-1.26	-4.54	
Transportation equipment....	3.5	-46.6	-44.7	-70.0	-74.6	-3.95	-3.21	-4.89	-4.13	
Other equipment ⁵	9.1	-3.2	18.0	-23.0	-33.2	-0.26	1.37	-2.02	-2.91	
Residential.....	22.3	-13.3	-16.0	-22.8	-38.7	-3.53	-4.05	-5.25	-8.77	
Structures.....	21.8	-13.7	-16.0	-22.9	-39.2	-3.57	-3.97	-5.18	-8.73	
Permanent site.....	8.9	-23.2	-24.2	-38.0	-60.4	-3.19	-3.03	-4.39	-6.96	
Single family.....	6.6	-30.7	-30.4	-42.2	-67.1	-3.66	-3.20	-3.97	-6.38	
Multifamily.....	2.3	24.7	7.8	-19.3	-28.1	0.47	0.17	-0.42	-0.58	
Other structures ⁶	12.9	-3.1	-7.6	-7.1	-16.2	-0.38	-0.94	-0.79	-1.77	
Equipment.....	0.5	8.0	-17.4	-16.0	-8.6	0.03	-0.08	-0.07	-0.03	

Private fixed investment decreased more in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter, reflecting larger decreases in both nonresidential fixed investment and in residential investment.

Nonresidential fixed investment decreased 36.9 percent, the largest decrease on record, reflecting larger decreases in structures and in equipment and software.

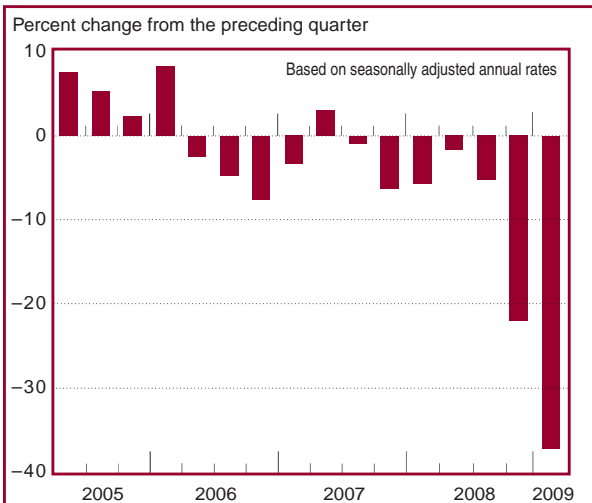
Investment in structures decreased 42.3 percent after decreasing 9.4 percent. Mining exploration, shafts, and wells turned down sharply, and power and communication decreased more than in the fourth quarter. In contrast, investment in manufacturing structures accelerated.

Investment in equipment and software decreased more than in the fourth quarter, mainly reflecting a larger decrease in industrial equipment. In contrast, information processing equipment and software decreased less in the first quarter.

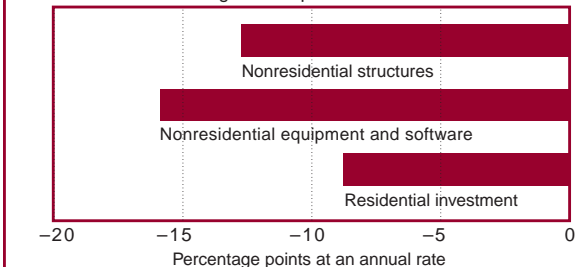
Residential investment decreased more than in the fourth quarter, mainly reflecting a larger decrease in single-family structures.

1. The estimates of fixed investment under the contribution columns are also percent changes.
 2. Consists primarily of religious, educational, vocational, lodging, railroads, farm, and amusement and recreational structures, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.
 3. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.
 4. Includes communication equipment, nonmedical instruments, medical equipment and instruments, photocopy and related equipment, and office and accounting equipment.
 5. Consists primarily of furniture and fixtures, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, mining and oilfield machinery, service industry machinery, and electrical equipment not elsewhere classified.
 6. Consists primarily of manufactured homes, improvements, dormitories, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of residential structures.
 NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 5.3.1, contributions are from NIPA table 5.3.2, and shares are calculated from NIPA table 5.3.5.

Chart 3. Real Private Fixed Investment



Contributions to the change in real private fixed investment in 2009:1



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Private Investment in Structures

Private investment in structures includes spending on structures by businesses, households and nonprofit institutions. Most structures are buildings; structures are classified as residential or nonresidential.

For more information, see the *BEA Briefing "How BEA Accounts for Investment in Private Structures"* in the February 2009 SURVEY.

Inventory Investment

Table 5. Real Change in Private Inventories by Industry

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars; seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Level				Change from preceding quarter				
	2009		2008		2009		2008		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Change in private inventories¹	-10.2	-50.6	-29.6	-25.8	-91.4	-40.4	21.0	3.8	-65.6
Farm.....	6.0	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.9	-3.6	-0.2	1.5	1.2
Mining, utilities, and construction.....	-9.4	-8.0	-8.0	-6.6	-5.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing.....	13.7	-26.0	-25.6	-0.7	-11.2	-39.7	0.4	24.9	-10.5
Durable-goods industries.....	3.0	-14.4	-5.7	39.7	-10.3	-17.4	8.7	45.4	-50.0
Nondurable-goods industries.....	9.7	-11.3	-18.0	-34.5	-1.3	-21.0	-6.7	-16.5	33.2
Wholesale trade.....	-5.1	1.0	4.2	-1.5	-39.1	6.1	3.2	-5.7	-37.6
Durable-goods industries.....	5.6	2.3	19.7	-8.8	-51.3	-3.3	17.4	-28.5	-42.5
Nondurable-goods industries.....	-8.4	-0.8	-10.8	5.6	7.5	7.6	-10.0	16.4	1.9
Retail trade.....	-18.5	-16.0	3.5	-28.2	-45.8	2.5	19.5	-31.7	-17.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	-10.3	-13.0	5.1	-9.1	-38.9	-2.7	18.1	-14.2	-29.8
Food and beverage stores.....	0.3	0.6	0.9	-0.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	-1.1	2.3
General merchandise stores.....	-2.8	0.1	-0.7	-5.1	-3.2	2.9	-0.8	-4.4	1.9
Other retail stores.....	-6.5	-5.1	-1.2	-14.0	-9.8	1.4	3.9	-12.8	4.2
Other industries.....	0.3	-3.4	-1.0	5.4	0.5	-3.7	2.4	6.4	-4.9
Residual ²	2.3	0.0	-12.1	-1.9	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Addenda: Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:³									
Private inventories to final sales.....	2.37	2.32	2.34	2.39	2.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonfarm inventories to final sales....	2.19	2.14	2.15	2.19	2.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures.....	3.56	3.45	3.48	3.64	3.66	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. The levels are from NIPA table 5.6.6B.

2. The residual is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines. It reflects that chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive, because they are based on quantity indexes that use weights of more than one period.

3. The ratios are from NIPA table 5.7.6B.

Real inventory investment decreased \$65.6 billion in the first quarter after increasing \$3.8 billion in the fourth quarter.

Inventory investment in manufacturing industries decreased \$10.5 billion after increasing \$24.9 billion. The decrease mainly resulted from a drawdown in durable-goods industries in the first quarter after a fourth-quarter accumulation. The drawdown in nondurable-goods industries was less than in the fourth quarter.

Inventory investment in wholesale trade industries decreased \$37.6 billion after decreasing \$5.7 billion. The larger first-quarter decrease mainly reflected a larger drawdown of durable-goods industries than in the fourth quarter.

Inventory investment in retail trade industries decreased \$17.6 billion after decreasing \$31.7 billion. A larger first-quarter liquidation of inventories by motor vehicle and parts dealers was partly offset by a smaller liquidation of inventories by other retail stores.

Inventory Investment

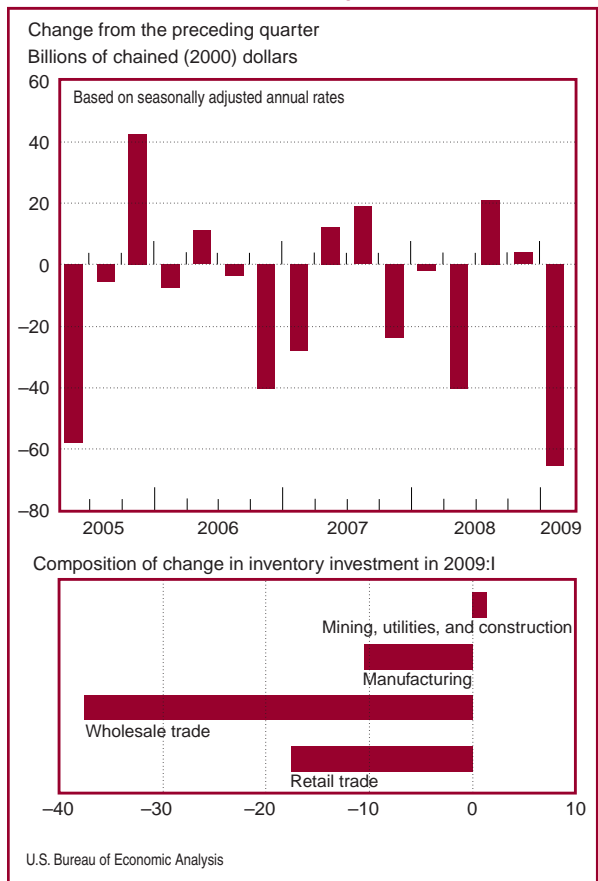
The real change in private inventories, often called real private inventory investment, represents the change in the physical stock of goods held by businesses. It includes finished goods, goods at various stages of production, and raw materials.

The change in private inventories is a key component of gross domestic product (GDP), which aims to measure output derived from current production. To include the value of currently produced goods that are not yet sold and to exclude the value of goods produced in previous periods, change in private inventories must be included in the GDP calculation.

Thus, GDP can also be seen as the sum of final sales of domestic product and the change in private inventories (table 2).

For most industries, the estimates of change in private inventories are prepared by revaluing book-value estimates of inventories from the Census Bureau to a replacement-cost basis and calculating the change over a quarter or a year. BEA does not always have complete data for every industry.

Chart 4. Real Private Inventory Investment



Exports and Imports

Table 6. Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar exports and imports (percent)	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real exports and imports (percentage points)				
		2008				2009				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Exports of goods and services¹	100.0	12.3	3.0	-23.6	-28.7	12.3	3.0	-23.6	-28.7	
Exports of goods²	64.7	16.3	3.7	-32.0	-37.8	11.11	2.55	-23.17	-26.57	
Foods, feeds, and beverages	5.7	8.7	-10.8	-27.7	-7.3	0.52	-0.70	-1.61	-0.36	
Industrial supplies and materials	16.3	29.0	8.7	-29.0	-34.4	5.34	1.75	-5.89	-6.15	
Capital goods, except automotive	25.9	11.2	4.4	-33.2	-35.0	2.85	1.09	-8.95	-9.42	
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	4.5	4.3	25.9	-56.6	-82.4	0.29	1.52	-4.76	-7.89	
Consumer goods, except automotive	9.4	15.3	12.8	-29.1	-22.7	1.29	1.04	-2.67	-2.01	
Other	2.9	28.8	-53.3	28.0	-26.3	0.82	-2.15	0.71	-0.74	
Exports of services²	35.3	3.8	1.4	-1.5	-7.2	1.19	0.43	-0.41	-2.15	
Imports of goods and services¹	100.0	-7.3	-3.5	-17.5	-34.1	-7.3	-3.5	-17.5	-34.1	
Imports of goods²	79.5	-7.1	-4.7	-19.6	-39.6	-5.97	-3.97	-16.46	-33.37	
Foods, feeds, and beverages	4.3	4.7	-1.4	3.4	-22.7	0.16	-0.05	0.12	-0.86	
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products	10.9	-0.4	7.7	-25.3	-52.0	-0.03	0.92	-3.48	-7.05	
Petroleum and products	11.0	-38.1	-6.6	40.7	2.5	-8.59	-1.29	5.83	0.34	
Capital goods, except automotive	19.3	8.9	-5.4	-28.3	-45.2	1.52	-0.97	-5.52	-9.35	
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	7.0	-12.7	-25.7	-50.5	-79.9	-1.31	-2.66	-5.61	-10.23	
Consumer goods, except automotive	22.5	8.2	4.3	-31.3	-26.2	1.49	0.80	-6.72	-5.28	
Other	4.5	23.2	-17.7	-27.3	-23.8	0.78	-0.71	-1.08	-0.94	
Imports of services²	20.5	-8.0	3.3	-6.7	-4.3	-1.29	0.51	-1.07	-0.69	
Addenda:										
Exports of agricultural goods ³	6.3	10.5	-7.0	-15.2	-7.5					
Exports of nonagricultural goods	58.5	17.0	4.9	-33.5	-40.3					
Imports of nonpetroleum goods	68.5	4.0	-4.1	-30.5	-45.4					

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

2. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services.

3. Includes parts of foods, feeds, and beverages, of nondurable industrial supplies and materials, and of nondurable nonautomotive consumer goods.

NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 4.2.1, contributions are from NIPA table 4.2.2, and shares are calculated from NIPA table 4.2.5.

Exports of goods and services decreased 28.7 percent after decreasing 23.6 percent. The first-quarter decrease was the largest since the fourth quarter of 1971.

Exports of goods decreased more than in the fourth quarter, mainly reflecting a larger decrease in automotive vehicles, engines, and parts and a downturn in exports of "other" goods. In contrast, exports of foods, feeds, and beverages and nonautomotive consumer goods decreased less than in the fourth quarter.

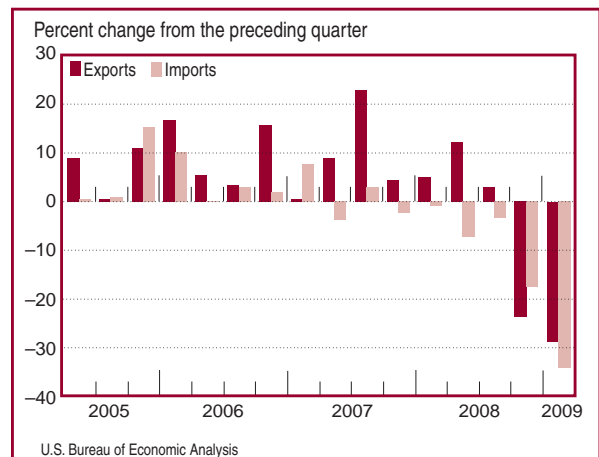
Exports of services decreased much more than in the fourth quarter. Exports of "other" services decelerated, and travel decreased more than in the fourth quarter. Other transportation and royalties and license fees both turned down, and other private services decreased more than in the fourth quarter.

Imports of goods and services decreased 34.1 percent after decreasing 17.5 percent. The first-quarter decrease was the largest since the first quarter of 1975.

Imports of goods decreased more than in the fourth quarter, primarily reflecting a sharp deceleration in petroleum and products and larger decreases in automotive vehicles, engines, and parts, in nonautomotive capital goods, and in nonpetroleum industrial supplies and materials.

Imports of services decreased less than in the fourth quarter, mainly reflecting a smaller decrease in royalties and license fees and a pickup in direct defense expenditures. In contrast, U.S. travel abroad turned down.

Chart 5. Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services



Government Spending

Table 7. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment (CEGI)

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar CEGI (percent)	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real CEGI (percentage points)				
		2008				2009				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	100.0	3.9	5.8	1.3	-3.5	3.9	5.8	1.3	-3.5	
Consumption expenditures.....	82.8	2.1	5.8	2.2	-1.2	1.76	4.77	1.80	-0.98	
Gross investment.....	17.2	13.4	5.9	-3.0	-13.6	2.18	1.02	-0.53	-2.51	
Federal	38.2	6.6	13.8	7.0	-4.3	2.38	4.92	2.54	-1.66	
National defense	26.0	7.3	18.0	3.4	-6.8	1.81	4.33	0.86	-1.79	
Consumption expenditures.....	22.6	3.4	17.3	3.7	-5.8	0.75	3.63	0.81	-1.33	
Gross investment.....	3.4	38.7	22.7	1.5	-12.9	1.06	0.70	0.05	-0.46	
Nondefense	12.3	5.0	5.1	15.3	1.0	0.57	0.59	1.68	0.12	
Consumption expenditures.....	10.7	4.0	5.6	10.4	6.1	0.40	0.56	1.01	0.62	
Gross investment.....	1.6	11.8	1.5	52.4	-26.2	0.17	0.02	0.67	-0.49	
State and local	61.8	2.5	1.3	-2.0	-2.9	1.56	0.87	-1.26	-1.82	
Consumption expenditures.....	49.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	-0.5	0.61	0.58	-0.02	-0.26	
Gross investment.....	12.3	7.8	2.3	-9.6	-12.0	0.95	0.29	-1.25	-1.55	

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes.
NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 3.9.1, contributions from NIPA table 3.9.2, and shares are calculated from NIPA table 3.9.5.

Government spending turned down, decreasing 3.5 percent in the first quarter after increasing 1.3 percent in the fourth quarter. Federal government spending turned down, and state and local spending decreased more than in the fourth quarter.

The downturn in federal government spending reflected a downturn in defense spending and a slowdown in nondefense spending.

The downturn in defense spending was mainly due to a downturn in consumption expenditures.

The slowdown in nondefense spending was primarily due to a downturn in investment in equipment and software and a deceleration in consumption expenditures.

The larger decrease in state and local government spending mainly reflected larger decreases in investment in structures and in consumption expenditures.

Government Spending

“Government consumption expenditures and gross investment,” or “government spending,” consists of two components: (1) consumption expenditures by federal government and by state and local governments and (2) gross investment by government and government-owned enterprises.

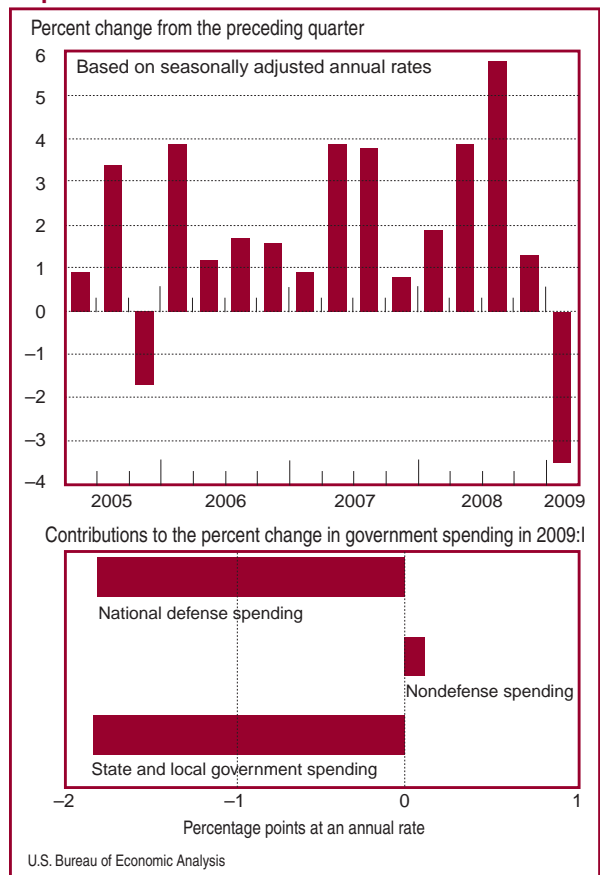
Government consumption expenditures consists of the goods and services that are produced by general government (less any sales to other sectors and investment goods produced by government itself). Governments generally provide services to the general public without charge. The value of government production—that is, government’s gross output—is measured as spending for labor and for intermediate goods and services and a charge for consumption of fixed capital.¹

Gross investment consists of new and used structures (such as highways and dams) and of equipment and software purchased or produced by government and government-owned enterprises.

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment excludes current transactions of government-owned enterprises, current transfer payments, interest payments, subsidies, and transactions in financial assets and nonproduced assets, such as land.

1. Consumption of fixed capital represents a partial measure of the services provided by government-owned fixed capital.

Chart 6. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment



Prices

Table 8. Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases

(Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (2000=100))

	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in gross domestic purchases prices (percentage points)			
	2008			2009	2008			2009
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic purchases¹	4.2	4.5	-3.9	-1.0	4.2	4.5	-3.9	-1.0
Personal consumption expenditures	4.3	5.0	-4.9	-1.0	2.87	3.37	-3.31	-0.68
Durable goods	-1.6	-0.6	-3.5	-1.7	-0.11	-0.04	-0.23	-0.11
Nondurable goods	6.5	10.3	-16.6	-5.2	1.29	2.02	-3.52	-1.03
Services	4.2	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.69	1.39	0.44	0.45
Gross private domestic investment	0.4	2.0	4.4	-1.9	0.05	0.27	0.56	-0.22
Fixed investment	0.8	2.3	1.2	-1.9	0.11	0.32	0.16	-0.24
Nonresidential	2.3	4.2	4.6	-1.2	0.23	0.43	0.47	-0.11
Structures	3.3	7.1	7.4	-3.2	0.12	0.26	0.27	-0.12
Equipment and software	1.7	2.6	3.0	0.1	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.01
Residential	-3.5	-3.3	-9.4	-4.6	-0.12	-0.11	-0.30	-0.13
Change in private inventories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.06	-0.05	0.40	0.02
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	7.0	4.4	-5.8	-0.3	1.32	0.85	-1.16	-0.07
Federal	5.1	2.7	-3.4	2.7	0.36	0.19	-0.25	0.20
National defense	6.3	3.1	-4.5	2.7	0.29	0.15	-0.23	0.14
Nondefense	2.8	1.9	-0.9	2.7	0.06	0.04	-0.02	0.06
State and local	8.1	5.5	-7.3	-2.2	0.96	0.66	-0.91	-0.27
Addenda:								
Gross domestic purchases:								
Food	6.1	8.5	5.4	0.5	0.57	0.80	0.51	0.05
Energy goods and services	35.5	25.1	-66.1	-39.4	1.79	1.34	-5.48	-2.25
Excluding food and energy	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.88	2.35	1.07	1.24
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE):								
Food	6.5	8.5	5.6	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Energy goods and services	27.4	31.7	-65.0	-35.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluding food and energy	2.2	2.4	0.9	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
"Market-based" PCE	4.3	5.6	-5.9	-1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluding food and energy	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross domestic product	1.1	3.9	0.5	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes
 NOTE. Most percent changes are from NIPA table 1.6.7; percent changes for PCE for food and energy goods and services and for PCE excluding food and energy are calculated from index numbers in NIPA table 2.3.4. Contributions are from NIPA table 1.6.8.

The price index for gross domestic purchases decreased 1.0 percent in the first quarter after decreasing 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter. The federal pay raise for civilian and military personnel added 0.3 percentage point to the first-quarter percent change; the pay raise is treated as an increase in the price of employee services purchased by the federal government.

Consumer prices decreased 1.0 percent after decreasing 4.9 percent. The smaller decrease was mainly due to a smaller decrease in prices paid for gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods; a deceleration in food prices also contributed.

Prices paid for nonresidential fixed investment turned down, mainly reflecting a downturn in prices paid for structures. The deceleration in equipment and software prices also contributed.

Prices paid for residential investment continued to decline but at a slower rate than in the fourth quarter, decreasing 4.6 percent after decreasing 9.4 percent.

Prices paid by government decreased less than in the fourth quarter. Prices paid by the federal government turned up, mainly reflecting the federal pay raise. Prices paid by state and local government decreased less than in the fourth quarter.

Consumer prices excluding food and energy, a measure of the "core" rate of inflation, accelerated, increasing 1.5 percent after increasing 0.9 percent.

The GDP price index increased 2.8 percent, 3.8 percentage points more than the percent decrease in the price index for gross domestic purchases, reflecting a much larger decrease in import prices than in export prices.

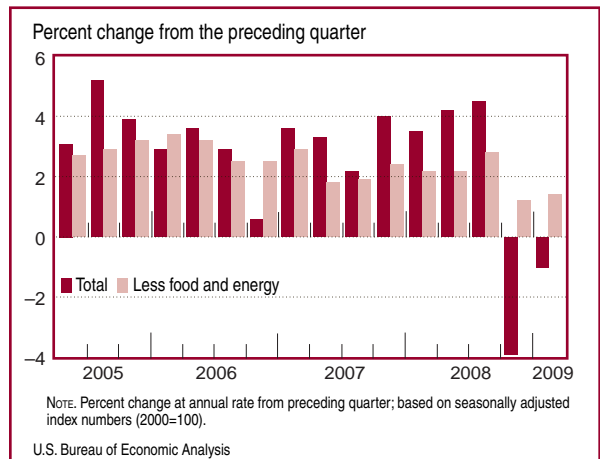
Note on Prices

BEA's gross domestic purchases price index is the most comprehensive index of prices paid by U.S. residents for all goods and services, regardless of whether those goods and services were produced domestically or imported. It is derived from prices of consumer spending, private investment, and government spending.

The GDP price index measures the prices of goods and services produced in the United States, including the prices of goods and services produced for export.

The difference between the gross domestic purchases price index and the GDP price index reflects the differences between the change in import prices (included in the gross domestic purchases index) and the change in export prices (included in the GDP price index). For other measures that are affected by import and export prices, see the dollar depreciation [FAQ Answer ID 498](#) on BEA's Web site.

Chart 7. Gross Domestic Purchases Prices



Revisions

Table 9. Advance and Preliminary Estimates for the First Quarter of 2009

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Change from preceding quarter (percent)			Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)		
	Advance	Preliminary	Preliminary minus advance	Advance	Preliminary	Preliminary minus advance
Gross domestic product (GDP) ¹	-6.1	-5.7	0.4	-6.1	-5.7	0.4
Personal consumption expenditures	2.2	1.5	-0.7	1.50	1.08	-0.42
Durable goods	9.4	9.6	0.2	0.61	0.62	0.01
Nondurable goods	1.3	-0.6	-1.9	0.26	-0.11	-0.37
Services	1.5	1.3	-0.2	0.63	0.58	-0.05
Gross private domestic investment	-51.8	-49.3	2.5	-8.83	-8.27	0.56
Fixed investment	-37.9	-37.3	0.6	-6.04	-5.93	0.11
Nonresidential	-37.9	-36.9	1.0	-4.68	-4.54	0.14
Structures	-44.2	-42.3	1.9	-2.13	-2.02	0.11
Equipment and software	-33.8	-33.5	0.3	-2.55	-2.52	0.03
Residential	-38.0	-38.7	-0.7	-1.36	-1.39	-0.03
Change in private inventories				-2.79	-2.34	0.45
Net exports of goods and services				1.99	2.18	0.19
Exports	-30.0	-28.7	1.3	-4.06	-3.86	0.20
Goods	-38.7	-37.8	0.9	-3.68	-3.57	0.11
Services	-9.3	-7.2	2.1	-0.38	-0.29	0.09
Imports	-34.1	-34.1	0.0	6.05	6.05	0.00
Goods	-39.4	-39.6	-0.2	5.89	5.92	0.03
Services	-5.6	-4.3	1.3	0.16	0.12	-0.04
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	-3.9	-3.5	0.4	-0.81	-0.71	0.10
Federal	-4.0	-4.3	-0.3	-0.32	-0.34	-0.02
National defense	-6.4	-6.8	-0.4	-0.35	-0.37	-0.02
Nondefense	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.03	0.03	0.00
State and local	-3.9	-2.9	1.0	-0.49	-0.37	0.12
Addenda:						
Final sales of domestic product	-3.4	-3.4	0.0	-3.35	-3.38	-0.03
Gross domestic purchases price index	-1.0	-1.0	0.0			
GDP price index	2.9	2.8	-0.1			

1. The estimates for GDP under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

Real GDP decreased 5.7 percent in the first-quarter preliminary estimate, 0.4 percentage point less of a decrease than the advance estimate. The average revision (without regard to sign) between the advance estimate and the preliminary estimate is 0.5 percentage point. The upward revision to the percent change in real GDP primarily reflected upward revisions to inventory investment and to exports that were partly offset by a downward revision to consumer spending for nondurable goods.

The largest contributor to the downward revision to consumer spending for nondurable goods was food.

The upward revision to inventory investment primarily reflected an upward revision to retail trade inventories.

The upward revision to exports was to both goods and services.

The largest contributors to the revision to exports of goods were nonautomotive consumer goods and industrial supplies and materials.

The largest contributor to the revision to exports of services was "other" private services.

Source Data for the Preliminary Estimates

Personal consumption expenditures: Retail sales for January, February, and March (revised) and the incorporation of the 2007 Annual Retail Trade Survey on a best-change basis. Motor vehicle registrations for March (new). Retail electricity sales for March (new) and natural gas sales for February (new).

Nonresidential fixed investment: Construction spending (value put in place) for January and February (revised) and March (new). Manufacturers' shipments (M3) of machinery and equipment for February and March (revised). Exports and imports for February (revised) and March (new).

Residential investment: Construction spending for January and February (revised) and March (new).

Change in private inventories: Manufacturers' inventories for February and March (revised) and trade inventories for February and March (revised).

Exports and imports of goods and services: International transactions for January and February (revised) and March (new).

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment: State and local construction spending for January and February (revised) and March (new).

Personal Income for the Fourth Quarter of 2008

With the release of the preliminary estimates of GDP, BEA also releases revised estimates of various income-related measures for the previous quarter. This revision reflects the incorporation of newly available fourth-quarter tabulations from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage and salary disbursements decreased \$21.0 billion, a downward revision of \$8.6 billion. Personal current taxes increased \$6.7 billion, a downward revision of \$13.0 billion; the revision was primarily to nonwithheld taxes. Contributions for government social insurance, which are subtracted in calculating personal income, decreased \$4.8 billion, a downward revision of \$1.2 billion.

- Personal income decreased \$50.9 billion, a downward revision of \$8.0 billion.
- Disposable personal income decreased \$57.7 billion, an upward revision of \$4.9 billion.
- Personal saving increased \$202.5 billion, an upward revision of \$4.9 billion.
- The personal saving rate was 3.2 percent, unrevised from the previous estimate.

Corporate Profits

Table 10. Corporate Profits
[Seasonally adjusted]

	Billions of dollars (annual rate)					Percent change from preceding quarter (quarterly rate)				
	Level		Change from preceding quarter							
	2009		2008							
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
Current production measures:										
Corporate profits.....	1,307.1	-60.2	-18.5	-250.3	42.6	-3.8	-1.2	-16.5	3.4	
Domestic industries.....	920.5	-35.3	-23.4	-267.8	51.9	-3.0	-2.0	-23.6	6.0	
Financial.....	238.5	-31.0	-75.5	-178.7	116.1	-7.6	-20.0	-59.3	94.9	
Nonfinancial.....	682.0	-4.2	52.1	-89.1	-64.2	-0.5	6.7	-10.7	-8.6	
Rest of the world.....	386.6	-25.0	4.9	17.5	-9.3	-6.3	1.3	4.6	-2.4	
Receipts from the rest of the world.....	418.1	8.9	-10.4	-75.5	-61.7	1.6	-1.8	-13.6	-12.9	
Less: Payments to the rest of the world.....	31.5	33.9	-15.3	-93.0	-52.4	21.4	-8.0	-52.6	-62.4	
Less: Taxes on corporate income.....	294.8	3.9	-13.3	-130.3	31.6	1.0	-3.3	-33.1	12.0	
Equals: Profits after tax.....	1,012.3	-64.1	-5.2	-120.1	11.1	-5.4	-0.5	-10.7	1.1	
Net dividends.....	766.1	13.9	-5.3	-32.8	-42.2	1.7	-0.6	-3.9	-5.2	
Undistributed profits from current production.....	246.2	-78.1	0.3	-87.4	53.3	-21.8	0.1	-31.2	27.6	
Net cash flow.....	1,281.6	-60.5	43.1	-97.0	59.0	-4.5	3.4	-7.4	4.8	
Industry profits:										
Profits with IVA.....	1,452.0	-45.5	6.8	-250.2	99.4	-2.8	0.4	-15.6	7.3	
Domestic industries.....	1,065.4	-20.6	1.9	-267.7	108.7	-1.7	0.2	-21.9	11.4	
Financial.....	252.2	-29.6	-74.4	-177.9	121.3	-7.2	-19.4	-57.6	92.7	
Nonfinancial.....	813.1	9.1	76.3	-89.8	-12.7	1.1	9.1	-9.8	-1.5	
Rest of the world.....	386.6	-25.0	4.9	17.5	-9.3	-6.3	1.3	4.6	-2.4	
Addenda:										
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj).....	1,346.6	-0.9	-56.3	-499.2	152.1	-0.1	-3.2	-29.5	12.7	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj).....	1,051.8	-4.8	-43.1	-368.9	120.6	-0.4	-3.2	-28.4	12.9	
IVA.....	105.3	-44.6	63.1	249.0	-52.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
CCAAdj.....	-144.9	-14.7	-25.3	-0.1	-56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE: Levels of these and other profits series are shown in NIPA tables 1.12, 1.14, 1.15, and 6.16D.

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment

Profits from current production increased \$42.6 billion, or 3.4 percent at a quarterly rate, in the first quarter after decreasing \$250.3 billion in the fourth quarter.

Domestic profits of financial corporations increased \$116.1 billion, or 94.9 percent, after decreasing \$178.7 billion.

Domestic profits of nonfinancial corporations decreased \$64.2 billion, or 8.6 percent, after decreasing \$89.1 billion.

Profits from the rest of the world decreased \$9.3 billion, or 2.4 percent, after increasing \$17.5 billion. Receipts decreased \$61.7 billion, and payments decreased \$52.4 billion in the first quarter.

After-tax profits increased \$11.1 billion, or 1.1 percent, after decreasing \$120.1 billion.

Net dividends decreased \$42.2 billion, or 5.2 percent, after decreasing \$32.8 billion.

Undistributed corporate profits (a measure of net saving that equals after-tax profits less dividends) increased \$53.3 billion, or 27.6 percent, after decreasing \$87.4 billion.

Net cash flow from current production, a profits-related measure of internally generated funds available for investment, increased \$59.0 billion, or 4.8 percent, after decreasing \$97.0 billion.

Measuring Corporate Profits

Corporate profits is a widely followed economic indicator used to gauge corporate health, assess investment conditions, and analyze the effect on corporations of economic policies and conditions. In addition, corporate profits is an important component in key measures of income.

BEA's measure of corporate profits aims to capture the income earned by corporations from current production in a manner that is fully consistent with the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). The measure is defined as receipts arising from current production less associated expenses. Receipts exclude income in the form of dividends and capital gains, and expenses exclude bad debts, natural resource depletion, and capital losses.

Because direct estimates of NIPA-consistent corporate profits are unavailable, BEA derives these estimates in three steps.

First, BEA measures profits before taxes to reflect corporate income regardless of any redistributions of income through taxes. Estimates for the current quarter are based on corporate earnings reports from sources including Cen-

sus Bureau quarterly financial reports, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation call reports, other regulatory reports, and tabulations from corporate financial reports. The estimates are benchmarked to Internal Revenue Service data when the data are available for two reasons: the data are based on well-specified accounting definitions, and they are comprehensive, covering all incorporated businesses—publicly traded and privately held—in all industries.

Second, to remove the effects of price changes on inventories valued at historical cost and of tax accounting for inventory withdrawals, BEA adds an inventory valuation adjustment that values inventories at current cost.

Third, to remove the effects of tax accounting on depreciation, BEA adds a capital consumption adjustment (CCAAdj). CCAAdj is defined as the difference between capital consumption allowances (tax return depreciation) and consumption of fixed capital (the decline in the value of the stock of assets due to wear and tear, obsolescence, accidental damage, and aging).

Government Receipts and Expenditures

First Quarter of 2009

NET GOVERNMENT saving, the difference between current receipts and current expenditures of the federal government and state and local governments, was -904.6 billion in the first quarter of 2009, decreasing $\$231.5$ billion from $-\$673.1$ billion in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Net federal government saving was $-\$830.4$ billion in the first quarter, decreasing $\$254.8$ billion from $-\$575.6$ billion in the fourth quarter (see page 12). Current receipts decreased more than in the fourth quarter, while current expenditures turned up.

Net state and local government saving was $-\$74.2$ billion in the first quarter, increasing $\$23.2$ billion from $-\$97.4$ billion in the fourth quarter (see page 13). Current receipts turned up, and current expenditures decreased less than in the fourth quarter.

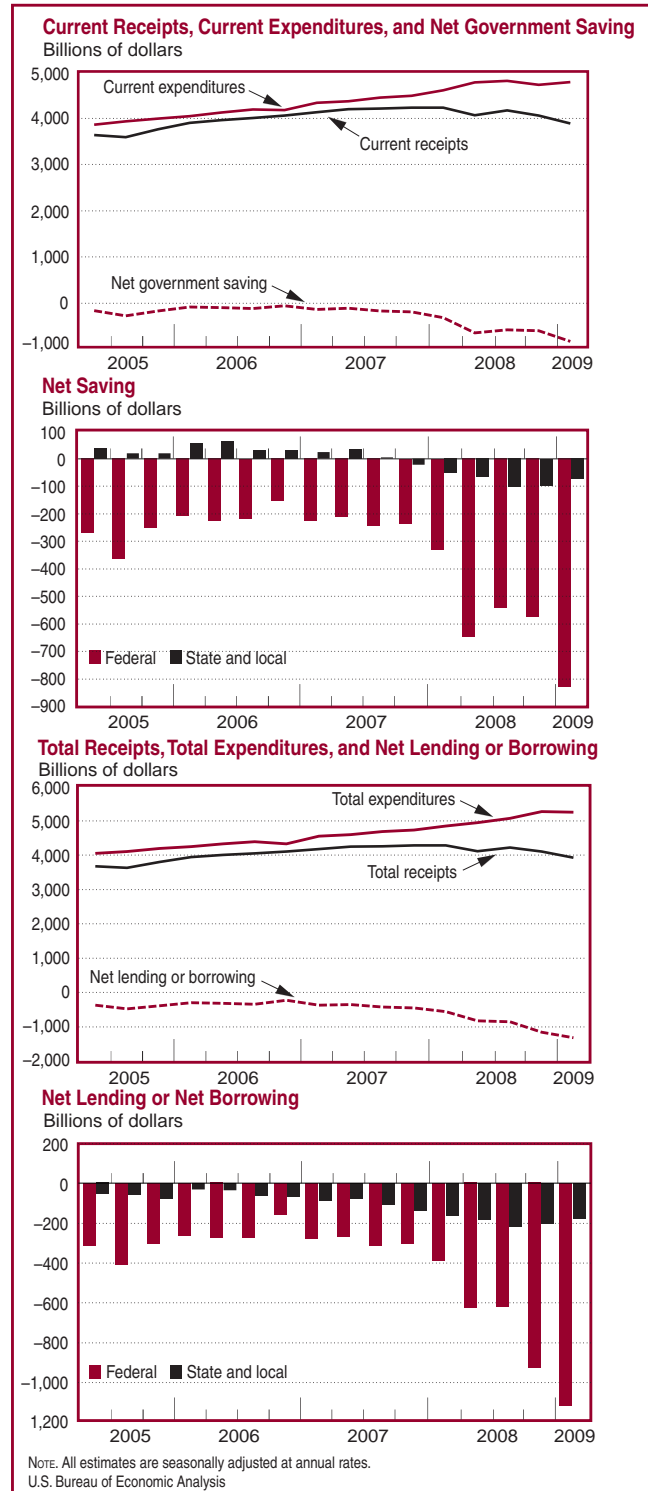
Net borrowing was $\$1,315.0$ billion in the first quarter, increasing $\$165.2$ billion from $\$1,149.8$ billion in the fourth quarter. Federal government net borrowing was $\$1,133.6$ billion in the first quarter, increasing $\$191.7$ billion from $\$941.9$ billion in the fourth quarter. State and local government net borrowing was $\$181.4$ billion in the first quarter, decreasing $\$26.5$ billion from $\$207.9$ billion in the fourth quarter.

Government receipts and expenditures in the first quarter were affected by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and by the continued capital injections into financial enterprises. (See the box on page 12.)

Table 1. Net Government Saving and Net Lending or Net Borrowing
 (Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Level		Change from preceding quarter		
	2009		2008		2009
	I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts	3,870.8	-165.7	104.2	-108.8	-174.5
Current expenditures	4,775.4	167.6	35.4	-83.3	57.0
Net government saving	-904.6	-333.3	68.8	-25.5	-231.5
Federal	-830.4	-318.9	105.6	-31.6	-254.8
State and local.....	-74.2	-14.5	-36.7	6.2	23.2
Net lending or net borrowing (-) ...	-1,315.0	-261.4	-26.1	-302.1	-165.2
Federal	-1,133.6	-242.0	8.4	-314.5	-191.7
State and local.....	-181.4	-19.5	-34.5	12.4	26.5

Chart 1. Government Fiscal Position



Federal Government

Table 2. Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

(Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Level		Change from preceding quarter			
	2009	2008				2009
		I	II	III	IV		I
Current receipts	2,374.7	-193.7	116.9	-65.4	-155.6	
Current tax receipts	1,313.9	-198.9	129.0	-93.7	-157.4	
Personal current taxes	979.0	-201.4	141.9	11.4	-174.1	
Taxes on production and imports	89.7	1.1	-2.2	2.6	-7.6	
Taxes on corporate income	231.2	1.9	-11.0	-109.1	26.9	
Taxes from the rest of the world	14.0	-0.5	0.4	1.3	-2.5	
Contributions for government social insurance	969.5	2.9	4.2	-5.0	-1.5	
Income receipts on assets	33.5	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Current transfer receipts	60.3	0.6	-17.6	33.2	4.7	
Current surplus of government enterprises	-2.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.7	
Current expenditures	3,205.2	125.2	11.4	-33.9	99.3	
Consumption expenditures	960.1	20.2	36.0	3.3	2.6	
National defense	652.4	15.2	30.6	-3.0	-4.2	
Nondefense	307.7	5.0	5.3	6.4	6.8	
Current transfer payments	1,949.5	130.9	-65.2	46.6	108.0	
Government social benefits	1,486.3	137.8	-66.6	27.7	82.1	
To persons	1,482.6	137.7	-66.7	27.7	82.2	
To the rest of the world	3.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Other current transfer payments	463.2	-6.9	1.4	18.9	25.9	
Grants-in-aid to state and local governments	436.3	4.5	2.2	15.7	34.0	
To the rest of the world	26.8	-11.4	-0.7	3.1	-8.2	
Interest payments	247.1	-27.1	40.3	-84.1	-11.4	
Subsidies	48.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Net federal government saving	-830.4	-318.9	105.6	-31.6	-254.8	
Social insurance funds	-153.2	-16.6	-30.7	-27.6	-75.1	
Other	-677.2	-302.3	136.3	-4.0	-179.7	
Addenda:						
Total receipts	2,399.1	-193.0	114.8	-67.3	-157.1	
Current receipts	2,374.7	-193.7	116.9	-65.4	-155.6	
Capital transfer receipts	24.4	0.6	-2.0	-1.9	-1.5	
Total expenditures	3,532.8	48.9	106.6	247.1	34.7	
Current expenditures	3,205.2	125.2	11.4	-33.9	99.3	
Gross government investment	142.0	9.5	5.9	5.6	-7.5	
Capital transfer payments	307.9	1.1	5.7	270.9	-56.2	
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	-0.6	-84.9	86.0	5.7	0.3	
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	121.7	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	-1,133.6	-242.0	8.4	-314.5	-191.7	

Personal current taxes turned down, reflecting a downturn in nonwithheld income taxes and a larger decrease in withheld income taxes.

Taxes on production and imports turned down because of downturns in excise taxes and customs duties.

Taxes on corporate income turned up as a result of an upturn in corporate profits.

Current transfer receipts decelerated, reflecting a deceleration in current transfer receipts from business. Fourth-quarter receipts had been boosted by the insurance claim payments related to disasters in the third quarter and by fees from new guarantee programs that started in the fourth quarter.

Government social benefits to persons accelerated, reflecting an acceleration in benefits for social security and unemployment. A 5.8 percent cost-of-living adjustment boosted benefits for social security, veterans' pensions, supplemental security income and other programs by \$41.1 billion.

Grants-in-aid to state and local governments accelerated as a result of an acceleration in Medicaid grants due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world turned down. Fourth-quarter transfers had been boosted \$1.2 billion (\$4.8 billion at an annual rate) in economic support payments to Israel.

Capital transfer payments turned down as a result of smaller capital injections in the financial industry. The federal government provided \$46.0 billion to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and \$41.2 billion to other financial institutions in the first quarter. Of these amounts, \$41.4 billion (\$165.6 billion at an annual rate) to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and \$14.4 billion (\$57.6 billion at an annual rate) to other financial institutions are treated as capital transfers.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was signed into law. Many ARRA-funded transactions are not directly included in gross domestic product (GDP); GDP only includes government spending on goods and services.

In the first quarter, federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments were boosted \$9.3 billion (\$37.3 billion at an annual rate), primarily by Medicaid grants.

Although another provision of ARRA—the “Making

Work Pay” tax credit—was not required to be fully implemented until April 1, BEA estimated that March federal withheld income taxes were reduced by \$0.9 billion (\$3.7 billion at an annual rate). The total impact of this provision is estimated to be \$38.3 billion for 2009.

For more information on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, see the box in the article “NIPA Translation of the Fiscal Year 2010 Federal Budget” in this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

State and Local Government

Table 3. State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Level		Change from preceding quarter		
	2009	2008		2009	
	I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts	1,932.4	32.5	-10.5	-27.6	15.1
Current tax receipts	1,260.6	26.3	-13.1	-46.5	-23.1
Personal current taxes	297.8	12.7	-17.4	-4.7	-26.5
Taxes on production and imports	925.1	12.5	7.0	-20.7	-3.6
Taxes on corporate income	37.7	1.2	-2.6	-21.2	7.0
Contributions for government social insurance	24.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Income receipts on assets	106.4	1.0	-0.7	1.8	1.4
Current transfer receipts	550.2	5.4	3.6	17.9	36.9
Federal grants-in-aid	436.3	4.5	2.2	15.7	34.0
Other	113.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.9
Current surplus of government enterprises	-9.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	-0.3
Current expenditures	2,006.6	47.0	26.2	-33.7	-8.2
Consumption expenditures	1,427.8	36.4	23.0	-42.7	-15.2
Government social benefits	472.8	10.3	3.9	7.7	6.7
Interest payments	103.9	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.1
Subsidies	2.0	-1.0	-0.8	0.6	-0.8
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net state and local government saving	-74.2	-14.5	-36.7	6.2	23.2
Social insurance funds	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	-79.9	-14.6	-36.8	6.1	23.2
Addenda:					
Total receipts	1,988.5	33.7	-4.8	-27.3	7.1
Current receipts	1,932.4	32.5	-10.5	-27.6	15.1
Capital transfer receipts	56.1	1.2	5.7	0.2	-7.9
Total expenditures	2,169.9	53.1	29.7	-39.8	-19.3
Current expenditures	2,006.6	47.0	26.2	-33.7	-8.2
Gross government investment	353.4	9.6	7.5	-1.0	-8.0
Capital transfer payments					
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	11.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	201.1	3.3	4.1	5.0	3.2
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	-181.4	-19.5	-34.5	12.4	26.5

Personal current taxes decreased more in the first quarter of 2009 as a result of a larger decrease in personal income taxes.

Taxes on production and imports decreased less than in the fourth quarter, reflecting a smaller decrease in sales taxes and an upturn in severance taxes.

Taxes on corporate income turned up as a result of an upturn in corporate profits.

Federal grants-in-aid accelerated, reflecting an acceleration in Medicaid grants due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Consumption expenditures decreased less than in the fourth quarter because of a smaller decrease in spending for nondurable goods.

Capital transfer receipts turned down, reflecting a downturn in federal investment grants to state and local governments.

Gross government investment decreased more as a result of a larger decrease in investment for structures.

Estimates of State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures

The estimates of state and local government current receipts and expenditures and total receipts and expenditures are mainly based on compilations of data for state and local government finances. The Census Bureau produces the primary source data: the census of governments that is conducted in years that end in a 2 or a 7 and the Government Finances series of surveys for the other years. In addition, other sources of Census Bureau data are from the *Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenue* and the monthly *Value of Construction Put in Place*. Data sources from the Bureau of Labor Statistics include the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and the Employment Cost Index.

Quarterly and annual estimates are available monthly in NIPA table 3.3. Detailed annual estimates of state and local government transactions by component are available

annually in NIPA tables 3.4–3.8, 3.12, and 3.13. Detailed quarterly estimates are available in underlying NIPA tables at www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/nipa_underlying/Index.asp. For a historical time series of reconciliations of the NIPA estimates with the Census Bureau data from Government Finances, see NIPA table 3.19.

BEA also prepares annual estimates of receipts and expenditures of state governments and of local governments.¹ These estimates are available annually in NIPA table 3.20 (state government receipts and expenditures) and in NIPA table 3.21 (local government receipts and expenditures); see “[Newly Available NIPA Tables](#)” in the October 2008 SURVEY.

1. Bruce E. Baker, “Receipts and Expenditures of State Governments and of Local Governments,” SURVEY 85 (October 2005): 5–10.

NIPA Translation of the Fiscal Year 2010 Federal Budget

By Benjamin A. Mandel and Bryan A. Williams

ON MAY 7, 2009, the President submitted the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* to Congress; a budget overview, *A New Era of Responsibility: Renewing America's Promise*, was submitted earlier on February 26, 2009.¹ The *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the budget contains a chapter that presents the budget estimates on a national income and product accounts (NIPA) basis. These fiscal year NIPA estimates, which are prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), are included in the budget to provide a way to gauge the impact of the federal budget on aggregate economic activity. BEA also provides historical NIPA statistics to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the fiscal year gross domestic product (GDP) statistics shown in the *Historical Tables* volume of the budget.

BEA translates the information in the budget into a NIPA framework for actual receipts and outlays for fiscal year 2008, the projected receipts and outlays for the current fiscal year 2009, and proposed receipts and outlays for the budget year 2010. This article presents NIPA estimates that are more detailed than the comparable estimates in the budget, including quarterly estimates.

The NIPA estimates for 2010 allow for a more detailed analysis of the macroeconomic effects of the budget; forecasters use these data in their models. In addition, the translated estimates for all 3 years are used by BEA to derive quarterly NIPA estimates, including the federal government component of GDP.

The overall translation results are summarized by comparing the budget surplus or deficit to the NIPA measure of net federal government saving (chart 1, table 1). For fiscal year 2010, the NIPA estimate of net federal government saving of -\$1,118.8 billion shows a smaller deficit than the budget estimate of -\$1,258.4 billion. For more information about NIPA adjustments, see the box "NIPA Estimates of the Federal Sector and the Federal Budget Estimates."

This article is divided into four sections. First, budget receipts and outlays are compared with NIPA receipts and expenditures, showing the various

adjustments made to translate the budget estimates into NIPA estimates. Second, the budget estimates are summarized, and the effects of the major legislative proposals and program changes on the budget are reviewed. Third, detailed annual and quarterly NIPA estimates for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 are presented. Fourth, the methodology used to translate the budget

Chart 1. Federal Fiscal Position

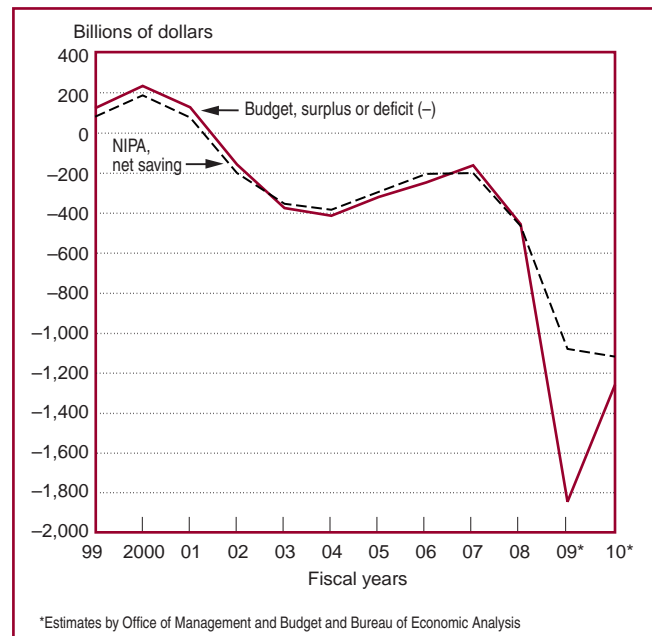


Table 1. Budget Receipts and Outlays and NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures [Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year			Change from preceding fiscal year	
	Actual	Estimates			
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010
Budget:					
Receipts.....	2,524.3	2,156.7	2,332.6	-367.7	176.0
Outlays.....	2,982.9	3,997.8	3,591.1	1,015.0	-406.8
Surplus or deficit (-).....	-458.6	-1,841.2	-1,258.4	-1,382.6	582.8
NIPAs:					
Current receipts.....	2,598.3	2,421.1	2,670.5	-177.2	249.4
Current expenditures.....	3,063.8	3,502.7	3,789.3	438.9	286.6
Net federal government saving.....	-465.5	-1,081.6	-1,118.8	-616.1	-37.2
	Differences				
Budget receipts less NIPA current receipts.....	-74.0	-264.4	-337.9	-190.4	-73.5
Budget outlays less NIPA current expenditures.....	-80.9	495.1	-198.2	576.0	-683.3
Budget deficit less NIPA net federal government saving.....	6.9	-759.6	-139.6	-766.5	620.0

1. Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009); www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget.

Sources: *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2010* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPA National income and product account

projections into the NIPA framework is explained.

Comparison of Budget and NIPA Estimates

On a NIPA basis, net federal government saving would decrease \$37.2 billion in fiscal year 2010 after decreasing \$616.1 billion in fiscal year 2009 (table 1 and chart 1). The smaller decrease results from an upturn in federal government current receipts and a deceleration in federal government current expenditures.

NIPA current receipts exceed budget receipts for fiscal years 2008 through 2010. NIPA current expenditures exceed budget outlays for fiscal years 2008 and 2010, while NIPA current expenditures are less than budget outlays for fiscal year 2009. The coverage, netting and grossing, and timing adjustments that BEA makes to budget receipts and outlays are detailed in table 2 (receipts) and table 3 (outlays).² The adjustments for national defense spending are shown in table 4.

Budget Estimates

Federal budget receipts are projected to decrease \$367.7 billion in fiscal year 2009 and to increase \$176.0 billion in fiscal year 2010, according to the budget (table 5). This upturn in receipts can be attributed to the anticipated rebound in economic activity projected in the budget for fiscal year 2010 following the dampen-

2. For more information about differences between the NIPAs and the budget for fiscal years 2009 and 2010, see the box "Treatment of Financial Stabilization Programs" on page 22.

Table 2. Relation of NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts to Budget Receipts
[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2008	2009	2010
Budget receipts	2,524.3	2,156.7	2,332.6
Less: Coverage differences	45.9	43.8	37.5
Geographic ¹	5.0	5.1	5.3
Contributions received by federal employee retirement plans ²	4.2	4.5	4.3
Capital transfers received ³	28.6	26.1	19.6
Financial transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ⁴	8.1	8.2	8.3
Netting and grossing differences	-128.9	-250.8	-285.8
Supplementary medical insurance premiums	-54.1	-57.1	-59.4
Income receipts on assets	-11.1	-112.0	-150.2
Current surplus of government enterprises	3.1	7.0	11.0
Other ⁵	-66.9	-88.7	-87.2
Plus: Timing differences	-9.1	57.4	89.6
Taxes on corporate income	-4.5	34.0	32.9
Federal and state unemployment insurance taxes	0.1	2.2	1.9
Withheld personal current tax and social security contributions	-9.1	10.2	47.5
Excise taxes	4.2	10.7	6.8
Other	0.3	0.3	0.5
Equals: NIPA federal government current receipts	2,598.3	2,421.1	2,670.5

1. Consists largely of contributions for social insurance by residents of U.S. territories and Puerto Rico.
2. These transactions are included in the NIPA personal sector.
3. Consists of estate and gift taxes.
4. Consists largely of Treasury receipts from sales of foreign currencies to Government agencies.
5. Includes proprietary receipts that are netted against outlays in the budget and that are classified as receipts in the NIPAs, and some transactions that are not reflected in the budget but that are added to both receipts and expenditures in the NIPAs.
Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPA National income and product account

ing effect of the current recession on payroll taxes and individual and corporate income taxes for fiscal year 2009.

Federal budget outlays are projected to increase \$1,015.0 billion in fiscal year 2009 and to decrease \$406.8 billion in fiscal year 2010 (table 6, page 18), according to the budget. The downturn in outlays can be attributed to a downturn in outlays for "commerce and housing credit," reflecting much lower payments related to financial stabilization in 2010 than in 2009.

Both budget receipts and budget outlays in 2009 and 2010 are affected by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA); see the box on page 17 for more details.

Proposed legislative and program changes

The budget proposes changes to legislation and programs that would increase the federal deficit \$224.5 billion in fiscal year 2009 and decrease the deficit \$12.0

Table 3. Relation of NIPA Federal Government Current Expenditures to Budget Outlays
[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2008	2009	2010
Budget outlays	2,982.9	3,997.8	3,591.1
Less: Coverage differences	62.0	749.8	93.7
Geographic ¹	16.3	18.5	19.6
Federal employee retirement plan transactions ²	-53.0	-43.6	-69.1
Interest received	-62.6	-55.9	-72.4
Contributions received (employer)	-110.8	-115.3	-128.1
Benefits paid	120.1	127.4	131.1
Administrative expenses	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financing disbursements from credit programs ³	-28.0	-1,138.1	-68.4
Other differences in funds covered ⁴	7.2	8.7	8.7
Net investment ⁵	17.9	26.8	28.1
Capital transfers paid ⁶	55.8	307.8	119.9
Financial transactions	56.1	1,567.0	55.7
Loan disbursements less loan repayments			
and sales	27.3	1,248.7	-7.8
Deposit insurance	22.5	135.0	61.5
Net purchases of foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.4	203.2	2.0
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	-10.2	-17.3	-0.9
Outer Continental Shelf	-8.5	-0.2	0.0
Land and other ⁷	-1.7	-17.1	-0.9
Other ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netting and grossing differences	-128.9	-250.8	-285.8
Supplementary medical insurance premiums	-54.1	-57.1	-59.4
Interest receipts	-11.1	-112.0	-150.2
Current surplus of government enterprises	3.1	7.0	11.0
Other ⁹	-66.9	-88.7	-87.2
Plus: Timing differences	14.1	3.9	6.2
Purchases (increase in payables net of advances)	1.5	-8.2	-4.6
Interest	0.9	0.9	0.1
Current transfer payments	10.2	8.8	8.7
Other timing	1.5	2.4	2.0
Equals: NIPA federal government current expenditures	3,063.8	3,502.7	3,789.3

1. Consists largely of government social benefits, subsidies, and grants-in-aid to residents of U.S. territories and Puerto Rico.
2. These transactions are included in the NIPA personal sector.
3. Consists of transactions not included in the budget totals that record all cash flows from post-1991 direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments. Many of these flows are for new loans or loan repayments; consequently related entries are included in "Loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales."
4. Consists largely of agencies or accounts, such as the Postal Service and the Federal Financing Bank, that were not included in the budget in some periods.
5. Net investment is gross investment less consumption of fixed capital for general government and government enterprises.
6. Consists of investment grants to state and local governments and maritime construction subsidies. Does not include the forgiveness of debts owed by foreign governments to the U.S. government or payments to the Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund to amortize unfunded liability; both are classified as capital transfers paid by the United States and are excluded from both budget outlays and NIPA current expenditures.
7. Consists of net sales of land other than the Outer Continental Shelf and, beginning in 1995, the auction of the radio spectrum.
8. Consists largely of net expenditures of foreign currencies.
9. Includes proprietary receipts that are netted against outlays in the budget and that are classified as receipts in the NIPAs. Also includes some transactions that are not reflected in the budget data but that are added to both receipts and expenditures in the NIPAs.
Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPA National income and product account

billion in fiscal year 2010 (table 7).³

Receipts. If proposed legislation is enacted, receipts would decrease \$28.0 billion in fiscal year 2009 and

3. The estimates of the proposed changes are the differences between the current-services estimates and the actual budget. The current-services estimates in the 2010 budget reflect certain adjustments to the Budget Enforcement Act baseline. For more information, see *Analytical Perspectives: Budget of the U.S. Government Fiscal Year 2010*, 219.

Table 4. Relation of National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment to National Defense Outlays

[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2008	2009	2010
Budget outlays for national defense	616.1	690.3	712.9
Department of Defense, military	594.7	665.0	685.1
Military personnel	138.9	146.8	154.2
Operation and maintenance	244.8	271.8	283.3
Procurement	117.4	142.7	140.1
Aircraft	26.0	34.5	36.6
Missiles	5.5	6.9	8.1
Ships	11.2	11.8	12.8
Weapons	8.1	11.3	10.6
Ammunition	2.5	2.7	2.5
Other ¹	64.2	75.5	69.5
Research, development, test, and evaluation	75.1	78.2	79.1
Other	18.4	25.6	28.4
Atomic energy and other defense-related activities	21.8	25.3	27.8
Plus: Consumption of general government fixed capital	80.0	84.3	87.7
Additional payments to military and civilian retirement funds	39.3	42.8	48.1
Timing differences	1.5	-8.2	-4.6
Less: Grants-in-aid to state and local governments and net interest paid	3.7	3.6	3.7
Other differences	17.8	16.1	20.3
Equals: NIPA national defense consumption expenditures and gross investment	715.3	789.5	820.1
Less: National defense gross investment ²	91.2	104.8	107.6
Equals: NIPA national defense consumption expenditures	624.1	684.7	712.5

1. Other military outlays include outlays for military construction, family housing.

2. Gross investment consists of general government expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in federal government consumption expenditures.

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPA National income and product account

\$41.3 billion in fiscal year 2010, relative to the current-services baseline. Among the legislative proposals, the following have notable effects on receipts:

- A proposal to expand the net operating loss carry-back period for businesses would reduce receipts \$27.8 billion in fiscal year 2009 and \$35.7 billion in fiscal year 2010.
- A proposal to extend several temporary tax provisions through December 31, 2010, would reduce receipts by \$6.3 billion in fiscal year 2010.
- A proposal to permanently extend the existing tax credits for qualified research and experimentation would reduce receipts \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 2010.
- Proposals to reduce U.S. tax evasion by modifying tax rules for multinational corporations would increase receipts by \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 2010.

Table 5. Budget Receipts by Source

[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year				Change from preceding year		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Budget receipts	2,568.2	2,524.3	2,156.7	2,332.6	-43.9	-367.7	176.0
Individual income taxes	1,163.5	1,145.7	953.0	1,051.4	-17.7	-192.7	98.4
Corporation income taxes	370.2	304.3	146.8	178.9	-65.9	-157.6	32.2
Social insurance taxes and contributions	869.6	900.2	899.2	940.4	30.5	-0.9	41.2
Excise taxes	65.1	67.3	66.3	74.7	2.3	-1.1	8.5
Estate and gift taxes	26.0	28.8	26.3	19.8	2.8	-2.5	-6.5
Customs duties	26.0	27.6	23.9	23.9	1.6	-3.6	0.0
Miscellaneous receipts	47.8	50.3	41.1	43.4	2.5	-9.2	2.3

Source: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010*.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) was signed into law on February 17, 2009. The act contains provisions for initiatives such as job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and state and local fiscal stabilization. The ARRA is estimated in the budget to cost \$825.4 billion over the next 10 years. These costs are split between \$600.0 billion in increased outlays and \$225.4 billion in reduced receipts. Although the cost of the ARRA is spread over 10 years, the budget projections show 24 percent of the total cost occurring in fiscal year 2009 and 47 percent of the total cost occurring in fiscal year 2010.

The budget estimates that receipts will be reduced \$77.4 billion in fiscal year 2009 and \$152.3 billion in fiscal year 2010 primarily because of the tax provisions of ARRA. These provisions include the "Making Work Pay" tax credit, which provides a tax credit of up to \$400 for eligible working single taxpayers and \$800 for eligible working married taxpayers; an extension and modification of the first-time homebuyer credit; and various tax

provisions for businesses.

The budget estimates that outlays will be increased about \$120.2 billion for fiscal year 2009 and \$237.8 billion for fiscal year 2010 because of the spending and investment provisions of the ARRA. Some provisions affecting outlays include assistance to state and local governments, one-time payments to retirees, and increases for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) and unemployment compensation.

Because the effects of ARRA will be spread across several sectors (federal government, state and local government, and individual and business taxpayers) and may be intermingled with other spending in the source data, BEA does not expect to be able to separately identify the total quarterly or annual effects of the ARRA on GDP or other NIPA measures. Many ARRA-funded transactions are not directly included in GDP; GDP only includes government spending on goods and services. ARRA-related grants, transfers, and taxes, however, are included in BEA's government sector estimates and in some cases, in statistics on personal income and outlays.

Table 6. Budget Outlays by Function
[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year				Change from preceding year		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Budget outlays	2,728.9	2,982.9	3,997.8	3,591.1	253.9	1,015.0	-406.8
National defense.....	551.3	616.1	690.3	712.9	64.8	74.2	22.5
International affairs.....	28.5	28.9	34.7	50.1	0.4	5.8	15.4
General science, space, and technology	25.6	27.8	31.2	32.9	2.2	3.4	1.7
Energy.....	-0.9	0.6	8.8	22.1	1.5	8.1	13.4
Natural resources and environment.....	31.8	31.9	42.2	43.6	0.1	10.3	1.4
Agriculture.....	17.7	18.4	20.4	26.0	0.7	2.0	5.6
Commerce and housing credit.....	0.5	27.9	758.2	86.0	27.4	730.3	-672.2
Transportation.....	72.9	77.6	94.3	106.9	4.7	16.7	12.6
Community and regional development.....	29.6	24.0	28.0	28.0	-5.6	4.1	0.0
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	91.7	91.3	79.3	134.6	-0.4	-12.0	55.2
Health.....	266.4	280.6	353.4	389.0	14.2	72.8	35.6
Medicare.....	375.4	390.8	430.8	457.8	15.4	40.0	27.0
Income security.....	366.0	431.3	519.3	547.5	65.3	88.0	28.2
Social security.....	586.2	617.0	680.5	702.3	30.9	63.5	21.8
Veterans benefits and services.....	72.8	84.7	96.7	108.9	11.8	12.0	12.3
Administration of justice.....	41.2	47.1	53.3	55.7	5.9	6.2	2.3
General government.....	17.4	20.3	21.9	24.4	2.9	1.5	2.6
Net interest.....	237.1	252.8	142.7	135.9	15.6	-110.0	-6.9
Allowances ¹	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.9	0.0	3.6	7.3
Undistributed offsetting receipts ²	-82.2	-86.2	-91.7	-84.3	-4.0	-5.4	7.4

1. Allowances are included in budget totals to cover certain budgetary transactions that are expected to increase or decrease outlays, receipts, or budget authority but are not reflected in the program details.
2. Undistributed offsetting receipts are two categories of collections that are governmental in nature and that are not credited to expenditure accounts: Receipts from performing business-like activities, such as proceeds from selling federal assets or leases; and shifts from one account to another, such as agency payments to retirement funds.
Source: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010.

Outlays. The budget would increase total outlays \$196.5 billion in fiscal year 2009 and would reduce outlays \$53.3 billion in 2010, relative to the current-services baseline.

- Outlays for national defense would decrease \$39.9 billion for fiscal year 2009 and \$47.6 billion for fiscal year 2010 as a result of reduced outlays for overseas contingency operations, which include the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Outlays for net interest would decrease \$24.2 billion for fiscal year 2009 and \$40.1 billion for fiscal year 2010 reflecting increased interest receipts as a result of a proposal to create a financial stabilization reserve.
- Outlays for commerce and housing credit would increase \$257.7 billion in fiscal year 2009 and \$21.3 billion in fiscal year 2010, reflecting financial stabilization efforts such as creating a reserve to cover future financial stabilization costs as well as Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and National Credit Union Administration premium relieves.

NIPA Estimates

Table 7. Proposed Legislative and Program Changes in the Budget
[Billions of dollars]

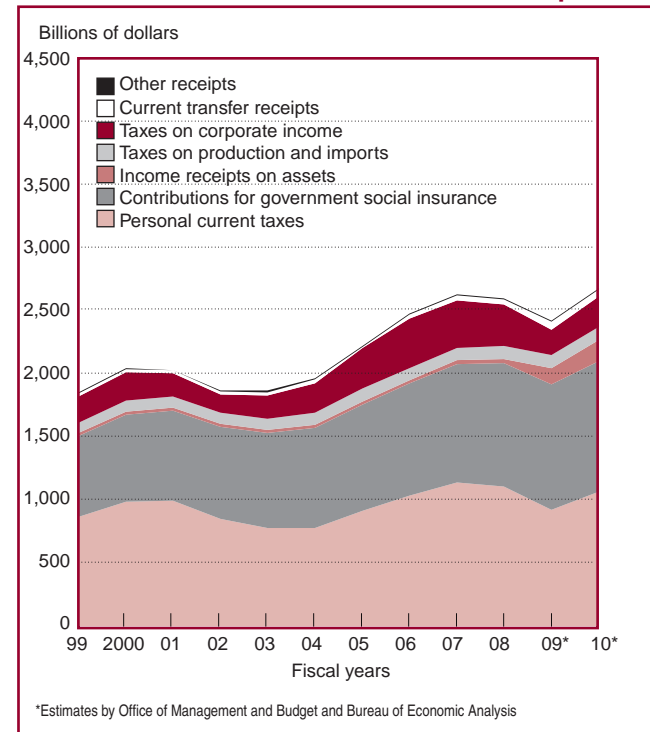
	Fiscal Year	
	2009	2010
Receipts		
Current-services estimates ¹	2,184.7	2,374.0
Plus: Proposed legislation excluding proposals assumed in the baseline ²	-28.0	-41.3
Expand net operating loss carryback for businesses.....	-27.8	-35.7
Continue certain expiring provisions through calendar year 2010.....	0.0	-6.3
Make research and experimentation tax credit permanent for businesses.....	0.0	-3.1
Modify upper income tax provisions.....	-0.2	0.6
Reform U.S. international tax system.....	0.0	2.5
Other.....	-0.1	0.7
Equals: The budget	2,156.7	2,332.6
Outlays		
Current-services estimates ¹	3,801.4	3,644.4
Plus: Program changes excluding proposals assumed in the baseline ²	196.5	-53.3
National Defense.....	-39.9	-47.6
Net Interest.....	-24.2	-40.1
Education, training, employment and social services.....	0.0	-3.9
Energy.....	0.0	-0.5
Administration of Justice.....	0.0	-0.2
Medicare.....	0.0	-0.1
Health.....	0.0	0.3
Natural resources and environment.....	0.2	0.5
Agriculture.....	0.0	0.5
General science, space and technology.....	0.0	0.7
Transportation.....	0.0	0.7
Income Security.....	0.0	1.6
Community and Regional Development.....	0.0	2.9
Veterans benefits and services.....	0.0	3.8
International Affairs.....	2.6	6.5
Commerce and housing Credit.....	257.7	21.3
Other.....	0.0	0.2
Equals: The budget	3,997.8	3,591.1
Current-services surplus or deficit (-).....	-1,616.7	-1,270.4
Proposed changes, receipts less outlays.....	-224.5	12.0
Administration budget surplus or deficit (-).....	-1,841.2	-1,258.4
Addenda:		
Net effect of adjustments to the Budget Enforcement Act current-services baseline....	81.4	148.4
Adjustments to the baseline for receipts.....	-0.2	-18.4
Adjustments to the baseline for outlays.....	81.2	130.0

1. These current-services estimates reflect proposed adjustments to the Budget Enforcement Act current-services baseline. For information on these adjustments, see "Budget Reform Proposals" in the Analytical Perspectives.
2. Consistent with the budget, the proposed legislation excludes budget reform proposals that are included in the baseline.
Source: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010.

Fiscal year estimates

Receipts. Total NIPA federal government current receipts would decrease \$177.2 billion in 2009 and would increase \$249.4 billion in 2010 (table 8 and chart 2). The upturn results from increases in the tax base. (The

Chart 2. Federal Government Current Receipts



*Estimates by Office of Management and Budget and Bureau of Economic Analysis

estimates of the tax base are based on the administration's economic assumptions and do not include the effects of proposed legislation.)

Expenditures. Total NIPA federal government cur-

Table 8. Sources of Change in NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts
[Billions of dollars]

	Change from preceding fiscal year		
	2008	2009	2010
Total receipts	-32.5	-177.2	249.4
Due to tax bases	-44.2	-264.9	236.6
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	-27.1	-17.2
Current tax receipts	-79.2	-312.1	182.2
Personal current taxes	-32.2	-183.2	143.3
Due to tax bases	-32.2	-183.1	142.2
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	-0.1	1.1
Taxes on production and imports	4.4	0.6	5.8
Due to tax bases	4.4	0.0	7.6
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.7	-1.8
Taxes on corporate income	-52.7	-128.3	33.7
Due to tax bases	-52.7	-100.6	50.2
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	-27.7	-16.5
Taxes from the rest of the world	1.3	-1.2	-0.6
Contributions for government social insurance	36.3	18.8	36.6
Due to tax bases	36.3	18.8	36.6
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income receipts on assets	5.3	97.4	39.2
Current transfer receipts	5.7	22.4	-4.4
Current surplus of government enterprises	-0.4	-3.8	-4.1

Sources: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010 and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPA National income and product account

Table 9. Sources of Change in NIPA Federal Government Current Expenditures
[Billions of dollars]

	Change from preceding fiscal year		
	2008	2009	2010
Total current expenditures	183.3	438.9	286.6
Consumption expenditures	58.9	109.9	62.6
National defense	54.9	60.6	27.8
Pay raise and locality pay ¹	0.0	5.8	5.1
Other	54.9	54.8	22.7
Nondefense	17.9	49.3	34.8
Pay raise and locality pay ¹	0.0	2.6	3.3
Other	17.9	46.7	31.4
Current transfer payments	116.6	280.4	162.3
Government social benefits to persons	105.2	185.8	76.1
Social security	29.7	60.2	22.1
Medicare	33.4	41.4	30.8
Supplemental security income	2.5	5.0	0.3
Earned income and other tax credits	-4.6	0.0	0.5
Veterans benefits	6.6	6.7	5.5
Unemployment benefits	10.5	60.2	-16.9
Food Stamps	4.3	15.9	8.0
Other	22.8	-3.6	25.8
Government social benefits to the rest of the world	0.3	0.4	0.2
Grants-in-aid to state and local governments	11.9	93.0	77.0
Health and hospitals	-0.5	2.6	3.0
Income support, social security and welfare	14.7	71.6	26.4
Medical care	3.7	60.3	26.6
Welfare and social services	3.5	8.3	1.7
Other income support	7.6	3.0	-1.9
Education	1.5	7.2	32.8
Housing and community services	-1.6	3.5	0.8
Central executive, legislative and judicial activities	0.1	1.1	-0.9
Labor training and services	-0.1	1.2	0.8
Other	-2.4	5.8	14.0
Other current transfer payments paid to the rest of the world	-0.7	1.2	9.0
Federal interest paid	1.6	43.4	49.4
Subsidies	6.0	5.2	12.2
Agriculture	1.5	-0.9	2.1
Housing	0.5	1.2	2.4
Other	3.9	4.9	7.8

1. Consists of pay raises and locality pay beginning in January 2009. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPA National income and product account

rent expenditures would increase \$438.9 billion in fiscal year 2009 and \$286.6 billion in fiscal year 2010 (table 9 and chart 3). The deceleration in 2010 reflects decelerations in government social benefits, consumption expenditures, and grants-in-aid to state and local governments. Within social benefits, unemployment benefits would turn down, and social security benefits would decelerate. In contrast, federal interest paid and subsidies would accelerate.

Quarterly pattern

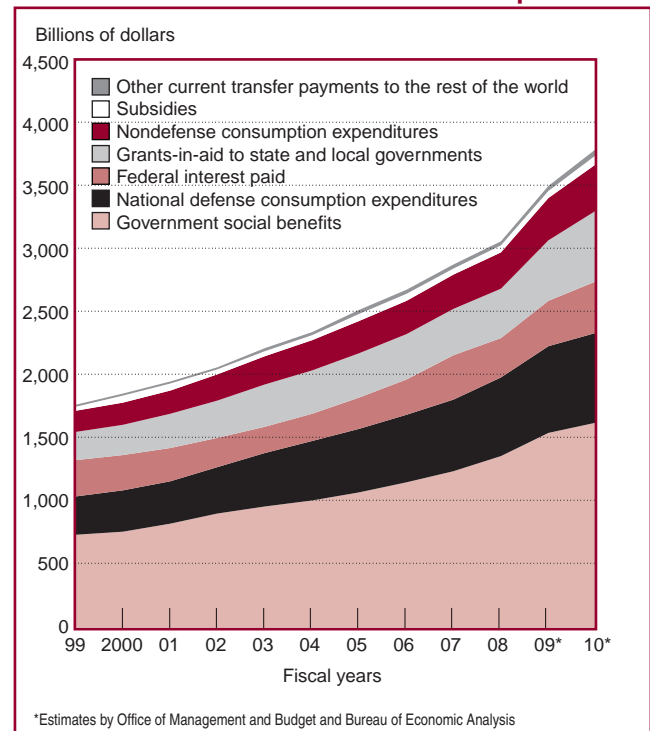
BEA prepares seasonally adjusted quarterly NIPA estimates of federal government current receipts and current expenditures that are consistent with the federal budget (table 10).

The quarterly estimates for 2009 and 2010 presented here are extrapolated from the published estimates for the first quarter of 2009, which were released on May 29, 2009. In general, because of the limited information available to estimate quarterly patterns, the estimates should be viewed as approximations that will be superseded by more reliable quarterly estimates that will be published in NIPA table 3.2.⁴

Receipts. The NIPA estimates of current receipts reflect the quarterly pattern of estimates that would result from enacted and proposed legislation, based on the administration's projected pattern of wages. The NIPA estimates also reflect BEA's methodology for deriving quarterly estimates of income tax payments and

4. The average of fiscal year quarters may not equal the fiscal year value.

Chart 3. Federal Government Current Expenditures



*Estimates by Office of Management and Budget and Bureau of Economic Analysis

Treatment of Financial Stabilization Programs

For fiscal years 2009 and 2010, the differences between NIPA (negative) net saving and the budget deficit are unusually high, reflecting the differing treatments of the financial stabilization measures taken by the federal government.

Through the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), the Department of Treasury has injected capital into banks and other financial institutions by purchasing preferred stock and warrants and providing asset guarantees. The TARP has also provided loans and other support to the automotive industry.

TARP loans and equity transactions are recorded in the budget on a credit basis as required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Under credit reform, most cash flows for loans and loan guarantee programs are excluded from budget outlays. However, the budget recognizes an outlay calculated as the estimated subsidy value of direct loans, loan guarantees, and TARP equity purchases at the time of the loan or purchase; this outlay is recorded in a budget program account. The budget documents contain a nonbudgetary financing account that records the cash flows of loans and loan guarantees between the federal government and the public in order to show the financing effects of these programs; these transactions do not affect budget outlays. These flows include loans and loan guarantee obligations and offsets, such as principal repayments, subsidy costs, and interest.

In the NIPAs, loan disbursements and repayments and equity purchases and sales are normally excluded because these transactions are considered exchanges of financial assets, which are recorded in the flow of funds accounts.¹ The NIPAs include interest and dividends because they represent the income earned on assets. For loans, the NIPAs do not include the subsidy cost recognized by the budget because the borrower's liability is for the full amount of the loan. For certain transactions related to government capital injections, BEA does record the implied subsidy cost of equity purchases as capital transfers in the NIPAs; capital transfers do not affect GDP or net government saving, but they do reduce net government lending or borrowing.²

Coverage differences arise between the NIPAs and the budget because of the differing treatments of these credit programs. To make the necessary NIPA coverage adjustments, BEA's reconciliation tracks the relationship between budgetary program and financing accounts for credit programs. This reconciliation affects several cover-

age adjustments seen in table 3, specifically *financing disbursements from credit programs, capital transfers, loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales, and "other" financial transactions*.

For loans and loan guarantee programs, including those in the TARP, the cash flows shown in the nonbudgetary financing accounts in the budget are recorded in the coverage line *financing disbursements from credit programs*; financing disbursements are net of subsidy costs and interest transactions. Interest transactions included in the nonbudgetary financing accounts do not affect budget outlays, but they are included in NIPA receipts. The amount of financing disbursements plus the subsidy costs and interest adjustments for loans and loan guarantee payments are recorded in the line *loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales*. In this case, the net of *financing disbursements from credit programs and loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales* will leave a coverage adjustment equal to the subsidy costs and interest.³

For the TARP equity program, equity purchases classified in the budget as nonbudgetary financing disbursements are recorded in the coverage line *financing disbursements from credit programs*. For TARP equity transactions, the implied subsidy costs, which are shown as outlays in the budget, are included in BEA's *capital transfers*. Therefore, the "other" *financial transactions* coverage adjustment shows the amount of financing disbursements less the subsidy costs and dividends.

The Treasury has also provided support for the housing market by purchasing preferred stock of the government sponsored enterprises Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The budget records these transactions as outlays, while BEA records a portion of these outlays as a capital transfer that represents BEA's estimated subsidy cost of the equity purchase.⁴

Other actions in support of financial stabilization cause differences between the NIPAs and the budget. Deposit insurance transactions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration are recorded on a cash basis in the budget. Of these transactions, the NIPAs exclude insured deposit payouts less recoveries; this difference with the budget is recorded as *deposit insurance* in table 3. Premiums collected are included in the NIPAs as current transfer receipts from business.

1. For information on the relationship between the NIPAs and the Federal Reserve Board's flow of funds accounts, see Charlotte Anne Bond, Teran Martin, Susan Hume McIntosh, and Charles Ian Mead, "Integrated Macroeconomic Accounts for the United States," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 87 (February 2007): 14.

2. For more information, see "The 2008 Financial Crisis and the National Accounts," *SURVEY* 89 (February 2009): 7.

3. These interest and dividend transactions are then moved to the receipts side of the NIPAs by a netting and grossing adjustment.

4. In the budget, an equity purchase outside of TARP is recorded in its entirety as an outlay; however the administration plans to review this treatment. See the box "Acquisition of Financial Assets" in *Analytical Perspectives: Budget of the U.S. Government Fiscal Year 2010*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009): 218.

These data are translated into the following major components of the NIPA federal government current receipts: current tax receipts, contributions for government social insurance, income receipts on assets, current transfer receipts, and current surplus of government enterprises. Quarterly projections are based on the economic assumptions from the federal budget. When monthly and quarterly NIPA estimates are released by BEA, these initial quarterly projections of receipts are reevaluated and revised to incorporate newly available data from the Department of the Treasury including the *Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the United States Government*.⁷

Outlays

Fiscal year budget outlays are organized by appropriation in the federal budget's *Appendix*. These data and supplemental data from the Office of Management and Budget are used to allocate federal budget outlays to the following NIPA categories: current transfer payments, interest payments, subsidies, and consumption expenditures and gross investment.⁸ The quarterly projections are mainly derived by interpolation from fiscal year projections.

7. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, *Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the United States Government* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); www.fms.treas.gov/mts.

8. Outlays by program are first adjusted for coverage (for example, for the treatment of federal employer retirement plan transactions) and for netting and grossing (for example, supplemental medical insurance premiums).

When BEA releases its quarterly NIPA estimates, the fiscal year relationships derived from the budget data are used to allocate the spending that is detailed in the *Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the United States Government*. Supplemental data are also used. A detailed reconciliation of defense consumption expenditures and gross investment with outlays is prepared, using extensive financial, delivery, and other information from the Department of Defense. In order to prepare seasonally adjusted estimates of non-defense consumption expenditures and gross investment, data from the budget are used to extrapolate portions of nondefense expenditures (for durable goods, "other nondurable goods," services, and equipment) for which there are no quarterly source data. These extrapolated estimates of expenditures incorporate quarterly data for certain expenditures, such as those for construction from the Census Bureau and for compensation from the Office of Personnel Management and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Updated estimates

BEA's initial quarterly projections of federal government receipts and expenditures that are presented in this article will likely differ from later estimates. The initial estimates are prepared from budget data, which are based on various economic assumptions about the budget year. These estimates are then updated during the year as new laws are enacted, as actual spending occurs, as economic conditions change, and as more source data become available.

NIPA Estimates of the Federal Sector and the Federal Budget Estimates

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares estimates of the federal sector in the framework of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). Unlike the federal budget, which is a financial plan of the government, the NIPA federal estimates are designed to facilitate macroeconomic analyses of the effects of federal government activity on economic activity.¹

The NIPA estimates differ from the budget for three primary reasons:

- **Coverage.** These adjustments are necessary because certain transactions that are included in the budget are excluded from the NIPAs (and vice versa).
- **Netting and grossing.** These adjustments are necessary because certain transactions are recorded as offsets to outlays in the budget but are recorded as receipts in the NIPAs.
- **Timing.** These adjustments are necessary because in the budget, most receipts and outlays are recorded on a cash basis, while in the NIPAs, some transactions are recorded on an accrual basis.

Unlike the federal budget estimates, the NIPAs distinguish current transactions from capital transactions. Current transactions for production, for income, and for consumption are presented in the summary NIPA accounts 1–5, and capital transactions for the acquisition and disposal of nonfinancial assets are presented in summary NIPA accounts 6 and 7.² Because of this organization, the following types of transactions are not included in NIPA federal government current receipts and current expenditures but are shown in account 6 and as items in NIPA table 3.2:

- **Government investment in fixed assets.** In the NIPAs, government consumption expenditures exclude investment in fixed assets and include consumption of fixed capital, a depreciation charge on fixed assets that are used in production.
- **Transfers involving the acquisition or disposal of assets.** In the NIPAs, these transactions are classified as capital transfer receipts and payments and are presented in the domestic capital account.³ Capital transfers include certain investment grants-in-aid to state and local governments, investment subsidies to businesses, lump-sum payments to amortize the unfunded liability of the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund and the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund, implied subsidy costs of finan-

cial stabilization equity purchases, and estate and gift taxes.

- **Transactions involving nonproduced assets.** In the NIPAs, purchases and sales of nonproduced assets, such as land and the radio spectrum, are reflected in “capital account transactions (net)” in the domestic capital account.

The NIPA estimates also differ from the budget estimates because of the scope and coverage of the federal government sector. Examples include the following:

- **Retirement plans.** Government employee contributions to retirement plans are included in budget receipts, but they are excluded from NIPA current receipts because they are included in personal income as part of the income of employees. Similarly, federal employee retirement benefits are included in budget outlays, but they are excluded from NIPA current expenditures because the benefits are paid from assets that represent equity belonging to the personal sector.
- **Other differences.** The NIPA federal government sector excludes certain transactions with the residents of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Territories and with the Federal Communication Commission Universal Service Fund.⁴

Receipts

For most years, the differences between NIPA current receipts and budget receipts primarily reflect capital transfers received, supplementary medical insurance premiums, and personal and business current transfer receipts. (Personal and business current transfer receipts are classified as receipts in the NIPAs, but some are netted against outlays in the budget.)

Expenditures

For most years, the differences between the two measures primarily reflect capital transfers paid, federal employee retirement plan transactions, personal and business current transfer receipts, and net investment.

In the NIPAs, budget outlays for national defense and nondefense are reflected in both consumption expenditures and gross investment. For national defense, the budget outlays differ from the NIPA estimates for several reasons:

- The NIPA measure includes general government consumption of fixed capital.
- The NIPAs include cash payments to amortize the unfunded liability for military and civilian retirement benefits as defense consumption expenditures; the budget records these payments as intergovernmental transactions.
- NIPA expenditures are recorded on a delivery (accrual) basis, and budget outlays are recorded on a cash basis; thus, in the NIPAs, all work in progress except ships and structures are included as part of change in private inventories.

1. For a comparison, see tables 4 and 5 and NIPA table 3.18B. See also “National Income and Product Accounts” in *Analytical Perspectives: Budget of the U.S. Government*, 207–212.

2. Current transactions are presented in the “Domestic Income and Product Account,” “Private Enterprise Income Account,” “Personal Income and Outlay Account,” “Government Receipts and Expenditures Account,” and “Foreign Transactions Current Account.” Capital transactions are presented in the “Domestic Capital Account” and the “Foreign Transactions Capital Account.” See “[Summary National Income and Product Accounts](#),” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 88 (August 2008): 30–31. The federal government components of the domestic capital account are often shown as addenda in tables presenting federal government current receipts and expenditures.

3. The flow of funds accounts of the Federal Reserve Board present detailed information on the acquisition and disposal of financial assets and liabilities by U.S. economic sectors, including the federal government.

4. The NIPA treatment of federal government transactions with the territories will be changing with the release of the 2009 comprehensive NIPA revision in July 2009. See Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, “[Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision of the NIPAs: Changes in Definitions and Presentations](#),” SURVEY 89 (March 2009): 15–16.

U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 2005–2008

By Eric S. Griffith and Steven L. Zemanek

THE TRAVEL and tourism industry—as measured by the real output of goods and services sold directly to visitors—shrank in 2008 for the first time in 7 years, according to the most recent statistics from the travel and tourism satellite accounts of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Reflecting the broader economic downturn, real direct output decreased 1.8 percent in 2008, compared with increases of 1.1 percent in 2007 and 2.9 percent in 2006.¹ This was the first contraction since 2001. In addition, employment declined for the first time since 2003, decreasing less than 0.1 percent in 2008 after increasing 1.1 percent in 2007 and 1.4 percent in 2006.

Other highlights from the travel and tourism satellite accounts include the following:

- Real output slowed or turned down in 12 of 24 commodities in 2008, including both domestic and international passenger air transportation, gambling, and food and beverage services.
- Inbound tourism grew 14.2 percent in 2008, and outbound tourism grew 7.4 percent. As a result, net exports of travel and tourism increased to a record surplus of \$24.9 billion in 2008 from a \$15.8 billion surplus in 2007.
- Prices for tourism goods and services increased for the sixth consecutive year in 2008, increasing 5.2 percent after increasing 3.5 percent in 2007.

This update of the travel and tourism accounts revises statistics of output and employment for 2005–2008. It incorporates detailed data from the most recent annual input-output (I-O) tables of the U.S. economy, which are available through 2007, and summary statistics from the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) through 2008. The travel and tourism accounts are available on the BEA Web site at www.bea.gov; see the box “Data Availability.”

The remainder of this article includes a discussion of trends in travel and tourism output and prices, the composition of tourism demand, and tourism value added and employment, followed by the core travel and tourism account tables.

1. All measures of travel and tourism activity not expressly identified as being in “real” terms are current-dollar estimates.

Trends in Output and Prices

Real output

Contraction. The 1.8 percent decline in real direct travel and tourism output in 2008 was widespread. The overall downturn reflected faster declines in domestic passenger air transportation (11.8 percent in 2008, compared with 1.8 percent in 2007), gasoline (5.7 percent, compared with 0.1 percent), and gambling (8.8 percent, compared with 0.4 percent) (table A). In addition, international passenger air transportation turned down, falling 0.3 percent in 2008 after rising 7.0 percent in 2007. Food and beverage services also turned down, falling 0.5 percent after rising 0.9 percent. These 2008 declines were offset partially by a sharp acceleration in domestic passenger water transportation (10.3 percent in 2008, compared with 1.0 percent in 2007) and an upturn in automotive repair services (0.4 percent, compared with a decline of 4.3 percent).

Contributions. Transportation contributed most to the 1.8 percent decline in real travel and tourism output, accounting for 1.48 percentage points of the over-

Table A. Annual Growth in Real Output by Tourism Commodity in 2003–2008

[Percentage change from preceding period]

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism goods and services	3.1	6.2	2.6	2.9	1.1	-1.8
Traveler accommodations	3.4	3.7	2.8	4.1	3.1	1.6
Food and beverage services.....	4.4	5.5	5.2	3.6	0.9	-0.5
Transportation	2.9	9.3	5.3	3.6	2.2	-0.3
Passenger air transportation.....	3.3	10.6	1.3	0.6	1.6	-7.1
Domestic passenger air transportation services	6.8	7.8	-4.5	-3.6	-1.8	-11.8
International passenger air transportation services	-4.3	17.4	13.8	8.3	7.0	-0.3
All other transportation-related commodities	-0.8	4.1	2.5	2.2	0.4	-1.6
Passenger rail transportation services	3.2	8.5	-10.0	1.9	3.7	5.2
Passenger water transportation services	20.7	40.5	-1.5	5.6	1.0	10.3
Intercity bus services.....	15.3	-6.4	4.2	-11.0	-3.9	1.7
Intercity charter bus services.....	-3.7	-4.0	-4.8	6.7	-17.0	-3.3
Local bus and other transportation services.....	-2.6	1.5	12.1	4.6	5.7	6.9
Taxicab services	-9.0	-4.0	9.4	11.7	8.1	3.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	-0.8	3.2	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.2
Automotive rental and leasing	-1.5	9.0	3.5	-0.3	1.9	-1.4
Other vehicle rental and leasing	1.6	15.5	17.8	3.3	2.1	-3.2
Automotive repair services	-12.1	-6.4	-3.1	-0.2	-4.3	0.4
Parking	12.0	0.4	2.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7
Highway tolls.....	8.1	-0.8	-7.8	-10.8	-5.9	-5.0
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	4.9	2.6	5.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Gasoline	-4.5	2.0	1.2	3.7	-0.1	-5.7
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping.....	4.7	7.3	1.5	3.1	0.0	-1.4
Recreation and entertainment	5.5	4.8	0.4	2.0	0.6	-2.9
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	2.3	3.5	-3.1	0.1	-1.7	-1.7
Spectator sports	2.6	6.1	-3.7	2.6	-6.1	0.2
Participant sports.....	1.3	1.0	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.4
Gambling	9.3	9.9	2.3	4.2	-0.4	-8.8
All other recreation and entertainment	5.6	-1.1	0.2	-2.2	5.7	4.0
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	5.3	9.9	3.1	4.7	-0.4	-1.0

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

all decrease in 2008 (tables B and C). Recreation, entertainment, and shopping accounted for 0.49 percentage point of the decline. While the growth in traveler accommodations decelerated, it was still positive and partially offset the sector's overall decline; it added 0.28 percentage point against the total decrease in 2008 (chart 1).

Table B. Contributions to Growth in Real Tourism Output by Tourism Commodity in 2003–2008
(Percentage points)

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism goods and services	3.14	6.23	2.65	2.90	1.05	-1.77
Traveler accommodations	0.58	0.64	0.48	0.71	0.55	0.28
Food and beverage services	0.73	0.93	0.86	0.60	0.15	-0.08
Transportation	0.33	2.49	0.76	0.62	0.34	-1.48
Passenger air transportation	0.50	1.57	0.19	0.09	0.23	-1.11
Domestic passenger air transportation services	0.69	0.82	-0.47	-0.35	-0.17	-1.07
International passenger air transportation services	-0.20	0.75	0.66	0.44	0.39	-0.03
All other transportation-related commodities	-0.16	0.93	0.57	0.52	0.11	-0.38
Passenger rail transportation services	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Passenger water transportation services	0.21	0.45	-0.02	0.07	0.01	0.13
Intercity bus services	0.04	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.00
Intercity charter bus services	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.00
Local bus and other transportation services	-0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.04
Taxicab services	-0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	-0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Automotive rental and leasing	-0.06	0.32	0.12	-0.01	0.06	-0.05
Other vehicle rental and leasing	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.00
Automotive repair services	-0.30	-0.14	-0.06	-0.00	-0.07	0.01
Parking	0.04	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
Highway tolls	0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Travel arrangement and reservation services	0.28	0.15	0.31	0.08	0.08	0.09
Gasoline	-0.32	0.15	0.10	0.33	-0.01	-0.60
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	1.50	2.17	0.54	0.97	0.01	-0.49
Recreation and entertainment	0.67	0.60	0.05	0.23	0.07	-0.34
Motion pictures and performing arts	0.05	0.07	-0.06	0.00	-0.03	-0.03
Spectator sports	0.02	0.06	-0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.00
Participant sports	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.02
Gambling	0.43	0.48	0.12	0.21	-0.02	-0.43
All other recreation and entertainment	0.15	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	0.13	0.10
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	0.83	1.57	0.49	0.73	-0.06	-0.15

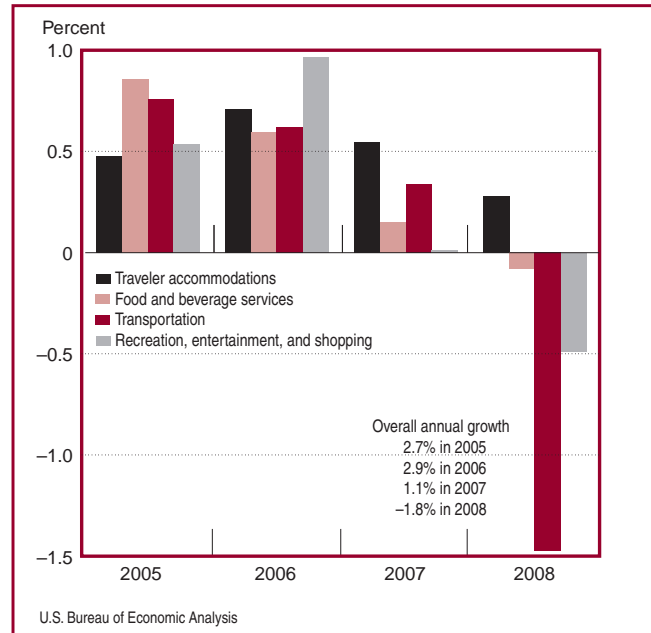
PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table C. Real Output by Tourism Commodity in 2003–2008
(Millions of chained (2000) dollars)

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism goods and services	541,831	575,591	590,822	607,934	614,340	603,487
Traveler accommodations	93,952	97,381	100,081	104,186	107,426	109,119
Food and beverage services	86,680	91,458	96,194	99,678	100,587	100,108
Transportation	208,099	227,499	239,484	248,138	253,704	253,059
Passenger air transportation	89,903	99,440	100,747	101,330	102,959	95,606
Domestic passenger air transportation services	70,212	75,720	72,305	69,703	68,427	60,361
International passenger air transportation services	20,597	24,174	27,504	29,792	31,889	31,790
All other transportation-related commodities	120,837	125,758	128,851	131,695	132,281	130,131
Passenger rail transportation services	1,269	1,377	1,239	1,262	1,309	1,377
Passenger water transportation services	7,709	10,829	10,665	11,267	11,384	12,554
Intercity bus services	1,652	1,547	1,613	1,435	1,379	1,403
Intercity charter bus services	810	777	740	789	655	633
Local bus and other transportation services	2,658	2,698	3,023	3,162	3,342	3,573
Taxicab services	2,811	2,699	2,952	3,299	3,564	3,671
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	2,016	2,081	2,130	2,149	2,158	2,184
Automotive rental and leasing	18,849	20,537	21,249	21,192	21,592	21,287
Other vehicle rental and leasing	475	548	646	668	682	660
Automotive repair services	10,768	10,074	9,761	9,739	9,320	9,360
Parking	1,608	1,614	1,652	1,590	1,494	1,424
Highway tolls	648	642	592	528	497	472
Travel arrangement and reservation services	33,307	34,169	36,074	36,601	37,150	37,785
Gasoline	36,705	37,429	37,885	39,282	39,253	37,001
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	147,112	157,780	160,150	165,172	165,143	162,905
Recreation and entertainment	64,207	67,280	67,546	68,888	69,329	67,299
Motion pictures and performing arts	9,991	10,345	10,021	10,029	9,858	9,692
Spectator sports	4,503	4,777	4,598	4,718	4,431	4,442
Participant sports	9,788	9,890	10,032	10,363	10,643	10,795
Gambling	25,684	28,215	28,860	30,083	29,965	27,337
All other recreation and entertainment	14,258	14,095	14,123	13,810	14,599	15,179
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	85,616	94,132	97,046	101,650	101,257	100,277

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Chart 1. Contributions to Annual Growth in Real Tourism Output in 2005–2008



Prices

Inflation. The 5.2 percent increase in travel and tourism prices, the sixth consecutive annual increase, reflected an increase in prices for gasoline (16.6 percent in 2008, compared with 8.3 percent in 2007), domestic passenger air transportation services (9.7 percent, compared with 0.9 percent), international passenger air transportation (10.6 percent, compared with 4.5 percent), and automotive rental and leasing (8.1 percent, compared with 1.6 percent). The overall acceleration in price growth for the travel and tourism sector was partly offset by a sharp deceleration in the prices for traveler accommodations (0.2 percent in 2008, compared with 4.8 percent in 2007) and a downturn in the price for travel arrangement and reservation

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services (a 1.3 percent decline, compared with a 1.6 percent increase) (table D).

**Table D. Annual Growth in Prices
for Tourism Commodities in 2003–2008**
[Percentage change from preceding period]

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism goods and services	2.8	3.5	5.0	4.5	3.5	5.2
Traveler accommodations	1.6	5.7	5.9	3.7	4.8	0.2
Food and beverage services	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.5
Transportation	2.6	1.3	4.0	4.8	2.3	5.2
Passenger air transportation	3.4	-1.1	6.3	6.5	2.3	10.0
Domestic passenger air transportation services	2.8	-2.3	6.2	7.0	0.9	9.7
International passenger air transportation services	4.6	1.6	6.5	5.5	4.5	10.6
All other transportation-related commodities	5.6	7.2	8.0	7.3	4.5	8.4
Passenger rail transportation services	-7.5	-3.5	3.5	7.3	4.6	3.8
Passenger water transportation services	-8.0	-1.5	1.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.9
Intercity bus services	3.7	3.8	3.6	7.2	0.9	6.5
Intercity charter bus services	4.1	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.6
Local bus and other transportation services	5.0	4.5	4.6	3.9	2.5	4.1
Taxicab services	7.2	6.0	4.7	3.3	2.1	4.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	4.1	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.5
Automotive rental and leasing	3.2	1.2	0.3	5.9	1.6	8.1
Other vehicle rental and leasing	8.3	7.6	-1.2	1.7	10.1	12.6
Automotive repair services	2.8	1.7	2.9	4.2	3.9	5.1
Parking	2.8	4.4	6.5	3.0	3.8	6.8
Highway tolls	2.2	8.4	12.4	11.0	5.8	13.3
Travel arrangement and reservation services	-0.3	3.7	-0.8	3.8	1.6	-1.3
Gasoline	16.7	18.0	22.4	12.4	8.3	16.6
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.1
Recreation and entertainment	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.2
Motion pictures and performing arts	4.6	3.6	5.5	3.6	2.6	2.1
Spectator sports	1.8	4.8	6.3	3.7	5.0	5.6
Participant sports	1.3	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.3	2.6
Gambling	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.8
All other recreation and entertainment	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.4
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.9

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Contributions. Transportation services accounted for 3.45 percentage points of the 5.2 percent growth in travel and tourism prices. Within transportation, growth in domestic air travel services accounted for 0.81 percentage point of the increase. International air travel services accounted for 0.65 percentage point of the overall increase. In addition, gasoline prices

accounted for 1.60 percentage points of the overall travel and tourism increase. Food and beverage services accounted for 0.75 percentage point of total price growth in 2008 (chart 2 and table E). Gasoline prices accounted for 30.7 percent of overall price growth (table F).

Chart 2. Contributions to Annual Growth in the Chain-Type Price Index for Tourism Goods and Services in 2005–2008

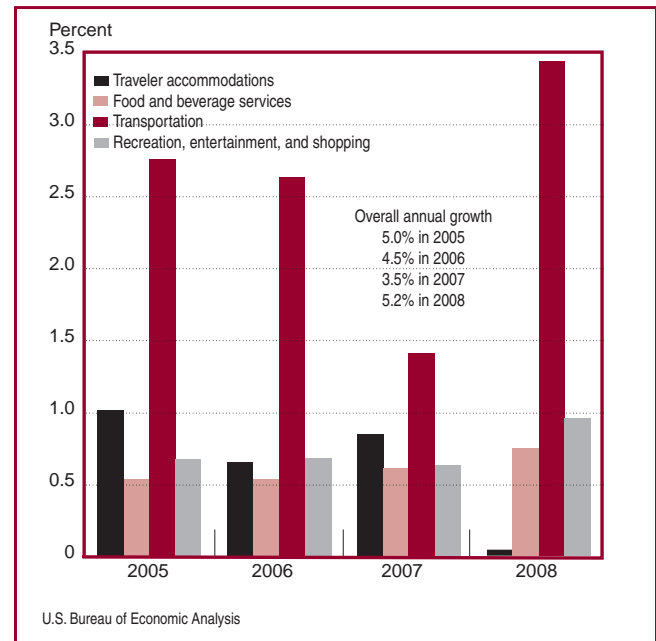


Table E. Contributions to Annual Growth in the Chain-Type Price Indexes for Tourism Commodities in 2003–2008
[Percentage points]

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism goods and services	2.77	3.55	4.97	4.49	3.50	5.21
Traveler accommodations	0.28	0.98	1.01	0.65	0.85	0.04
Food and beverage services	0.35	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.61	0.75
Transportation	1.75	1.42	2.76	2.64	1.41	3.45
Passenger air transportation	0.50	-0.17	0.93	0.95	0.35	1.45
Domestic passenger air transportation services	0.30	-0.24	0.61	0.65	0.08	0.81
International passenger air transportation services	0.21	0.07	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.65
All other transportation-related commodities	1.25	1.59	1.82	1.69	1.06	2.00
Passenger rail transportation services	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Passenger water transportation services	-0.09	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.00	-0.03
Intercity bus services	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Intercity charter bus services	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local bus and other transportation services	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Taxicab services	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Automotive rental and leasing	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.28
Other vehicle rental and leasing	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Automotive repair services	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08
Parking	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Highway tolls	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Travel arrangement and reservation services	-0.02	0.21	-0.04	0.21	0.09	-0.07
Gasoline	1.07	1.22	1.67	1.09	0.78	1.60
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	0.39	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.63	0.96
Recreation and entertainment	0.31	0.36	0.43	0.39	0.31	0.37
Motion pictures and performing arts	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04
Spectator sports	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05
Participant sports	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04
Gambling	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.18
All other recreation and entertainment	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	0.08	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.60

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table F. Chain-Type Price Indexes for Tourism Commodities in 2003–2008
[Index numbers, 2000=100]

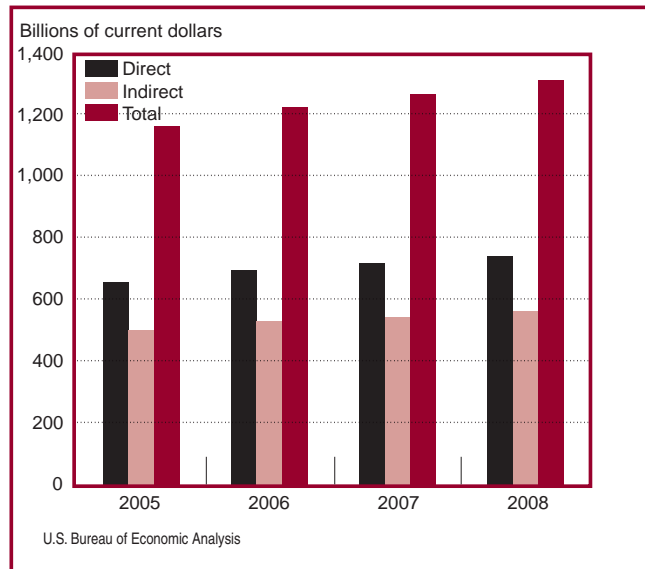
Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism goods and services	102.8	106.4	111.7	116.7	120.8	127.1
Traveler accommodations	102.8	108.7	115.0	119.3	125.0	125.3
Food and beverage services	108.2	111.5	115.0	118.6	123.0	128.4
Transportation	100.2	101.5	105.6	110.7	113.2	119.0
Passenger air transportation	93.2	92.2	97.9	104.2	106.6	117.3
Domestic passenger air transportation services	84.8	82.9	88.1	94.2	95.1	104.3
International passenger air transportation services	117.5	119.3	127.2	134.1	140.2	155.0
All other transportation-related commodities	103.3	110.7	119.6	128.3	134.1	145.3
Passenger rail transportation services	99.0	95.5	98.9	106.1	111.0	115.3
Passenger water transportation services	81.4	80.2	81.2	81.4	81.3	79.8
Intercity bus services	110.5	114.7	118.9	127.4	128.5	136.8
Intercity charter bus services	111.4	114.2	116.9	120.9	124.7	128.0
Local bus and other transportation services	108.4	113.3	118.5	123.1	126.1	131.3
Taxicab services	112.8	119.6	125.2	129.4	132.0	137.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	111.5	114.2	116.9	120.9	124.8	128.0
Automotive rental and leasing	107.8	109.1	109.4	115.8	117.7	127.3
Other vehicle rental and leasing	109.7	118.0	116.5	118.5	130.5	146.9
Automotive repair services	110.4	112.3	115.5	120.4	125.1	131.5
Parking	111.3	116.2	123.8	127.4	132.3	141.3
Highway tolls	100.1	108.5	122.0	135.3	143.2	162.2
Travel arrangement and reservation services	97.8	101.4	100.6	104.4	106.1	104.8
Gasoline	105.1	124.0	151.7	170.6	184.7	215.3
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	107.4	110.2	113.3	116.6	119.4	123.1
Recreation and entertainment	108.6	111.8	115.7	119.6	122.7	126.6
Motion pictures and performing arts	112.3	116.4	122.8	127.2	130.5	133.2
Spectator sports	112.5	117.8	125.3	129.9	136.4	144.0
Participant sports	107.5	109.8	112.2	115.5	117.0	120.1
Gambling	106.8	109.6	111.7	116.7	120.0	124.6
All other recreation and entertainment	108.6	111.7	115.0	118.7	121.6	124.5
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	103.1	104.9	106.4	108.4	110.7	115.0

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Total output

Total tourism-related output increased to \$1.35 trillion in 2008, up 3.6 percent from \$1.31 trillion in 2007. Total output consisted of \$767.0 billion in direct tourism output and \$587.6 billion in indirect tourism output. The 1.77 ratio of total output to direct output in 2008 means that every dollar of direct tourism output required an additional 77 cents of indirect tourism output (chart 3).

Chart 3. Total Tourism-Related Output in 2005–2008



Direct tourism output includes goods and services sold directly to visitors, such as passenger air travel. Indirect tourism output includes sales of all goods and services used to produce that direct output, such as jet fuel to fly the plane.

The Composition of Tourism Demand

The travel and tourism accounts include estimates of the composition of tourism demand by type of visitor. They distinguish expenditures of U.S. residents traveling abroad from those of U.S. residents and nonresidents traveling within the United States for leisure, business, or government purposes. The balance of tourism trade is derived by subtracting expenditures on foreign travel by U.S. residents (an import of goods and services to outbound travelers) from expenditures on U.S. travel by nonresidents (an export of goods and services to inbound travelers).

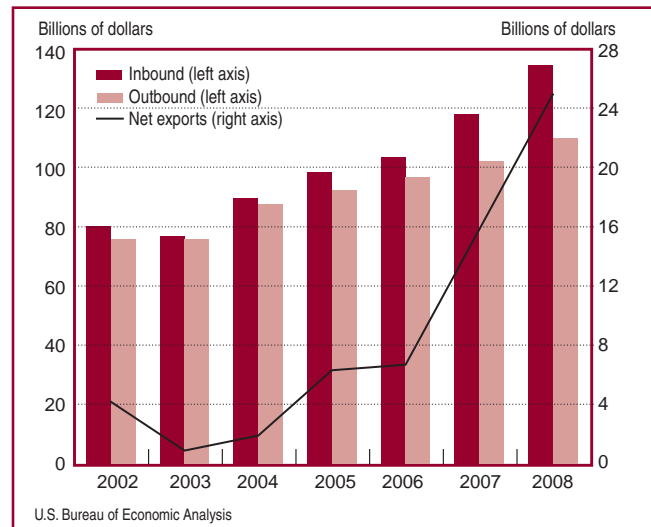
International travel and tourism

Current-dollar international travel (the sum of inbound and outbound travel) grew 11.0 percent in 2008 after growing 10.0 percent in 2007.

Inbound travel and tourism. This consists of travel-related expenditures and international transportation purchases from U.S. providers by nonresidents

traveling in the United States. This activity grew 14.2 percent to \$134.5 billion (chart 4). Inbound activity has been strong in recent years, increasing an average of 12.0 percent every year since 2004. In that same time period, outbound travel increased an average of 7.7 percent.

Chart 4. U.S. Trade in Tourism in 2002–2008



Accordingly, net exports grew an average of 110 percent per year from \$1.9 billion in 2004 to \$24.9 billion in 2008. The most recent spike in net exports of travel and tourism stemmed in part from the dollar’s depreciation compared to other currencies in the first half of 2008, making travel to the United States by nonresidents less expensive.²

Outbound travel and tourism. This consists of travel-related expenditures and international transportation purchases from foreign providers by U.S. residents traveling abroad. In 2008, outbound activity grew 7.4 percent to \$109.6 billion. As a result, net exports of travel and tourism increased to \$24.9 billion in 2008 from \$15.8 billion in 2007 (table G).

Table G. U.S. International Travel and Tourism in 2003–2008

[Billions of dollars]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total international travel and tourism	152.3	177.2	190.7	199.9	219.9	244.1
Inbound travel and tourism	76.6	89.6	98.5	103.3	117.8	134.5
Outbound travel and tourism.....	75.7	87.6	92.2	96.6	102.1	109.6
Net exports of travel and tourism.....	0.9	1.9	6.3	6.7	15.8	24.9

Internal travel and tourism. This consists of travel and tourism within the borders of the United States—the sum of domestic activity and inbound

2. See Douglas B. Weinberg, Erin M. Whitaker, and Gregory A. Tenentes, “U.S. International Transactions,” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 89 Vol. 4 (April 2009): 12–53.

activity.³ Inbound travel and tourism’s share of internal tourism peaked in 2000, accounting for 15.3 percent of the total. After declining to 11.7 percent in 2003, inbound tourism rebounded slightly, accounting for 12.4 percent of internal tourism in 2006 and 13.8 percent in 2007 (table H and chart 5).

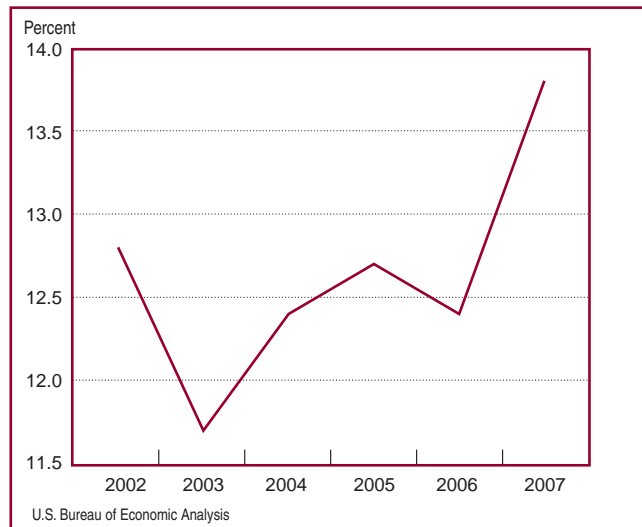
National tourism. This consists of travel and tourism by U.S. residents, both within the United States and abroad—the sum of domestic tourism and outbound tourism. The calculation of outbound tourism is modified here to include all expenditures on international transportation, whether purchased from foreign or U.S. providers. This is to create consistency between expenditures by U.S. residents traveling within the United States (domestic tourism) and expenditures by U.S. residents traveling abroad (outbound tourism). Outbound tourism’s share of national tourism in-

3. As a component of internal tourism, the calculation of inbound tourism is modified to exclude all expenditures on international transportation, whether purchased from foreign or U.S. providers. This makes possible an equally defined comparison between expenditures by U.S. residents traveling within the U.S. (domestic tourism) and expenditures by nonresidents traveling within the U.S. (inbound tourism).

Table H. Internal Travel and Tourism in the United States by Residents and Nonresidents in 2001–2007

Year	Millions of dollars			Share	
	Residents	Nonresidents (inbound)	Total	Residents	Nonresidents (inbound)
2001	436,526	70,737	507,263	86.1	13.9
2002	443,862	65,383	509,244	87.2	12.8
2003	478,332	63,245	541,577	88.3	11.7
2004	518,231	73,362	591,593	87.6	12.4
2005	552,335	80,347	632,682	87.3	12.7
2006	593,930	83,988	677,918	87.6	12.4
2007	594,116	94,957	689,073	86.2	13.8

Chart 5. Inbound Tourism’s Share of Internal Travel and Tourism in 2002–2007

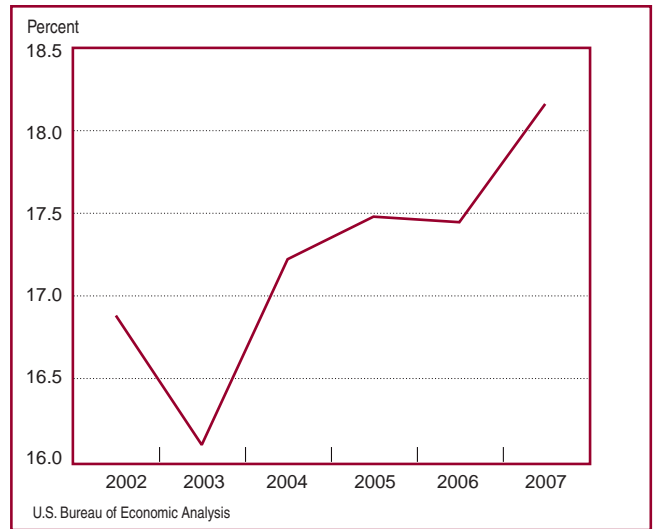


creased to 18.2 percent in 2007, matching the peak in 2000 (table I and chart 6).

Table I. National Travel and Tourism in the United States and Abroad in 2001–2007

Year	Millions of dollars			Percent	
	In the United States	Abroad (outbound)	Total	In the United States	Abroad (outbound)
2001	436,526	93,911	530,437	82.3	17.7
2002	443,862	90,224	534,085	83.1	16.9
2003	478,332	91,872	570,204	83.9	16.1
2004	518,231	107,909	626,140	82.8	17.2
2005	552,335	117,073	669,408	82.5	17.5
2006	593,930	125,614	719,544	82.5	17.5
2007	594,116	131,923	726,039	81.8	18.2

Chart 6. Outbound Tourism’s Share of National Travel and Tourism in 2002–2007



Domestic travel and tourism

Domestic tourism includes travel and tourism undertaken by U.S. residents within the borders of the United States. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are outside of this defined boundary and are classified in “international travel.” The travel and tourism accounts break out all expenditures on domestic travel and tourism by type of visitor: resident households, business, and government (table 3). Business’s share of domestic travel and tourism increased for the fifth

Data Availability

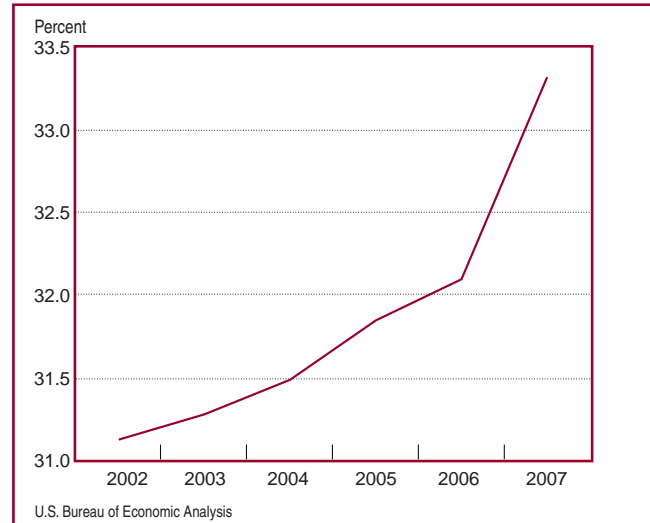
The detailed annual statistics of tourism activity for 2007 are presented in eight tables at the end of this article. The detailed annual statistics for 1998–2007, statistics of output and employment for 2008, and quarterly statistics of output and employment are available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov under “Industry” and “Satellite Accounts.”

straight year to reach 33.3 percent in 2007, the most recent year for which data are available. Government expenditures made up 5.1 percent of domestic travel and tourism in 2007, holding relatively steady from previous years (table J and chart 7).

Table J. Domestic Travel and Tourism by Type of Visitor in 2001–2007

Year	Millions of dollars				Percent		
	Resident households	Business	Government	Total	Resident households	Business	Government
2001	278,072	139,331	24,281	441,683	63.0	31.5	5.5
2002	283,455	139,679	25,715	448,849	63.2	31.1	5.7
2003	307,202	151,296	25,291	483,790	63.5	31.3	5.2
2004	332,975	165,601	27,433	526,009	63.3	31.5	5.2
2005	354,122	178,842	28,659	561,624	63.1	31.8	5.1
2006	379,666	193,695	30,182	603,543	62.9	32.1	5.0
2007	371,156	200,724	30,579	602,459	61.6	33.3	5.1

Chart 7. Business Travel's Share of Domestic Travel and Tourism in 2002–2007



Key Terms

The following key terms are used to describe the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

Domestic tourism. Travel-related expenditures by U.S. residents traveling within the United States. It comprises travel by resident households, business travel, and travel by government employees.

Inbound tourism. Travel-related expenditures by non-residents traveling within the United States and expenditures by nonresidents on international transportation purchased from U.S. providers. These expenditures exclude expenditures for travel to study in the United States and for medical reasons.¹

Internal tourism. The sum of domestic tourism expenditures and inbound tourism expenditures (net of all international transportation expenditures).

National tourism. The sum of domestic tourism demand and outbound tourism demand (including all international transportation expenditures).

Outbound tourism. Travel-related expenditures by U.S. residents traveling abroad and expenditures by U.S. residents on international transportation purchased from foreign providers. (See footnote 1.)

Tourism commodities. Goods and services that are typically purchased by visitors, such as airline passenger transportation, hotel accommodations, and meals.²

1. In the travel and tourism satellite accounts, inbound and outbound visitors are not differentiated by type of visitor, because the data to prepare these estimates are not available.

2. The classification of tourism commodities in the travel and tourism satellite accounts is based on a list of primary activities of visitors that was developed from recommendations by the World Tourism Organization, by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and from various surveys of U.S. visitors.

Tourism employment. Total tourism-related employment consists of direct tourism employment plus indirect tourism employment. Direct tourism employment comprises all jobs where the workers are engaged in the production of direct tourism output (for example, hotel staff and airline pilots), and indirect tourism employment comprises all jobs where the workers are engaged in the production of indirect tourism output (for example, workers producing hotel toiletries and delivering fuel to airlines).

Tourism output. Total tourism-related output consists of direct tourism output and indirect tourism output. Direct tourism output comprises all domestically produced goods and services purchased by travelers (for example, traveler accommodations and passenger air transportation), and indirect tourism output comprises all output required to support the production of direct tourism output (for example, toiletries for hotel guests and fuel for airplanes).

Usual environment. The area of normal, everyday activities within 50–100 miles of home.³

Visitor. A person who travels outside of his or her usual environment for less than a year or who stays overnight in a hotel or motel. The visitor may travel for pleasure or business (private sector or government). Visitors exclude travelers who expect to be compensated at the location of their visit (such as migrant workers, persons traveling to new assignments, and diplomatic and military personnel traveling to and from their duty stations and their home countries).

3. The usual environment depends on the availability of source data.

Tourism Value Added and Employment

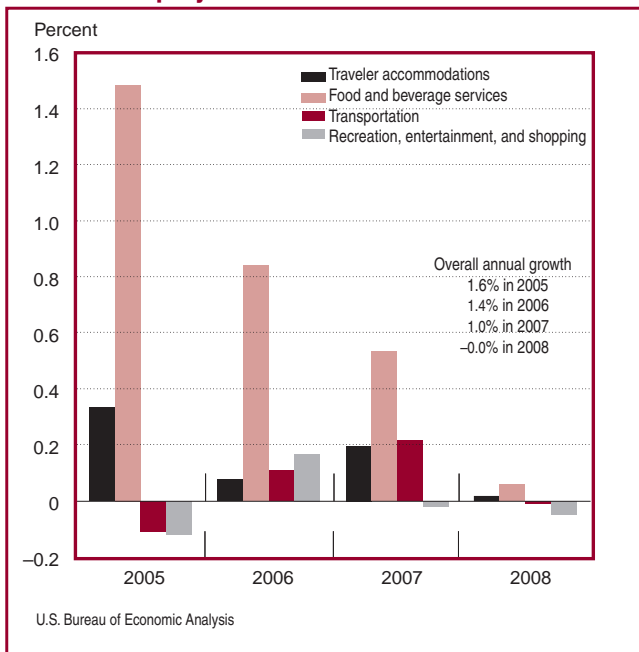
Value added

A sector's value added measures its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP). In 2007 (the most recent year for which data are available), tourism's share of GDP was 2.7 percent (table K). Travel and tourism's share of GDP continues to account for a larger share of GDP than industries such as utilities, computer and electronic products manufacturing, or broadcasting and telecommunications.

Table K. Travel and Tourism as a Share of Gross Domestic Product in 2001–2007

Year	Billions of dollars		Percent
	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Tourism value added	Tourism value added as share of GDP
2001	10,128	283	2.80
2002	10,470	285	2.72
2003	10,961	298	2.72
2004	11,686	317	2.71
2005	12,422	331	2.66
2006	13,178	352	2.67
2007	13,808	370	2.68

Chart 8. Contributions to Annual Growth in Direct Tourism Employment in 2005–2008



Direct employment

Direct tourism employment includes jobs that involve producing goods and services that are directly sold to visitors. Airline pilots, hotel clerks, and travel agents are examples of such employees. Overall, direct employment decreased less than 0.1 percent in 2008. A decline in employment for the shopping industry was the largest contributor to the overall decline in employment growth, contributing 18 percent to the overall decline. Despite the decline in 2008, a few of the industries contributed positively. Food services and drinking places contributed 0.06 percentage point to growth, and traveler accommodations contributed 0.02 percentage point to growth (table L and chart 8). Almost all industries shed employment or cut back on

Table L. Contributions to Growth in Employment by Tourism in 2003–2008

[Percentage points]

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism industries	-0.07	1.81	1.61	1.39	1.05	-0.01
Traveler accommodations	-0.00	0.21	0.34	0.08	0.20	0.02
Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site	-0.00	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.00
Food services and drinking places	1.08	1.43	1.50	0.85	0.54	0.06
Transportation	-1.33	-0.30	-0.11	0.11	0.22	-0.01
Air transportation services	-0.74	-0.11	-0.25	-0.10	0.08	0.04
All other transportation-related industries	-0.59	-0.19	0.14	0.21	0.15	-0.05
Rail transportation services	0.01	-0.05	-0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.01
Water transportation services	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01
Interurban bus transportation	-0.02	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Interurban charter bus transportation	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Urban transit systems and other transportation	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.03
Taxi service	-0.08	-0.01	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.02
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.00
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.02
Automotive repair services	-0.15	-0.08	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.03
Parking lots and garages	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Toll highways	0.01	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00
Travel arrangement and reservation services	-0.28	-0.16	-0.06	-0.00	0.00	-0.06
Petroleum refineries	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Gasoline service stations	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.03
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	0.20	0.43	-0.12	0.17	-0.02	-0.05
Recreation and entertainment	0.18	0.29	0.19	0.11	0.24	0.13
Motion pictures and performing arts	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Spectator sports	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.02
Participant sports	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.05
Gambling	0.01	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.05
All other recreation and entertainment	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	0.06	0.03
Shopping	0.02	0.14	-0.31	0.06	-0.26	-0.18
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	-0.08	0.00	-0.15	-0.03	-0.10	-0.06
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	0.11	0.14	-0.15	0.09	-0.16	-0.12
All other industries	-0.02	0.03	-0.00	0.17	0.08	-0.03
All other industries, excluding wholesale trade and transportation services	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
Wholesale trade and transportation services	0.00	0.05	-0.04	0.14	0.03	-0.03

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

hiring new employees (table M). Previously published estimates for 2005–2007 are shown in table N.

Total employment

Total tourism-related employment (the sum of direct and indirect jobs) decreased to 8.6 million jobs in 2008, down from 8.6 million jobs in 2007. The 8.6 mil-

lion jobs consisted of 5.9 million direct tourism jobs and 2.7 million indirect tourism jobs (chart 9). While direct tourism employment includes jobs that produce direct tourism output, such as airline pilots, indirect tourism employment is comprised of jobs that produce indirect tourism output, such as refinery workers producing jet fuel. The most recent data indicate that every direct tourism job generates an additional 46 percent of a job in indirect tourism employment (table 7).

Table M. Direct Employment by Tourism Industry in 2003–2008

[Thousands]

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All tourism industries	5,579	5,679	5,771	5,851	5,912	5,912
Traveler accommodations.....	1,319	1,331	1,350	1,354	1,366	1,367
Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site.....	9	9	9	10	11	11
Food services and drinking places.....	1,697	1,777	1,862	1,911	1,943	1,947
Transportation.....	1,134	1,117	1,110	1,117	1,130	1,129
Air transportation services.....	473	467	453	447	452	454
All other transportation-related industries.....	660	650	658	669	678	675
Rail transportation services.....	12	10	10	8	10	10
Water transportation services.....	28	34	36	39	40	41
Interurban bus transportation.....	24	23	23	22	22	22
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	20	21	21	20	20	21
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	48	49	58	63	69	71
Taxi service.....	44	44	47	51	55	56
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	18	18	18	18	19	19
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	100	98	99	99	95	94
Automotive repair services.....	53	48	46	46	45	43
Parking lots and garages.....	13	14	14	14	15	15
Toll highways.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	210	202	198	198	198	194
Petroleum refineries.....	8	7	7	7	8	8
Gasoline service stations.....	78	77	77	79	78	77
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping.....	1,173	1,197	1,191	1,200	1,199	1,196
Recreation and entertainment.....	603	620	630	637	651	659
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	33	33	31	30	30	29
Spectator sports.....	58	62	64	66	65	66
Participant sports.....	216	224	229	235	241	244
Gambling.....	170	175	180	182	189	192
All other recreation and entertainment.....	126	126	125	123	126	128
Shopping.....	570	578	560	564	548	538
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	169	169	161	159	153	150
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	401	408	400	405	395	388
All other industries.....	247	249	249	259	263	262
All other industries, excluding wholesale trade and transportation services.....	79	77	80	81	84	84
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	169	171	169	178	180	178

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Chart 9. Total Tourism-Related Employment in 2005–2008

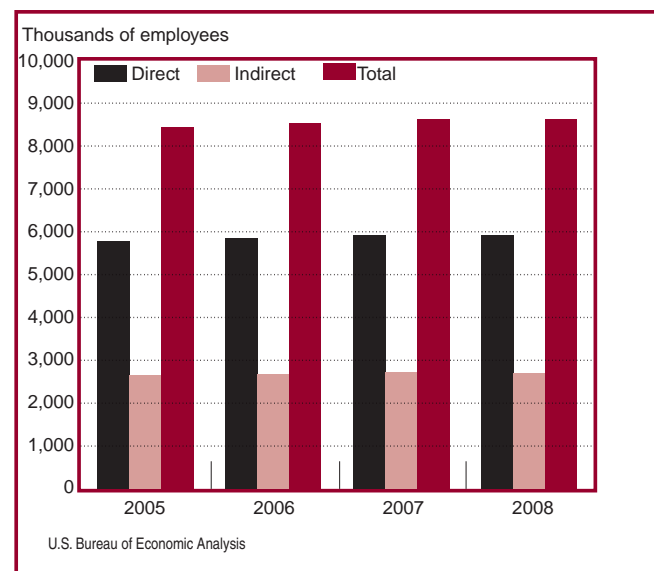


Table N. Revisions to Real Growth in Direct Tourism Output and Employment

[Percent change]

Commodity group	Direct Tourism Output											
	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision
All tourism commodities	2.9	2.6	-0.3	3.1	2.9	-0.2	2.0	1.1	-0.9	-0.4	-1.8	-1.3
Traveler accommodations.....	1.8	2.8	0.9	3.8	4.1	0.4	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.6
Passenger air transportation.....	2.7	1.3	-1.3	2.6	0.6	-2.0	2.6	1.6	-1.0	-2.7	-7.1	-4.5
All other transportation-related commodities.....	3.9	2.5	-1.4	2.8	2.2	-0.6	1.8	0.4	-1.3	0.5	-1.6	-2.1
Food services and drinking places.....	4.5	5.2	0.7	3.2	3.6	0.5	1.7	0.9	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3
Recreation and entertainment.....	1.6	1.5	-0.1	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.8	0.0	-1.8	-2.3	-1.4	1.0
Shopping (retailers).....	2.7	3.1	0.4	5.0	4.7	-0.2	3.2	-0.4	-3.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8

Industry group	Direct Tourism Employment											
	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Initial	Revision
All tourism industries	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.0	-0.6	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Traveler accommodations.....	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.9	-0.6	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
Air transportation services.....	-3.6	-3.0	0.6	-1.0	-1.2	-0.3	1.9	1.0	-0.9	n.a.	0.6	n.a.
All other transportation-related industries.....	1.3	1.2	-0.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.2	n.a.	-0.4	n.a.
Food services and drinking places.....	4.0	4.8	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	-0.5	n.a.	0.2	n.a.
Recreation and entertainment.....	0.7	1.7	1.0	-1.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	-0.3	n.a.	1.2	n.a.
Shopping (retailers).....	-4.0	-3.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	-2.7	-3.2	n.a.	-1.9	n.a.
All other industries.....	1.0	0.0	-1.0	4.5	4.0	-0.5	1.2	1.7	0.5	n.a.	-0.7	n.a.

n.a. Not applicable

Tables 1 through 8 follow.

Table 1. Production of Commodities by Industry, 2007—Continues
 [Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry														
	Traveler accommodations	Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site	Food services and drinking places	Air transportation	Rail transportation	Water transportation	Interurban bus transportation	Interurban charter bus transportation	Urban transit systems and other transportation	Taxi service	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	Automotive repair services	Parking lots and garages	Toll highways
Traveler accommodations.....	116,992	14,968	608												
Food services and drinking places.....	35,687		510,287		86										
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....				65,052											
International passenger air transportation services.....				44,696											
Passenger rail transportation services.....					1,453										
Passenger water transportation services.....						9,994					12				
Interurban bus transportation.....							1,725	10	14		22				
Interurban charter bus transportation.....							37	634	71		16				
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....							40	153	21,752	46	34	33			
Taxi service.....									12	13,311					
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....				5		18			24		2,607				
Automotive rental.....												27,048			
Other vehicle rental.....												697			
Automotive repair services.....								4	21	4			111,400		
Parking lots and garages.....														11,479	
Highway tolls.....															10,095
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....															
Motion pictures and performing arts.....															
Spectator sports.....															
Participant sports.....															
Gambling.....	31,231														
All other recreation and entertainment.....			587			1					1				
Gasoline.....															
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline.....					1,928	830									
Retail trade margins on gasoline.....	14		168										37		
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....				2,118											
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....					5,749	29,630	3,400								
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	2,256		2,570							6	4			3	
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins.....	4,899	277,132	795	32,350	14,897	25,994	55	20	3,868	53	32	19,273	13,917	1	264
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins.....				4,664	25,550	1,531									
All other retail trade margins.....	4		117								8	274	1,789		
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....															
Industry output.....	191,082	292,100	515,131	154,634	73,543	41,766	1,856	844	25,777	13,418	2,734	47,325	127,143	11,483	10,359
Intermediate inputs.....	71,048	75,660	256,537	89,074	29,985	24,911	778	120	14,228	4,239	505	33,498	67,836	6,060	3,085
Value added.....	120,034	216,440	258,594	65,561	43,558	16,855	1,079	724	11,549	9,179	2,229	13,827	59,307	5,423	7,274
Compensation of employees.....	61,724	10,962	174,791	45,886	20,879	10,750	736	613	22,676	6,147	977	8,207	32,378	2,235	2,415
Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies.....	17,639	31,682	26,940	8,000	1,107	1,292	16	11	-36	550	291	4,076	9,253	829	
Gross operating surplus.....	40,671	173,796	56,863	11,675	21,572	4,813	326	101	-11,091	2,482	961	1,544	17,675	2,359	4,859

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 1. Production of Commodities by Industry, 2007—Table Ends
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry												Domestic production at producers' prices
	Travel arrangement and reservation services	Motion pictures and performing arts	Spectator sports	Participant sports	Gambling	All other recreation and entertainment	Petroleum refineries	Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	Wholesale trade and transportation services	Gasoline service stations	Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	All other industries	
Traveler accommodations				367								1,336	134,270
Food services and drinking places		4	4	6,242	2,680	5,215				8,201	12,822	33,007	614,235
Domestic passenger air transportation services													65,052
International passenger air transportation services													44,696
Passenger rail transportation services													1,453
Passenger water transportation services													10,006
Interurban bus transportation												3	1,772
Interurban charter bus transportation												58	817
Urban transit systems and other transportation services												295	22,353
Taxi service												1	13,324
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services												7	2,693
Automotive rental											1,089	91	28,227
Other vehicle rental										11	76		784
Automotive repair services								29	8,229	6,565	73,009	217	199,481
Parking lots and garages												432	11,911
Highway tolls													10,095
Travel arrangement and reservation services	41,513												41,513
Motion pictures and performing arts		23,055	15,685		104	195							39,662
Spectator sports			16,432									624	16,432
Participant sports				38,619		3,360						61	42,040
Gambling					40,958	65							72,254
All other recreation and entertainment		40	3,046	78	46	41,123					637	11,614	59,470
Gasoline							270,321						270,321
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline									94,773				97,531
Retail trade margins on gasoline				1		76			46,018		2,440	154	48,908
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline							229,638	1,467,828	15,989		17,506	52,933	1,786,011
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline									492,318				531,097
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	86	187	371	583	110	2,605		168	24	24,087	646,160	21,125	700,343
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins	109	25,183	8,903	766	13,149	2,051	48,150	826,911	275,388	4,125	27,953	18,001,797	19,628,035
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins							581	34,031	663,564			33,004	762,926
All other retail trade margins		5	23	46		257		1,717		1,728	500,654	21,036	527,657
Travel by U.S. residents abroad													
Industry output	41,709	48,474	44,465	46,701	57,047	54,946	548,690	2,332,981	1,550,286	90,735	1,282,346	18,177,792	25,785,367
Intermediate inputs	20,638	32,274	14,220	19,774	25,837	21,796	484,970	1,459,778	589,010	18,469	462,090	8,151,408	11,977,828
Value added	21,071	16,200	30,245	26,927	31,210	33,150	63,720	873,203	961,276	72,265	820,257	10,026,384	13,807,539
Compensation of employees	16,410	15,149	18,155	17,830	17,273	16,350	12,746	397,699	530,071	22,195	473,824	5,880,293	7,819,371
Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies	916	2,021	2,550	3,055	2,714	5,122	2,310	33,685	183,406	15,993	179,741	429,988	963,153
Gross operating surplus	3,744	-970	9,539	6,042	11,223	11,678	48,664	441,819	247,799	34,077	166,692	3,716,103	5,025,015

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 2. Supply and Consumption of Commodities, 2007
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Supply						Consumption						
	Domestic production at producers' prices	Imports	Change in private inventories	Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	Retail trade margins	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Intermediate		Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private fixed investment	Government final expenditures	Exports of goods and services	Total consumption
							Private expenditures	Government expenditures					
Traveler accommodations.....	134,270					134,270	41,118	8,429	84,723				134,270
Food services and drinking places.....	614,235					614,235	101,620	14,718	497,055			843	614,235
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	65,052					65,052	27,039	4,032	33,981				65,052
International passenger air transportation services.....	44,696	25,468				70,164	7,658	1,593	38,379			22,534	70,164
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,453					1,453	650	163	639				1,453
Passenger water transportation services.....	10,006	673				10,678			10,276			402	10,678
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,772					1,772	170	3	1,599				1,772
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	817					817	0		817				817
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,353					22,353	6,965	351	15,037				22,353
Taxi service.....	13,324					13,324	8,106	709	4,509				13,324
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,693					2,693	82	2	2,608				2,693
Automotive rental.....	28,227					28,227	15,765	3,547	8,915				28,227
Other vehicle rental.....	784					784	478	1	305				784
Automotive repair services.....	199,481					199,481	38,772	4,216	156,483			10	199,481
Parking lots and garages.....	11,911					11,911	3,002	1,021	7,888				11,911
Highway tolls.....	10,095					10,095	2,087	657	7,351				10,095
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	41,513					41,513	12,482	1,815	24,884			2,332	41,513
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	39,662	188				39,850	10,851	35	28,669			296	39,850
Spectator sports.....	16,432	22				16,454	9,615	20	6,785			34	16,454
Participant sports.....	42,040					42,040	7,122	97	34,821				42,040
Gambling.....	72,254					72,254	125		72,129				72,254
All other recreation and entertainment.....	59,470	4	5			59,470	6,281	4,100	49,082			7	59,470
Gasoline.....	270,321	11,891	1,793	97,531	48,908	426,858	79,518	13,743	332,319			1,278	426,858
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline.....	97,531												
Retail trade margins on gasoline.....	48,908												
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	1,786,011	518,375	26,281	531,097	700,343	3,509,545	976,378	185,617	2,076,739	35,118	3,484	232,209	3,509,545
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	531,097												
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	700,343												
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins.....	19,628,035	1,579,406	-31,721	762,926	527,657	22,529,744	9,432,845	924,786	6,159,239	2,098,875	2,671,346	1,242,653	22,529,744
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins.....	762,926												
All other retail trade margins.....	527,657												
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....		76,010				76,010	21,075		54,935				76,010
Total.....	25,785,367	2,212,037	-3,642	1,391,553	1,276,908	28,001,046	10,809,803	1,169,656	9,710,168	2,133,993	2,674,830	1,502,597	28,001,046

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 3. Demand for Commodities by Type of Visitor, 2007
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Total consumption	Resident households	Business	Government	Nonresidents	Total tourism demand	Nontourism demand	Tourism commodity ratio
Traveler accommodations.....	134,270	59,654	41,118	8,429	25,069	134,270		1.00
Food services and drinking places.....	614,235	58,390	36,928	7,815	20,542	123,675	490,561	0.20
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	65,052	27,706	27,039	4,032	6,274	65,052		1.00
International passenger air transportation services.....	70,164	38,379	7,658	1,593	22,534	70,164		1.00
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,453	521	650	163	118	1,453		1.00
Passenger water transportation services.....	10,678	9,481			402	9,883	795	0.93
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,772	1,304	170	3	295	1,772	0	1.00
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	817	666	0		151	817		1.00
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,353	2,624	1,240	62	289	4,215	18,138	0.19
Taxi service.....	13,324	1,494	2,794	244	171	4,703	8,621	0.35
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,693	2,127	82	2	482	2,693		1.00
Automotive rental.....	28,227	5,808	15,561	3,501	538	25,408	2,819	0.90
Other vehicle rental.....	784	126	478	1	147	752	32	0.96
Automotive repair services.....	199,481	7,233	2,894	185	1,347	11,660	187,821	0.06
Parking lots and garages.....	11,911	1,213	470	160	134	1,976	9,935	0.17
Highway tolls.....	10,095	448	129	41	94	711	9,383	0.07
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	41,513	23,563	11,819	1,719	2,332	39,432	2,081	0.95
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	39,850	6,994	4,863		1,065	12,923	26,927	0.32
Spectator sports.....	16,454	1,396	4,302		354	6,051	10,403	0.37
Participant sports.....	42,040	8,525	3,203		729	12,457	29,583	0.30
Gambling.....	72,254	28,751			7,212	35,963	36,292	0.50
All other recreation and entertainment.....	59,470	13,592	2,817		1,340	17,749	41,721	0.30
Gasoline.....	426,858	50,065	20,033	1,282	2,861	74,240	352,618	0.17
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	3,509,545	79,943	24,118	2,938	23,358	130,357	3,379,188	0.04
All other commodities.....	22,529,744						22,529,744	
Total demand less travel by U.S. residents abroad.....	27,925,036	430,003	208,365	32,172	117,836	788,376	27,136,660	
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....	76,010	54,935	21,075			76,010		1.00
Total demand.....	28,001,046	484,938	229,440	32,172	117,836	864,387	27,136,660	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 3a. Demand for Commodities by Type of Visitor (Unadjusted for Travel Arrangement Commissions), 2007
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Total consumption	Resident households	Business	Government	Nonresidents	Total tourism demand	Nontourism demand	Tourism commodity ratio
Traveler accommodations	140,320	62,342	42,971	8,809	26,198	140,320	.....	1.00
Food services and drinking places	614,235	58,390	36,928	7,815	20,542	123,675	490,561	0.20
Domestic passenger air transportation services	70,210	29,903	29,183	4,352	6,772	70,210	.....	1.00
International passenger air transportation services	76,506	41,849	8,350	1,737	24,571	76,506	.....	1.00
Passenger rail transportation services	1,824	654	817	205	148	1,824	.....	1.00
Passenger water transportation services	12,067	10,814	.....	.....	459	11,273	795	0.93
Interurban bus transportation	1,772	1,304	170	3	295	1,772	0	1.00
Interurban charter bus transportation	824	672	0	.....	152	824	.....	1.00
Urban transit systems and other transportation services	22,445	2,681	1,267	64	295	4,307	18,138	0.19
Taxi service	13,395	1,517	2,836	248	173	4,774	8,621	0.36
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	2,709	2,140	83	2	485	2,709	.....	1.00
Automotive rental	32,008	6,672	17,876	4,022	618	29,188	2,819	0.91
Other vehicle rental	784	126	478	1	147	752	32	0.96
Automotive repair services	199,481	7,233	2,894	185	1,347	11,660	187,821	0.06
Parking lots and garages	11,911	1,213	470	160	134	1,976	9,935	0.17
Highway tolls	10,095	448	129	41	94	711	9,383	0.07
Travel arrangement and reservation services	18,592	9,912	3,960	308	2,332	16,512	2,081	0.89
Motion pictures and performing arts	39,916	7,030	4,888	.....	1,071	12,989	26,927	0.33
Spectator sports	16,505	1,407	4,338	.....	357	6,102	10,403	0.37
Participant sports	42,040	8,525	3,203	.....	729	12,457	29,583	0.30
Gambling	73,932	30,092	.....	.....	7,548	37,640	36,292	0.51
All other recreation and entertainment	59,537	13,643	2,828	.....	1,345	17,816	41,721	0.30
Gasoline	426,858	50,065	20,033	1,282	2,861	74,240	352,618	0.17
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	3,509,545	79,943	24,118	2,938	23,358	130,357	3,379,188	0.04
All other commodities	22,529,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,529,744	.....
Total demand less travel by U.S. residents abroad	27,927,254	428,574	207,817	32,172	122,030	790,594	27,136,660	.....
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	77,987	56,364	21,623	.....	.....	77,987	.....	1.00
Total demand	28,005,240	484,938	229,440	32,172	122,030	868,581	27,136,660	.....

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 4. Output and Value Added by Industry, 2007
[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Industry output	Intermediate consumption	Value added	Tourism industry ratio	Tourism output	Tourism intermediate consumption	Tourism value added
Traveler accommodations	191,082	71,048	120,034	0.73	139,808	51,983	87,825
Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site real estate	292,100	75,660	216,440	0.05	14,968	3,877	11,091
Food services and drinking places	515,131	256,537	258,594	0.20	103,653	51,619	52,033
Air transportation services	154,634	89,074	65,561	0.71	110,045	63,389	46,656
Rail transportation services	73,543	29,985	43,558	0.04	2,906	1,185	1,721
Water transportation services	41,766	24,911	16,855	0.23	9,538	5,689	3,849
Interurban bus transportation	1,856	778	1,079	0.95	1,770	741	1,028
Interurban charter bus transportation	844	120	724	0.83	697	99	598
Urban transit systems and other transportation	25,777	14,228	11,549	0.16	4,224	2,331	1,892
Taxi service	13,418	4,239	9,179	0.35	4,708	1,487	3,220
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	2,734	505	2,229	0.97	2,663	492	2,171
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	47,325	33,498	13,827	0.53	25,021	17,711	7,310
Automotive repair services	127,143	67,836	59,307	0.05	6,518	3,478	3,040
Parking	11,483	6,060	5,423	0.17	1,904	1,005	899
Toll highways	10,359	3,085	7,274	0.07	711	212	500
Travel arrangement and reservation services	41,709	20,638	21,071	0.95	39,436	19,513	19,922
Motion pictures and performing arts	48,474	32,274	16,200	0.15	7,496	4,991	2,505
Spectator sports	44,465	14,220	30,245	0.27	12,054	3,855	8,199
Participant sports	46,701	19,774	26,927	0.28	13,112	5,552	7,560
Gambling	57,047	25,837	31,210	0.37	20,977	9,501	11,476
All other recreation and entertainment	54,946	21,796	33,150	0.26	14,525	5,762	8,763
Petroleum refineries	548,690	484,970	63,720	0.10	55,544	49,094	6,450
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	2,332,981	1,459,778	873,203	0.02	55,214	34,548	20,666
Wholesale trade and transportation services	1,550,286	589,010	961,276	0.02	35,845	13,619	22,226
Gasoline service stations	90,735	18,469	72,265	0.12	10,944	2,228	8,716
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	1,282,346	462,090	820,257	0.03	33,168	11,952	21,216
All other industries	18,177,792	8,151,408	10,026,384	0.00	14,735	6,608	8,128
Total	25,785,367	11,977,828	13,807,539	.....	742,183	372,519	369,663

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 5. Output by Commodity, 2007
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Domestic production at purchasers' prices	Tourism commodity ratio	Direct tourism output	Total commodity output multiplier	Total tourism-related output
Traveler accommodations.....	134,270	1.00	134,270	1.54	206,876
Food services and drinking places.....	614,235	0.20	123,675	1.88	232,497
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	65,052	1.00	65,052	1.70	110,344
International passenger air transportation services.....	44,696	1.00	44,696	1.70	75,814
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,453	1.00	1,453	1.62	2,359
Passenger water transportation services.....	10,006	0.93	9,261	1.98	18,315
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,772	1.00	1,772	1.71	3,034
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	817	1.00	817	1.71	1,398
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,353	0.19	4,215	1.71	7,215
Taxi service.....	13,324	0.35	4,703	1.71	8,051
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,693	1.00	2,693	1.46	3,938
Automotive rental.....	28,227	0.90	25,408	1.64	41,688
Other vehicle rental.....	784	0.96	752	1.64	1,234
Automotive repair services.....	199,481	0.06	11,660	1.71	19,935
Parking lots and garages.....	11,911	0.17	1,976	1.71	3,378
Highway tolls.....	10,095	0.07	711	1.94	1,380
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	41,513	0.95	39,432	1.62	63,875
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	39,662	0.32	12,862	1.77	22,750
Spectator sports.....	16,432	0.37	6,043	1.64	9,889
Participant sports.....	42,040	0.30	12,457	1.62	20,154
Gambling.....	72,254	0.50	35,963	1.62	58,183
All other recreation and entertainment.....	59,470	0.30	17,749	1.64	29,196
Gasoline.....	416,760	0.17	72,484	1.84	133,122
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	3,017,451	0.04	112,079	2.08	232,616
Total.....	4,866,750	0.15	742,183	1.76	1,307,237

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 6. Employment and Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2007

Industry	Total employment (thousands of employees)	Compensation (millions of dollars)	Tourism industry ratio	Tourism employment (thousands of employees)	Tourism compensation (millions of dollars)	Average compensation per tourism employee
Traveler accommodations.....	1,867	61,724	0.73	1,366	45,161	33,057
Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site.....	214	10,962	0.05	11	562	51,218
Food services and drinking places.....	9,655	174,791	0.20	1,943	35,171	18,103
Air transportation services.....	635	45,886	0.71	452	32,655	72,261
Rail transportation services.....	253	20,879	0.04	10	825	82,443
Water transportation services.....	176	10,750	0.23	40	2,455	60,961
Interurban bus transportation.....	23	736	0.95	22	701	31,988
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	25	613	0.83	20	506	24,981
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	419	22,676	0.16	69	3,716	54,163
Taxi service.....	156	6,147	0.35	55	2,157	39,414
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	19	977	0.97	19	952	50,940
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	180	8,207	0.53	95	4,339	45,695
Automotive repair services.....	876	32,378	0.05	45	1,660	36,971
Parking lots and garages.....	90	2,235	0.17	15	371	24,835
Toll highways.....	72	2,415	0.07	5	166	33,506
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	209	16,410	0.95	198	15,516	78,403
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	191	15,149	0.15	30	2,343	79,274
Spectator sports.....	239	18,155	0.27	65	4,922	75,813
Participant sports.....	859	17,830	0.28	241	5,006	20,746
Gambling.....	514	17,273	0.37	189	6,351	33,599
All other recreation and entertainment.....	477	16,350	0.26	126	4,322	34,259
Petroleum refineries.....	75	12,746	0.10	8	1,290	169,574
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	6,468	397,699	0.02	153	9,412	61,482
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	7,765	530,071	0.02	180	12,256	68,267
Gasoline service stations.....	648	22,195	0.12	78	2,677	34,232
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	15,279	473,824	0.03	395	12,256	31,012
All other industries.....	103,424	5,880,293	0.00	84	4,767	56,856
Total.....	150,810	7,819,371		5,912	212,512	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 7. Employment by Industry, 2007
[Thousands of employees]

Industry	Direct tourism employment	Total industry employment multiplier	Total tourism-related employment
Traveler accommodations.....	1,366	1.23	1,681
Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site.....	11	2.97	33
Food services and drinking places.....	1,943	1.34	2,598
Air transportation services.....	452	1.77	801
Rail transportation services.....	10	1.93	19
Water transportation services.....	40	3.64	146
Interurban bus transportation.....	22	1.44	32
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	20	1.44	29
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	69	1.44	99
Taxi service.....	55	1.44	79
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	19	1.44	27
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	95	2.35	223
Automotive repair services.....	45	1.54	69
Parking lots and garages.....	15	2.09	31
Toll highways.....	5	1.79	9
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	198	1.54	304
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	30	2.16	64
Spectator sports.....	65	1.70	110
Participant sports.....	241	1.29	311
Gambling.....	189	1.44	273
All other recreation and entertainment.....	126	1.54	195
Petroleum refineries.....	8	3.31	25
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	153	2.88	441
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	180	1.57	283
Gasoline service stations.....	78	1.20	94
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	395	1.20	474
All other industries.....	84	1.94	163
Total.....	5,912		8,612

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 8. Real Tourism Output, 2007

Commodity	Direct output (Millions of dollars)	Chain-type price index	Real output (Millions of chained (2000) dollars)
Traveler accommodations.....	134,270	125.0	107,426
Food services and drinking places.....	123,675	123.0	100,587
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	65,052	95.1	68,427
International passenger air transportation services.....	44,696	140.2	31,878
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,453	111.0	1,309
Passenger water transportation services.....	9,261	81.3	11,384
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,772	128.5	1,379
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	817	124.7	655
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	4,215	126.1	3,342
Taxi service.....	4,703	132.0	3,562
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,693	124.8	2,158
Automotive rental.....	25,408	117.7	21,592
Other vehicle rental.....	752	130.5	576
Automotive repair services.....	11,660	125.1	9,320
Parking lots and garages.....	1,976	132.3	1,494
Highway tolls.....	711	143.2	497
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	39,432	106.1	37,150
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	12,862	130.5	9,858
Spectator sports.....	6,043	136.4	4,431
Participant sports.....	12,457	117.0	10,643
Gambling.....	35,963	120.0	29,965
All other recreation and entertainment.....	17,749	121.6	14,599
Gasoline.....	72,484	184.7	39,253
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	112,079	110.7	101,257
Total.....	742,183	120.8	614,340

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

BEA BRIEFING

A Primer on BEA's Industry Accounts

By Mary L. Streitwieser

IS THE ECONOMY growing? How fast—or slow? While the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) featured measure of economic output, gross domestic product (GDP), provides an answer, people are often also interested in the industry dynamics playing out within the economy. Which industries are expanding the fastest? Which are contributing the most to economic growth? How much income is generated from production? How much of an industry's growth is due to growth in real output and how much due to price inflation? Which industries are significant exporters?

BEA's industry accounts—which include the annual and benchmark input-output (I-O) accounts, the GDP by industry accounts, the KLEMS statistics, and satellite accounts—provide answers to such questions. Broadly speaking, the accounts facilitate the study of the internal workings of the U.S. economy. They provide a framework to measure and analyze the production of goods and services by industry. They show the flows of goods and services purchased by each industry, the incomes earned in each industry, and the distribution of sales for each commodity to industries and final users. The industry accounts also detail each industry's contribution to GDP and its counterpart gross domestic income (GDI). These accounts thus offer a valuable complementary tool to the national income and product accounts.

The industry accounts are widely used for a variety of purposes, such as estimating the effects of various policies, regulations, and tax proposals. The U.S. International Trade Commission, for example, uses the annual I-O accounts to measure the impact of various trade policies, and the U.S. Patent and Trade Office used the benchmark I-O accounts to measure the size of the domestic copyright-related industries. Macroeconomic and microeconomic forecasting models, private and public, also use information from the industry accounts.

In addition, academics use the data extensively. As just one example, Nobel Laureate Lawrence Klein and Professors Cynthia Saltzman and Vijaya Duggal used annual and benchmark I-O time series data to examine

the strategic importance of intermediate goods and services, particularly the role of information technology on productivity in the financial service industry.¹

Information from the benchmark I-O accounts is also used by BEA and other statistical agencies in preparing further economic statistics. Within BEA, for example, the benchmark I-O accounts are the building blocks for the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) and the annual I-O accounts.

This article is intended as an introduction to the industry accounts for new users and how they can be used to examine intraindustry and interindustry relationships in the economy. The computer and electronic products industry is used to demonstrate the scope and versatility of the industry accounts.²

The first section discusses the annual I-O accounts—the make and use tables and the four main requirements tables. The second section discusses how these accounts might be used for impact analysis. The third section discusses GDP by industry accounts and how they might be used for time series analysis. An appendix looks at the assumptions underlying the accounts. And finally, a list of references is provided for those who want more in-depth information.

Input-Output Account Basics

A basic understanding of an industry's current economic activity and how it relates to the total U.S. economy can be obtained from the two main tables in the I-O accounts: the standard make and use tables. These two tables provide consistent statistics on an industry's production and its relationship with other industries for a given year. They offer a wealth of information about the size of the U.S. economy, the relative size of specific industries, what and how much is produced by specific industries, the technology used by specific

1. See Lawrence R. Klein, Cynthia Saltzman, and Vijaya G. Duggal, "Information Technology and Productivity: The Case of the Financial Sector," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 83 (August 2003): 32–37.

2. The industry accounts classify industries according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This classification facilitates using the BEA industry accounts with industry statistics from other sources such as the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

industries, the incomes generated by production, and the size and scope of an industry's market.

Two sets of I-O tables are available. Annual I-O accounts, which are updated once a year, are available for 1997–2007; they include information on 65 industries. Benchmark I-O accounts include more detail, presenting information on more than 425 industries. The benchmark I-O table, for example, disaggregates the computer and electronic products industry into 25 separate industries. The benchmark I-O accounts are prepared less frequently, roughly once every 5 years, and are based on detailed data from the Economic Census conducted by the Census Bureau. The 2002 benchmark was released in October 2007.

The make table

The standard make table shows the value of each commodity produced by each industry in a given year (table A).³ Commodities are presented in columns and industries in rows. The entries across a row represent the dollar value of commodities produced by a specific industry. The diagonal cells in the table show the value of production of the commodity for which the industry has been designated the “primary” producer. Entries in the off-diagonal cells in the row show the value of production of “secondary” commodities. For example, a hotel may also provide restaurant services, but these services are not part of the hotel industry's primary product of accommodations. Therefore, the restaurant services are treated as a secondary product of the hotel industry. The sum of all the entries in the row is the total output of that industry.

3. These values are calculated at producers' prices. See the box “The Input-Output Valuation of Transactions.”

The entries in a column represent the value of production by each industry of a specific commodity. The off-diagonal cells in each column represent the production of secondary producers of the commodity. The column total is total commodity output. The row totals of the make table equal the column totals of the use table.

The principal measure of output in the I-O accounts is gross output, which includes the value of intermediate products (which are used by others in their production processes) and final products (which count toward GDP). Because gross output reflects double-counting—both intermediate goods and final goods—it is often referred to as “gross duplicated output.”

A highly aggregated version of the 2007 annual I-O standard make table is shown in Table A. The row for the computer and electronic products industry shows that in 2007 the industry produced not only \$368.6 billion in computers (the industry's primary product in the shaded cell) but also secondary products, including nearly \$10 billion in other manufactured goods (\$378.3 billion – \$368.6 billion) and nearly \$9 billion in services. Total gross output for the industry was \$388.0 billion.

The computer and electronic products column shows that while the computer and electronic products industry produced 98 percent of all computer and electronic products (\$368.6 billion / \$374.9 billion), it was not the only producer of these commodities. Nearly \$6 billion were produced, as secondary products, by other manufacturing industries (\$374.5 billion – \$368.6 billion) and by service industries (\$339 million). Together, all industries produced \$374.9 billion in computer and electronic products commodities.

Table A. The Make of Commodities by Industries, 2007

[Millions of dollars]

Industries/commodities	Agriculture, mining, and construction ¹	Manufacturing		Services ²	Government ³	Total industry output ⁴
		Total	Computer and electronic products			
Agriculture, mining, and construction ¹	2,059,070	31,113	.....	5,106	.....	2,092,567
Manufacturing.....	1,641	4,952,852	374,513	96,957	.....	5,033,925
Computer and electronic products.....	31	378,281	368,592	8,735	.....	388,021
Services ²	106,376	24,353	339	15,665,480	1	15,768,450
Government ³	24,794	4,051	.....	520,365	2,361,353	2,913,960
Total commodity output.....	2,191,880	5,012,370	374,852	16,287,909	2,362,541	25,808,901

1. Agriculture consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food

services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of federal, state, and local governments.

4. Includes noncomparable imports; inventory valuation adjustment; rest-of-the-world adjustments; and scrap, used and secondhand goods.

The Input-Output Valuation of Transactions

Transactions in commodities are valued at producers' prices in the industry accounts. Producers' prices exclude wholesale and retail trade margins and transportation costs, but they include excise and sales taxes collected and remitted by producers. Transportation costs and trade margins are shown as separate purchases by the users of the commodities. The sum of the producers' value, transportation costs, and trade margins equals the purchasers' value.

In order to show the relationship between the production of commodities and their purchase by intermediate and final users, commodities are shown as if they move directly to users. The flows of commodities for resale to and from wholesale trade and retail trade are not shown. If trade were shown as buying and reselling commodities, industrial and final users would make most of their purchases from a single source—trade.

Wholesale and retail trade margins on commodities are shown as purchases by users and are included in the trade commodity rows of the use table. Transportation costs are the freight charges paid to move the commodity from the producer to the intermediate user or the final user. All transportation costs are shown as purchases by users and are included in the transportation commodity rows of the use table.

Wholesale trade. This sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. Wholesale trade output consists of trade margin output and nonmargin output; both exclude the cost of goods purchased for resale. Both the margin and nonmargin outputs are included in the wholesale trade commodity row of the use table.

The trade margin output occurs when an establishment buys and resells a good. It is included in the purchasers' prices of the goods that are purchased but not in the producers' prices of those goods, and it is measured in two parts. The trade margin is calculated as wholesale sales less the cost of goods sold plus taxes collected by the distributor.

Nonmargin output occurs when a wholesale trade service is purchased separately from the commodity, such as when a wholesaler acts as a broker between buyer and seller. Nonmargin output is assumed to be purchased by the producer of the goods being sold and is thus reflected in the producers' prices of the goods. It is measured as the sum of expenses, excluding the cost of the goods, on goods sold by manufacturers' sales offices, the commissions on goods sold by agents and brokers and by merchant wholesalers acting as commission merchants, the taxes collected, and the customs duties, which are considered as taxes collected by wholesale trade establishments.

Retail trade. This sector has one primary product—distributive services for the sale of goods. Its output consists pri-

marily of retail trade margins, which are measured as retail sales less the cost of goods sold plus the taxes collected by retail trade establishments. All retail trade margin and nonmargin output are included in the retail trade commodity row of the use table.

Retail trade margins apply primarily to purchases by persons, but they are also applied to purchases by business and government, such as some purchases of personal computers by business. Retail trade margins are also applied to some intermediate purchases by business, such as office supplies, gasoline, and construction materials.

Final use components

Imports of goods and services. This component is measured by individual commodity at domestic port values. The domestic port value of an imported commodity, which includes customs duties, is considered equivalent to the producers' price of a domestically produced commodity. The imports of transportation and wholesale trade include adjustments to convert the sum of all commodity imports of goods to foreign port value. Imports of services are valued at producers' prices. No margins or transportation costs are associated with services.

All imports except "noncomparable imports" are assumed either to be consumed within the U.S. boundaries or to have domestic equivalents. Noncomparable imports consist of goods purchased by U.S. residents abroad and of services imports that have no domestic counterparts.¹ These services include travel by U.S. residents abroad—both foreign travel by U.S. residents, which is included in final demand as a part of personal consumption expenditures, and foreign travel by U.S. business people, which is included as intermediate purchases. Noncomparable commodity imports are distributed directly to industries and final users and are shown in a separate row in the use table.

Exports of goods and services. This component is measured by commodity at producers' prices—the same as other domestically produced commodities. Transportation costs and trade margins, which are required to move exports from the producer to the port of exit, are included in the transportation and trade commodity rows of the use table.

Change in private inventories. This component is measured by commodity at the LIFO-reserve-adjusted book value that is reported by industries in the economic censuses. Inventory values are adjusted to remove the effects of price changes while products are held in inventory. This inventory valuation adjustment is made by holding industry, commodity, and inventory type.

1. Most imported goods now have domestic counterparts. Before the 1992 benchmark I-O accounts, noncomparable imports also included domestically consumed imported goods, such as bananas and coffee, that had no significant domestic counterparts.

The use table

The standard use table is a matrix that shows the uses of commodities by industries as intermediate inputs and by final users in a given year (table B). In contrast to the make table, the rows in the use table present the value of commodities (in producers' prices), and the columns display the industries and final users that utilize them. The sum of the entries in a row is the gross output of that commodity. The columns show the products consumed by each industry and the three components of "value added," that is, the income generated by production. The components of value added include returns to labor (compensation of employees), capital (gross operating surplus), and government (taxes on production and imports less subsidies). When aggregated across all industries, value added equals GDP for the nation. Value added is defined as the value of the industry's sales to other industries and final users (gross output) less the value of its purchases from other industries (intermediate inputs). The sum of the entries in a column is that industry's total, or gross, output.

Table B shows the aggregate 2007 annual I-O standard use table corresponding to the make table. The row shows the value of computers and electronic products, as a commodity, used by each industry and final use category—that is, the commodity's market. In 2007, total computer and electronic products commodity output was \$374.9 billion, of which nearly 60 percent or \$219.5 billion was used by industries as input to their production and \$155.3 billion was consumed by final users. Personal consumption expenditures accounted for \$74.0 billion in final use; private fixed investment accounted for \$186.3 billion, change in private inventories was \$2.9 billion, net ex-

ports were -\$148.5 billion (the negative value indicates imports exceeded exports), and government expenditures and investment accounted for \$40.6 billion.

The use table is sometimes referred to as a "recipe" matrix because it shows the components that are necessary for producing the output of each industry. The computer industry column of table B shows that the production of the industry's primary and secondary products requires commodity inputs from all areas of the economy, including \$66.9 billion in computer and electronic products, \$38.5 billion in other manufactured goods, \$123.2 billion in services, \$944 million in agriculture, mining, and construction goods, and \$269 million in government goods and services. In total, \$241.7 billion in intermediate inputs were required in 2007.

The computer and electronic products industry generated \$146.3 billion in value added: \$139.1 billion in compensation to labor, \$4.5 billion in taxes on production and imports less subsidies to the government, and nearly \$3 billion in gross operating surplus. Note that for each industry the (shaded) total industry output values in the make table column and use table row are the same. Similarly, for each commodity, the (shaded) total commodity output values reported in the two tables are the same.

In addition, the use table shows that the GDP of \$13,808 billion can be measured in three ways: as the sum of all final uses (the expenditures approach), the sum of all value added across industries (the sum of incomes generated from production), and as total gross output less total intermediate inputs (the production approach). The GDP value reported in the annual industry accounts is consistent with the GDP reported in the NIPA accounts.

Table B. The Use of Commodities by Industries, 2007

[Millions of dollars]

Commodities/industries	Agriculture, mining, and construction ¹	Manufacturing		Services ²	Government ³	Total intermediate use	Personal consumption expenditures	Private fixed investment	Change in private inventories ⁴	Net trade	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment ³	Total final uses (GDP)	Total commodity output
		Total	Computer and electronic products										
Agriculture, mining, and construction ¹	154,402	595,776	944	248,419	89,143	1,087,739	59,605	1,011,206	11,099	-271,109	293,340	1,104,141	2,191,880
Manufacturing.....	415,614	1,609,532	105,397	929,547	317,079	3,271,773	1,681,597	689,338	34,532	-779,107	114,238	1,740,597	5,012,370
Computer and electronic products	4,401	108,822	66,881	79,778	26,520	219,521	73,990	186,349	2,938	-148,523	40,576	155,331	374,852
Services ²	464,515	1,135,150	123,225	5,030,294	720,891	7,350,850	7,904,854	527,305	10,205	441,528	53,167	8,937,059	16,287,909
Government ³	1,579	3,170	269	69,801	9,904	84,454	63,599	.....	.....	314	2,214,174	2,278,087	2,362,541
Total intermediate inputs ⁵	1,038,805	3,417,099	241,727	6,374,425	1,171,034	12,001,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of employees	549,340	969,412	139,114	4,823,282	1,477,338	7,819,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	28,529	57,178	4,483	893,320	-15,874	963,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross operating surplus	475,893	590,236	2,697	3,677,424	281,462	5,025,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total value added.....	1,053,761	1,616,826	146,294	9,394,025	1,742,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,807,538	.....
Total industry output.....	2,092,567	5,033,925	388,021	15,768,450	2,913,960	.....	9,710,168	2,133,993	-3,642	-707,810	2,674,830	.....	25,808,901

1. Agriculture consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of federal, state, and local governments.

4. Includes inventory valuation adjustment.

5. Includes noncomparable imports; inventory valuation adjustment; rest-of-the-world adjustments; and scrap, used and secondhand goods.

Impact Analysis

While the make and use tables from the I-O accounts provide basic facts about an industry for a given year, researchers often want a more in-depth analysis. The main contribution of the I-O accounts to economic analysis is that they permit users to measure the full, economywide repercussions that changes in final uses (household, business, and governments spending) have on industry and commodity output, employment, and income. A number of industry tables are derived from the standard make and use tables; these tables can be used for additional analysis, such as an “event study” or “impact analysis.”

Redefinitions

The derivation of tables for this additional analysis starts with the standard make and use tables, in which all products produced by an industry—primary and secondary—are assigned to that industry. For the supplementary make and use tables, however, some secondary products and their associated inputs are redefined; that is, they are reassigned to the industry in which they are the primary products. Redefinitions are made when the input structure of the industry's secondary product differs significantly from the input structure of its primary product. For example, the restaurant services in hotels are redefined from the accommodations industry to the food services industry. These supplementary tables are referred to as “after redefinition.”

Redefinitions affect numerous industries in the I-O accounts, notably wholesale trade, retail trade, construction, publishing industries, and accommodations and food services. As a result of redefinitions, the total value of secondary products is decreased, and the total value of primary products is increased by the same amount.⁴ For the 2007 annual I-O accounts the amount of the redefined secondary output was \$702 billion, or 2.7 percent of total output and 40 percent of total secondary output. For most industries, the output shown in the standard make and use tables will differ from that shown in the supplementary make and use tables; however, commodity outputs are not affected.

Requirements tables

Four requirements tables are derived from the “after redefinitions” make and use table. These tables are the most useful for impact or event analysis, because they

can be used to show the impact of a specified change in final demand throughout the economy.⁵ The values in these requirements tables are expressed as portions of industry output rather than in dollars. The coefficients in the requirements tables represent interindustry linkages that, in turn, link output and final demand.

The commodity-by-industry direct requirements table. This table is sometimes referred to as “the direct coefficients table” (table C). The direct coefficients calculate only the direct effects, which are the amount of commodity inputs required by an industry to produce a dollar of the industry's output, valued in producers' prices. This table thus ignores the indirect effects, which are the production requirements of all other industries to meet the industry's initial demand for a dollar of its output. For example, consider an increase in the final demand for motor vehicles. The direct requirements table shows the input production requirements—such as paint, steel, and plastic—of the motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts industry to provide additional motor vehicle output. It does not include the “trickle down” effects, that is, the production requirements of all other industries necessary to support the additional demand for intermediate inputs

5. BEA produces three additional supplementary tables that serve as bridges between the I-O statistics and statistics in the NIPAs. The bridge table for personal consumption expenditures (PCE) covers the I-O commodity composition of NIPA PCE. The bridge table for private fixed investment in equipment and software (PES) covers the I-O commodity composition of NIPA PES expenditures. The third bridge table reconciles the I-O statistics of exports and imports with those in the NIPAs. The commodity composition tables are necessary because the I-O accounts value the final use categories in producers' prices while the NIPA final demand categories are expressed in purchasers' prices. In benchmark years, the I-O accounts also include a *Concordance Between Input-Output Commodity Codes and Foreign Trade Harmonized Codes*. This table links Census Bureau merchandise trade data by harmonized foreign trade codes to I-O commodity codes by weight. The weight indicates what portion of the harmonized code value was allocated to the I-O commodity.

Table C. The Direct Requirements by Industries, 2007

[Output requirements per dollar of delivery to final demand, at producers' prices]

Commodities/industries	Agriculture, mining, and construction ¹	Manufacturing		Services ²	Government ³
		Total	Computer and electronic products		
Agriculture, mining, and construction ¹	0.07036	0.11940	0.00247	0.01550	0.03080
Manufacturing	0.21191	0.32282	0.27725	0.05542	0.10757
Computer and electronic products	0.00225	0.02164	0.17555	0.00506	0.00911
Services ²	0.22148	0.22644	0.32229	0.31833	0.24612
Government ³	0.00075	0.00063	0.00068	0.00443	0.00341
Total intermediate inputs ⁴	0.50571	0.68395	0.63410	0.39981	0.39967
Compensation of employees	0.26313	0.18434	0.34947	0.30752	0.50849
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	0.01287	0.01141	0.01184	0.05672	-0.00550
Gross operating surplus	0.21829	0.12030	0.00460	0.23596	0.09734
Total value added	0.49429	0.31605	0.36590	0.60019	0.60033
Total industry output	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000

1. Agriculture consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of federal, state, and local governments.

4. Includes noncomparable imports; rest-of-the-world adjustments; and scrap, used and secondhand goods.

4. See chapters 4 and 9 in *Concepts and Methods of the U.S. Input-Output Accounts* for details on the redefinition and reclassification process and underlying assumptions (www.bea.gov/papers/pdf/IOmanual_092906.pdf).

from the motor vehicles industry, such as the additional requirement for tire cord and synthetic rubber by the plastics and rubber industry to provide the additional tires required by the motor vehicles industry.

The direct requirements table is calculated by dividing each row element (commodity value) of the use table after redefinitions by the column sum for each industry in the table. Table C shows that for the computer and electronic products industry to produce \$1 billion of computer and electronic products output in 2007, it directly required \$634 million of intermediate inputs (\$1 billion \times 0.634). That included \$176 million in computer and electronic products (\$1 billion \times 0.176) and \$102 million in other manufactured goods ($0.278 - 0.176 = 0.102 \times$ \$1 billion), which included such manufactured goods as \$31 million in fabricated metals, \$20 million in primary metals, and \$12 million in chemical products. The industry also required \$322 million in services inputs, including \$82 million in wholesale trade services, \$61 million in miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services, and \$7 million in legal services. The industry generated \$366 million in value added for every \$1 billion in industry output, 96 percent of which was for compensation to labor.

In many cases, researchers and policymakers are interested in the total impact—including the direct and indirect effects—of the specified change in final demand.⁶ BEA offers three total requirements tables, as shown in the following table.

Total Requirements Table

Table	Use
Commodity-by-commodity	Final demand is shown for commodities; the objective is to derive the commodity output that is required.
Industry-by-commodity	Final demand is shown for commodities; the objective is to derive the industry output that is required.
Industry-by-industry	Final demand is shown for industries; the objective is to derive the industry output that is required.

The commodity-by-commodity total requirements table. This table shows the production required, both directly and indirectly, of the commodity at the beginning of each row per dollar of delivery to final use

6. The final use requirements coefficients presented in the total requirements tables identify the cumulative effects on total industry and commodity outputs that result from a change in final use. In contrast to conventional macroeconomic multipliers that measure the cumulative impact on final output of a policy change, such as the decline in GDP that results from a reduction in government spending, these final use coefficients measure the impact of a change in final demand (uses) on gross output (final and intermediate output). Indeed, shifts in the composition of final uses can have a “multiple” impact on industry and commodity output but can have no effect on the level of total GDP.

of the commodity at the top of the column.⁷ Providing \$1 billion of computer and electronic products to final users required, among other inputs, \$1.2 billion of computer and electronic products, \$61 million in primary metals goods, \$50 million in fabricated meal products, and \$36 million in chemical products.⁸ The total commodity requirements coefficient is 2.223, which is the sum of all the entries in the column. This means that the total value of all commodities required for an additional \$1 billion of computer and electronic products delivered to final users is \$2.2 billion.

The industry-by-commodity total requirements table. This table shows the production required, both directly and indirectly, from the industry at the beginning of the row per dollar of delivery to final use of the commodity at the top of the column. This table may be the most useful because most information on final uses is in terms of commodities and most other statistical data—for example, employment—is in terms of industries. In order to provide final users with \$1 billion of computer and electronic products goods, the computer and electronic products industry is required to produce \$1.2 billion of industry output.⁹ Recall that some of the industry’s production will be used by other industries as intermediate inputs; not all reaches final users. Other industries must produce \$975 million of industry output. The total industry output requirement coefficient is 2.174, indicating the additional output of all industries that is required to deliver \$1 billion of computer and electronic products to final users is \$2.2 billion.

The industry-by-industry total requirements table. This table shows the production required, both directly and indirectly, from the industry at the beginning of the row per dollar of delivery to final use of the industry at the top of the column. For example, in 2007, providing final users with \$1 billion of computer and electronic products industry output required the computer and electronic products industry to produce \$1.2 billion of output, the primary metals industry to produce \$57 million of output, and the fabricated metal products industry to produce \$50 million of output, and so on.¹⁰ The total industry output requirements coefficient is 2.172, indicating that

7. A coefficient greater than one (on the diagonal) indicates that for a specific commodity, the coefficient includes the increase in demand for that commodity plus other direct and indirect inputs of that commodity required to produce the commodity for final use.

8. Statistics are from the 2007 annual I-O Commodity-by-Commodity Total Requirements Table.

9. Statistics are from the 2007 annual I-O Industry-by-Commodity Total Requirements Table.

10. Statistics are from the 2007 annual I-O Industry-by-Industry Total Requirements Table.

the additional output of all industries to deliver \$1 billion of output to final users from the computer and electronic products industry is \$2.2 billion.

Other tables

Other tables, such as a domestic output requirements tables and an employment requirements table, can easily be constructed by users.

Domestic output requirements table. When using the total requirements tables, it is important to note that the amount of output required to deliver a dollar of commodity to final users includes both imported commodities and domestically produced commodities. However, both the total commodity output requirements coefficient and the total industry output requirements coefficient represent the output required as if all of the commodity were domestically supplied. Therefore, if a portion of the commodity is imported, the impact on domestic output will be lower than that implied by the requirements coefficient.

The coefficients in a domestic output requirements table are used to estimate the domestic output of goods and services required to meet final demand. Users can derive this table by subtracting the import matrix from the use table after redefinitions before calculating a total requirements matrix.¹¹ So a domestic output industry-by-commodity requirements table for 2007 is generated by subtracting the import matrix from the use table after redefinitions and then calculating the industry-by-commodity total requirements table.¹²

This table shows that in order to provide final users with \$1 billion of computer and electronic products goods, after taking into account imported computer and electronic products, the domestic computer and electronic products industry is required to produce \$1.1 billion of industry output. Other industries contribute \$757 million of industry output. The total industry output requirement coefficient is 1.831, indicating that the total additional output of all domestic industries required to deliver \$1 billion of computer and electronic products to final users is \$1.8 billion. This compares with the total (domestic and foreign output) requirements of 2.174 from the standard industry-by-commodity total requirements table

11. The import matrix is a supplemental table that shows for each commodity, the value of import of that same commodity used by each industry. The import matrix is derived from the use table. The imputed import values are based on the assumption that each industry uses imports of a commodity in the same proportion as imports-to-domestic supply of the same commodity. Therefore, all variability of import usage across industries reflects the assumption and is not based on industry-specific information. BEA prepares two import matrixes, corresponding to the standard use table and the use table after redefinitions.

12. BEA does not prepare domestic output requirements tables as part of the I-O accounts, but it does provide the import matrix so that users can construct domestic output requirements tables.

described previously.

Employment requirements table. This table shows the direct and indirect impact of a change in final demand on industry employment. These tables are derived from one of the total requirements tables. The employment requirement coefficient can be calculated from the industry-by-commodity or the industry-by-industry total requirements tables (either the total or domestic requirements tables), depending on the assumptions used for the analysis. From the domestic industry-by-commodity employment requirements table, the direct and indirect impact of a \$1 billion change in final demand for computer and electronic products (commodity) on employment can be calculated.

As one would expect, the greatest impact occurs in the computer and electronics products industry, where in 2007, a \$1 billion dollar increase in final demand required an increase in the industry's employment of nearly 3,500 workers. Higher employment in other industries would also be required: wholesale trade (513 workers), miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services (419 workers), administrative and support services (350 workers), and management of companies and enterprises (210 workers). Across all industries, roughly 6,785 additional workers would have been required to meet a \$1 billion increase in final demand.

GDP by Industry Accounts

While the input-output accounts offer a wealth of information in current dollars, the GDP by industry accounts allow for easier time series analysis of industry output in current dollars and in inflation-adjusted dollars.¹³ These accounts provide an industry-by-industry breakout of GDP. They are ideally suited for studying industry shares of GDP, the composition of an industry's value added, an industry's returns to labor and capital, and its contribution to U.S. economic growth and inflation.

Value added

One key feature of the GDP by industry accounts is the value-added estimates for all industries. Value added is a measure of the incomes earned in production in each industry. As such, it is also a measure of an industry's contribution to GDP. The main components of value include the returns to labor (as measured by compensation of employees) and returns to capital (as measured by gross operating surplus) and the returns to

13. The GDP by industry accounts are an extension of the annual I-O accounts and therefore the current dollar value added and its components in the two sets of accounts are consistent.

government (as measured by taxes on productions and imports less subsidies).

Current-dollar value added for the computer and electronic products industry declined at an average annual rate of -0.5 percent in 1998–2007. By contrast, value added for all industries rose at an 5.2 percent rate (table D).

Returns to capital. The gross operating surplus includes corporate profits and proprietors' income as well as depreciation, net interest, and business transfer payments. As a share of current-dollar value added, gross operating surplus was consistently lower in the computer and electronic products industry than for the economy as a whole. For the industry, gross operating surplus, as a share of value added, fell from 26.7 percent in 1998 to a trough of -2.5 percent in 2001 before recovering to 1.8 percent in 2007 (table E). The industry was hit hard in the recession of 2001. The ratio across all industries held up much better; the ratio fell from 35.7 percent in 1998 to 34.6 percent in 2001 before rising to 36.4 percent in 2007.

Returns to labor. In contrast to the capital share, the compensation of employees share of current-dollar value added in the computer and electronic products industry was 71.7 percent in 1998, while the national level share was just 57.4 percent. However, while the share across all industries declined to 56.6 percent in 2007, the computer and electronic products industry share increased to 95.1 percent.

Real growth rates. A look at an industry's "real," or inflation-adjusted, value-added growth rates in comparison to real GDP growth can suggest if the industry is adding to (or reducing) the national economy's growth.

Real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent in 1998–2007 (table D). Real value added also increased for most industries during this period; however, the growth rates varied considerably. The computer and electronic products industry grew at an average annual rate of 21.3 percent over this period,

the highest growth rate of the 65 industries included in the GDP by industry accounts.

Contributions to economic growth. Differences in growth rates alone do not indicate the extent to which industries contribute to economic growth. An industry's contribution also depends on the industry's size. For example, real value added for the computer and electronic products industry increased by 45.1 percent in 1998. Even though the computer and electronic products industry is relatively small (1.9 percent of current-dollar GDP in 1998), it contributed a larger share to growth: 0.75 percentage points of the 4.2 percent growth in real GDP. By 2007, the computer and electronic products industry accounted for 1.1 percent of current-dollar GDP; industry real value added increased 19.9 percent during 2007 and contributed 0.20 percentage points to the 2.0 percent growth in real GDP.

Intermediate inputs

For an industry to produce output, it needs capital and labor, its value-added inputs, and secondary inputs, which are also known as intermediate inputs to production. For example, a baker produces bread by mixing flour, water, eggs, and other material inputs before placing the dough into an oven. In addition to the material inputs, the baker also needs electricity, a kind of energy input, to power the operating equipment. Finally, the baker may have a fleet of vans to transport the bread to the local grocery store, or the baker may contract the delivery (purchased-service input) to a local trucking service.

The KLEMS statistics provide detail on the types of intermediate inputs described above that are consumed by industries to produce goods and services. These statistics break out total intermediate inputs by industry into three cost categories: energy, materials, and purchased services. They also provide information on the contribution of price and quantity changes for the different types of intermediate inputs on the U.S.

Table D. Industry Value Added as a Percentage of GDP, Percent Change in Value Added, and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, 1998–2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average 1998–2007
All industries											
Percentage of current-dollar GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of real GDP growth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent change in current-dollar GDP	5.3	6.0	5.9	3.2	3.4	4.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	4.8	5.2
Percent change in real GDP	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.8
Percentage point contribution to percent change in real GDP	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.8
Computer and electronic products											
Percentage of current-dollar GDP	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
Percentage of real GDP growth	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent change in current-dollar value added.....	7.3	-1.7	14.0	-26.2	-9.3	-0.1	1.2	6.6	8.0	1.3	-0.5
Percent change in real value added.....	45.1	30.3	48.0	-2.0	2.1	15.5	16.0	22.3	25.0	19.9	21.3
Percentage point contribution to percent change in real GDP	0.75	0.53	0.75	-0.02	0.03	0.17	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.20	0.31

NOTE: Industry percentage of real GDP growth is calculated as the ratio of the industry percentage point contribution to all industries percent change in real GDP to percent change in real GDP.

economy; for example, the impact of price changes for energy inputs on overall prices for the nation's output.

A look at the composition of total intermediate inputs for the U.S. economy shows the broad move toward an increasingly services-oriented economy. In each year over 1998–2007, every dollar of gross output represented a progressively higher percentage of purchased services and a lower percentage of materials. In 2007, purchased services accounted for 26.2 percent of the nation's output (table F). That means that every dollar of output in 2007 reflected 26 cents worth of purchased services. Materials accounted for about 18 cents of every dollar of output.

The computer and electronic products industry re-

quires 32 cents worth of materials and 30 cents worth of purchased services to produce a dollar of output. These shares are much more evenly distributed than they were before the economic slowdown in 2001; for example, in 2000, at the height of the information technology (IT) boom, materials accounted for 38 cents and purchased services accounted for 25 cents of every dollar.

The use of materials inputs, adjusted for inflation, for the computer and electronic products industry varied considerably, reflecting the IT boom, the 2001 slowdown, and the subsequent recovery through 2007. In 1999 and 2000, growth in the use of materials neared 20 percent each year (table G), and accounted for 0.81 percentage point, or about 20 percent, of the 4.1 percent growth in the use of materials in 1999 and 0.88 percentage point, or about 38 percent of the 2.3 percent growth in 2000 (table H). This growth was followed by steep declines, 11 percent in 2001 and 21 percent in 2002. The use of materials was relatively flat during the post 2001 recovery.

Table E. Shares of Value Added, 1998–2007

[Percent]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All industries										
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees	57.4	57.9	59.0	58.7	58.2	57.8	57.0	56.7	56.5	56.6
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Gross operating surplus	35.7	35.3	34.3	34.6	34.8	35.3	36.0	36.4	36.5	36.4
Computer and electronic products										
Value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees	71.7	79.3	83.8	100.3	98.6	96.5	95.6	95.0	94.9	95.1
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1
Gross operating surplus	26.7	19.0	14.6	-2.5	-1.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.8

Table F. Shares of Gross Output, 1998–2007

[Percent]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All industries										
Gross output	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross domestic product	55.0	54.8	54.0	55.0	55.7	55.5	54.8	53.8	53.5	53.5
Intermediate inputs	45.0	45.2	46.0	45.0	44.3	44.5	45.2	46.2	46.5	46.5
Energy inputs	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Materials inputs	19.8	19.4	19.2	18.2	17.5	17.6	17.9	18.3	18.2	17.8
Purchased-services inputs	23.5	24.1	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.2
Computer and electronic products										
Gross output	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Value added	38.7	35.8	37.1	32.7	35.3	35.3	34.4	35.6	37.5	37.7
Intermediate inputs	61.3	64.2	62.9	67.3	64.7	64.7	65.6	64.4	62.5	62.3
Energy inputs	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Materials inputs	36.9	37.6	37.7	37.5	34.1	33.2	34.0	34.0	32.5	31.9
Purchased-services inputs	23.7	25.9	24.6	29.1	29.9	30.8	30.9	29.6	29.4	29.7

Price growth

The price indexes for gross output, value added, and intermediate inputs represent the prices received by an industry for its output and the prices paid for its inputs. Growth rates for these indexes indicate whether prices for these inputs are growing faster or slower than output prices. Price growth for the nation's output averaged 2.3 percent in 1998–2007 and was evenly distributed between value added (2.3 percent) and intermediate inputs (2.4 percent) (table I). Within intermediate inputs, energy prices increased significantly more than prices for materials and purchased services: 6.7 percent, 2.5 percent, and 1.9 percent, respectively. Indeed, energy prices saw double-digit price increases in 2000 and 2003–2005.

The pattern of changes in the price indexes for the computer and electronic products industry was quite different from the national pattern. Most striking is the large and continual decline in prices for gross output

Table G. Percent Change in Chain-Type Quantity Indexes, 1998–2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual rate of change 1998–2007
All industries											
Gross output	5.3	5.1	4.6	-0.1	1.0	2.3	3.9	4.0	2.9	1.8	3.1
Gross domestic product	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.8
Intermediate inputs	6.5	6.0	5.7	-1.2	0.4	2.1	4.4	5.1	3.1	1.5	3.3
Energy inputs	0.0	2.8	4.2	-1.4	3.5	-5.9	7.6	4.1	-2.6	0.9	1.2
Materials inputs	5.1	4.1	2.3	-3.1	-0.6	1.6	2.3	3.8	0.9	-1.9	1.4
Purchased-services inputs	8.2	7.8	8.5	0.3	1.0	3.0	5.8	6.4	5.3	4.1	5.0
Computer and electronic products											
Gross output	16.6	21.9	24.1	-5.1	-11.6	5.6	8.4	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.6
Value added	45.1	30.3	48.0	-2.0	2.1	15.5	16.0	22.3	25.0	19.9	21.3
Intermediate inputs	1.8	16.7	11.8	-7.1	-17.9	0.6	4.6	-0.5	-1.5	0.1	0.4
Energy inputs	-13.6	11.3	-3.1	-12.3	-12.2	-3.8	-0.1	-9.9	-16.7	-5.1	-6.8
Materials inputs	3.6	16.8	17.6	-10.6	-21.3	-0.4	6.9	2.4	-2.2	0.0	0.7
Purchased-services inputs	-0.9	16.5	3.7	-1.9	-13.8	1.7	2.2	-3.6	-0.3	0.3	0.2

and value added in the industry: averaging -8.1 percent and -18.0 percent, respectively. Over 1998-2007, value-added prices for the computer and electronic products industry subtracted just over 3 tenths of a percentage point from the 2.3 percent average annual growth in the GDP price index (table J). Within intermediate inputs, the growth in prices for material in-

puts was negative 8 of the 10 years. Overall, materials prices paid by the industry declined by 3.8 percent annually, subtracting 0.19 percentage point from the 2.5 percent average annual growth in economywide materials prices. The decline in these price indexes at a time when real output was growing, reflects the significant productivity gains in the industry. The growth in the

Table H. Contributions of the Computer and Electronic Products Industry to Percent Change in Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for GDP, Energy, Materials, and Purchased-Services, 1998-2007

	GDP		Energy inputs		Materials inputs		Purchased-services inputs	
	All industries	Computer and electronic products	All industries	Computer and electronic products	All industries	Computer and electronic products	All industries	Computer and electronic products
	Percent change	Percentage point contribution	Percent change	Percentage point contribution	Percent change	Percentage point contribution	Percent change	Percentage point contribution
1998	4.2	0.75	0.0	-0.15	5.1	0.19	8.2	-0.03
1999	4.5	0.53	2.8	0.11	4.1	0.81	7.8	0.44
2000	3.7	0.75	4.2	-0.03	2.3	0.88	8.5	0.10
2001	0.8	-0.02	-1.4	-0.11	-3.1	-0.56	0.3	-0.05
2002	1.6	0.03	3.5	-0.10	-0.6	-0.99	1.0	-0.37
2003	2.5	0.17	-5.9	-0.03	1.6	-0.01	3.0	0.04
2004	3.6	0.17	7.6	0.00	2.3	0.22	5.8	0.05
2005	2.9	0.22	4.1	-0.06	3.8	0.08	6.4	-0.07
2006	2.8	0.25	-2.6	-0.08	0.9	-0.06	5.3	-0.01
2007	2.0	0.20	0.9	-0.02	-1.9	0.00	4.1	0.01
Average, 1998-2007	2.8	0.31	1.2	-0.05	1.4	0.06	5.0	0.01

Table I. Percent Change in Chain-Type Price Indexes, 1998-2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual rate of change 1998-2007
All industries											
Gross output	-0.3	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.3
Gross domestic product	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.3
Intermediate inputs	-1.6	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	4.8	5.6	3.9	3.4	2.4
Energy inputs	-7.8	3.1	18.1	2.5	-5.6	14.2	10.8	22.7	7.9	5.5	6.7
Materials inputs	-4.0	-0.2	4.3	-1.3	-1.1	4.3	7.0	7.2	4.9	4.7	2.5
Purchased-services inputs	1.0	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.9
Computer and electronic products											
Gross output	-15.1	-12.9	-11.2	-11.8	-4.9	-5.5	-4.1	-3.8	-4.5	-6.0	-8.1
Value added	-26.0	-24.6	-23.0	-24.7	-11.2	-13.5	-12.8	-12.8	-13.6	-15.5	-18.0
Intermediate inputs	-7.3	-4.7	-3.3	-3.7	-1.5	-0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.3	-1.8
Energy inputs	-2.1	-0.4	6.7	8.1	-5.2	8.3	5.3	13.1	5.9	3.1	4.1
Materials inputs	-11.1	-7.4	-6.1	-6.9	-2.9	-2.6	-0.3	0.4	0.4	-1.1	-3.8
Purchased-services inputs	-0.9	-0.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.0

Table J. Contributions of the Computer and Electronic Products Industry to Percent Change in Chain-Type Price Indexes for GDP, Energy, Materials, and Purchased-Services, 1998-2007

	GDP		Energy inputs		Materials inputs		Purchased-services inputs	
	All industries	Computer and electronic products	All industries	Computer and electronic products	All industries	Computer and electronic products	All industries	Computer and electronic products
	Percent change	Percentage point contribution	Percent change	Percentage point contribution	Percent change	Percentage point contribution	Percent change	Percentage point contribution
1998	1.1	-0.60	-7.8	-0.02	-4.0	-0.60	1.0	-0.03
1999	1.4	-0.55	3.1	0.00	-0.2	-0.40	1.3	-0.01
2000	2.2	-0.50	18.1	0.07	4.3	-0.35	2.2	0.03
2001	2.4	-0.47	2.5	0.07	-1.3	-0.36	0.8	0.02
2002	1.7	-0.15	-5.6	-0.04	-1.1	-0.12	1.3	0.00
2003	2.1	-0.17	14.2	0.06	4.3	-0.09	2.4	0.02
2004	2.9	-0.15	10.8	0.03	7.0	-0.01	2.6	0.05
2005	3.3	-0.15	22.7	0.07	7.2	0.01	2.9	0.04
2006	3.2	-0.16	7.9	0.03	4.9	0.01	2.7	0.04
2007	2.7	-0.18	5.5	0.01	4.7	-0.03	2.1	0.03
Average, 1998-2007	2.3	-0.31	6.7	0.03	2.5	-0.19	1.9	0.02

energy and purchased services price indexes were dominated by the drop in materials and value added prices.

Appendix: A Note on Assumptions

When using the industry accounts, the underlying assumptions are worth keeping in mind. The assumptions follow directly from the fundamental economic principles that provide structure to I-O accounts.

First, inspection of the I-O use and the requirements tables shows that each industry is defined so that it has a unique production function, that is, a unique set of inputs.

Second, there are no economies of scale in produc-

tion; the ratio of each input to one unit of output remains constant over a wide range of output levels. This means if the demand for a given product increases 50 percent, all of the inputs required for the product will also increase by 50 percent. This principle is necessary to calculate the effect of a change in final uses on the output of all industries.

Third, the production relationships embodied in the I-O represent aggregate relationships at a given level of production in a given year. Thus, it is important to use the requirements tables to estimate impacts for a year close to the reference year of the accounts. This is particularly important in using the detailed benchmark I-O accounts, which are produced once

Data Availability

The industry accounts are available to the public without charge on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov. Users have two options for downloading the industry data: downloading complete tables or creating user specified extracts via an interactive data retrieval tool. Users who want to directly download published I-O data will find all the data files accessible in the [Industry Economic Accounts](#) portion of BEA's Web site. Data downloading is recommended for users who want to retrieve the complete tables at the most detailed industry level. All data are in MS Excel format except for the very large detail level benchmark tables, which are in TXT format.

The benchmark I-O tables for 1997 and 2002 are available on a NAICS basis. Tables for 1947, 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, and 1992 are available on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis. The import matrix and the concordance between the I-O commodity codes and the foreign trade harmonized codes are available only for 1997 and 2002. The bridge tables are available for 1987 forward.

The benchmark I-O accounts are available at three levels of industry and commodity aggregation:

- The sector level—15 industries, 16 commodities, and 6 final use categories—that corresponds approximately to the two-digit level NAICS
- The summary level—133 industries, 136 commodities, and 13 final use categories – that corresponds approximately to the three- and four-digit level NAICS
- The detailed level—over 425 industries and commodities and 13 final use categories

The NAICS-based annual I-O tables are available for 1997–2007. These tables are consistent with the 2008 annual revision of the integrated annual industry accounts and the 2004 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts.¹ The import matrix and the bridge tables are available only for 2002–2007. Historic SIC-based tables are available for 1996–99.

1. The annual I-O accounts consistent with the 2010 comprehensive revision will be available in May 2010.

The annual I-O accounts are available at two levels of industry and commodity aggregation:

- The sector level—15 industries, 16 commodities, and 6 final use categories—that corresponds approximately to the two-digit level NAICS
- The summary level—65 industries, 68 commodities, and 13 final use categories—that corresponds approximately to the three-digit level NAICS

The NAICS-based GDP by industry statistics for gross output, intermediate inputs, and value added and KLEMS statistics are available for 1997–2007. These accounts are integrated with the annual I-O accounts. Historical NAICS-based GDP by industry statistics for value added (1947–97) and for gross output and intermediate inputs (1987–97), and SIC-based GDP by industry statistics for gross output (1977–97) and value-added and its components (1947–97) are also available.

The annual accounts, both annual I-O and GDP by industry, are available approximately 11 months after the end of the reference year. The “advance” GDP by industry statistics are aggregated to 20 broad industry groups and government—roughly corresponding to the two-digit NAICS—rather than to the 65 industries in the revised accounts. The advance statistics are published approximately four months after the end of the reference year.

The core tables for the benchmark I-O accounts for 1997 forward and the annual accounts for 1997 forward also are available on an interactive basis on BEA's Web site. The [interactive access area](#) allows users to customize a selection of data from the U.S. I-O account tables. Data can be extracted in Excel or CSV format. In addition, users are able to graph selected information from the GDP by industry accounts and the KLEMS statistics to view trends over time. Select tables allow for four different types of graphs: actual values, normalized values, changes from one period to the next, and percentage changes from one period to the next.

Published articles on the I-O accounts can be found on BEA's Web site. See www.bea.gov/industry/an2.htm for a list of articles.

every 5 years. Interindustry relationships change over time because of changes in market conditions, technology, and productivity. The farther the event year is from the reference year, the less reliable the results.

Fourth, the I-O accounts implicitly assume that all adjustments to a change in final demand are achieved instantly and without price changes. For analyses that require different assumptions, other economic tools may be more appropriate.

Fifth, BEA's industry accounts, following BEA conventions, use Fisher indexes to create price and quan-

tity indexes. For more information, see J. Steven Landefeld, Brent R. Moulton, and Cindy M. Vojtech, "Chained-Dollar Indexes: Issues, Tips on Their Use, and Upcoming Changes," *SURVEY* 83 (November 2003): 8–16.

References

This article provides a first step in understanding BEA's industry accounts. For readers interested in continuing their education, this section offers references, organized by subject area and industry account.

Satellite Accounts

Satellite accounts are supplemental accounts that expand the analytical capacity of the BEA's accounts by focusing on a particular aspect of economic activity. BEA currently produces two sets of satellite accounts—the travel and tourism satellite accounts and the research and development satellite account—and is developing satellite accounts for health, innovation, and energy.

Travel and tourism satellite accounts. Tourism is not treated as a separate industry in NAICS; rather, data for tourism are scattered among several industries—such as transportation services, accommodations, food and beverage services, and retail trade. As a result, comprehensive data on tourism is not identified specifically in the U.S. national accounts. The U.S. travel and tourism satellite accounts present a rearrangement of information from the NIPAs and the industry I-O accounts, augmented with information from other U.S. government agencies and from a private sector vendor of tourism information. In these accounts, the flows of commodities that are related to travel and tourism activities link tourism expenditures to the industries that produce tourism goods and services in the U.S. The tourism industries in the satellite accounts include industries whose output is purchased directly and indirectly by travelers.

These accounts present statistics on expenditures by tourists, or visitors, for 24 types of goods and services. The accounts also present statistics on the income generated by travel and tourism and statistics on output and employment generated by travel and tourism-related industries. Current-dollar and real dollar tourism output by commodity are reported along with the commodity chain-type price indexes. Both annual and quarterly these satellite accounts are produced.

The travel and tourism satellite accounts can be used by government officials and policymakers and by researchers to determine the size and components of travel and tourism, to assess the contributions of the tourism industry to the U.S. economy, to assess the relationship among the travel and tourism industries, to determine the expenditures of tourists, and to compare travel and tourism industries to other manufacturing and services industries. Because the accounts are a time series, they can be used to analyze how travel and tourism expenditures have change in recent years and examine who is traveling and how

the mix of travelers is changing.

Research and development satellite account. The research and development (R&D) satellite account adjusts the accounting conventions of BEA's core accounts to test the impact of treating R&D as a capital investment rather than as a current-period expense. It provides statistics on R&D investment, capital stock, and depreciation in the economy on a funder basis. In addition, it reports R&D-adjusted measures of GDP, gross domestic income, and national savings. Currently, the BEA accounts do not treat R&D and many other intangibles as investment and thus cannot separately identify their contribution to U.S. economic growth. This satellite account is part of a long-term effort to better account for intangible assets. BEA plans to incorporate R&D spending as investment into its core accounts in 2013.

The most recent R&D satellite account, released in September 2008, provides data for 1959–2004 at the national level and R&D statistics for 13 R&D intensive industries. The impact of R&D investment on GDP by state is available for 1998–2002. The R&D satellite account also includes an international component that shows the impact of treating R&D as investment on several dimensions of international transactions, including international transactions balances, the international investment position, and value added for multinational corporations for 1995–2004.

The R&D satellite account is a joint project by BEA and the National Science Foundation that aims to provide detailed statistics to facilitate research into the effects of R&D on the economy. The R&D satellite account can be used to determine the funding distribution of R&D investment and to assess the effects of R&D on the U.S. economy. Many state policymakers view R&D investment as an important part of their state's economic development strategy. For example, enhancing and encouraging R&D and knowledge-based industries within states and developing state-private partnerships with R&D industries are among the highest priorities among state governors.

Potential future satellite account. BEA is exploring the feasibility of creating additional satellite accounts—for innovation, including research and development and other intangible investments; health care; and energy.

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Future Directions for the Industry Accounts

In order to provide more relevant statistics on industry activity, BEA is proposing a number of improvements to the industry accounts. Proposals being considered include preparing quarterly GDP by industry statistics that would be released shortly after the quarterly GDP estimates from the NIPAs; integrating the benchmark I-O accounts with the already integrated annual I-O and annual GDP by industry accounts; preparing an I-O based energy satellite account; and improving the measurement of intangibles and innovation in BEA's core and satellite accounts.

In addition, longer run research on the source data and methodologies used to prepare major portions of the annual I-O accounts and the NIPAs is being considered in order to improve the consistency and quality of both sets of accounts. For more information, see "BEA Briefing: Future Directions for the Industry Accounts" by Brian C. Moyer in the March 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

New Investment in 2008

By Thomas Anderson

OUTLAYS by foreign direct investors to acquire or to establish U.S. businesses rose 3 percent in 2008, to \$260.4 billion, according to statistics from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (table 1 and chart 1). Boosted by several large transactions, the increase occurred despite a falloff of worldwide merger and acquisition activity and amid a slowing U.S. economy.¹ The increase followed a 52 percent rise in 2007. Outlays in 2008 were the third largest on record and the sixth consecutive increase since a falloff in 2001–2002. Almost half of the total was accounted for by outlays of more than \$5 billion, a higher share than in recent years (table 2).

This will be the final article based on the new foreign direct investment survey, which has been discontinued. However, a new survey is being designed that will provide a more expansive look at new foreign direct investment in the United States. See the box “Improved Data on Greenfield Investments” on page 55.

Among major industries, there was a substantial increase in outlays in manufacturing, which accounted for the majority of the spending by investors in 2008. Outlays also rose in information and in finance. Outlays in real estate fell sharply.

1. According to data from Thompson Reuters, the volume of worldwide mergers and acquisitions declined 30 percent in 2008.

Outlays increased from investors in Europe, in the Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere region, and in the Asia and Pacific region. As in previous years, the largest share of outlays was from European investors. Outlays by investors from Canada and the Middle East fell.

Chart 1. Outlays for New Investment in the United States by Foreign Direct Investors, 1980–2008

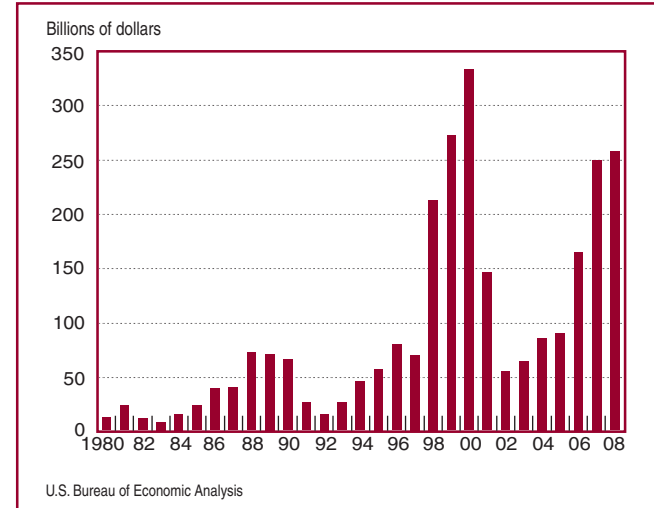


Table 1. Investment Outlays by Type of Investment and Investor, 1992–2008

[Millions of dollars]

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^r	2008
Total outlays	15,333	26,229	45,626	57,195	79,929	69,708	215,256	274,956	335,629	147,109	54,519	63,591	86,219	91,390	165,603	251,917	260,362
By type of investment:																	
U.S. businesses acquired.....	10,616	21,761	38,753	47,179	68,733	60,733	182,357	265,127	322,703	138,091	43,442	50,212	72,738	73,997	148,604	223,616	242,799
U.S. businesses established.....	4,718	4,468	6,873	10,016	11,196	8,974	32,899	9,829	12,926	9,017	11,077	13,379	13,481	17,393	16,999	28,301	17,564
By type of investor:																	
Foreign direct investors.....	4,058	6,720	13,628	11,927	32,230	13,899	120,828	120,878	105,151	23,134	13,650	27,866	34,184	40,304	44,129	88,337	47,078
U.S. affiliates.....	11,275	19,509	31,999	45,268	47,699	55,809	94,428	154,078	230,478	123,975	40,869	35,725	52,035	51,086	121,474	163,580	213,284

^r Revised

Table 2. Distribution of Investment Outlays by Size, 1992–2008

[Percent]

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^r	2008
Total outlays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$5 billion or more.....	0	0	0	(D)	0	0	55	55	48	30	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	18	24	46
\$2 billion — \$4.999 billion.....	0	(D)	27	18	29	12	11	16	20	22	18	(D)	13	28	30	34	16
\$1 billion — 1.999 billion.....	42	51	51	48	55	67	27	24	27	40	45	43	47	59	45	37	28
Less than 100 million.....	58	(D)	22	(D)	16	21	7	5	5	9	(D)	12	(D)	13	7	5	10

^r Revised

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Outlays in 2008

In 2008, as in previous years, outlays to acquire existing U.S. businesses accounted for the majority of spending. These outlays totaled \$242.8 billion in 2008, compared with outlays of \$17.6 billion to establish new U.S. businesses.

Outlays made by, or through, existing U.S. affiliates of foreign companies totaled \$213.3 billion, compared with outlays of \$47.1 billion made directly by foreign direct investors. Of the \$213.3 billion that was spent by U.S. affiliates, \$184.4 billion came from their foreign parent groups. Thus, foreign parent groups, through a combination of direct outlays and funds supplied to existing U.S. businesses, funded a total of \$231.5 billion, representing almost 90 percent of total outlays in 2008. Those foreign parent funds are included in total foreign direct investment in the United States, as recorded in the financial account of the U.S. international transactions accounts.²

Outlays in manufacturing rose to \$141.1 billion from \$118.4 billion and accounted for more than half

of total outlays in 2008 (table 3). The increase in outlays was more than accounted for by beverages and tobacco products, where spending in 2008 was boosted by a large transaction. Among other manufacturing industries, spending was also substantial in chemicals, mainly in pharmaceuticals, as foreign drug makers sought to expand their product offerings by acquiring firms in the United States.

Outside manufacturing, outlays continued to be high in finance (except banks) and insurance and in banking. In finance (except banks) and insurance, spending was boosted by acquisitions of securities and commodities brokers and nonlife insurance companies by European and Japanese investors. In banking, European and Canadian banks made several acquisitions.

Outlays rose substantially in information and in professional, scientific, and technical services. In information, most of the outlays were in software publishing and telecommunications. Outlays fell sharply in "other industries" and in real estate and rental and leasing. In "other industries," spending fell in mining and in transportation and warehousing.

Spending by European investors rose to \$157.9 billion and represented 61 percent of total outlays in 2008 (table 4 and chart 2). Much of the increase in European investment was accounted for by countries in "other Europe," especially Belgium and Finland. Outlays by investors from the United Kingdom, which in previous years has often been the largest investing country, fell sharply.

Outlays from investors in the Asia and Pacific region rose to \$44.9 billion, with Japanese investors accounting for more than the total increase and for over

2. Foreign direct investment in the United States as recorded in the international transactions accounts, unlike the data on investment outlays in this article, includes financing of both existing and new U.S. affiliates and reflects sell-offs and other subtractions from investment as well as additions. However, it excludes any domestic-source funds that may be included in the measure of outlays reported in this article. For preliminary estimates of foreign direct investment in 2008, see Douglas B. Weinberg, Erin M. Whitaker, and Gregory A. Tenentes, "U.S. International Transactions: Fourth Quarter and Year 2008," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 89 (April 2009): 12–53; revised estimates will be published in the July 2009 SURVEY.

Table 3. Investment Outlays by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 2005–2008
(Millions of dollars)

	2005	2006	2007 ^r	2008
All industries	91,390	165,603	251,917	260,362
Manufacturing	34,036	56,330	118,370	141,079
Food	1,646	1,857	576	(D)
Beverages and tobacco products	(D)	4,668	(D)	52,628
Textiles, apparel, and leather products	(D)	(D)	176	422
Paper	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Printing and related support activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	62
Petroleum and coal products	225	0	(D)	(D)
Chemicals	9,598	12,335	47,642	37,452
Plastics and rubber products	1,636	86	3,506	1,304
Nonmetallic mineral products	388	1,439	1,309	918
Primary metals	4,877	4,598	12,812	6,714
Fabricated metal products	111	884	3,690	256
Machinery	382	1,827	(D)	12,315
Computers and electronic products	3,596	(D)	7,287	7,286
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	747	1,660	(D)	3,215
Transportation equipment	5,942	1,267	13,415	833
Other	4,663	6,562	11,627	15,068
Wholesale trade	3,489	8,273	5,631	3,977
Retail trade	1,262	1,295	6,867	2,775
Information	8,487	10,341	8,585	22,214
Publishing industries	2,555	5,068	(D)	13,286
Motion picture and sound recording industries	(D)	(D)	(D)	381
Telecommunications	(D)	4,308	(D)	3,618
Other	2,085	(D)	2,468	4,930
Depository institutions	7,973	7,547	12,307	15,996
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	5,529	33,776	27,497	29,584
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,756	12,441	17,852	3,796
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6,407	8,923	9,018	15,167
Other industries	15,453	26,677	45,790	25,775

^r Revised

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Improved Data on Greenfield Investments

BEA has eliminated the survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States but is designing a new survey of initial investments by foreign direct investors to better capture greenfield investments. The new survey will collect data on the construction of new plants and other new business facilities in the United States by existing U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors as well as data on foreign investors' acquisitions of existing U.S. companies and establishment of new U.S. affiliates. The new survey is currently being developed, and comments or suggestions are welcome; send them to be13@bea.gov.

As a result of the elimination of the survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States, this report is the last in the series. In addition to the new survey, BEA will continue to collect extensive data on foreign direct investment in the United States through its quarterly and annual surveys.

60 percent of the region's outlays. In 2008, Japanese investors' outlays were boosted by acquisitions of U.S. firms in pharmaceuticals manufacturing, in wholesale trade, and in finance. Spending by investors from Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere also rose in 2008, largely because of several large transactions by Bermudian investors. Outlays by investors from Canada, the Middle East, and the United States³ fell in 2008.

Operations of acquired or established U.S. businesses

In 2008, U.S. businesses that were newly acquired or established by foreign direct investors had 368,500 employees, compared with 496,600 employees in 2007 (table 5). Employment at newly acquired or established firms was largest in manufacturing (146,600),

3. The United States is the country of ultimate beneficial owner for businesses newly acquired or established by foreign investors that are ultimately owned by persons located in the United States. See the box "Key Terms."

Table 4. Investment Outlays by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2005–2008

[Millions of dollars]

	2005	2006	2007 ^r	2008
All countries	91,390	165,603	251,917	260,362
Canada	13,640	12,121	38,502	25,181
Europe	56,416	106,732	132,454	157,853
France.....	5,608	18,140	14,307	16,565
Germany.....	7,239	20,514	15,831	12,823
Netherlands.....	2,609	4,769	8,357	12,545
Switzerland.....	2,332	12,401	6,501	9,041
United Kingdom.....	30,420	26,261	56,051	19,657
Other Europe.....	8,206	24,648	31,408	87,222
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	5,042	(D)	(D)	18,259
South and Central America.....	980	2,273	(D)	3,551
Other Western Hemisphere.....	4,062	(D)	1,933	14,708
Africa	(D)	(D)	(D)	129
Middle East	5,068	11,755	21,882	12,263
Asia and Pacific	10,924	15,759	34,408	44,863
Australia.....	4,713	5,650	12,983	10,522
Japan.....	4,245	8,350	7,928	28,041
Other Asia and Pacific.....	1,966	1,758	13,497	6,301
United States ¹	(D)	(D)	18,071	1,813

^r Revised

^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. The United States is the country of ultimate beneficial owner for businesses newly acquired or established by foreign investors that are ultimately owned by persons located in the United States (see the box "Key Terms"). Note: For investments in which more than one investor participated, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by the country of each individual ultimate beneficial owner.

Chart 2. Outlays for New Investment in the United States by Foreign Direct Investors by Industry and by Region, 2008

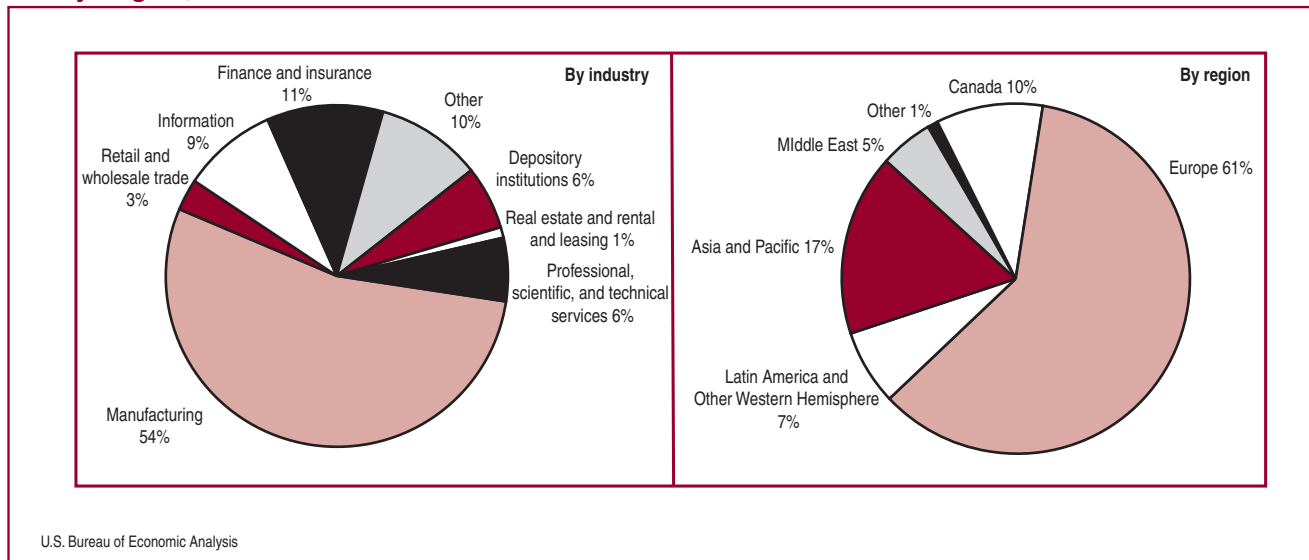


Table 5. Selected Operating Data of U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established, by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 2007–2008

	2007 ^r					2008				
	Millions of dollars			Thousands of employees	Hectares of land ¹	Millions of dollars			Thousands of employees	Hectares of land ¹
	Total assets	Sales	Net income			Total assets	Sales	Net income		
All industries	411,777	162,678	7,334	496.6	357,750	895,733	182,941	7,270	368.5	81,137
Manufacturing.....	147,085	78,642	4,487	141.7	(D)	146,356	60,091	2,364	146.6	36,411
Wholesale trade.....	8,084	11,939	300	20.0	193	4,704	6,124	126	27.8	138
Retail trade.....	13,462	24,509	51	117.9	606	5,697	4,702	82	5.6	841
Information.....	9,045	2,881	-48	9.6	97	21,368	5,633	-476	15.1	1,467
Depository institutions.....	54,811	2,577	588	11.7	241	90,684	4,390	217	20.8	351
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance.....	79,378	9,323	979	16.8	117	538,084	75,686	3,541	95.7	522
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	26,479	2,257	276	1.6	13,028	9,227	896	62	2.5	6,094
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	9,994	4,423	-51	27.2	26	14,627	4,211	207	22.0	8
Other industries.....	63,438	26,128	753	150.1	(D)	64,986	21,208	1,147	32.4	35,305

^r Revised

^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. One hectare equals 2.471 acres. Thus, for all industries, acres of land owned in 2008 was 200,490.

Note: For newly acquired businesses, the data cover the most recent financial reporting year preceding acquisition. For newly established businesses, the data are projections for the first full year of operations.

followed by finance (95,700).

In 2008, the total assets of newly acquired or established businesses were \$895.7 billion, up from \$411.8 billion in 2007.⁴ In 2008, finance (except banks) and insurance accounted for \$538.1 billion, or 60 percent, of total assets.

Land ownership of newly acquired or established businesses decreased to 81,137 hectares in 2008 from 357,750 hectares in 2007. Net income of newly acquired or established U.S. affiliates was \$7.3 billion in 2008, almost unchanged from 2007. Total sales were \$182.9 billion, up from \$162.7 billion in 2007.

Revisions

The estimate of total outlays for 2007 has been revised downward 9 percent from the preliminary estimate.⁵ In addition, the estimates of operations of U.S. businesses acquired or established by foreign direct investors in 2007 have been revised. The estimate of employment has been revised up 2 percent from the preliminary estimate; the estimate of total assets has been revised down 10 percent; the estimate of sales has been revised down 9 percent; and the estimate of net income has been revised down 5 percent.

4. Because assets can be financed not only by funds from foreign direct investors but also by funds from other owners and lenders, assets of the newly established or acquired U.S. affiliates generally will exceed the related investment outlays.

5. See Y. Louise Ku-Graf, "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: New Investment in 2007," SURVEY 88 (June 2008): 33–40.

Technical Note

The estimates of new foreign direct investment, which cover U.S. business enterprises that were acquired or established by foreign direct investors during the year, are based on data reported in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). For the 2008 estimates, BEA augmented the reported data with an estimate for late reports.

For the survey, a U.S. business enterprise was categorized as "established" if the foreign parent or its existing U.S. affiliate created a new legal entity that was organized and operated as a new U.S. business enterprise or that directly purchased U.S. real estate.⁶ A U.S. business enterprise was categorized as "acquired" if (1) a foreign parent or its U.S. affiliate obtained a voting interest of 10 percent or more in the equity of an existing U.S. business enterprise and continued to operate the enterprise as a separate legal entity; (2) a foreign parent or its U.S. affiliate purchased a business segment or an operating unit of an existing U.S. business and organized it as a new separate legal entity; or (3) an existing U.S. affiliate purchased a U.S. business, a segment of a U.S. business, or an operating unit of a U.S. business and merged it into its own operations.

6. The number of new U.S. businesses established is not the same as the number of "greenfield" investments, which typically refers to the construction of new plants or other business facilities. First, direct purchases of U.S. real estate—which often involve purchases of existing office buildings, hotels, retail stores, shopping centers, or other property—are included in the "established" measure but are not considered "greenfield" investments. Second, new plants that are built by existing U.S. affiliates are considered "greenfield" investments, but they are included in these data as "established" businesses only if they are set up as separate legal entities.

Key Terms

Outlays. Expenditures by a foreign direct investor to acquire or establish a new U.S. affiliate. The foreign direct investor, its affiliated foreign companies (foreign parent group), and/or its existing U.S. affiliates may supply the funds for the expenditures (outlays).

Person. Any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, or other organization, and any government (including any corporation, institution, or other entity or instrumentality of a government).

Foreign person. A person that resides outside the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all U.S. territories and possessions.

Foreign direct investment in the United States. The ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one foreign person of 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise.

U.S. affiliate. A U.S. business enterprise in which a single foreign investor (**a foreign parent**) owns at least 10 percent of the voting securities, or the equivalent.

Ultimate beneficial owner (UBO). For a U.S. affiliate, the person (in the broad legal sense, including a company), proceeding up the affiliate's ownership chain beginning with the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. The UBO ultimately owns or controls the affiliate and derives the benefits associated with ownership or control. Unlike the foreign parent, the UBO of a U.S. affiliate may be located in the United States.

Foreign parent group. This group consists of (1) the foreign parent, (2) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the person below it, up to and including the UBO, and (3) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, that is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it.

The estimates of new foreign direct investment do not cover the acquisition of additional equity in an existing U.S. affiliate, the acquisition of an existing U.S. affiliate by one foreign investor from another, or the expansion in the operations of an existing U.S. affiliate when no separate legal entity is created. Sell-offs or other disinvestments were not netted against the new investments. (For more information, see the box “Data on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States.”)

A U.S. business that was acquired or established by a foreign direct investor or by an existing U.S. affiliate of a foreign investor and that had total assets of more than \$3 million or owned 200 acres or more of U.S. land was required to file a full report with BEA. In addition, a U.S. business enterprise that was acquired by an existing U.S. affiliate of a foreign investor and merged into the operations of the affiliate was required to file a full report if the total cost of the acquisition exceeded \$3 million or if the acquired enterprise owned 200 acres or more of U.S. land. To reduce the reporting burden, smaller U.S. businesses that had total assets of \$3 million or less and that owned fewer than 200 acres of U.S. land were permitted to file shorter, partial reports.

BEA prepared estimates to account for data not collected on the partial reports and combined them with the data it collected on the full reports. Because the businesses that filed partial reports were so small, they generally had a negligible impact on the published aggregates. For example, in 2007, the total assets of U.S.

businesses that filed partial reports were \$348 million, less than 0.1 percent of the total assets of all newly acquired or established U.S. affiliates.

Although the values for the partial reports were negligible, the number of partial reports was significant. For example, in 2007, BEA received 1,724 partial reports and 730 full reports. Furthermore, the number of businesses that were subject to partial reporting may have been higher than the actual number of partial reports that BEA received because not all of the smaller U.S. businesses acquired or established by foreigners filed reports. BEA made every effort to contact all U.S. businesses that may have been newly acquired or established by foreigners, but it was necessary to concentrate its resources on ensuring compliance with reporting requirements by larger businesses.

Of the 730 full reports filed for 2007, 544 reported investments to acquire an existing U.S. business, and 186 reported investments to establish a new U.S. business.

Availability of New Investment Data

Summary estimates of the outlays by foreign direct investors to acquire or to establish businesses in the United States are presented in this article. More detailed estimates by industry and by country for 1980–2008 are available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov.

Data on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

In addition to the data on new foreign direct investment presented in this article, BEA collects and publishes two other broad sets of statistics on foreign direct investment in the United States: financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates and balance-of-payments and direct-investment-position statistics.

Financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates are published at both the enterprise level and the establishment level. Detailed enterprise-level financial and operating data were most recently published in “U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Operations in 2006” in the August 2008 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; the article includes a description of the three types of data.

Summary estimates for 2007 were presented in the April 17, 2009, news release “Summary Estimates for Multinational Companies: Employment, Sales, and Capital Expenditures for 2007,” which is available on BEA’s Web site www.bea.gov. Financial and operating data at

the establishment level are available for selected years as a result of a project that links BEA’s enterprise data for U.S. affiliates with the Census Bureau’s establishment data for all U.S. companies. The most recent data are published in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 2002*, which is available on BEA’s Web site.

The balance-of-payments and direct-investment-position data were published in “The International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend 2007” and “Direct Investment Positions for 2007: Country and Industry Detail” in the July 2008 SURVEY, in “Direct Investment, 2004–2007: Detailed Historical-Cost Positions and Related Capital and Income Flows” in the September 2008 SURVEY, and in “U.S. International Transactions: Fourth Quarter and Year 2008” in the April 2009 SURVEY.

Revised and updated data will be published in the July and September 2009 issues.

The number of full reports by size of outlay is shown in the table below. For 2008, the number of investments in the two largest classes represents the number of reports that were received. The number of investments in the two smallest class sizes includes an estimate of the number of late reports.

	2006	2007 ^r	2008
Total.....	725	730	778
\$5 billion or more.....	3	6	10
\$2 billion–\$4.999 billion.....	16	28	13
\$100 million–\$1.999 billion.....	179	183	167
Less than \$100 million.....	527	513	588

^r Revised

Acknowledgments

The data presented in this article are from BEA's survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States. The survey was conducted under the direction of Lonnie Hunter and Dorrett E. Skipwith, with contributions by Carmene T. Brown, Constance T. Deve, Edward J. Kozerka, and Daniel K. Wakjira. Neeta B. Kapoor programmed the tables.

Tables 6, 7.1, and 7.2 follow.

Table 6. Investment Outlays by Type of Investment and Investor, by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 2007–2008

[Millions of dollars]

	2007 ^r					2008				
	Total	By type of investment		By type of investor		Total	By type of investment		By type of investor	
		U.S. businesses acquired	U.S. businesses established	Foreign direct investors	U.S. affiliates		U.S. businesses acquired	U.S. businesses established	Foreign direct investors	U.S. affiliates
All industries	251,917	223,616	28,301	88,337	163,580	260,362	242,799	17,564	47,078	213,284
Manufacturing	118,370	112,031	6,338	48,803	69,567	141,079	132,177	8,901	15,756	125,322
Food.....	576	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Beverages and tobacco products.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	214	52,628	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Textiles, apparel, and leather products.....	176	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	422	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Paper.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)
Printing and related support activities.....	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	62	62	0	(D)	(D)
Petroleum and coal products.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)
Chemicals.....	47,642	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	37,452	(D)	(D)	7,932	29,521
Plastics and rubber products.....	3,506	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,304	(D)	(D)	215	1,088
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	1,309	1,084	225	(D)	(D)	918	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Primary and fabricated metals.....	16,503	(D)	(D)	9,606	6,896	6,971	(D)	(D)	2,315	4,656
Machinery.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	112	12,315	(D)	(D)	95	12,219
Computers and electronic products.....	7,287	(D)	(D)	4,218	3,069	7,286	(D)	(D)	176	7,110
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	264	(D)	3,215	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation equipment.....	13,415	(D)	(D)	470	12,945	833	(D)	(D)	363	469
Other.....	11,627	(D)	(D)	211	11,416	15,068	(D)	(D)	3,223	11,846
Wholesale trade	5,631	(D)	(D)	1,379	4,252	3,977	3,837	140	548	3,429
Retail trade	6,867	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,775	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Information	8,585	8,511	74	2,803	5,782	22,214	(D)	(D)	328	21,887
Publishing industries.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,921	(D)	13,286	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Motion pictures and sound recording industries.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	381	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Telecommunications.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,618	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	2,468	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,930	(D)	(D)	73	4,857
Depository institutions	12,307	12,307	0	(D)	(D)	15,996	15,996	0	1,476	14,520
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	27,497	19,514	7,983	(D)	(D)	29,584	(D)	(D)	15,161	14,423
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,852	7,054	10,798	(D)	(D)	3,796	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Professional, scientific, and technical services	9,018	8,978	39	903	8,115	15,167	(D)	(D)	2,574	12,593
Other industries	45,790	44,237	1,553	10,836	34,955	25,775	23,865	1,910	10,606	15,169

^r Revised

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Table 7.1. Investment Outlays, Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 2007

[Millions of dollars]

	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Information	Depository institutions	Finance (except depository institutions and insurance)	Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Other industries
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All countries	251,917	118,370	5,631	6,867	8,585	12,307	27,497	17,852	9,018	45,790
Canada	38,502	14,759	(D)	(D)	1,056	1,101	6,812	219	1,235	9,845
Europe	132,454	57,891	4,476	3,083	5,472	11,122	9,997	5,776	7,029	27,607
<i>Of which:</i>										
France.....	14,307	(D)	(D)	(D)	903	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Germany.....	15,831	4,576	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	3,489	(D)	2,689
Ireland.....	1,350	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	53	(D)	(D)
Italy.....	7,484	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Luxembourg.....	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)
Netherlands.....	8,357	2,056	2,089	(D)	1,108	(D)	(D)	277	(D)	(D)
Spain.....	10,673	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)
Sweden.....	3,291	2,932	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Switzerland.....	6,501	1,678	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	3,686	(D)	(D)	(D)
United Kingdom.....	56,051	33,853	(D)	(D)	2,655	(D)	3,770	1,628	2,377	(D)
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,253	(D)	322	103
South and Central America.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	15	(D)	(D)
<i>Of which:</i>										
Brazil.....	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0	(D)	0	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere.....	1,933	272	0	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
<i>Of which:</i>										
Bermuda.....	1,276	(D)	0	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Africa	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)
Middle East	21,882	13,466	(D)	(D)	66	0	(D)	3,953	(D)	(D)
<i>Of which:</i>										
Kuwait.....	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	0	(D)
Saudi Arabia.....	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	0	(D)
United Arab Emirates.....	7,956	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	(D)
Asia and Pacific	34,408	15,266	369	(D)	1,634	(D)	6,148	7,673	(D)	2,784
<i>Of which:</i>										
Australia.....	12,983	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	7,220	(D)	1,676
China.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(D)
Hong Kong.....	162	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	0
India.....	1,798	280	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	542
Japan.....	7,928	4,116	208	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	448	(D)	(D)
Korea, Republic of.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	(D)	0	0
New Zealand.....	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	0	(D)	0
United States ¹	18,071	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Addenda:										
European Union (27) ²	123,038	53,658	3,989	3,083	5,460	11,122	6,310	5,525	6,647	27,244
OPEC ³	20,758	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	3,765	0	(D)

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. The United States is shown as the country of ultimate beneficial owner for businesses newly acquired or established by foreign investors that are, in turn, ultimately owned by persons located in the United States (see the box "Key Terms").

2. The European Union (27) comprises Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the two countries—Bulgaria and Romania—that joined in 2007.

3. OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. In 2007, its members were Angola (which joined at the

beginning of the year), Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, but is not included as a member in this annual tabulation.

Notes. Data for 2007 are revised. For investments in which more than one investor participated, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by the country of each individual ultimate beneficial owner. This table presents the major regions, the European Union, OPEC, and the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In addition, it presents any country whose total outlays for 2007 were greater than \$500 million.

Table 7.2. Investment Outlays, Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 2008

[Millions of dollars]

	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Information	Depository institutions	Finance (except depository institutions and insurance)	Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Other industries
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All countries	260,362	141,079	3,977	2,775	22,214	15,996	29,584	3,796	15,167	25,775
Canada	25,181	1,797	(D)	2,663	40	12,518	4,268	(D)	181	3,529
Europe	157,853	93,653	1,193	53	21,417	2,100	13,324	1,523	14,035	10,556
<i>Of which:</i>										
Belgium	52,602	52,597	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	(D)
Finland	9,676	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	0
France	16,565	1,201	(D)	(D)	12,195	0	548	(D)	(D)	2,429
Germany	12,823	7,042	475	(D)	1,925	0	2,249	705	(D)	403
Ireland	1,110	613	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	195
Italy	6,861	6,858	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	0	(D)
Luxembourg	679	620	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Netherlands	12,545	9,445	(D)	(D)	931	0	(D)	(D)	523	1,440
Spain	9,779	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	555	5,454
Sweden	(D)	3,926	(D)	0	76	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Switzerland	9,041	4,853	418	0	(D)	0	3,460	154	(D)	39
United Kingdom	19,657	4,290	135	(D)	6,060	(D)	4,219	543	2,869	519
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	18,259	15,271	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	33	65	(D)
South and Central America	3,551	3,489	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	3	(D)	(D)	(D)
<i>Of which:</i>										
Brazil	3,382	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	0	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere	14,708	11,782	0	0	178	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	224
<i>Of which:</i>										
Bermuda	14,000	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	205
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	702	261	0	0	178	0	(D)	(D)	0	(D)
Africa	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Middle East	12,263	9,746	0	(D)	(D)	0	60	1,683	(D)	496
<i>Of which:</i>										
Israel	10,113	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	(D)	(D)
United Arab Emirates	1,625	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	1,566	0	(D)
Asia and Pacific	44,863	20,612	2,736	(D)	(D)	1,377	7,698	414	885	10,780
<i>Of which:</i>										
Australia	10,522	321	143	(D)	(D)	1,377	879	(D)	84	7,717
China	297	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	204	0
Hong Kong	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	0
India	1,569	83	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0	38	1,401
Japan	28,041	17,549	2,581	(D)	(D)	0	5,719	377	559	942
New Zealand	2,544	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	0	0
Singapore	1,704	(D)	0	0	0	0	(D)	0	0	(D)
United States ¹	1,813	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	0	49
Addenda:										
European Union (27) ²	147,356	87,369	771	53	21,300	2,100	9,865	1,349	14,033	10,517
OPEC ³	3,663	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	119	(D)	0	(D)

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. The United States is shown as the country of ultimate beneficial owner for businesses newly acquired or established by foreign investors that are, in turn, ultimately owned by persons located in the United States (see the box "Key Terms").

2. The European Union (27) comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

3. OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. In 2008, its members were Ecuador (which joined in

November 2007), Algeria, Angola, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Notes. For investments in which more than one investor participated, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by the country of each individual ultimate beneficial owner. This table presents the major regions, the European Union, OPEC, and the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In addition, it presents any country whose total outlays for 2008 were greater than \$500 million.

Gross Domestic Product by State

Advance Statistics for 2008 and Revised Statistics for 2005–2007

By Caitlin E. Coakley, Daniel A. Reed, Shane T. Taylor

IN 2008, inflation-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) decelerated in 38 states and all 8 BEA regions (chart 1), according to statistics released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The economy was weakest in the Great Lakes region, where real GDP declined 0.4 percent, and strongest in the Rocky Mountain region, where real GDP rose 2.2 percent (chart 2).

Growth in real U.S. GDP by state—a measure of nationwide growth calculated as the sum of GDP of all states deflated by a national price measure—slowed to 0.7 percent in 2008 from 2.0 percent in 2007 (table 1).¹

Other highlights include the following:

- The decline in the Great Lakes region marked the first decline in a region since the economic slowdown in 2002, when the New England region contracted.
- The slowdown in the Southwest region was the largest of all regions; growth decelerated by 1.9 percentage points to 1.7 percent.
- The decelerations in two regions, the Great Lakes and Far West, resulted from decelerations in every state within those regions.

GDP by state is the most comprehensive measure of overall economic activity in individual states—the state counterpart to GDP in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). In June, BEA released advance

1. This measure differs conceptually from GDP in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), though the values are similar. For a description of the differences between GDP in the NIPAs and U.S. GDP by state, see the box “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State.”

current-dollar and real (inflation-adjusted) statistics of GDP by state for 2008. The release also provided statistics at a more detailed industry level for 2007 and revised statistics for 2005–2006.²

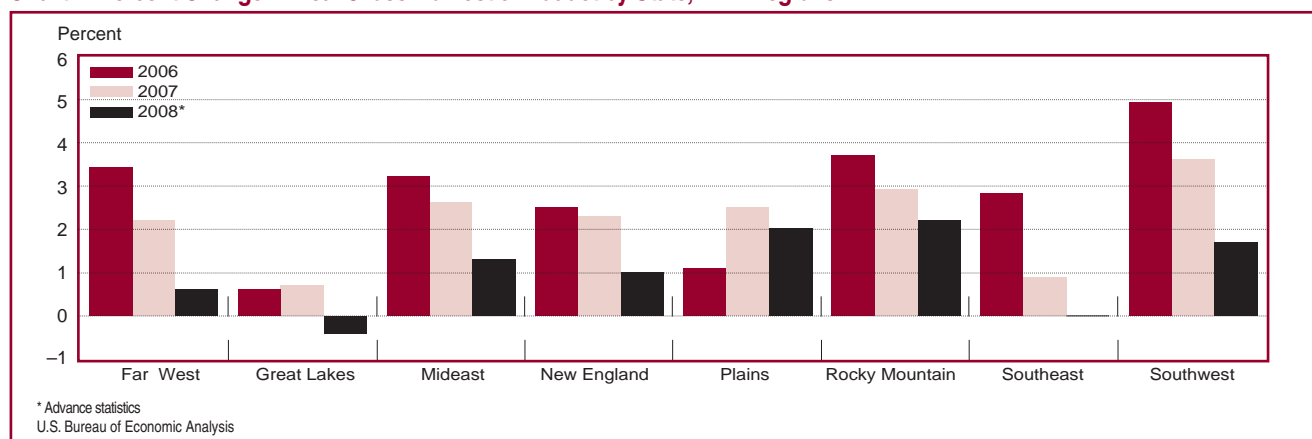
This article first focuses on the industries that contributed the most to the deceleration in GDP growth across regions and states in 2008. Next, it focuses on the industry sectors that contributed to growth in certain states and regions. The article concludes by briefly discussing state contributions to U.S. growth, per capita real GDP by state, and revisions to the GDP-by-state statistics for 2006 and 2007.

Industry contributions to regional growth

In 2008, the deceleration in real GDP growth across many regions and their underlying states was primarily the result of declines in particular industry sectors, at least two of which, the construction sector and the finance and insurance sector, were related to the weakened housing market. However, despite the widespread declines in these industries, some regions and states fared well because of growth in (1) certain services sectors, such as the professional and technical services

2. For a description of the abbreviated methodology used to generate the advance statistics, see the box “Advance Statistics of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State for 2008.” For a description on the newly available source data, see the section “Revisions.” BEA released advance statistics of 2007 GDP by state based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors in June 2008; thus, the 2007 total and sector-level GDP-by-state statistics are revised.

Chart 1. Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by State, BEA Regions



sector and the health care and social assistance sector, and (2) certain goods sectors, such as the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector and the mining sector (table 2).

Industries contributing to the deceleration. For the United States, private goods-producing industries subtracted 0.60 percentage point from real GDP growth (table 3).³ The main goods-producing industries that detracted from U.S. growth were construction (0.25 percentage point) and nondurable-goods manufacturing (0.24 percentage point). The finance and insurance sector (0.24 percentage point) was another notable detractor from growth.

Construction contracted in 7 of the 8 BEA regions and in 36 states. In fact, for all states in the New England and Great Lakes regions, construction detracted from growth. This industry sector was also the largest detractor from growth in 16 states and subtracted more than 1 percentage point from growth in Idaho (1.58 percentage

points) and Florida (1.09 percentage points). Although it didn't quite subtract 1 percentage point from Arizona's growth (0.98 percentage point), this sector was still primarily responsible for the state's decline.

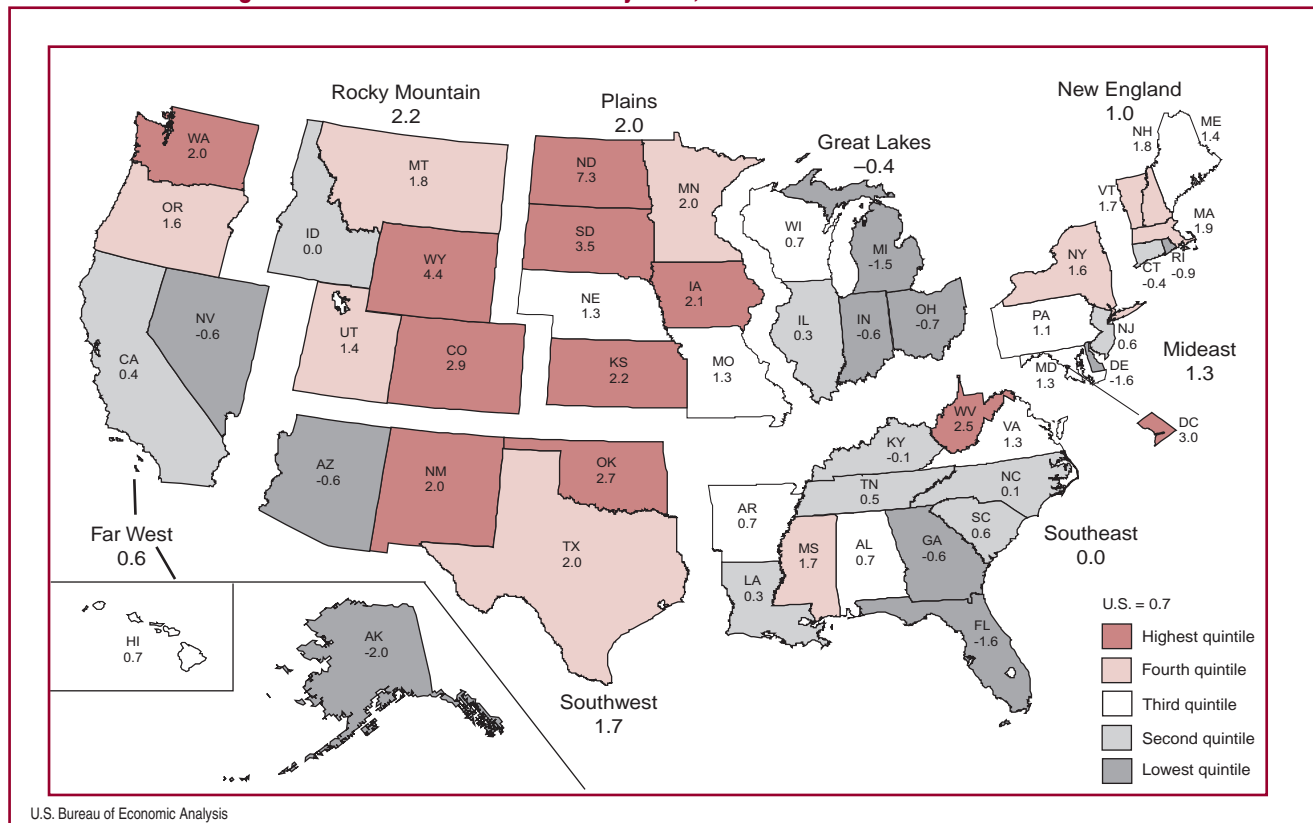
Like construction, nondurable-goods manufacturing contracted in seven of the eight BEA regions. In fact, for all states in the Mideast, Great Lakes, Southeast, Southwest, and Far West regions, nondurable-goods manufacturing detracted from growth. This industry sector contracted in more states, 43 plus the District of Columbia, than did construction. This sector also was the largest detractor from growth in 12 states and subtracted more than 1 percentage point from Louisiana's growth (1.38 percentage points). In Connecticut, the decline in nondurable-goods manufacturing was primarily responsible for the state's overall decline.

Finance and insurance was one of only two industry sectors to detract from growth in all eight BEA regions. (The other industry sector was transportation and warehousing.) Finance and insurance contracted in 38 states and the District of Columbia. This industry sector subtracted 1.95 percentage points from growth in Delaware, causing the state's overall economy to decline.

Impact of the housing market. Several states that benefited from the strong housing market earlier this decade were adversely affected by the recent weakness in

3. Private goods-producing industries consist of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing. Private services-producing industries consist of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service; information; finance and insurance; real estate, rental and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except government.

Chart 2. Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by State, 2008



the housing market and in related industries. From 2002 to 2006, average annual growth in Arizona, California, Florida, and Nevada exceeded the national average (table A). However, in 2008, growth in these states fell below the national average; in Arizona, Florida, and Nevada, the economy contracted. California was able to grow slowly because of significant increases in other industries, notably information and professional and technical services. In all four states, declines in construction and in finance and insurance subtracted from growth.

Industries contributing to growth. Unlike construction, nondurable-goods manufacturing, and finance and insurance, the professional and technical services sector and the health care and social assistance sector were strong contributors to growth in 2008. For the United States, professional and technical services contributed 0.63 percentage point to growth, and health care and social assistance contributed 0.32 percentage point. In 2008, these were the only two industry sectors to grow in every state. Although the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector and the mining sector detracted from growth for the United States and most regions, these two industries were strong contributors to growth in many of the fastest growing states, most of which are located in the central part of the country.

Professional and technical services was the largest contributor to growth in 29 states and the District of

Columbia. This industry contributed more than 1 percentage point to growth in Virginia (1.37 percentage points), the District of Columbia (1.32 percentage points), and Massachusetts (1.24 percentage points). It also contributed nearly 1 percentage point to Maryland's growth (0.96 percentage point).

Health care and social assistance was the largest

Table A. States Most Affected by Housing-Related Industries
[Percent]

	2002–2006 AAGR	Percent change in 2008
Gross domestic product		
United States.....	3.0	0.7
Arizona	5.7	-0.6
California	3.9	0.4
Florida	5.4	-1.6
Nevada	7.0	-0.6
Construction		
United States.....	-1.6	-5.6
Arizona	2.9	-15.5
California	0.1	-12.2
Florida	5.3	-16.3
Nevada	5.6	-5.6
Finance and insurance		
United States.....	4.6	-3.0
Arizona	6.3	-8.8
California	4.6	-7.5
Florida	5.5	-6.4
Nevada	5.7	-2.6

AAGR Average annual growth rate

Advance Statistics of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State for 2008

The advance statistics of GDP by state are based on limited state source data and an abbreviated estimation methodology that differs from the standard methodology used to prepare the state statistics for 1997–2007. These statistics are prepared at the sector level of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Detailed state source data on value added by industry, company financial data, and state and local taxes by industry are not available for 2008. The advance 2008 GDP-by-state statistics draw heavily on preliminary 2008 state earnings by industry, released on March 24, 2009, and on advance 2008 GDP by industry, released on April 28, 2009. As a result, the advance 2008 GDP-by-state statistics are consistent with the national annual industry accounts and the state personal income accounts.

The 2008 advance statistics of current-dollar GDP by state were extrapolated from industry value added (GDP) for 2007 using the change in state earnings by industry from state personal income statistics. For two industries, preliminary source data was incorporated, which significantly improved the accuracy of the advance estimates. The advance estimates for the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector incorporated preliminary data on farm sector cash receipts from the U.S. Department of

Agriculture, and the advance estimates for the mining sector incorporated preliminary data on value of production and prices from the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Energy.

The 2008 advance statistics of GDP by state for all sectors were scaled to the advance 2008 GDP-by-industry statistics by allocating the difference between the two measures among the states. The sector estimates were then summed to total GDP for the states.

The advance statistics of real GDP by state are derived by applying chained (2000) dollar national implicit price deflators to the industry values of current-dollar GDP by state. The chain-type index formula that is used in the national accounts is then used to calculate the real values for sectors and total real GDP for the states.

The advance U.S. real GDP by state differs from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of differences in source data and methodologies used to estimate the related statistics and because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values. In addition, U.S. GDP-by-state values may differ from the corresponding NIPA GDP values because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity located overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

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contributor to growth in three states—Arizona (0.54 percentage point), Arkansas (0.29 percentage point), and New Mexico (0.44 percentage point). This industry sector was a strong contributor to growth in South Dakota (0.66 percentage point), Idaho (0.65 percentage point), North Dakota (0.64 percentage point), and Montana (0.53 percentage point).

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector and the mining sector were significant contributors to growth in many states in the highest growth quintile. In North Dakota—the fastest growing state in 2008—agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting contributed 1.95 percentage points to the state’s real GDP growth, and mining contributed 0.69 percentage point. In Wyoming—the second fastest growing state in 2008—mining contributed 1.79 percentage points to growth. In Colorado and Oklahoma, mining was one of the largest contributors to growth, accounting for 20 percent and 13 percent of growth, respectively. In West Virginia, mining was the largest contributor to growth, accounting for more than 20 percent. In South Dakota and Iowa, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting accounted for at least 30 percent of GDP growth.

Regional contributions to U.S. growth

Contributions to U.S. real GDP growth measure the percentage points that each region or state contributes to real U.S. growth (table 4). The two BEA regions

contributing the most to real U.S. growth were the Midwest (0.23 percentage point) and the Southwest

Data Availability

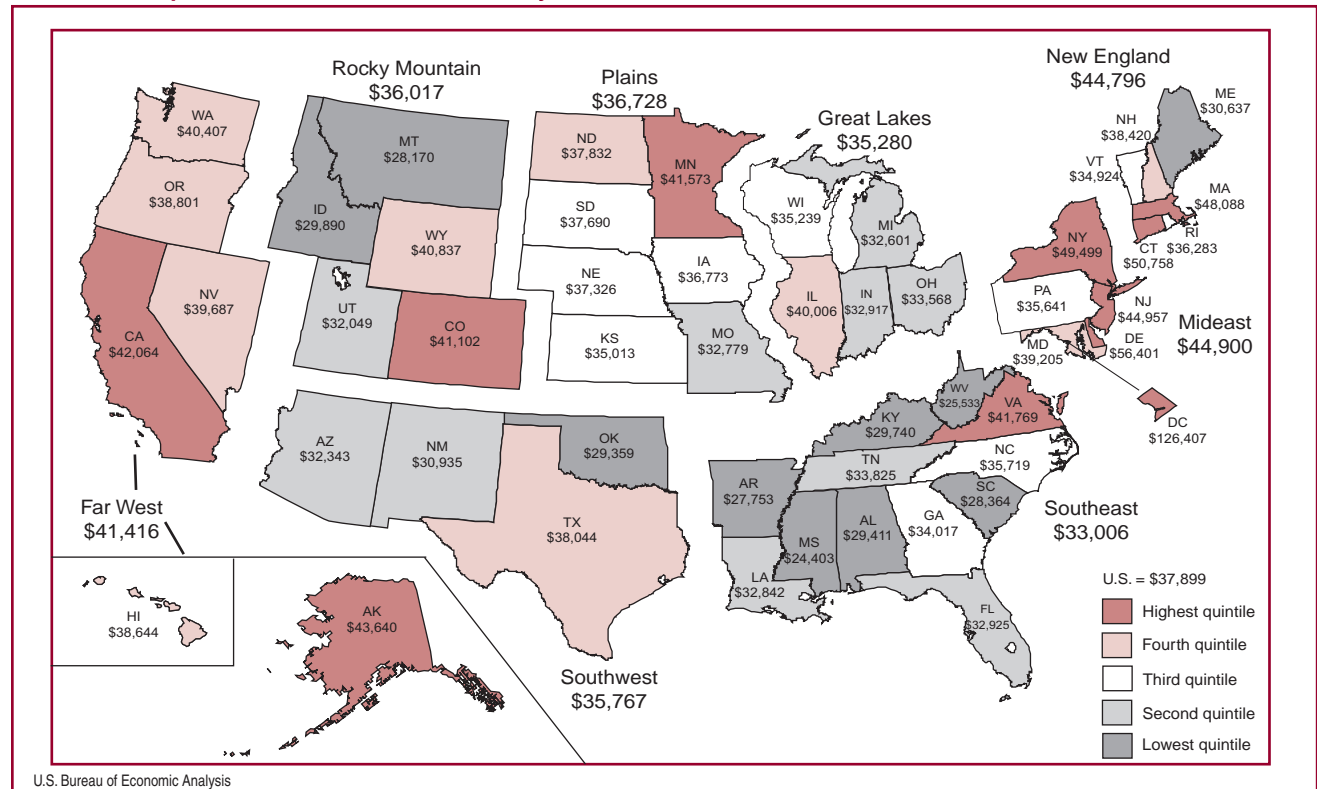
Summary statistics of gross domestic product (GDP) by state in current dollars and in real chained (2000) dollars for 2005–2008 are presented in this article. More detailed GDP-by-state statistics for states, BEA regions, and the United States can be accessed interactively on BEA’s Web site.

The following annual statistics are available at www.bea.gov/regional/gsp:

- Advance statistics of current-dollar GDP by state, real GDP by state in chained (2000) dollars, and quantity indexes for 2008 for 24 NAICS-based sectors.
- GDP by state in current dollars, real GDP by state in chained (2000) dollars, and quantity indexes for 1997–2007 for 81 NAICS-based subsectors.
- Current-dollar statistics of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports, subsidies, and gross operating surplus for 2001–2007 for 81 NAICS-based subsectors.
- Per capita real GDP by state in chained (2000) dollars for 1997–2008.

The component statistics of GDP by state for 1997–2000 are not available, because NAICS-based GDP for these years is based on unpublished data on wages and salaries from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, e-mail gdpbystate@bea.gov or call 202–606–5340.

Chart 3. Per Capita Real Gross Domestic Product by State, 2008



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state, is calculated as the sum of incomes earned by labor and capital and the costs incurred in the production of goods and services; it includes the wages and salaries that workers earn, the income earned by sole proprietorships and partnerships and corporations, and business taxes—such as sales, property, and federal excise taxes—that count as a business expense.

In contrast, GDP in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) is calculated as the sum of spending by consumers, businesses, and government on final goods and services, plus investment and net foreign trade. In theory, income earned should equal spending, but because of different data sources, income earned, usually referred to as “gross domestic income (GDI),” does not always equal what is spent (GDP). The difference is referred to as the “statistical discrepancy.”

Starting with the 2004 comprehensive revision, BEA’s annual industry accounts and its GDP-by-state accounts allocate the statistical discrepancy across all private-sector industries. Therefore, GDP by state is now conceptually more similar to GDP in the national accounts.

U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values, and thus the GDP-by-industry values from the annual industry accounts, because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state. The GDP-by-industry statistics are identical to those from the 2008 annual NIPA revision released in July 2008. However, because of revisions since July 2008, NIPA GDP may differ from U.S. GDP by state.

The GDP-by-state statistics for 1997 forward are prepared for 81 industries defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the estimates for 1963–97 are prepared for 75 industries defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). For each industry for 1963–97 and 2001–2007, the three components of GDP by state are presented: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus.¹ Compensation of employees is the sum of wage and salary accruals, employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds, and employer contributions for government social insurance. Taxes on production and imports is the sum of federal excise taxes and customs duties, state and local government sales taxes, property taxes (including residential real estate taxes), motor vehicle licenses, severance taxes, other taxes, and special assessments. Gross operating surplus is the sum of corporate profits, proprietors’ income, rental income of persons, net interest, capital consumption allowances, business transfer payments, nontax payments, and the current surplus of government enterprises.

1. For an explanation of why the components of GDP by state for 1997–2000 are not available, see the box “Data Availability.”

Current-dollar statistics of GDP by state and its components are scaled to equal national totals of current-dollar GDP by industry and its components for all industries except federal military and civilian government. If the national total for an industry differs from the initial sum-of-states for an industry, the difference between the national total and the sum-of-states total is allocated to the states according to the state distribution of the initial estimates.

The statistics of real GDP by state are prepared in chained (2000) dollars. Real GDP by state is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state’s gross domestic product that is based on national prices of the goods and services produced in that state. The statistics of real GDP by state and of quantity indexes with a base year of 2000 were derived by applying national implicit price deflators to the current-dollar GDP-by-state values for the 64 detailed NAICS-based industries for 1997 forward and for the 63 detailed SIC-based industries for 1977–97.

The chain-type index formula that is used in the national accounts is then used to calculate the values of total real GDP by state and of real GDP by state at more aggregated industry levels.² Real GDP by state may reflect a substantial volume of output that is sold to other states and countries. To the extent that a state’s output is produced and sold in national markets at relatively uniform prices (or sold locally at national prices), real GDP by state captures the differences across states that reflect the relative differences in the mix of goods and services that the states produce. However, real GDP by state does not capture geographic differences in the prices of goods and services that are produced and sold locally.

BEA is working toward a long-term goal of replacing the national implicit price deflators used to deflate state-level current-dollar GDP by industry with state-specific prices. A paper posted on BEA’s Web site “[Estimates of State and Metropolitan Price Levels for Consumption Goods and Services in the United States, 2005](#)” by Bettina H. Aten presents estimates of spatial price deflators that may be used for adjusting price level differences across geographic areas (but not across time). The work is based on microlevel price data from the consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau. It represents an important first step in deriving producer-type price indexes—which are the basis for the national implicit price deflators used in BEA’s GDP-by-state accounts—at the state level. BEA plans to continue research into developing state-level prices and to explore estimating GDP by state on an expenditures basis.

2. For additional information, see J. Steven Landefeld and Robert P. Parker, “BEA’s Chain Indexes, Time Series, and Measures of Long-Term Economic Growth,” *SURVEY* 77 (May 1997): 58–68; and Gerard P. Aman, George K. Downey, and Sharon D. Panek, “Comprehensive Revision of Gross State Product: Accelerated Estimates for 2003 and Revised Estimates for 1977–2002,” *SURVEY* 85 (January 2005): 80–106.

(0.20 percentage point). The growth in the Mideast largely reflected the contribution of New York (0.13 percentage point), while growth in the Southwest primarily reflected the contribution of Texas (0.17 percentage point). Growth in both of these states reflected growth in the professional and technical services sector.

Two BEA regions subtracted from national growth—the Great Lakes (0.05 percentage point) and the Southeast (0.01 percentage point). The contraction of the Great Lakes reflected declines in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. The contraction of the Southeast reflected declines in Florida and Georgia. The two states subtracting the most from national growth were Florida (0.09 percentage point) and Michigan (0.04 percentage point).

Per capita real GDP by state

In 2008, per capita real GDP fell in 24 states and in 4 BEA regions. Both slowing or declining state GDP and growing population caused per capita real GDP in these states to fall. Nationwide, per capita real GDP decreased 0.2 percent in 2008.

In 2008, the states in the highest quintile of per capita real GDP did not change significantly from 2007. Delaware continues to have the highest per capita real GDP at \$56,401 (table 5 and chart 3).⁴ The lowest quintile is almost identical to 2007 as well. Mississippi again had the lowest per capita real GDP in the nation at \$24,403.

Typically, the year-to-year rankings of state's per capita real GDP do not change much. However, North Dakota has made a sizeable leap since 2006, increasing its ranking by 16 places. In 2008, the state ranked 20th with a per capita real GDP of \$37,832, which is roughly the national average. In comparison, the next closest absolute changes in rank since 2006 were South Dakota, which climbed six places to 21st, and Georgia,

4. Per capita real GDP by state is computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.

Acknowledgements

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which fell six places to 30th.

Revisions

The revisions to GDP by state for 2005–2007 primarily reflect the incorporation of new state data from the Census Bureau, specifically the revised Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) for 2006, State and Local Government Finances for 2006, and State Government Finances data for 2007. The revised GDP-by-state statistics also incorporated the results of the annual revisions to the annual industry accounts, national income and product accounts, and state personal income statistics.⁵

As expected, revisions to the advance statistics for 2007, which were released in June 2008, were generally larger than the revisions for 2005–2006.

Current-dollar statistics. Revisions to the current-dollar statistics, measured as a percentage of the previously published data, were fairly small for most states. For 2007, the revisions ranged from –4.0 percent for Louisiana to 3.8 percent for South Dakota (table 6). For Louisiana, the revision was mainly due to a downward revision to nondurable-goods manufacturing, which resulted from the incorporation of revised 2006 ASM data. For South Dakota, the revision was due to an upward revision in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, based on revised farm data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Inflation-adjusted statistics. The advance GDP growth rates for 2007 correctly identified the direction of change for 45 states and the District of Columbia and also correctly identified whether a state grew at a faster or slower pace than U.S. GDP growth for 39 states.

The revisions to the real growth rates were measured as a percentage point difference from the previously published growth rate. For 2007, only six states had a revision greater than 2 percentage points (in absolute terms); the mean absolute revision was 0.9 percentage point (table 7). The states with the largest absolute revisions were South Dakota (5.8 percentage points), North Dakota (4.1 percentage points), and the District of Columbia (–2.6 percentage points). Revisions to agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting led to the upward revisions in North and South Dakota. For the District of Columbia, the revision reflected downward revisions in real estate, rental, and leasing

5. See Soo jeong Kim, Vincent A. Davis, Anna M. Jacobson, and Amanda S. Lyndaker, "Annual Industry Accounts: Revised Statistics for 2005–2008," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 88 (December 2008): 21–31; Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Annual Estimates for 2005–2007 and Quarterly Estimates 2005:1–2008:1," SURVEY 88 (August 2008): 6–22; David G. Lenze, "State Personal Income: Second Quarter of 2008 and Revised Statistics for 2005–2007," SURVEY 88 (October 2008): 134–144; and Ann E. Dunbar and David G. Lenze, "Regional Quarterly Report," SURVEY 89 (April 2009): 55–58.

Appendix A. Industries for Which Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State Is Available

	1997 NAICS code		1997 NAICS code
Private industries		Information	51
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11	Publishing including software	511
Crop and animal production	111, 112	Motion picture and sound recording industries	512
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	113-115	Broadcasting and telecommunications	513
Mining	21	Information and data processing services	514
Oil and gas extraction	211	Finance and insurance	52
Mining, except oil and gas	212	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation and related services	521, 522
Support activities for mining	213	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523
Utilities	22	Insurance carriers and related activities	524
Construction	23	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525
Manufacturing	31-33	Real estate, rental, and leasing	53
Durable goods	33, 321, 327	Real estate	531
Wood product manufacturing	321	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	532, 533
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	Professional and technical services	54
Primary metal manufacturing	331	Legal services	541
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	Computer systems design and related services	5415
Machinery manufacturing	333	Other professional, scientific and technical services	5412-5414, 5416-5419
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	Management of companies and enterprises	55
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	Administrative and waste services	56
Motor vehicle, body, trailer, and parts manufacturing	3361-3363	Administrative and support services	561
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	3364-3366, 3369	Waste management and remediation services	562
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	Educational services	61
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	Health care and social assistance	62
Nondurable goods	31, 32 (excludes 321, 327)	Ambulatory health care services	621
Food product manufacturing	311, 312	Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities	622, 623
Textile and textile product mills	313, 314	Social assistance	624
Apparel manufacturing	315, 316	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71
Paper manufacturing	322	Performing arts, museums, and related activities	711, 712
Printing and related support activities	323	Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	Accommodation and food services	72
Chemical manufacturing	325	Accommodation	721
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	Food services and drinking places	722
Wholesale trade	42	Other services, except government	81
Retail trade	44, 45	Government	92
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	48, 49	Federal civilian	
Air transportation	481	Federal military	
Rail transportation	482	State and local	
Water transportation	483		
Truck transportation	484		
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485		
Pipeline transportation	486		
Other transportation and support activities	487, 488, 492		
Warehousing and storage	493		

NAICS North American Industry Classification System

Table 1. Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008

[Percent]

	2005	2006	2007	2008*
United States ¹	3.1	2.8	2.0	0.7
New England	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.0
Connecticut.....	2.0	3.1	2.4	-0.4
Maine.....	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
Massachusetts.....	1.2	2.7	3.0	1.9
New Hampshire.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.8
Rhode Island.....	-0.2	1.9	0.0	-0.9
Vermont.....	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Mideast	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.3
Delaware.....	7.0	-0.5	0.8	-1.6
District of Columbia.....	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.0
Maryland.....	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.3
New Jersey.....	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6
New York.....	4.3	5.4	4.0	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.1
Great Lakes	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.4
Illinois.....	0.6	3.1	1.9	0.3
Indiana.....	-0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.6
Michigan.....	0.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.5
Ohio.....	0.8	-0.8	0.2	-0.7
Wisconsin.....	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7
Plains	1.8	1.1	2.5	2.0
Iowa.....	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.1
Kansas.....	1.9	3.5	3.1	2.2
Minnesota.....	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.0
Missouri.....	1.4	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Nebraska.....	2.1	2.6	3.0	1.3
North Dakota.....	4.5	1.2	7.1	7.3
South Dakota.....	3.2	-1.2	8.1	3.5
Southeast	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.0
Alabama.....	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.7
Arkansas.....	3.1	1.4	1.5	0.7
Florida.....	7.4	4.1	0.0	-1.6
Georgia.....	3.8	1.2	1.5	-0.6
Kentucky.....	2.5	2.3	1.0	-0.1
Louisiana.....	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.3
Mississippi.....	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.7
North Carolina.....	4.8	5.5	0.7	0.1
South Carolina.....	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.6
Tennessee.....	1.9	2.7	1.3	0.5
Virginia.....	5.2	1.7	1.8	1.3
West Virginia.....	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.5
Southwest	3.5	4.9	3.6	1.7
Arizona.....	8.7	6.3	1.4	-0.6
New Mexico.....	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Oklahoma.....	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.7
Texas.....	2.8	4.9	4.4	2.0
Rocky Mountain	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.2
Colorado.....	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.9
Idaho.....	8.3	2.0	4.1	0.0
Montana.....	4.9	2.5	3.7	1.8
Utah.....	6.7	6.3	4.6	1.4
Wyoming.....	1.5	7.0	0.7	4.4
Far West	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.6
Alaska.....	1.3	4.4	-0.2	-2.0
California.....	4.3	3.1	1.8	0.4
Hawaii.....	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.7
Nevada.....	8.2	4.0	2.7	-0.6
Oregon.....	2.8	7.9	3.7	1.6
Washington.....	5.1	2.8	4.4	2.0

* Advance statistics

1. The advance statistics of U.S. real GDP by state differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of differences in source data and methodologies used to estimate

the related statistics and because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values. In addition, U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding NIPA GDP values because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

Table 2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real
[Percentage]

	Percent change in real GDP by state	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Durable-goods manufacturing	Nondurable-goods manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing
United States ¹	0.7	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	-0.25	-0.08	-0.24	-0.09	-0.03	-0.11
New England	1.0	-0.02	-0.04	0.03	-0.24	-0.03	-0.29	-0.09	-0.01	-0.08
Connecticut	-0.4	-0.02	-0.02	0.05	-0.26	-0.05	-0.47	-0.09	0.02	-0.13
Maine	1.4	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.32	0.22	-0.03	-0.25	0.06	-0.08
Massachusetts	1.9	0.00	-0.06	0.05	-0.16	-0.02	-0.28	-0.05	-0.01	-0.06
New Hampshire	1.8	-0.03	-0.01	-0.13	-0.38	-0.05	0.00	-0.16	-0.03	-0.05
Rhode Island	-0.9	-0.05	0.00	0.04	-0.38	-0.39	-0.27	-0.22	-0.23	-0.04
Vermont	1.7	-0.18	-0.08	0.03	-0.54	0.36	-0.02	0.07	0.08	-0.02
Mideast	1.3	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.22	-0.10	0.00	-0.07
Delaware	-1.6	-0.02	-0.01	0.14	-0.26	-0.31	-0.35	-0.16	-0.07	-0.06
District of Columbia	3.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.03
Maryland	1.3	-0.03	-0.02	0.05	-0.30	0.06	-0.16	-0.11	-0.18	-0.06
New Jersey	0.6	-0.01	-0.05	-0.07	-0.17	-0.01	-0.36	-0.13	-0.09	-0.09
New York	1.6	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.02	-0.18	-0.15	0.08	-0.05
Pennsylvania	1.1	-0.03	-0.03	0.06	-0.15	-0.16	-0.22	0.01	0.03	-0.11
Great Lakes	-0.4	0.05	-0.02	0.06	-0.21	-0.56	-0.23	-0.08	-0.05	-0.13
Illinois	0.3	0.12	-0.03	0.08	-0.11	-0.17	-0.20	-0.11	-0.10	-0.11
Indiana	-0.6	0.11	-0.03	0.13	-0.12	-0.99	-0.31	-0.05	-0.03	-0.15
Michigan	-1.5	-0.02	0.00	-0.08	-0.37	-1.08	-0.12	-0.10	-0.02	-0.19
Ohio	-0.7	0.03	-0.02	0.12	-0.23	-0.66	-0.35	-0.06	-0.04	-0.09
Wisconsin	2.7	-0.08	-0.03	0.08	-0.24	-0.06	-0.18	0.00	0.02	-0.14
Plains	0.0	0.27	-0.01	0.09	-0.10	-0.09	-0.05	0.12	0.10	-0.21
Iowa	2.1	0.63	-0.01	0.06	0.04	-0.22	0.16	0.13	0.18	-0.21
Kansas	2.2	0.02	0.17	0.11	0.04	0.07	-0.18	0.19	0.13	-0.19
Minnesota	2.0	0.12	0.02	0.07	-0.27	0.02	-0.15	0.18	0.01	-0.21
Missouri	1.3	0.02	-0.18	0.11	-0.15	-0.41	-0.02	-0.02	0.09	-0.18
Nebraska	1.3	0.25	-0.13	0.10	-0.16	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.13	-0.57
North Dakota	7.3	1.95	0.69	0.11	0.62	0.38	-0.02	0.42	0.31	0.19
South Dakota	3.5	1.09	0.00	0.20	-0.03	0.31	0.00	0.18	0.18	-0.07
Southeast	0.0	-0.02	-0.05	0.08	-0.45	-0.16	-0.34	-0.14	-0.06	-0.15
Alabama	0.7	0.00	-0.08	-0.02	-0.20	-0.03	-0.26	-0.05	-0.03	-0.13
Arkansas	0.7	-0.03	0.08	0.07	0.00	-0.58	-0.29	0.04	0.18	-0.24
Florida	-1.6	-0.03	0.01	0.11	-1.09	-0.08	-0.05	-0.26	-0.16	-0.10
Georgia	-0.6	-0.02	-0.11	0.05	-0.41	-0.17	-0.28	-0.23	-0.15	-0.25
Kentucky	-0.1	-0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	-0.60	-0.32	-0.19	-0.03	-0.38
Louisiana	0.3	0.04	-0.58	0.17	0.21	-0.11	-1.38	0.02	0.08	-0.02
Mississippi	1.7	0.09	0.18	0.13	0.46	-0.30	-0.51	-0.10	0.01	-0.10
North Carolina	0.1	-0.06	-0.05	0.02	-0.41	-0.11	-0.66	-0.12	-0.06	-0.06
South Carolina	0.6	-0.05	-0.02	0.28	-0.61	-0.06	-0.22	-0.06	-0.02	-0.15
Tennessee	0.5	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	-0.26	-0.20	-0.11	-0.10	-0.09	-0.34
Virginia	1.3	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.38	-0.13	-0.20	-0.11	-0.01	-0.07
West Virginia	2.5	-0.03	0.54	0.23	0.10	-0.15	-0.33	0.02	0.16	-0.05
Southwest	1.7	-0.06	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.15	-0.33	-0.03	0.03	-0.09
Arizona	-0.6	-0.13	0.11	0.06	-0.98	0.12	-0.03	-0.28	-0.34	-0.12
New Mexico	2.0	-0.11	-0.17	0.22	0.13	0.25	-0.11	-0.02	0.09	-0.12
Oklahoma	2.7	-0.11	0.35	0.06	0.31	0.16	-0.06	0.11	0.23	-0.11
Texas	2.0	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	0.20	0.15	-0.45	0.01	0.09	-0.08
Rocky Mountain	2.2	-0.06	0.53	0.04	-0.37	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.18
Colorado	2.9	-0.04	0.59	0.05	-0.21	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.04	-0.11
Idaho	0.0	-0.38	0.26	0.20	-1.58	0.08	0.09	-0.26	-0.10	-0.14
Montana	1.8	0.03	0.70	0.13	-0.65	-0.05	-0.07	0.00	0.19	-0.31
Utah	1.4	-0.03	0.13	-0.03	-0.65	0.07	0.01	0.04	-0.06	-0.32
Wyoming	4.4	-0.08	1.79	0.00	0.74	0.00	-0.09	0.21	0.20	-0.18
Far West	0.6	-0.06	-0.09	0.01	-0.44	0.13	-0.20	-0.13	-0.12	-0.08
Alaska	-2.0	-0.05	-3.34	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.20	-0.02	0.06	-0.12
California	0.4	-0.07	0.00	0.00	-0.52	0.06	-0.24	-0.17	-0.16	-0.08
Hawaii	0.7	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.14	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.08	-0.38
Nevada	-0.6	0.01	0.05	0.02	-0.48	0.00	-0.04	-0.06	-0.10	0.13
Oregon	1.6	-0.14	-0.06	0.02	-0.37	1.17	-0.05	-0.16	-0.11	-0.09
Washington	2.0	-0.01	0.01	0.06	-0.14	0.12	-0.14	0.00	-0.01	-0.11

* Advance statistics

1. The advance statistics of U.S. real GDP by state differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of differences in source data and methodologies used to estimate

the related statistics and because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values. In addition, U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding NIPA GDP values because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2008*

points]

Information	Finance and insurance	Real estate, rental, and leasing	Professional and technical services	Management of companies	Administrative and waste services	Educational services	Health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Accommodation and food services	Other services	Government
0.22	-0.24	0.22	0.63	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.32	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.23
0.24	-0.13	0.32	0.87	-0.14	0.03	0.06	0.40	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.09
0.11	-0.36	0.22	0.51	-0.44	0.04	0.06	0.32	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.08
0.04	-0.07	0.53	0.53	0.20	0.19	-0.02	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.03
0.33	-0.03	0.23	1.24	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.46	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11
0.38	0.16	1.15	0.80	-0.37	-0.04	0.03	0.48	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.10
0.23	-0.20	0.14	0.30	-0.05	0.04	0.05	0.16	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	0.08
0.11	-0.11	0.55	0.55	-0.04	0.15	0.05	0.48	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.19
0.27	-0.29	0.41	0.74	-0.03	0.08	0.05	0.28	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.14
0.13	-1.95	0.25	0.57	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.03	0.02	-0.03
0.21	-0.60	0.33	1.32	-0.15	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.29	0.89
0.18	-0.31	0.31	0.96	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.36	-0.04	0.05	-0.04	0.48
0.10	-0.08	0.29	0.78	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.27	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01
0.41	-0.36	0.48	0.72	-0.10	0.10	0.05	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.13
0.21	-0.09	0.44	0.54	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.39	0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.01
0.12	-0.26	0.01	0.49	-0.03	0.04	0.03	0.30	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.07
0.21	-0.28	-0.22	0.67	-0.08	0.09	0.05	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.09
0.09	-0.17	0.12	0.34	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.30	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.12
0.01	-0.23	0.11	0.39	-0.08	-0.07	0.01	0.34	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	0.03
0.08	-0.46	-0.02	0.46	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.29	0.01	-0.01	-0.06	0.13
0.17	0.07	0.42	0.34	-0.10	0.04	0.03	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.08
0.15	-0.11	0.40	0.49	0.28	0.09	0.03	0.33	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.21
0.11	0.08	0.28	0.27	-0.02	0.08	0.04	0.29	0.00	0.09	-0.01	0.14
-0.02	-0.04	0.34	0.55	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.32	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.38
0.17	-0.42	0.56	0.51	0.78	0.03	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.18
0.36	-0.05	0.36	0.53	0.09	0.19	0.04	0.28	-0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.23
-0.12	0.11	0.23	0.63	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.32	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.10
0.06	0.19	0.76	0.42	-0.01	0.06	0.03	0.64	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.29
0.06	-0.08	0.23	0.31	0.10	-0.06	0.04	0.66	-0.02	0.12	0.04	0.27
0.13	-0.25	0.14	0.57	0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.31	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.34
0.03	-0.03	0.19	0.53	0.00	0.08	-0.02	0.23	0.01	0.08	-0.01	0.43
-0.16	0.01	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.14	0.02	0.29	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.16
0.14	-0.43	0.00	0.38	-0.08	-0.44	0.03	0.31	0.04	-0.01	-0.07	0.15
0.16	-0.21	-0.04	0.62	-0.11	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.00	-0.06	0.39
0.15	-0.13	0.25	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.26	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.38
0.12	-0.04	0.16	0.38	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.29	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.55
0.15	-0.02	0.46	0.28	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.28	-0.04	0.09	0.00	0.46
0.19	-0.35	0.15	0.44	0.17	0.10	0.03	0.37	0.03	0.05	-0.04	0.46
0.18	-0.20	0.17	0.42	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.46
0.12	-0.03	0.24	0.57	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.36	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.25
0.13	-0.38	0.27	1.37	-0.10	0.09	0.02	0.34	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.32
0.13	0.03	0.43	0.33	0.04	0.15	0.01	0.42	-0.04	0.20	-0.02	0.35
0.20	-0.09	0.28	0.60	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.33	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.32
0.08	-0.68	0.48	0.36	-0.02	-0.08	0.07	0.54	0.03	-0.05	-0.05	0.27
0.24	-0.10	0.25	0.43	-0.04	0.10	0.03	0.44	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.42
0.26	0.11	0.01	0.38	0.01	0.30	0.01	0.36	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.17
0.21	0.01	0.27	0.69	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.27	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.34
0.39	-0.05	0.08	0.73	-0.04	0.07	0.01	0.38	0.00	0.10	0.06	0.46
0.59	-0.02	0.03	0.84	-0.06	0.09	0.01	0.37	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.53
0.32	-0.19	-0.04	0.79	-0.33	0.04	0.02	0.65	-0.01	0.05	0.00	0.53
0.14	-0.01	0.03	0.47	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.53	0.01	0.15	0.04	0.24
0.20	-0.18	0.23	0.81	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.36	-0.01	0.13	0.14	0.41
0.07	0.24	0.12	0.32	-0.01	0.08	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.17	-0.05	0.57
0.36	-0.37	0.21	0.71	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.26
0.16	0.07	0.21	0.43	0.00	0.10	-0.01	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.42
0.42	-0.48	0.23	0.82	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.20
-0.05	-0.10	-0.05	0.37	-0.03	0.05	0.05	0.27	0.01	-0.21	-0.01	0.92
0.01	-0.21	-0.26	0.21	-0.26	-0.03	0.02	0.21	-0.05	-0.12	-0.01	0.32
0.22	-0.26	0.07	0.45	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.42	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.35
0.33	0.02	0.40	0.50	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.44	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.40

Table 4. State Contributions to Percent Change in Real U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 1998–2008
[Percentage points]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
United States, percent change¹	4.5	4.4	3.7	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.0	0.7
New England	0.28	0.23	0.36	0.05	-0.02	0.11	0.17	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.06
Connecticut.....	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.01
Maine.....	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts.....	0.16	0.16	0.21	0.02	-0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.05
New Hampshire.....	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Rhode Island.....	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Vermont.....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mideast	0.68	0.74	0.67	0.46	0.15	0.42	0.46	0.54	0.59	0.47	0.23
Delaware.....	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01
District of Columbia.....	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Maryland.....	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
New Jersey.....	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02
New York.....	0.33	0.43	0.43	0.18	-0.03	0.17	0.21	0.33	0.42	0.32	0.13
Pennsylvania.....	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.04
Great Lakes	0.55	0.42	0.29	-0.19	0.29	0.33	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.10	-0.05
Illinois.....	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.14	0.08	0.01
Indiana.....	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01
Michigan.....	0.07	0.11	0.05	-0.11	0.10	0.04	-0.03	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04
Ohio.....	0.14	0.06	0.04	-0.06	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.03	-0.03	0.01	-0.02
Wisconsin.....	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
Plains	0.20	0.12	0.21	0.03	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.16	0.13
Iowa.....	0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Kansas.....	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Minnesota.....	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04
Missouri.....	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02
Nebraska.....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
North Dakota.....	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
South Dakota.....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Southeast	0.94	0.94	0.40	0.32	0.38	0.64	0.91	0.95	0.64	0.20	-0.01
Alabama.....	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
Arkansas.....	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Florida.....	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.22	0.00	-0.09
Georgia.....	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.04	-0.02
Kentucky.....	0.02	0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
Louisiana.....	0.06	0.02	-0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Mississippi.....	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
North Carolina.....	0.13	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.02	0.00
South Carolina.....	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
Tennessee.....	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
Virginia.....	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.04
West Virginia.....	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Southwest	0.61	0.55	0.43	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.47	0.39	0.55	0.41	0.20
Arizona.....	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.11	0.03	-0.01
New Mexico.....	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Oklahoma.....	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Texas.....	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.19	0.15	0.10	0.35	0.22	0.39	0.36	0.17
Rocky Mountain	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.08
Colorado.....	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.05
Idaho.....	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Montana.....	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Utah.....	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.01
Wyoming.....	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
Far West	1.02	1.24	1.12	-0.09	0.27	0.51	0.91	0.81	0.62	0.40	0.11
Alaska.....	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01
California.....	0.77	0.99	0.97	-0.06	0.17	0.39	0.67	0.57	0.40	0.23	0.06
Hawaii.....	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Nevada.....	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.03	-0.01
Oregon.....	0.06	0.04	0.09	-0.02	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.02
Washington.....	0.18	0.17	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.05

* Advance statistics

1. The advance statistics of U.S. real GDP by state differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of differences in source data and methodologies used to estimate

the related statistics and because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values. In addition, U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding NIPA GDP values because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

Table 5. Per Capita Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008

	Chained (2000) dollars				Rank in the United States				Percent of the United States			
	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2005	2006	2007	2008*
United States	36,920	37,601	37,967	37,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	100
New England	42,584	43,569	44,474	44,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	116	117	118
Connecticut.....	48,608	49,976	51,139	50,758	2	2	2	2	132	133	135	134
Maine.....	29,769	29,990	30,248	30,637	42	41	42	41	81	80	80	81
Massachusetts.....	45,050	46,192	47,388	48,088	3	4	4	4	122	123	125	127
New Hampshire.....	37,316	37,641	37,829	38,420	16	18	19	18	101	100	100	101
Rhode Island.....	35,466	36,332	36,516	36,283	23	21	22	24	96	97	96	96
Vermont.....	33,465	33,848	34,383	34,924	31	30	30	29	91	90	91	92
Mideast	42,240	43,497	44,480	44,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	116	117	118
Delaware.....	59,520	58,386	58,071	56,401	1	1	1	1	161	155	153	149
District of Columbia.....	120,269	122,005	123,566	126,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	324	325	334
Maryland.....	37,920	38,233	38,788	39,205	15	15	15	15	103	102	102	103
New Jersey.....	43,902	44,512	44,834	44,957	5	6	6	5	119	118	118	119
New York.....	44,773	47,135	48,869	49,499	4	3	3	3	121	125	129	131
Pennsylvania.....	34,208	34,794	35,337	35,641	27	26	26	26	93	93	93	94
Great Lakes	35,205	35,334	35,492	35,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	94	93	93
Illinois.....	38,593	39,603	40,142	40,006	13	13	13	13	105	105	106	106
Indiana.....	33,307	33,094	33,317	32,917	32	37	34	34	90	88	88	87
Michigan.....	33,673	33,206	32,940	32,601	29	35	37	37	91	88	87	86
Ohio.....	34,111	33,805	33,829	33,568	28	31	32	32	92	90	89	89
Wisconsin.....	34,602	35,012	35,178	35,239	26	25	27	27	94	93	93	93
Plains	35,473	35,605	36,249	36,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	95	95	97
Iowa.....	34,771	35,230	36,243	36,773	25	23	24	23	94	94	95	97
Kansas.....	32,818	33,786	34,571	35,013	36	32	29	28	89	90	91	92
Minnesota.....	40,832	40,719	41,060	41,573	9	9	9	9	111	108	108	110
Missouri.....	32,680	32,375	32,532	32,779	37	38	38	36	89	86	86	86
Nebraska.....	35,513	36,240	37,131	37,326	21	22	20	22	96	96	98	98
North Dakota.....	32,848	33,190	35,454	37,832	35	36	25	20	89	88	93	100
South Dakota.....	35,159	34,381	36,791	37,690	24	27	21	21	95	91	97	99
Southeast	33,007	33,560	33,384	33,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89	88	87
Alabama.....	29,147	29,414	29,426	29,411	44	44	44	44	79	78	78	78
Arkansas.....	27,613	27,651	27,810	27,753	47	47	48	48	75	74	73	73
Florida.....	33,292	34,050	33,702	32,925	33	28	33	33	90	91	89	87
Georgia.....	35,477	35,034	34,792	34,017	22	24	28	30	96	93	92	90
Kentucky.....	29,509	29,958	29,986	29,740	43	42	43	43	80	80	79	78
Louisiana.....	31,206	33,726	33,022	32,842	38	34	36	35	85	90	87	87
Mississippi.....	23,610	24,016	24,147	24,403	50	50	50	50	64	64	64	64
North Carolina.....	35,763	36,954	36,398	35,719	19	20	23	25	97	98	96	94
South Carolina.....	28,895	28,955	28,676	28,364	45	45	46	46	78	77	76	75
Tennessee.....	33,582	34,009	34,012	33,825	30	29	31	31	91	90	90	89
Virginia.....	40,989	41,233	41,608	41,769	7	8	8	8	111	110	110	110
West Virginia.....	24,759	24,862	24,970	25,533	49	49	49	49	67	66	66	67
Southwest	34,510	35,324	35,855	35,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	94	94	94
Arizona.....	32,909	33,767	33,300	32,343	34	33	35	38	89	90	88	85
New Mexico.....	30,128	30,425	30,624	30,935	40	40	40	40	82	81	81	82
Oklahoma.....	28,104	28,636	28,851	29,359	46	46	45	45	76	76	76	77
Texas.....	36,316	37,205	38,055	38,044	18	19	18	19	98	99	100	100
Rocky Mountain	35,244	35,727	35,938	36,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	95	95
Colorado.....	40,395	40,703	40,742	41,102	11	11	10	10	109	108	107	108
Idaho.....	30,127	29,953	30,442	29,890	41	43	41	42	82	80	80	79
Montana.....	26,958	27,316	27,991	28,170	48	48	47	47	73	73	74	74
Utah.....	31,117	31,989	32,413	32,049	39	39	39	39	84	85	85	85
Wyoming.....	38,203	40,364	39,807	40,837	14	12	14	11	103	107	105	108
Far West	40,173	41,131	41,645	41,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109	110	109
Alaska.....	43,839	45,261	44,853	43,640	6	5	5	6	119	120	118	115
California.....	40,905	41,883	42,319	42,064	8	7	7	7	111	111	111	111
Hawaii.....	37,114	38,198	38,692	38,644	17	16	17	17	101	102	102	102
Nevada.....	40,483	40,708	40,657	39,687	10	10	11	14	110	108	107	105
Oregon.....	35,724	37,921	38,751	38,801	20	17	16	16	97	101	102	102
Washington.....	38,661	39,068	40,218	40,407	12	14	12	12	105	104	106	107

* Advance statistics

NOTE: Per capita real GDP by state was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.

Table 6. Revisions to Current-Dollar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2007

	2005			2006			2007		
	Millions of dollars		Percent revision ¹	Millions of dollars		Percent revision ¹	Millions of dollars		Percent revision ¹
	Revised	Revision		Revised	Revision		Revised	Revision	
United States	12,339,002	-7,869	-0.1	13,090,776	-29,162	-0.2	13,715,741	-27,280	-0.2
New England	671,797	-2,765	-0.4	707,672	-4,379	-0.6	741,597	-3,075	-0.4
Connecticut.....	190,499	-2,782	-1.4	201,635	-3,329	-1.6	212,252	-4,014	-1.9
Maine.....	44,451	87	0.2	46,341	1	0.0	48,021	-87	-0.2
Massachusetts.....	317,417	-209	-0.1	334,477	-836	-0.2	352,178	664	0.2
New Hampshire.....	53,526	58	0.1	56,056	-17	0.0	57,820	479	0.8
Rhode Island.....	43,148	70	0.2	45,491	-242	-0.5	46,699	-201	-0.4
Vermont.....	22,755	10	0.0	23,672	44	0.2	24,627	84	0.3
Mideast	2,246,309	591	0.0	2,389,124	-1,732	-0.1	2,518,014	-4,226	-0.2
Delaware.....	57,641	307	0.5	59,244	-345	-0.6	61,545	1,427	2.4
District of Columbia.....	83,417	439	0.5	88,051	-123	-0.1	92,516	-1,303	-1.4
Maryland.....	241,461	-2,394	-1.0	252,997	-4,580	-1.8	264,426	-4,259	-1.6
New Jersey.....	425,455	-42	0.0	445,738	-2,688	-0.6	461,295	-4,189	-0.9
New York.....	956,378	2,737	0.3	1,034,087	5,767	0.6	1,105,200	1,996	0.2
Pennsylvania.....	481,957	-456	-0.1	509,006	237	0.0	533,212	2,102	0.4
Great Lakes	1,811,494	-939	-0.1	1,877,786	4,350	0.2	1,942,484	5,911	0.3
Illinois.....	552,956	-1,143	-0.2	588,863	4,873	0.8	617,409	7,839	1.3
Indiana.....	232,861	62	0.0	239,863	1,170	0.5	249,229	2,790	1.1
Michigan.....	372,009	-165	0.0	375,143	-616	-0.2	379,934	-2,029	-0.5
Ohio.....	438,848	-423	-0.1	449,000	-2,600	-0.6	462,506	-3,803	-0.8
Wisconsin.....	214,821	731	0.3	224,918	1,524	0.7	233,406	1,113	0.5
Plains	790,584	362	0.0	823,050	-4,877	-0.6	872,485	-38	0.0
Iowa.....	115,770	138	0.1	121,082	-863	-0.7	129,911	885	0.7
Kansas.....	102,888	-417	-0.4	109,902	-743	-0.7	116,986	-319	-0.3
Minnesota.....	232,802	801	0.3	240,891	-1,204	-0.5	252,472	-2,498	-1.0
Missouri.....	213,170	158	0.1	219,660	-432	-0.2	229,027	-443	-0.2
Nebraska.....	70,959	-191	-0.3	74,951	-339	-0.5	80,360	267	0.3
North Dakota.....	24,283	-365	-1.5	25,394	-457	-1.8	28,518	793	2.9
South Dakota.....	30,712	239	0.8	31,171	-837	-2.6	35,211	1,277	3.8
Southeast	2,782,438	-1,495	-0.1	2,959,229	-4,800	-0.2	3,069,240	-18,649	-0.6
Alabama.....	150,582	69	0.0	158,858	292	0.2	164,524	-1,272	-0.8
Arkansas.....	86,546	407	0.5	90,660	-204	-0.2	95,116	-255	-0.3
Florida.....	670,030	-207	0.0	721,380	4,875	0.7	741,861	7,342	1.0
Georgia.....	359,521	-173	0.0	375,641	-769	-0.2	391,241	-5,263	-1.3
Kentucky.....	138,592	50	0.0	146,352	-63	0.0	152,099	-2,085	-1.4
Louisiana.....	183,022	-1,020	-0.6	197,569	-5,598	-2.8	207,407	-8,739	-4.0
Mississippi.....	79,521	60	0.1	83,778	-808	-1.0	87,652	-894	-1.0
North Carolina.....	348,397	-819	-0.2	378,593	-2,339	-0.6	390,467	-8,979	-2.2
South Carolina.....	138,614	-5	0.0	146,480	269	0.2	151,703	-1,127	-0.7
Tennessee.....	223,784	-385	-0.2	236,103	350	0.1	245,162	1,293	0.5
Virginia.....	350,897	609	0.2	368,014	-590	-0.2	384,132	1,168	0.3
West Virginia.....	52,932	-81	-0.2	55,799	-217	-0.4	57,877	166	0.3
Southwest	1,385,889	1,828	0.1	1,508,104	334	0.0	1,606,049	1,555	0.1
Arizona.....	215,207	-637	-0.3	236,421	-976	-0.4	245,952	-1,076	-0.4
New Mexico.....	68,003	-150	-0.2	71,782	-379	-0.5	75,192	-986	-1.3
Oklahoma.....	120,621	-132	-0.1	129,596	-498	-0.4	136,374	-2,949	-2.1
Texas.....	982,058	2,747	0.3	1,070,305	2,186	0.2	1,148,531	6,566	0.6
Rocky Mountain	404,518	-676	-0.2	433,830	-738	-0.2	459,343	446	0.1
Colorado.....	212,582	-744	-0.3	225,053	-1,213	-0.5	235,848	-476	-0.2
Idaho.....	46,584	215	0.5	48,557	116	0.2	52,110	961	1.9
Montana.....	29,789	-177	-0.6	31,794	-200	-0.6	34,266	13	0.0
Utah.....	89,125	181	0.2	98,289	326	0.3	105,574	-84	-0.1
Wyoming.....	26,438	-151	-0.6	30,138	234	0.8	31,544	30	0.1
Far West	2,245,977	-4,771	-0.2	2,391,980	-17,321	-0.7	2,506,529	-9,203	-0.4
Alaska.....	39,362	64	0.2	43,264	147	0.3	44,887	370	0.8
California.....	1,628,599	-4,223	-0.3	1,727,599	-14,573	-0.8	1,801,762	-11,206	-0.6
Hawaii.....	54,863	0	0.0	59,131	455	0.8	62,019	487	0.8
Nevada.....	112,416	-35	0.0	121,712	-1,342	-1.1	129,314	2,101	1.7
Oregon.....	138,002	-55	0.0	151,205	221	0.1	158,268	35	0.0
Washington.....	272,734	-523	-0.2	289,070	-2,228	-0.8	310,279	-991	-0.3

1. Revision is a percentage of the previously published statistic.

Table 7. Revisions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2007

	2005			2006			2007		
	Previously published	Revised	Difference (percentage points)	Previously published	Revised	Difference (percentage points)	Previously published	Revised	Difference (percentage points)
United States ¹	3.0	3.1	0.1	3.1	2.8	-0.3	2.0	2.0	0.0
New England	1.5	1.3	-0.2	2.8	2.5	-0.3	2.1	2.3	0.2
Connecticut	3.2	2.0	-1.2	3.4	3.1	-0.3	2.8	2.4	-0.4
Maine	-0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	-0.4	1.3	1.0	-0.3
Massachusetts	1.0	1.2	0.2	3.0	2.7	-0.3	2.5	3.0	0.5
New Hampshire	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.8	1.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.9
Rhode Island	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	2.7	1.9	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Vermont	2.0	2.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.2
Mideast	2.7	2.9	0.2	3.4	3.2	-0.2	2.8	2.6	-0.2
Delaware	5.9	7.0	1.1	0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.6	0.8	2.4
District of Columbia	2.8	3.7	0.9	2.8	2.0	-0.8	4.3	1.7	-2.6
Maryland	3.7	2.9	-0.8	2.3	1.3	-1.0	2.0	1.8	-0.2
New Jersey	0.7	0.9	0.2	2.3	1.5	-0.8	1.1	0.9	-0.2
New York	3.8	4.3	0.5	5.2	5.4	0.2	4.4	4.0	-0.4
Pennsylvania	1.4	1.5	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.2
Great Lakes	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2
Illinois	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.5	1.9	0.4
Indiana	-0.9	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.0
Michigan	0.4	0.6	0.2	-1.4	-1.5	-0.1	-1.2	-1.1	0.1
Ohio	0.7	0.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Wisconsin	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.0
Plains	1.5	1.8	0.3	2.0	1.1	-0.9	2.0	2.5	0.5
Iowa	1.4	1.7	0.3	2.9	1.9	-1.0	1.7	3.4	1.7
Kansas	2.0	1.9	-0.1	4.2	3.5	-0.7	2.8	3.1	0.3
Minnesota	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.5	-1.0	2.2	1.6	-0.6
Missouri	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	1.3	1.3	0.0
Nebraska	1.9	2.1	0.2	3.8	2.6	-1.2	2.1	3.0	0.9
North Dakota	5.8	4.5	-1.3	2.0	1.2	-0.8	3.0	7.1	4.1
South Dakota	1.9	3.2	1.3	2.4	-1.2	-3.6	2.3	8.1	5.8
Southeast	4.2	4.3	0.1	3.1	2.8	-0.3	1.5	0.9	-0.6
Alabama	3.2	3.4	0.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	-0.9
Arkansas	2.3	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.4	-0.9	1.5	1.5	0.0
Florida	7.3	7.4	0.1	3.6	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	3.7	3.8	0.1	1.6	1.2	-0.4	2.8	1.5	-1.3
Kentucky	2.4	2.5	0.1	2.6	2.3	-0.3	2.3	1.0	-1.3
Louisiana	1.3	0.7	-0.6	4.3	2.0	-2.3	2.6	0.9	-1.7
Mississippi	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.7	-1.2	1.7	1.4	-0.3
North Carolina	4.8	4.8	0.0	6.0	5.5	-0.5	2.2	0.7	-1.5
South Carolina	2.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.9	-1.1
Tennessee	1.8	1.9	0.1	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.4
Virginia	4.7	5.2	0.5	2.2	1.7	-0.5	1.9	1.8	-0.1
West Virginia	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	-0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5
Southwest	3.2	3.5	0.3	5.1	4.9	-0.2	3.7	3.6	-0.1
Arizona	8.8	8.7	-0.1	6.7	6.3	-0.4	1.8	1.4	-0.4
New Mexico	1.4	1.3	-0.1	2.8	2.3	-0.5	2.8	2.0	-0.8
Oklahoma	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.4	3.0	-0.4	4.0	1.9	-2.1
Texas	2.4	2.8	0.4	5.2	4.9	-0.3	4.1	4.4	0.3
Rocky Mountain	5.1	5.1	0.0	3.9	3.7	-0.2	2.9	2.9	0.0
Colorado	4.5	4.3	-0.2	3.0	2.7	-0.3	2.0	2.0	0.0
Idaho	7.6	8.3	0.7	2.5	2.0	-0.5	2.4	4.1	1.7
Montana	5.3	4.9	-0.4	3.1	2.5	-0.6	3.5	3.7	0.2
Utah	6.2	6.7	0.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	5.3	4.6	-0.7
Wyoming	2.0	1.5	-0.5	6.5	7.0	0.5	1.8	0.7	-1.1
Far West	4.6	4.5	-0.1	4.1	3.4	-0.7	1.9	2.2	0.3
Alaska	1.3	1.3	0.0	4.1	4.4	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.5
California	4.5	4.3	-0.2	3.8	3.1	-0.7	1.5	1.8	0.3
Hawaii	5.2	5.1	-0.1	3.2	3.8	0.6	3.0	1.5	-1.5
Nevada	8.3	8.2	-0.1	5.4	4.0	-1.4	0.6	2.7	2.1
Oregon	2.6	2.8	0.2	7.8	7.9	0.1	3.2	3.7	0.5
Washington	5.1	5.1	0.0	3.5	2.8	-0.7	4.3	4.4	0.1

1. U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values, and because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude

federal military and civilian activity located overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
United States¹										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	0.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.8	1.1	2.9	2.4	-0.7	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.07	-0.02
Construction	-1.7	-0.4	-4.1	-11.2	-5.6	-0.07	-0.02	-0.21	-0.56	-0.25
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.5	5.5	8.1	4.8	-1.3	0.36	0.38	0.55	0.32	-0.08
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.4	-5.0	2.1	0.4	-4.6	-0.02	-0.27	0.11	0.02	-0.24
Trade	3.7	6.2	3.2	2.8	-1.0	0.47	0.77	0.40	0.34	-0.12
Transportation and utilities	2.2	-0.1	1.7	2.0	-1.4	0.11	-0.01	0.08	0.10	-0.07
Information	6.9	8.7	2.7	8.1	5.2	0.30	0.38	0.12	0.34	0.22
Financial activities	3.1	4.2	4.1	2.0	-0.1	0.62	0.85	0.83	0.42	-0.01
Professional and business services	3.6	5.5	3.4	4.3	5.5	0.43	0.64	0.40	0.52	0.67
Education and health services	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.1	4.4	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.17	0.35
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	2.1	3.4	1.7	1.7	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.06
Other services, except government.....	0.3	2.0	-0.4	0.4	0.3	0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Government	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.16	0.23
New England										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.0	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.0
Natural resources and mining	4.1	13.6	-2.9	5.4	-11.1	0.02	0.06	-0.01	0.03	-0.06
Construction	-2.6	-4.2	-6.8	-13.1	-6.4	-0.10	-0.19	-0.31	-0.58	-0.24
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.9	0.7	9.2	7.5	-0.4	0.43	0.05	0.64	0.54	-0.03
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.4	-1.0	15.4	4.0	-7.2	0.02	-0.04	0.53	0.15	-0.29
Trade	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.0	-0.8	0.35	0.38	0.17	0.11	-0.10
Transportation and utilities	1.5	-4.0	-0.1	2.4	-1.2	0.06	-0.15	0.00	0.09	-0.05
Information	6.6	11.5	0.4	7.0	5.9	0.27	0.47	0.02	0.28	0.24
Financial activities	2.7	-0.9	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.64	-0.24	0.62	0.61	0.20
Professional and business services	3.1	4.6	3.5	4.4	5.4	0.42	0.60	0.48	0.61	0.76
Education and health services	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	4.2	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.26	0.46
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	0.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.05
Other services, except government.....	-0.1	1.0	-1.8	0.0	-0.3	0.00	0.02	-0.04	0.00	-0.01
Government	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.09
Connecticut										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.4	-0.4	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.4	-0.4
Natural resources and mining	2.5	18.7	1.4	-2.3	-17.4	0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.05
Construction	-3.4	-3.6	-7.3	-12.3	-8.7	-0.10	-0.12	-0.26	-0.42	-0.26
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.7	2.0	12.5	5.4	-0.7	0.16	0.15	0.94	0.43	-0.05
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	3.3	0.3	27.3	1.9	-8.8	0.15	0.01	1.17	0.10	-0.47
Trade	2.4	5.5	1.7	1.3	-0.6	0.27	0.61	0.19	0.15	-0.07
Transportation and utilities	1.8	-4.5	-3.3	5.0	-2.0	0.06	-0.17	-0.12	0.18	-0.07
Information	6.2	10.2	1.2	8.4	3.0	0.23	0.39	0.05	0.30	0.11
Financial activities	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.2	-0.5	0.65	0.38	0.61	0.64	-0.15
Professional and business services	1.4	2.8	1.4	4.8	0.8	0.20	0.36	0.19	0.63	0.11
Education and health services	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	4.2	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.38
Leisure and hospitality	2.1	0.1	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.04
Other services, except government.....	-1.9	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.5	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.03
Government	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.16	0.08
Maine										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
Natural resources and mining	4.2	10.9	5.7	1.4	0.5	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.01
Construction	-0.8	-6.3	-6.9	-12.9	-6.6	-0.03	-0.35	-0.39	-0.72	-0.32
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.1	1.8	1.0	7.5	3.9	0.24	0.11	0.06	0.42	0.22
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.2	-1.0	4.7	-2.1	-0.7	-0.14	-0.05	0.24	-0.11	-0.03
Trade	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.1	-1.3	0.55	0.47	0.46	0.31	-0.19
Transportation and utilities	1.2	-2.0	1.3	1.4	-2.2	0.06	-0.09	0.06	0.06	-0.10
Information	5.6	7.4	0.3	8.4	1.6	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.21	0.04
Financial activities	0.5	-1.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.10	-0.28	0.13	0.13	0.46
Professional and business services	3.3	-0.7	0.5	6.6	10.9	0.26	-0.05	0.04	0.53	0.92
Education and health services	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.3	3.1	0.34	0.20	0.30	0.15	0.37
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.01
Other services, except government.....	-0.6	1.6	-2.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.01	0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.00
Government	0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.08	-0.05	-0.12	0.01	-0.03
Massachusetts										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.0	1.9
Natural resources and mining	4.9	9.9	-3.2	8.9	-16.0	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.03	-0.06
Construction	-2.5	-4.5	-7.0	-12.6	-4.0	-0.10	-0.20	-0.33	-0.57	-0.16
Durable-goods manufacturing	7.5	1.5	10.4	9.7	-0.3	0.65	0.10	0.69	0.65	-0.02
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.4	-0.5	8.0	8.2	-8.3	-0.01	-0.02	0.24	0.25	-0.28
Trade	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.1	-0.5	0.31	0.14	0.14	0.01	-0.06
Transportation and utilities	1.3	-3.1	0.8	2.0	-0.3	0.04	-0.10	0.03	0.06	-0.01
Information	6.7	12.5	0.7	6.5	7.1	0.31	0.58	0.04	0.30	0.33
Financial activities	3.0	-2.7	3.5	3.7	0.8	0.70	-0.67	0.85	0.90	0.20
Professional and business services	3.9	5.7	4.0	5.0	7.7	0.61	0.86	0.63	0.82	1.27
Education and health services	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	4.6	0.27	0.29	0.38	0.34	0.54
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	0.5	1.4	3.0	2.0	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.07
Other services, except government.....	1.0	1.4	-2.3	0.3	0.5	0.02	0.03	-0.05	0.01	0.01
Government	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.11

* Advance statistics
 1. The advance statistics of U.S. real GDP by state differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of differences in source data and methodologies used to estimate

the related statistics and because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values. In addition, U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding NIPA GDP values because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
New Hampshire										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	3.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.8	3.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.8
Natural resources and mining	3.3	9.6	-2.8	2.0	-7.2	0.02	0.05	-0.02	0.01	-0.04
Construction	-2.5	-3.3	-7.1	-18.3	-8.9	-0.10	-0.17	-0.39	-0.96	-0.38
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.0	0.4	2.6	6.5	-0.6	0.38	0.03	0.21	0.52	-0.05
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.7	-1.3	-0.9	1.6	-0.1	-0.11	-0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.00
Trade	4.4	4.8	1.6	1.2	-1.3	0.62	0.70	0.24	0.17	-0.19
Transportation and utilities.....	2.6	-7.9	2.0	-0.2	-3.3	0.13	-0.43	0.10	-0.01	-0.18
Information	10.5	14.4	-4.2	7.2	11.4	0.30	0.48	-0.15	0.23	0.38
Financial activities	3.4	-0.1	0.7	0.1	5.9	0.73	-0.01	0.15	0.02	1.31
Professional and business services	3.8	7.0	8.2	2.1	3.3	0.41	0.70	0.88	0.24	0.39
Education and health services	3.9	2.7	3.7	3.1	4.7	0.37	0.28	0.38	0.33	0.51
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.1	-1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.08	-0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00
Other services, except government.....	0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01
Government.....	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.10
Rhode Island										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.1	-0.2	1.9	0.0	-0.9	2.1	-0.2	1.9	0.0	-0.9
Natural resources and mining	5.3	3.9	-1.9	-1.8	-14.9	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04
Construction	-2.9	-3.0	-5.2	-12.3	-8.3	-0.13	-0.15	-0.27	-0.62	-0.38
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.2	-11.1	2.8	3.5	-5.8	0.09	-0.82	0.18	0.22	-0.39
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.2	-11.2	37.6	3.2	-7.6	-0.01	-0.32	0.97	0.11	-0.27
Trade	3.9	4.5	-1.0	4.0	-4.0	0.43	0.51	-0.11	0.43	-0.45
Transportation and utilities.....	1.0	-3.5	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.04	-0.12	0.12	0.02	0.01
Information	6.1	9.7	-0.2	4.9	6.5	0.24	0.38	-0.01	0.17	0.23
Financial activities	3.0	-1.2	1.5	-1.3	-0.2	0.72	-0.33	0.40	-0.34	-0.05
Professional and business services	2.5	4.2	6.1	-2.0	2.8	0.25	0.40	0.60	-0.20	0.28
Education and health services	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.8	0.20	0.24	0.18	0.06	0.21
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.9	1.9	0.2	2.3	-0.9	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.03
Other services, except government.....	0.4	1.6	-3.5	0.6	-2.2	0.01	0.03	-0.08	0.01	-0.05
Government.....	0.9	-0.8	-0.5	0.1	0.6	0.11	-0.10	-0.06	0.01	0.08
Vermont										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Natural resources and mining	4.2	26.2	-16.7	15.7	-10.2	0.09	0.51	-0.38	0.32	-0.26
Construction	-1.6	-4.0	-4.8	-13.8	-11.3	-0.07	-0.22	-0.27	-0.77	-0.54
Durable-goods manufacturing	8.3	0.0	7.0	9.1	4.3	0.88	0.00	0.59	0.75	0.36
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.8	-4.1	10.8	2.9	-0.6	-0.03	-0.13	0.31	0.09	-0.02
Trade	4.1	5.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.54	0.68	0.10	0.09	0.15
Transportation and utilities.....	0.8	-3.0	-0.8	1.7	0.4	0.04	-0.15	-0.04	0.08	0.02
Information	6.0	8.7	-0.7	5.4	2.9	0.23	0.34	-0.03	0.20	0.11
Financial activities	2.3	2.0	0.7	2.6	2.4	0.41	0.36	0.13	0.47	0.44
Professional and business services	3.6	4.9	5.8	1.8	8.2	0.28	0.36	0.45	0.14	0.65
Education and health services	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.3	4.5	0.41	0.35	0.38	0.28	0.54
Leisure and hospitality.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	-0.8	0.7	0.08	0.07	0.04	-0.04	0.04
Other services, except government.....	0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.00
Government.....	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.24	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.19
Midwest										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.3
Natural resources and mining	2.7	11.0	-4.9	4.5	-6.4	0.01	0.06	-0.03	0.02	-0.04
Construction	-1.4	-3.2	-5.4	-9.4	-1.5	-0.05	-0.13	-0.23	-0.38	-0.05
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.6	3.0	6.1	3.2	-0.8	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.12	-0.03
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.8	-8.4	4.1	0.9	-4.8	-0.04	-0.41	0.18	0.04	-0.22
Trade	3.4	4.4	1.7	2.8	-0.9	0.38	0.51	0.19	0.31	-0.10
Transportation and utilities.....	1.4	-1.6	0.6	1.3	-1.2	0.07	-0.07	0.03	0.06	-0.06
Information	6.7	9.2	3.0	7.1	5.2	0.36	0.50	0.16	0.37	0.27
Financial activities	3.8	5.3	8.3	4.3	0.4	0.95	1.30	2.06	1.11	0.11
Professional and business services	3.6	4.7	2.6	4.7	5.6	0.49	0.64	0.36	0.65	0.79
Education and health services	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.4	3.6	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.13	0.33
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.2	1.4	3.8	1.4	2.5	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.08
Other services, except government.....	0.7	3.4	-1.0	0.3	1.1	0.02	0.08	-0.02	0.01	0.03
Government.....	0.7	0.9	-0.6	0.6	1.2	0.09	0.11	-0.07	0.08	0.14
Delaware										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.3	7.0	-0.5	0.8	-1.6	2.3	7.0	-0.5	0.8	-1.6
Natural resources and mining	6.3	29.4	-19.7	-0.6	-4.8	0.04	0.23	-0.16	0.00	-0.04
Construction	-2.2	2.9	-2.7	-16.7	-7.6	-0.08	0.11	-0.11	-0.70	-0.26
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.5	7.6	8.0	18.0	-14.4	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.35	-0.31
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.7	-7.2	-5.6	1.6	-6.2	-0.04	-0.44	-0.31	0.09	-0.35
Trade	4.3	2.6	5.5	-0.3	-3.0	0.34	0.21	0.41	-0.03	-0.23
Transportation and utilities.....	2.5	-4.9	0.5	-0.5	2.7	0.08	-0.15	0.02	-0.02	0.08
Information	8.9	11.5	6.0	13.0	7.1	0.17	0.21	0.11	0.23	0.13
Financial activities	2.2	14.6	-1.5	1.9	-3.7	0.97	6.33	-0.71	0.87	-1.70
Professional and business services	2.6	-1.7	0.1	-2.5	5.6	0.31	-0.21	0.01	-0.30	0.64
Education and health services	3.9	5.1	2.7	3.5	6.8	0.22	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.40
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.0	1.4	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.03
Other services, except government.....	1.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02
Government.....	1.3	1.9	-1.6	1.2	-0.4	0.11	0.17	-0.13	0.10	-0.03

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
District of Columbia										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.9	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.9	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.0
Natural resources and mining	-32.1	-94.7	12.7	-13.3	5.7	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	1.5	-6.4	-5.4	-9.0	2.6	0.02	-0.09	-0.07	-0.12	0.03
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.8	-19.7	-4.6	-23.4	1.8	0.01	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-6.5	-17.2	-6.2	2.4	-10.0	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Trade	3.4	7.2	1.8	5.9	-0.1	0.08	0.16	0.04	0.13	0.00
Transportation and utilities	1.2	-7.4	-3.7	-0.4	0.8	0.02	-0.11	-0.05	-0.01	0.01
Information	6.1	9.6	-2.5	10.2	3.6	0.40	0.60	-0.16	0.57	0.21
Financial activities	4.8	6.0	8.7	1.0	-1.8	0.63	0.85	1.23	0.16	-0.27
Professional and business services	5.3	5.4	4.4	4.1	5.3	1.19	1.24	1.05	1.00	1.31
Education and health services	2.2	-0.7	1.1	2.4	4.1	0.15	-0.05	0.08	0.17	0.29
Leisure and hospitality	3.7	8.4	2.0	-0.9	6.8	0.13	0.29	0.07	-0.03	0.24
Other services, except government	2.8	4.4	0.5	3.6	4.6	0.17	0.27	0.03	0.22	0.29
Government	0.3	1.7	-0.5	-1.1	2.7	0.11	0.58	-0.17	-0.36	0.89
Maryland										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.3
Natural resources and mining	3.6	11.1	-5.1	-2.2	-9.2	0.02	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05
Construction	-0.9	-0.9	-6.1	-9.6	-5.1	-0.05	-0.06	-0.40	-0.62	-0.30
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.4	-2.8	8.5	6.5	2.3	0.14	-0.08	0.21	0.16	0.06
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.2	-7.0	8.1	10.1	-4.9	0.01	-0.22	0.23	0.30	-0.16
Trade	3.2	6.6	1.3	1.9	-2.6	0.38	0.76	0.15	0.22	-0.29
Transportation and utilities	2.0	-0.1	2.0	2.3	-0.2	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.12	-0.01
Information	7.0	11.9	3.6	6.6	4.9	0.26	0.43	0.13	0.23	0.18
Financial activities	2.6	1.9	-1.7	-1.4	0.0	0.52	0.42	-0.37	-0.30	0.00
Professional and business services	5.7	7.0	3.8	4.5	7.4	0.77	0.96	0.54	0.65	1.08
Education and health services	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.4	4.4	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.21	0.39
Leisure and hospitality	1.4	3.5	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.01
Other services, except government	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.8	-1.5	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.04
Government	1.8	1.2	2.2	4.0	2.6	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.71	0.48
New Jersey										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.9	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6
Natural resources and mining	0.3	19.2	-2.7	6.6	-23.8	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.06
Construction	-2.3	-3.5	-5.7	-12.3	-4.4	-0.09	-0.15	-0.25	-0.54	-0.17
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.3	-0.3	6.7	1.3	-0.2	0.11	-0.01	0.20	0.04	-0.01
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.8	-14.5	7.1	2.8	-5.5	-0.13	-0.96	0.42	0.17	-0.36
Trade	3.0	3.1	1.3	2.5	-1.5	0.44	0.44	0.19	0.37	-0.22
Transportation and utilities	0.9	-1.0	-0.9	0.9	-3.1	0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.05	-0.16
Information	4.9	5.1	5.2	8.5	2.2	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.38	0.10
Financial activities	2.7	1.8	1.0	-1.1	0.9	0.61	0.43	0.23	-0.26	0.21
Professional and business services	2.7	4.4	2.0	3.8	6.1	0.39	0.59	0.29	0.54	0.89
Education and health services	2.6	2.8	3.3	0.9	3.5	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.08	0.29
Leisure and hospitality	1.9	-0.3	4.7	0.6	2.2	0.07	-0.01	0.16	0.02	0.08
Other services, except government	0.6	3.3	-2.0	-0.8	0.8	0.01	0.07	-0.04	-0.02	0.02
Government	0.3	0.4	-1.8	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.04	-0.19	0.03	0.01
New York										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.4	4.3	5.4	4.0	1.6	3.4	4.3	5.4	4.0	1.6
Natural resources and mining	5.7	17.2	-3.2	12.2	-4.4	0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.04	-0.02
Construction	-0.7	-4.8	-4.6	-6.1	3.6	-0.02	-0.16	-0.15	-0.20	0.11
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.7	4.3	3.4	4.5	0.6	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.02
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.1	-1.6	9.3	-0.7	-5.0	0.04	-0.06	0.33	-0.02	-0.18
Trade	3.5	4.4	1.8	3.4	-0.7	0.36	0.47	0.19	0.35	-0.07
Transportation and utilities	1.3	-2.3	1.9	1.0	-1.1	0.05	-0.09	0.07	0.04	-0.04
Information	7.4	10.0	2.5	6.5	6.1	0.49	0.73	0.18	0.44	0.41
Financial activities	4.9	7.8	14.5	7.9	0.4	1.52	2.21	4.21	2.48	0.12
Professional and business services	3.3	3.9	2.1	4.6	5.2	0.44	0.54	0.29	0.63	0.72
Education and health services	1.9	2.3	2.0	0.9	3.1	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.08	0.27
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	1.2	4.5	1.3	3.1	0.08	0.04	0.15	0.04	0.11
Other services, except government	0.7	4.2	-0.7	0.0	1.7	0.01	0.09	-0.02	0.00	0.03
Government	1.0	1.3	-0.8	0.2	1.3	0.10	0.15	-0.09	0.02	0.13
Pennsylvania										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.1
Natural resources and mining	1.4	6.0	-4.9	2.1	-4.2	0.02	0.08	-0.07	0.03	-0.06
Construction	-2.2	-2.6	-6.1	-10.6	-3.7	-0.09	-0.12	-0.30	-0.50	-0.15
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.9	4.3	7.5	2.1	-2.0	0.17	0.31	0.57	0.17	-0.16
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.2	-10.4	-3.7	-1.0	-3.6	-0.17	-0.76	-0.24	-0.07	-0.22
Trade	3.5	4.9	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.44	0.61	0.22	0.32	0.04
Transportation and utilities	1.8	-1.3	-0.2	1.8	-0.8	0.11	-0.08	-0.01	0.11	-0.05
Information	6.5	8.9	3.5	7.3	6.0	0.24	0.32	0.13	0.25	0.21
Financial activities	2.1	1.3	6.1	2.1	1.8	0.40	0.24	1.13	0.41	0.35
Professional and business services	3.9	6.3	3.2	6.8	4.9	0.45	0.72	0.38	0.83	0.63
Education and health services	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.7	4.1	0.24	0.17	0.33	0.20	0.46
Leisure and hospitality	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.8	1.6	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.05
Other services, except government	0.0	2.6	-2.1	-0.1	0.4	0.00	0.07	-0.06	0.00	0.01
Government	0.0	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.00	-0.05	-0.13	-0.01	-0.01

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Great Lakes										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.4
Natural resources and mining	2.2	-10.4	9.1	8.5	1.8	0.03	-0.13	0.09	0.10	0.03
Construction	-3.9	-5.0	-8.8	-12.0	-5.2	-0.16	-0.23	-0.41	-0.54	-0.21
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.0	-4.9	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.22	-0.56
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.5	-8.7	-0.6	0.6	-3.7	-0.03	-0.58	-0.04	0.04	-0.23
Trade	2.7	4.7	0.7	1.9	-1.0	0.33	0.58	0.09	0.24	-0.12
Transportation and utilities	1.5	-0.2	1.6	1.1	-1.2	0.08	-0.01	0.09	0.06	-0.07
Information	4.9	8.5	0.1	7.4	4.2	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.21	0.12
Financial activities	1.2	0.6	2.1	0.3	-1.3	0.22	0.11	0.39	0.05	-0.24
Professional and business services	2.0	4.1	0.2	2.1	4.1	0.24	0.47	0.02	0.26	0.50
Education and health services	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.0	3.9	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.08	0.33
Leisure and hospitality	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03
Other services, except government	-0.6	0.3	-2.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.01	0.01	-0.05	0.00	-0.01
Government	0.1	-2.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.7	0.01	-0.23	-0.10	-0.05	0.07
Illinois										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.8	0.6	3.1	1.9	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.1	1.9	0.3
Natural resources and mining	2.5	-31.2	23.1	13.6	7.7	0.04	-0.37	0.18	0.14	0.09
Construction	-2.5	-3.8	-5.3	-12.7	-2.6	-0.11	-0.18	-0.27	-0.62	-0.11
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.0	1.8	7.5	3.2	-2.3	0.16	0.13	0.54	0.23	-0.17
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.0	-8.0	-4.9	3.4	-3.8	-0.06	-0.48	-0.27	0.17	-0.20
Trade	3.1	5.7	2.5	3.2	-1.6	0.39	0.71	0.33	0.41	-0.20
Transportation and utilities	1.8	-0.2	2.3	0.0	-0.5	0.10	-0.01	0.13	0.00	-0.03
Information	5.0	9.0	0.8	9.7	5.9	0.19	0.32	0.03	0.33	0.21
Financial activities	2.0	1.2	8.2	2.7	-2.2	0.41	0.27	1.75	0.61	-0.50
Professional and business services	2.9	4.7	2.5	3.0	4.7	0.39	0.65	0.36	0.44	0.68
Education and health services	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.9	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.11	0.30
Leisure and hospitality	1.7	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05
Other services, except government	0.0	1.1	-0.8	0.6	1.3	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.03
Government	0.4	-7.7	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.04	-0.81	0.01	0.00	0.09
Indiana										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.6	-0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.6	1.6	-0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	3.0	-18.1	9.8	11.8	4.1	0.06	-0.30	0.13	0.18	0.08
Construction	-4.2	-4.4	-9.6	-8.3	-2.8	-0.19	-0.20	-0.48	-0.38	-0.12
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.0	-1.5	1.2	2.2	-6.2	0.34	-0.26	0.21	0.36	-0.99
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.1	-11.6	-1.7	-0.6	-3.2	0.11	-1.26	-0.18	-0.06	-0.31
Trade	3.1	5.7	1.2	1.9	-0.7	0.38	0.66	0.16	0.23	-0.09
Transportation and utilities	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.1	-0.3	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.07	-0.02
Information	4.9	8.3	0.4	5.3	4.2	0.11	0.18	0.01	0.11	0.09
Financial activities	1.0	-0.9	-0.4	2.2	-0.3	0.15	-0.14	-0.06	0.33	-0.05
Professional and business services	2.5	3.3	0.2	3.6	5.1	0.19	0.25	0.01	0.28	0.40
Education and health services	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.6	3.8	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.13	0.32
Leisure and hospitality	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01
Other services, except government	-0.2	0.9	-1.2	0.3	0.0	0.00	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.00
Government	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	1.2	0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.02	0.12
Michigan										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	0.3	0.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.5	0.3	0.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.5
Natural resources and mining	2.4	12.3	14.0	-5.9	-1.6	0.02	0.10	0.12	-0.07	-0.02
Construction	-5.9	-6.2	-13.8	-15.1	-10.0	-0.27	-0.28	-0.64	-0.65	-0.37
Durable-goods manufacturing	0.0	1.5	-1.4	2.6	-8.3	0.00	0.21	-0.19	0.33	-1.08
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.3	-12.2	5.0	-1.0	-3.0	-0.07	-0.51	0.19	-0.04	-0.12
Trade	1.7	3.5	-1.5	0.2	-0.9	0.25	0.44	-0.19	0.03	-0.12
Transportation and utilities	1.2	-1.7	-1.0	3.3	-5.2	0.06	-0.08	-0.05	0.17	-0.27
Information	4.5	8.2	-0.8	3.7	0.5	0.13	0.22	-0.02	0.10	0.01
Financial activities	-0.4	-0.8	0.1	-4.7	-0.7	-0.08	-0.15	0.01	-0.86	-0.12
Professional and business services	0.3	1.6	-3.6	-0.4	1.8	0.04	0.21	-0.50	-0.06	0.24
Education and health services	2.0	3.4	2.1	1.2	4.0	0.18	0.27	0.18	0.10	0.35
Leisure and hospitality	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Other services, except government	-1.5	-0.3	-3.1	-1.2	-1.6	-0.04	-0.01	-0.07	-0.03	-0.04
Government	-0.4	1.5	-2.9	-1.6	0.2	-0.05	0.16	-0.33	-0.18	0.03
Ohio										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	0.9	0.8	-0.8	0.2	-0.7	0.9	0.8	-0.8	0.2	-0.7
Natural resources and mining	-0.5	-4.4	0.9	2.8	1.0	0.00	-0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01
Construction	-4.6	-6.4	-8.8	-11.5	-6.2	-0.18	-0.27	-0.38	-0.48	-0.23
Durable-goods manufacturing	0.3	2.3	1.8	0.6	-5.4	0.05	0.29	0.22	0.08	-0.66
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.5	-8.5	-0.8	-0.9	-5.6	-0.10	-0.56	-0.05	-0.05	-0.35
Trade	2.3	4.2	-0.7	2.1	-0.8	0.30	0.54	-0.08	0.27	-0.11
Transportation and utilities	1.4	0.3	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.07	0.03
Information	4.1	7.1	-2.2	5.1	3.3	0.11	0.19	-0.06	0.13	0.08
Financial activities	1.0	0.1	-3.3	-0.8	-2.7	0.17	0.02	-0.62	-0.15	-0.48
Professional and business services	2.3	5.7	-0.1	2.6	5.2	0.26	0.61	-0.02	0.30	0.63
Education and health services	2.0	1.9	2.4	-0.1	3.4	0.16	0.16	0.21	-0.01	0.31
Leisure and hospitality	1.0	-0.3	-0.6	2.0	0.1	0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.06	0.00
Other services, except government	-1.0	-0.8	-3.7	-0.4	-2.7	-0.02	-0.02	-0.09	-0.01	-0.06
Government	0.1	-0.9	-1.3	0.0	1.1	0.01	-0.10	-0.15	0.00	0.13

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Wisconsin										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7
Natural resources and mining	4.1	8.3	-2.6	20.3	-5.0	0.08	0.14	-0.04	0.36	-0.11
Construction	-2.9	-4.5	-8.5	-10.2	-5.8	-0.12	-0.22	-0.42	-0.48	-0.24
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.5	1.8	8.1	1.3	-0.5	0.34	0.22	0.99	0.16	-0.06
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.7	-2.7	4.2	1.4	-2.2	0.06	-0.23	0.34	0.12	-0.18
Trade	3.5	4.5	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.41	0.54	0.25	0.07	0.01
Transportation and utilities	1.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.6	-1.2	0.07	-0.04	-0.06	0.03	-0.06
Information	7.4	10.2	2.9	11.7	5.8	0.21	0.29	0.09	0.33	0.17
Financial activities	2.2	3.3	0.4	1.0	2.6	0.39	0.61	0.07	0.19	0.49
Professional and business services	1.9	4.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	0.16	0.41	0.17	0.22	0.29
Education and health services	3.1	1.6	2.1	1.2	4.7	0.26	0.14	0.19	0.11	0.43
Leisure and hospitality	2.0	-0.3	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.06	-0.01	0.09	0.02	0.04
Other services, except government	-0.5	1.3	-1.4	0.5	0.0	-0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.00
Government	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.9	-0.7	0.05	0.05	0.08	-0.10	-0.08
Plains										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.5	2.0
Natural resources and mining	4.0	3.8	-4.2	17.8	5.7	0.18	0.14	-0.15	0.65	0.26
Construction	-2.7	-4.0	-7.6	-10.3	-2.5	-0.11	-0.19	-0.36	-0.47	-0.10
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.5	4.7	5.4	3.6	-1.1	0.32	0.40	0.46	0.31	-0.09
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.3	-5.7	4.9	2.8	-0.7	-0.02	-0.35	0.28	0.16	-0.05
Trade	3.2	5.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.42	0.66	0.19	0.25	0.23
Transportation and utilities	1.9	-0.6	-0.2	3.4	-2.0	0.11	-0.04	-0.01	0.20	-0.12
Information	6.5	7.4	2.5	10.8	3.8	0.26	0.30	0.10	0.41	0.15
Financial activities	2.3	1.9	-0.3	1.2	1.6	0.39	0.34	-0.05	0.21	0.28
Professional and business services	2.8	3.8	1.8	4.3	8.1	0.28	0.38	0.18	0.45	0.85
Education and health services	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.5	4.2	0.23	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.36
Leisure and hospitality	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.05
Other services, except government	-0.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.00
Government	0.8	-0.6	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.10	-0.07	0.12	0.12	0.21
Iowa										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.1
Natural resources and mining	4.1	-10.2	2.0	24.5	9.5	0.27	-0.59	0.09	1.21	0.62
Construction	-2.7	-1.1	-4.5	-12.2	1.2	-0.10	-0.05	-0.19	-0.51	0.04
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.7	4.6	6.0	1.6	-1.9	0.43	0.54	0.72	0.19	-0.22
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.5	-10.1	9.6	9.0	1.7	0.14	-0.94	0.79	0.78	0.16
Trade	2.9	5.5	0.8	2.1	2.7	0.35	0.65	0.10	0.25	0.31
Transportation and utilities	2.5	-1.8	1.2	3.5	-2.6	0.13	-0.11	0.07	0.21	-0.16
Information	6.2	9.3	3.1	9.0	4.0	0.18	0.27	0.09	0.26	0.11
Financial activities	2.7	7.2	-1.4	1.5	2.0	0.46	1.34	-0.27	0.28	0.36
Professional and business services	2.4	5.1	3.0	6.3	5.6	0.14	0.29	0.18	0.37	0.34
Education and health services	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	4.4	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.33
Leisure and hospitality	2.1	0.7	3.4	3.6	3.0	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.10
Other services, except government	0.0	0.9	-1.1	2.2	-0.4	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.05	-0.01
Government	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.14
Kansas										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.3	1.9	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	3.5	3.1	2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.9	6.4	-9.1	12.3	3.5	0.04	0.31	-0.46	0.59	0.19
Construction	-3.2	-2.0	-6.0	-8.0	1.0	-0.13	-0.08	-0.25	-0.32	0.04
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.1	-1.0	31.2	6.4	0.7	0.32	-0.09	2.46	0.63	0.07
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.0	6.8	6.4	-4.2	-3.3	0.06	0.37	0.37	-0.25	-0.18
Trade	3.2	5.1	2.3	3.1	2.5	0.45	0.68	0.32	0.40	0.32
Transportation and utilities	1.2	-3.1	0.0	1.6	-1.4	0.07	-0.19	0.00	0.09	-0.08
Information	8.8	3.9	6.4	9.5	-0.4	0.50	0.25	0.39	0.56	-0.02
Financial activities	1.5	1.7	-2.0	1.6	2.2	0.22	0.27	-0.31	0.23	0.31
Professional and business services	4.5	7.2	5.6	6.7	8.1	0.41	0.63	0.52	0.63	0.79
Education and health services	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.8	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.36
Leisure and hospitality	1.1	-1.2	2.4	-0.5	0.8	0.03	-0.04	0.07	-0.01	0.02
Other services, except government	-0.2	1.2	-1.1	2.1	0.3	0.00	0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.01
Government	1.2	-2.9	1.5	2.3	2.7	0.17	-0.42	0.21	0.32	0.38
Minnesota										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.0
Natural resources and mining	5.1	29.3	-0.7	1.1	5.2	0.13	0.59	-0.02	0.03	0.14
Construction	-2.9	-6.7	-11.2	-12.9	-6.6	-0.12	-0.34	-0.57	-0.61	-0.27
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.2	5.0	2.3	5.3	0.3	0.48	0.43	0.19	0.44	0.02
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.5	-7.2	-0.1	-1.2	-3.1	-0.03	-0.38	0.00	-0.06	-0.15
Trade	3.6	5.0	2.0	-0.2	1.5	0.47	0.64	0.27	-0.03	0.19
Transportation and utilities	1.7	-0.1	-4.7	6.0	-3.0	0.08	-0.01	-0.22	0.27	-0.14
Information	6.4	10.1	-0.8	8.0	5.0	0.22	0.35	-0.03	0.27	0.17
Financial activities	2.8	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.55	0.09	0.13	0.35	0.13
Professional and business services	2.8	-0.4	0.9	5.2	10.1	0.35	-0.05	0.12	0.65	1.32
Education and health services	4.1	2.7	5.4	3.7	3.7	0.34	0.23	0.47	0.34	0.35
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	0.9	3.9	-0.3	0.7	0.07	0.03	0.12	-0.01	0.02
Other services, except government	-0.5	-0.4	-2.1	-2.0	0.5	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.05	0.01
Government	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.18

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Missouri										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.3	1.4	-0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Natural resources and mining	2.7	-4.9	4.0	-0.3	-8.1	0.05	-0.09	0.06	-0.01	-0.16
Construction	-2.7	-3.0	-6.6	-10.1	-3.4	-0.12	-0.15	-0.33	-0.50	-0.15
Durable-goods manufacturing	0.6	4.8	-3.6	0.6	-5.5	0.05	0.38	-0.29	0.05	-0.41
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.4	-9.0	0.5	2.8	-0.2	-0.19	-0.65	0.03	0.18	-0.02
Trade	3.0	5.4	1.1	2.8	0.5	0.40	0.71	0.15	0.37	0.07
Transportation and utilities.....	0.9	-0.9	1.1	1.7	-1.1	0.05	-0.05	0.06	0.09	-0.06
Information	5.5	6.2	2.8	8.9	8.0	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.39	0.36
Financial activities	1.4	-0.4	-1.5	0.2	2.1	0.21	-0.06	-0.23	0.04	0.31
Professional and business services	2.4	6.7	0.0	1.9	6.3	0.28	0.79	0.00	0.24	0.81
Education and health services	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	3.6	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.32
Leisure and hospitality.....	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.03
Other services, except government.....	-0.4	2.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.01	0.05	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
Government.....	0.9	-0.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	0.11	-0.06	0.16	0.19	0.23
Nebraska										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	1.3
Natural resources and mining	4.5	-1.4	-1.9	21.5	1.6	0.29	-0.09	-0.10	1.22	0.11
Construction	-2.5	-5.8	-7.8	-5.4	-4.0	-0.09	-0.26	-0.35	-0.23	-0.16
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.5	4.9	5.5	4.5	1.0	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.06
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	2.1	8.0	21.3	6.5	1.0	0.12	0.38	1.07	0.37	0.06
Trade	2.6	3.7	0.1	3.0	2.3	0.32	0.46	0.02	0.36	0.27
Transportation and utilities.....	3.7	-0.4	1.8	3.8	-4.2	0.33	-0.04	0.18	0.41	-0.46
Information	5.3	6.9	-1.0	35.5	-3.5	0.19	0.24	-0.03	1.05	-0.12
Financial activities	1.3	5.2	1.8	-4.2	2.2	0.20	0.87	0.31	-0.72	0.34
Professional and business services	2.4	4.5	6.1	2.7	8.6	0.20	0.38	0.52	0.24	0.77
Education and health services	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	4.1	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.33
Leisure and hospitality.....	1.8	-0.4	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.04
Other services, except government.....	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-2.7	-0.6	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01
Government.....	0.2	-2.4	3.2	-0.6	0.7	0.03	-0.35	0.46	-0.08	0.10
North Dakota										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.3	4.5	1.2	7.1	7.3	3.3	4.5	1.2	7.1	7.3
Natural resources and mining	7.7	10.4	-4.1	43.8	19.3	0.92	0.97	-0.38	4.17	2.64
Construction	-0.6	-3.0	-3.5	-5.4	14.6	-0.03	-0.14	-0.17	-0.26	0.62
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.7	34.7	5.2	6.6	5.9	0.38	1.91	0.35	0.45	0.38
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.4	-13.3	11.3	7.2	-0.9	0.04	-0.40	0.29	0.20	-0.02
Trade	3.9	6.3	1.0	2.7	5.2	0.58	0.96	0.15	0.40	0.72
Transportation and utilities.....	2.4	5.4	2.0	3.5	4.1	0.17	0.38	0.15	0.26	0.30
Information	8.7	12.0	5.7	10.6	1.7	0.27	0.42	0.20	0.36	0.06
Financial activities	3.7	-0.5	1.6	5.2	7.1	0.46	-0.07	0.22	0.72	0.95
Professional and business services	3.0	7.2	4.7	6.4	8.0	0.18	0.41	0.28	0.39	0.48
Education and health services	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.2	7.6	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.67
Leisure and hospitality.....	1.3	2.6	1.8	5.1	5.6	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.15	0.16
Other services, except government.....	-0.3	2.0	-2.5	1.9	1.9	-0.01	0.05	-0.06	0.04	0.04
Government.....	0.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	2.0	0.07	-0.17	-0.01	-0.02	0.29
South Dakota										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.8	3.2	-1.2	8.1	3.5	3.8	3.2	-1.2	8.1	3.5
Natural resources and mining	5.4	5.1	-31.3	67.3	11.4	0.53	0.42	-2.32	3.82	1.09
Construction	-1.3	-1.1	-4.7	-8.3	-0.7	-0.05	-0.05	-0.20	-0.36	-0.03
Durable-goods manufacturing	8.1	5.4	5.0	6.2	4.5	0.68	0.39	0.36	0.46	0.31
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	2.7	4.8	5.5	13.7	-0.1	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.33	0.00
Trade	3.8	6.0	2.2	4.2	2.9	0.51	0.75	0.29	0.55	0.35
Transportation and utilities.....	2.6	6.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	0.13	0.28	0.16	0.12	0.13
Information	8.3	13.9	6.8	9.4	2.3	0.22	0.36	0.18	0.26	0.06
Financial activities	5.4	3.0	1.7	7.3	0.6	1.13	0.74	0.42	1.85	0.16
Professional and business services	1.2	4.1	0.3	8.7	6.7	0.07	0.20	0.01	0.46	0.35
Education and health services	3.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	7.7	0.32	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.70
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.11
Other services, except government.....	0.5	-4.1	-1.2	2.4	1.6	0.01	-0.10	-0.03	0.06	0.04
Government.....	0.5	-1.3	-3.9	2.2	2.2	0.07	-0.17	-0.51	0.29	0.27
Southeast										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.6	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	2.6	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.0
Natural resources and mining	-0.7	0.3	2.7	-3.1	-2.4	-0.03	0.01	0.07	-0.09	-0.07
Construction	-1.5	2.1	-1.8	-12.6	-8.8	-0.07	0.12	-0.10	-0.73	-0.45
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.5	6.9	9.3	2.9	-2.5	0.25	0.44	0.58	0.19	-0.16
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.2	-1.3	-2.6	-1.9	-5.1	-0.09	-0.10	-0.18	-0.12	-0.34
Trade	4.0	7.8	4.2	2.2	-1.6	0.54	1.01	0.55	0.29	-0.21
Transportation and utilities.....	2.0	0.1	1.3	1.8	-1.2	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.09	-0.07
Information	7.2	11.3	3.3	6.5	3.5	0.28	0.44	0.13	0.24	0.13
Financial activities	3.5	5.5	4.0	0.6	-0.6	0.59	0.99	0.73	0.10	-0.10
Professional and business services	4.4	7.5	4.0	3.6	4.6	0.47	0.79	0.44	0.40	0.52
Education and health services	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.4	4.3	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.18	0.33
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.05
Other services, except government.....	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	-0.8	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	-0.02
Government.....	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	0.20	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.34

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Alabama										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.2	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.6	6.1	-15.3	-6.2	-2.6	0.01	0.22	-0.57	-0.21	-0.09
Construction	-2.0	-0.6	-3.7	-8.9	-4.1	-0.09	-0.03	-0.19	-0.46	-0.20
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.7	11.3	9.4	3.6	-0.3	0.60	1.12	0.98	0.39	-0.03
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.1	-7.9	-0.2	-3.9	-3.8	-0.08	-0.62	-0.02	-0.27	-0.26
Trade	3.7	9.1	3.4	3.0	-0.5	0.51	1.22	0.47	0.41	-0.07
Transportation and utilities	1.5	-0.2	0.7	1.8	-2.6	0.08	-0.01	0.04	0.10	-0.15
Information	4.4	11.6	1.7	-5.9	1.0	0.13	0.35	0.05	-0.17	0.03
Financial activities	2.4	0.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.33	0.07	0.32	0.35	0.15
Professional and business services	4.4	4.8	4.0	3.4	6.8	0.37	0.41	0.35	0.31	0.61
Education and health services	2.3	4.7	3.2	1.0	2.7	0.17	0.35	0.24	0.07	0.20
Leisure and hospitality	2.2	4.1	3.0	1.1	3.2	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.09
Other services, except government	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.01	-0.01
Government	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.7	0.15	0.15	0.27	0.34	0.43
Arkansas										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.2	3.1	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	3.1	1.4	1.5	0.7
Natural resources and mining	2.2	-2.8	-5.5	9.2	2.1	0.10	-0.14	-0.25	0.41	0.11
Construction	-2.6	0.4	-5.0	-11.0	0.1	-0.11	0.02	-0.24	-0.51	0.00
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.5	1.7	4.8	-0.8	-5.7	0.16	0.18	0.50	-0.08	-0.58
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.2	-2.6	-1.7	1.7	-3.6	0.02	-0.23	-0.15	0.13	-0.29
Trade	4.6	7.5	2.8	2.4	1.6	0.63	1.02	0.39	0.33	0.22
Transportation and utilities	1.5	1.4	-0.7	0.6	-2.4	0.10	0.10	-0.05	0.04	-0.17
Information	8.0	12.5	6.7	22.2	-3.9	0.30	0.43	0.24	0.78	-0.16
Financial activities	1.9	4.2	1.7	0.9	2.5	0.24	0.51	0.21	0.12	0.30
Professional and business services	2.8	2.5	2.2	0.7	7.8	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.06	0.65
Education and health services	3.0	4.3	3.0	1.4	3.9	0.23	0.34	0.24	0.12	0.31
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	4.1	3.9	2.2	3.2	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.09
Other services, except government	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.3	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.03
Government	1.8	3.8	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.23	0.51	0.21	0.07	0.16
Florida										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	3.5	7.4	4.1	0.0	-1.6	3.5	7.4	4.1	0.0	-1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.9	21.4	-5.4	-8.6	-1.5	0.01	0.22	-0.06	-0.09	-0.02
Construction	0.5	7.8	-0.5	-17.3	-16.3	0.03	0.57	-0.04	-1.36	-1.09
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.5	14.8	10.9	0.3	-2.3	0.21	0.48	0.37	0.01	-0.08
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.3	-10.9	2.8	3.0	-3.5	-0.03	-0.20	0.04	0.04	-0.05
Trade	4.5	9.7	4.3	0.4	-3.0	0.65	1.39	0.61	0.06	-0.42
Transportation and utilities	2.1	1.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.03	0.02
Information	7.7	12.4	3.2	5.1	3.6	0.32	0.52	0.13	0.19	0.14
Financial activities	4.6	10.7	7.0	2.2	-1.7	1.04	2.46	1.63	0.52	-0.42
Professional and business services	4.4	9.9	4.5	0.8	-1.1	0.50	1.18	0.55	0.09	-0.14
Education and health services	3.3	4.1	4.4	2.4	4.2	0.27	0.33	0.34	0.19	0.34
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	5.0	3.0	1.8	0.5	0.15	0.28	0.16	0.10	0.03
Other services, except government	0.8	2.8	1.2	-0.1	-2.7	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.00	-0.07
Government	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.18	0.08	0.19	0.19	0.15
Georgia										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.5	3.8	1.2	1.5	-0.6	2.5	3.8	1.2	1.5	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	0.2	11.2	-12.7	1.6	-9.0	0.00	0.16	-0.18	0.02	-0.13
Construction	-2.2	-1.4	-4.5	-10.4	-8.5	-0.10	-0.08	-0.24	-0.56	-0.41
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.4	0.1	5.7	-0.7	-3.5	0.08	0.01	0.28	-0.04	-0.17
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.4	1.0	-10.3	-1.7	-4.3	-0.11	0.07	-0.78	-0.11	-0.28
Trade	3.6	7.3	4.5	1.3	-2.6	0.53	1.03	0.66	0.20	-0.38
Transportation and utilities	3.0	-0.6	-0.7	6.4	-3.2	0.19	-0.04	-0.04	0.38	-0.20
Information	7.7	11.7	5.1	10.1	2.6	0.48	0.70	0.31	0.60	0.16
Financial activities	3.1	1.5	3.6	0.7	-1.4	0.51	0.26	0.63	0.13	-0.25
Professional and business services	3.5	9.5	0.5	3.9	4.4	0.40	1.05	0.06	0.45	0.53
Education and health services	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	0.23	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.21
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	4.0	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.02
Other services, except government	-0.1	2.6	0.7	-0.5	-2.7	0.00	0.06	0.01	-0.01	-0.06
Government	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.8	2.9	0.23	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.39
Kentucky										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.0	-0.1	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.0	-0.1
Natural resources and mining	0.0	3.7	1.9	-12.0	-1.5	-0.01	0.15	0.08	-0.52	-0.06
Construction	-3.5	-3.3	-9.5	-7.9	-0.1	-0.14	-0.15	-0.43	-0.34	0.00
Durable-goods manufacturing	0.0	2.7	12.4	2.7	-5.3	0.00	0.31	1.34	0.31	-0.60
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.5	-2.9	8.3	-0.2	-4.1	-0.23	-0.23	0.62	-0.02	-0.32
Trade	3.6	5.9	2.4	3.3	-1.6	0.44	0.77	0.31	0.43	-0.22
Transportation and utilities	2.3	1.7	-1.9	3.0	-4.8	0.14	0.11	-0.13	0.20	-0.33
Information	7.5	11.1	4.8	8.0	6.0	0.18	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.15
Financial activities	1.9	0.8	-1.3	2.5	1.0	0.23	0.11	-0.17	0.32	0.13
Professional and business services	3.1	4.9	2.4	2.4	6.5	0.22	0.37	0.19	0.19	0.52
Education and health services	2.6	3.3	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.20	0.29	0.10	0.15	0.27
Leisure and hospitality	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02
Other services, except government	0.0	1.0	-3.3	0.8	0.4	0.00	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.01
Government	0.7	2.9	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.10	0.43	0.33	0.05	0.38

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Louisiana										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.3
Natural resources and mining	-3.0	-8.2	18.3	0.3	-3.3	-0.38	-1.11	2.53	0.04	-0.54
Construction	-1.2	-1.8	8.8	-5.3	5.0	-0.05	-0.08	0.37	-0.24	0.21
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.0	12.7	10.2	10.2	-2.8	0.17	0.46	0.38	0.39	-0.11
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.4	8.9	-15.9	-10.7	-9.3	0.04	1.32	-2.90	-1.70	-1.38
Trade	3.9	4.6	9.0	5.3	0.9	0.40	0.49	0.93	0.56	0.10
Transportation and utilities.....	2.4	-2.3	3.8	4.7	2.5	0.14	-0.14	0.22	0.28	0.15
Information	7.2	10.1	0.2	5.7	6.5	0.14	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.12
Financial activities	1.2	-1.6	1.9	2.3	1.3	0.12	-0.18	0.20	0.24	0.13
Professional and business services	2.8	3.7	7.0	5.4	7.9	0.20	0.27	0.51	0.40	0.59
Education and health services	1.4	-1.3	0.1	3.6	5.7	0.08	-0.09	0.01	0.22	0.34
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.7	-0.7	-0.8	5.0	3.5	0.09	-0.03	-0.03	0.19	0.13
Other services, except government.....	0.0	-1.6	0.7	2.1	1.6	0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03
Government.....	1.1	-3.3	-2.0	3.4	5.3	0.11	-0.39	-0.23	0.36	0.55
Mississippi										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.7
Natural resources and mining	2.0	-8.9	-9.7	18.6	4.6	0.08	-0.50	-0.49	0.88	0.27
Construction	-1.3	5.2	1.7	-9.9	10.1	-0.06	0.22	0.08	-0.50	0.46
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.3	2.1	9.7	1.9	-3.2	0.13	0.20	0.91	0.19	-0.30
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.5	-4.6	5.3	-5.3	-7.9	-0.19	-0.30	0.33	-0.35	-0.51
Trade	3.4	6.0	6.5	0.5	-0.7	0.48	0.80	0.88	0.07	-0.09
Transportation and utilities.....	1.5	-1.4	-0.8	1.1	0.4	0.10	-0.09	-0.05	0.07	0.03
Information	4.8	13.2	0.3	-1.5	7.0	0.13	0.31	0.01	-0.03	0.15
Financial activities	1.5	-0.4	-0.2	2.1	3.7	0.18	-0.05	-0.02	0.26	0.45
Professional and business services	2.5	4.1	5.6	2.2	5.8	0.16	0.26	0.36	0.15	0.40
Education and health services	2.1	0.8	3.4	2.4	3.8	0.16	0.06	0.26	0.18	0.30
Leisure and hospitality.....	0.8	-1.0	-4.9	4.5	1.0	0.05	-0.05	-0.26	0.22	0.05
Other services, except government.....	-0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Government.....	1.1	-0.9	-2.0	1.5	2.7	0.19	-0.16	-0.36	0.25	0.46
North Carolina										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.9	4.8	5.5	0.7	0.1	2.9	4.8	5.5	0.7	0.1
Natural resources and mining	-1.2	0.8	-1.8	-13.4	-8.4	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.18	-0.11
Construction	-2.4	0.8	-0.7	-9.2	-8.9	-0.11	0.04	-0.03	-0.46	-0.41
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.1	9.3	22.1	7.9	-1.3	0.46	0.65	1.56	0.61	-0.11
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.1	0.4	2.8	1.6	-5.4	0.01	0.05	0.35	0.19	-0.66
Trade	4.1	7.8	4.1	4.3	-1.5	0.50	0.93	0.49	0.51	-0.18
Transportation and utilities.....	1.2	-1.9	0.8	0.6	-1.1	0.06	-0.08	0.03	0.03	-0.05
Information	7.1	11.1	2.1	7.6	6.4	0.22	0.34	0.07	0.21	0.19
Financial activities	4.5	7.5	8.7	-6.9	-1.0	0.76	1.50	1.78	-1.46	-0.19
Professional and business services	4.5	7.0	4.8	4.5	7.2	0.41	0.64	0.45	0.43	0.71
Education and health services	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.2	5.6	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.22	0.40
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.2	2.2	5.8	3.5	2.4	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.11	0.08
Other services, except government.....	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	-2.0	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	-0.04
Government.....	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.4	0.26	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.46
South Carolina										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	1.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.6
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.7	-1.3	-19.0	-6.6	0.00	0.03	-0.02	-0.22	-0.07
Construction	-3.2	-1.3	0.1	-11.4	-10.8	-0.17	-0.08	0.01	-0.72	-0.61
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.0	5.1	3.5	3.8	-0.6	0.38	0.50	0.34	0.36	-0.06
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-4.3	-7.7	-1.4	-3.3	-3.4	-0.41	-0.60	-0.10	-0.22	-0.22
Trade	3.9	8.1	3.6	2.7	-0.5	0.54	1.09	0.50	0.37	-0.07
Transportation and utilities.....	1.4	-1.4	1.0	-0.6	2.4	0.07	-0.07	0.05	-0.03	0.13
Information	7.4	11.4	7.5	4.2	6.8	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.11	0.18
Financial activities	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.9	-0.2	0.32	0.15	0.38	0.28	-0.03
Professional and business services	4.6	5.3	1.2	4.8	4.7	0.39	0.48	0.11	0.44	0.45
Education and health services	3.7	5.0	4.3	1.5	4.8	0.22	0.31	0.27	0.10	0.31
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.0	2.4	3.1	1.6	2.3	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.10
Other services, except government.....	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02
Government.....	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.0	2.7	0.27	0.17	0.11	0.33	0.46
Tennessee										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.3	0.5
Natural resources and mining	-1.2	15.7	-4.1	-21.7	-9.0	-0.01	0.14	-0.04	-0.21	-0.07
Construction	-2.8	-0.8	-0.6	-10.3	-6.3	-0.12	-0.03	-0.03	-0.47	-0.26
Durable-goods manufacturing	3.6	3.7	5.1	-0.1	-2.0	0.38	0.39	0.54	-0.01	-0.20
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.6	-9.0	1.0	0.0	-1.8	-0.05	-0.66	0.07	0.00	-0.11
Trade	3.6	6.6	3.5	3.4	-1.2	0.56	0.97	0.54	0.52	-0.19
Transportation and utilities.....	2.1	3.0	1.7	-0.2	-5.9	0.11	0.17	0.10	-0.01	-0.34
Information	8.2	10.6	9.4	7.8	3.6	0.25	0.32	0.29	0.24	0.12
Financial activities	2.2	-1.3	1.3	2.9	1.4	0.34	-0.21	0.19	0.44	0.21
Professional and business services	4.3	4.3	3.3	4.2	6.5	0.43	0.44	0.34	0.45	0.72
Education and health services	3.2	3.1	4.2	1.8	3.9	0.29	0.29	0.40	0.17	0.38
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.0	2.6	4.3	2.7	-0.2	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.12	-0.01
Other services, except government.....	0.1	0.4	1.0	-0.3	0.3	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.01
Government.....	0.5	-0.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.06	-0.07	0.09	0.11	0.25

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Virginia										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.3	5.2	1.7	1.8	1.3	3.3	5.2	1.7	1.8	1.3
Natural resources and mining	1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-11.9	-1.9	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.12	-0.02
Construction	-1.4	0.2	-6.5	-14.0	-8.4	-0.06	0.01	-0.36	-0.75	-0.38
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.1	9.4	4.2	5.4	-3.2	0.23	0.39	0.18	0.22	-0.13
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.0	0.5	2.3	1.4	-4.2	-0.06	0.03	0.11	0.07	-0.20
Trade	4.1	7.1	3.4	2.4	-1.2	0.44	0.73	0.35	0.24	-0.12
Transportation and utilities	2.3	1.7	2.7	0.1	-0.6	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.00	-0.03
Information	6.6	9.5	-0.5	4.9	2.7	0.34	0.51	-0.03	0.24	0.13
Financial activities	3.8	7.8	-1.3	0.9	-0.6	0.67	1.52	-0.26	0.18	-0.11
Professional and business services	6.5	8.1	6.3	6.7	7.9	1.03	1.26	1.00	1.11	1.37
Education and health services	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	5.9	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.37
Leisure and hospitality	2.9	3.2	4.3	1.5	2.0	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.06
Other services, except government	1.8	3.7	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.05
Government	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	0.26	0.18	0.21	0.36	0.32
West Virginia										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.5
Natural resources and mining	-0.3	-4.0	-3.4	-2.7	5.8	-0.04	-0.33	-0.29	-0.23	0.52
Construction	-3.5	0.6	1.7	-10.1	2.4	-0.17	0.02	0.07	-0.46	0.10
Durable-goods manufacturing	0.8	14.1	-4.1	0.8	-2.5	0.05	0.85	-0.27	0.05	-0.15
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-3.9	-7.9	10.0	-2.6	-6.1	-0.28	-0.42	0.50	-0.14	-0.33
Trade	3.4	7.0	2.5	2.7	1.5	0.46	0.87	0.31	0.34	0.18
Transportation and utilities	0.2	-4.6	0.8	0.6	2.1	0.01	-0.38	0.07	0.05	0.17
Information	5.6	6.4	2.4	3.3	5.5	0.15	0.17	0.06	0.08	0.13
Financial activities	2.0	0.8	0.1	2.9	3.8	0.25	0.10	0.02	0.35	0.46
Professional and business services	3.4	3.6	0.8	4.2	7.4	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.28	0.51
Education and health services	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.4	4.5	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.13	0.43
Leisure and hospitality	2.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	4.2	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.15
Other services, except government	-0.8	1.7	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02
Government	1.9	3.7	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.32	0.65	0.01	0.13	0.35
Southwest										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.6	1.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.6	1.7
Natural resources and mining	-0.2	-1.7	3.4	3.7	-0.5	-0.08	-0.16	0.33	0.37	-0.05
Construction	0.6	2.0	-1.8	-8.6	0.6	0.03	0.11	-0.10	-0.48	0.03
Durable-goods manufacturing	8.3	8.0	17.4	8.4	2.3	0.74	0.51	1.08	0.55	0.15
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.9	-12.1	8.5	1.8	-5.9	0.05	-0.70	0.44	0.10	-0.33
Trade	4.6	7.6	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.62	0.96	0.65	0.63	0.00
Transportation and utilities	4.2	2.1	3.5	4.2	-1.4	0.27	0.13	0.22	0.27	-0.09
Information	6.8	7.6	5.4	9.3	5.8	0.27	0.28	0.19	0.32	0.20
Financial activities	3.4	5.7	4.4	3.2	1.2	0.54	0.90	0.69	0.50	0.19
Professional and business services	5.5	8.6	6.5	6.9	7.2	0.59	0.86	0.69	0.75	0.79
Education and health services	4.1	3.1	4.8	3.4	5.5	0.26	0.21	0.31	0.22	0.36
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	3.5	5.7	2.4	2.6	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.09
Other services, except government	0.6	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.02
Government	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.1	2.7	0.21	0.22	0.13	0.25	0.32
Arizona										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	4.7	8.7	6.3	1.4	-0.6	4.7	8.7	6.3	1.4	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	4.6	27.4	8.1	2.8	-0.7	0.11	0.54	0.19	0.07	-0.02
Construction	-0.4	8.3	2.5	-16.6	-15.5	-0.02	0.57	0.19	-1.25	-0.98
Durable-goods manufacturing	8.0	-0.3	15.0	6.2	1.8	0.84	-0.03	0.98	0.41	0.12
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.1	7.2	10.3	6.4	-2.1	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.08	-0.03
Trade	5.4	10.7	6.5	4.0	-4.4	0.75	1.51	0.91	0.55	-0.62
Transportation and utilities	4.0	1.9	3.3	3.4	-1.2	0.19	0.09	0.15	0.15	-0.05
Information	7.3	8.0	5.0	3.8	3.3	0.21	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.08
Financial activities	4.9	13.9	6.7	0.6	-0.8	1.07	3.14	1.59	0.14	-0.20
Professional and business services	5.1	10.6	6.8	4.0	2.2	0.57	1.18	0.77	0.46	0.26
Education and health services	6.2	7.4	8.4	4.0	7.7	0.46	0.57	0.63	0.31	0.61
Leisure and hospitality	3.2	5.2	6.6	2.2	-0.5	0.14	0.23	0.28	0.09	-0.02
Other services, except government	1.2	5.6	4.7	0.6	-2.8	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.01	-0.05
Government	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.30	0.42	0.29	0.30	0.27
New Mexico										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Natural resources and mining	1.7	0.1	-3.3	-0.6	-1.7	0.16	0.00	-0.53	-0.09	-0.28
Construction	-0.8	1.2	-1.0	-10.3	3.0	-0.03	0.05	-0.05	-0.51	0.13
Durable-goods manufacturing	8.1	-3.5	2.3	15.6	4.6	0.98	-0.27	0.15	0.87	0.25
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-3.4	-24.1	-9.8	2.9	-7.7	-0.05	-0.43	-0.14	0.04	-0.11
Trade	3.5	4.3	7.6	3.9	0.6	0.31	0.43	0.76	0.40	0.06
Transportation and utilities	2.2	-1.6	3.3	3.2	1.8	0.09	-0.08	0.16	0.16	0.09
Information	7.4	8.3	13.1	4.6	9.7	0.16	0.20	0.31	0.12	0.24
Financial activities	2.2	5.8	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.23	0.73	0.22	0.27	0.15
Professional and business services	5.1	4.6	13.2	10.1	4.3	0.43	0.43	1.29	1.08	0.49
Education and health services	4.6	4.7	5.4	1.7	6.6	0.24	0.32	0.37	0.12	0.47
Leisure and hospitality	1.6	1.3	5.6	1.8	1.8	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.06	0.07
Other services, except government	0.4	1.2	2.6	0.0	3.0	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.06
Government	0.9	-1.0	-2.6	-2.7	2.5	0.13	-0.20	-0.48	-0.49	0.42

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Oklahoma										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.3	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.7
Natural resources and mining	2.1	-0.7	-1.1	-3.0	1.6	0.15	-0.10	-0.16	-0.45	0.23
Construction	-0.5	-1.1	-4.4	-8.2	8.8	-0.02	-0.04	-0.18	-0.32	0.31
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.8	7.6	11.1	4.4	2.4	0.23	0.49	0.71	0.29	0.16
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.4	-5.7	13.3	-4.3	-1.4	-0.02	-0.23	0.51	-0.19	-0.06
Trade	4.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	2.9	0.51	0.67	0.62	0.57	0.34
Transportation and utilities.....	3.3	0.1	2.3	7.0	-0.8	0.21	0.01	0.13	0.41	-0.05
Information	6.3	9.7	-0.1	5.7	8.8	0.22	0.32	0.00	0.17	0.26
Financial activities	1.9	-0.9	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.25	-0.13	0.18	0.29	0.11
Professional and business services	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	7.9	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.69
Education and health services	3.1	2.7	4.0	3.5	5.1	0.22	0.19	0.29	0.25	0.37
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.1	2.6	8.3	4.6	5.1	0.09	0.07	0.23	0.13	0.15
Other services, except government.....	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	3.4	1.6	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.07	0.04
Government.....	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.19	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.17
Texas										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.6	2.8	4.9	4.4	2.0	3.6	2.8	4.9	4.4	2.0
Natural resources and mining	-1.0	-3.4	4.7	5.3	-0.7	-0.18	-0.33	0.48	0.56	-0.08
Construction	1.0	0.7	-2.9	-6.1	4.2	0.05	0.03	-0.16	-0.32	0.20
Durable-goods manufacturing	9.2	11.3	19.8	9.0	2.3	0.75	0.68	1.22	0.59	0.15
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.1	-12.9	8.3	2.1	-6.3	0.08	-0.93	0.55	0.15	-0.45
Trade	4.6	7.3	4.6	5.3	0.7	0.63	0.92	0.59	0.67	0.09
Transportation and utilities.....	4.5	2.5	3.7	4.0	-1.6	0.31	0.17	0.25	0.28	-0.11
Information	6.8	7.3	5.7	10.7	5.7	0.30	0.29	0.22	0.39	0.21
Financial activities	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.0	0.49	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.28
Professional and business services	5.8	8.8	6.2	7.7	8.5	0.63	0.89	0.66	0.83	0.93
Education and health services	3.7	2.0	3.9	3.4	4.8	0.23	0.13	0.24	0.21	0.30
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.1	3.2	5.1	2.3	3.4	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.10
Other services, except government.....	0.6	3.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.03
Government.....	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.7	3.2	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.29	0.34
Rocky Mountain										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.5	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.2	3.5	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.2
Natural resources and mining	4.0	10.0	0.0	-5.1	6.3	0.24	0.65	0.00	-0.38	0.47
Construction	-1.5	1.5	-0.9	-8.0	-6.6	-0.08	0.09	-0.06	-0.49	-0.37
Durable-goods manufacturing	7.5	12.6	6.4	7.9	0.7	0.46	0.65	0.33	0.40	0.04
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.3	-2.4	4.7	3.6	0.4	-0.01	-0.06	0.12	0.09	0.01
Trade	4.6	7.3	5.5	6.4	0.2	0.57	0.87	0.65	0.76	0.03
Transportation and utilities.....	2.3	1.4	5.0	1.4	-2.6	0.12	0.07	0.25	0.07	-0.13
Information	8.5	9.0	4.8	5.9	7.0	0.47	0.54	0.28	0.33	0.39
Financial activities	3.5	4.7	4.1	4.6	0.1	0.61	0.87	0.74	0.83	0.03
Professional and business services	5.0	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.4	0.57	0.85	0.70	0.70	0.77
Education and health services	3.9	3.9	4.4	2.9	6.0	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.19	0.40
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.9	2.5	6.1	3.3	2.5	0.12	0.10	0.24	0.13	0.10
Other services, except government.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.3	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.06
Government.....	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	3.6	0.19	0.23	0.08	0.20	0.46
Colorado										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.6	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.9	3.6	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.9
Natural resources and mining	5.9	13.5	-4.8	-13.5	10.6	0.23	0.64	-0.28	-0.75	0.55
Construction	-1.3	-1.2	-6.2	-12.0	-3.9	-0.07	-0.08	-0.39	-0.73	-0.21
Durable-goods manufacturing	6.2	6.7	13.6	4.7	0.9	0.33	0.27	0.53	0.19	0.04
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.4	5.9	3.2	5.1	0.9	-0.01	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.02
Trade	4.3	6.6	3.9	5.7	0.3	0.51	0.76	0.46	0.66	0.04
Transportation and utilities.....	2.7	0.8	6.9	-1.7	-1.5	0.11	0.03	0.26	-0.07	-0.06
Information	8.7	6.9	6.3	5.2	7.2	0.70	0.60	0.52	0.42	0.59
Financial activities	3.1	2.0	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.57	0.39	0.43	0.68	0.01
Professional and business services	5.0	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.0	0.67	0.96	0.74	0.91	0.87
Education and health services	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.3	5.9	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.21	0.38
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.1	2.2	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.10
Other services, except government.....	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05
Government.....	1.3	1.8	-0.3	1.7	4.4	0.16	0.22	-0.04	0.21	0.53
Idaho										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	4.3	8.3	2.0	4.1	0.0	4.3	8.3	2.0	4.1	0.0
Natural resources and mining	4.6	17.7	-8.4	15.0	-1.2	0.29	1.01	-0.49	0.86	-0.12
Construction	-3.4	4.5	3.9	-6.8	-16.8	-0.21	0.27	0.25	-0.47	-1.58
Durable-goods manufacturing	15.6	28.5	-20.5	12.0	0.8	1.39	2.69	-2.08	0.84	0.08
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.2	-0.4	8.8	9.5	1.9	-0.01	-0.01	0.26	0.29	0.09
Trade	5.0	9.9	6.3	5.4	-1.7	0.68	1.35	0.87	0.76	-0.36
Transportation and utilities.....	2.1	-0.9	4.1	1.5	0.8	0.11	-0.04	0.20	0.07	0.06
Information	9.8	13.4	4.9	4.5	10.0	0.20	0.30	0.11	0.10	0.32
Financial activities	4.3	9.8	6.9	5.7	-0.9	0.66	1.55	1.12	0.95	-0.23
Professional and business services	4.6	5.3	7.7	0.9	2.8	0.50	0.63	0.90	0.11	0.50
Education and health services	4.6	3.6	6.9	4.1	5.8	0.32	0.27	0.49	0.31	0.66
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.8	1.8	6.9	6.1	0.7	0.10	0.06	0.23	0.21	0.04
Other services, except government.....	0.2	3.6	3.4	-0.1	0.0	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Government.....	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.53

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Continues

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Montana										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.8	4.9	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.8	4.9	2.5	3.7	1.8
Natural resources and mining	4.4	15.4	-6.5	13.0	6.9	0.41	1.32	-0.61	1.18	0.73
Construction	-0.4	4.7	-0.6	-4.5	-10.2	-0.02	0.30	-0.04	-0.31	-0.65
Durable-goods manufacturing	0.5	2.5	-3.6	10.7	-1.9	0.02	0.07	-0.10	0.26	-0.05
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-3.0	-25.5	0.4	-2.8	-3.8	-0.06	-0.58	0.01	-0.05	-0.07
Trade	4.1	5.3	4.9	5.9	1.5	0.54	0.67	0.61	0.74	0.18
Transportation and utilities	1.6	1.9	3.7	0.6	-2.1	0.15	0.16	0.31	0.05	-0.18
Information	7.7	10.3	5.4	2.3	5.5	0.21	0.29	0.15	0.06	0.14
Financial activities	3.5	9.8	4.5	3.4	0.2	0.53	1.52	0.72	0.55	0.03
Professional and business services	5.7	8.5	7.3	9.6	8.5	0.40	0.57	0.51	0.69	0.64
Education and health services	3.4	3.0	4.7	1.5	6.2	0.30	0.29	0.43	0.14	0.57
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	2.2	6.3	5.5	3.2	0.13	0.10	0.29	0.26	0.15
Other services, except government.....	0.8	6.0	-0.2	1.2	1.7	0.02	0.15	-0.01	0.03	0.04
Government	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.09	0.24
Utah										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.5	6.7	6.3	4.6	1.4	3.5	6.7	6.3	4.6	1.4
Natural resources and mining	4.2	22.3	9.7	2.4	2.3	0.12	0.64	0.35	0.09	0.09
Construction	-2.3	5.2	6.7	-4.3	-11.6	-0.13	0.28	0.39	-0.26	-0.65
Durable-goods manufacturing	6.2	11.6	17.2	9.6	0.8	0.56	0.87	1.34	0.81	0.07
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.1	-8.9	7.0	0.3	0.4	0.04	-0.32	0.22	0.01	0.01
Trade	4.9	7.5	7.8	8.3	-0.2	0.63	0.94	0.97	1.02	-0.02
Transportation and utilities	1.7	4.3	1.4	6.6	-7.0	0.09	0.22	0.07	0.32	-0.36
Information	7.5	19.1	-2.9	11.1	5.8	0.27	0.71	-0.11	0.37	0.20
Financial activities	4.1	7.9	6.7	6.0	0.3	0.77	1.58	1.35	1.19	0.05
Professional and business services	4.8	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.6	0.52	0.98	0.65	0.59	0.95
Education and health services	3.6	5.5	6.4	1.6	5.9	0.23	0.37	0.42	0.11	0.37
Leisure and hospitality	3.7	3.5	8.2	3.6	3.3	0.12	0.12	0.28	0.13	0.11
Other services, except government.....	1.5	-2.0	1.6	0.7	4.9	0.05	-0.07	0.05	0.02	0.14
Government	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.0	0.22	0.34	0.28	0.20	0.41
Wyoming										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	2.8	1.5	7.0	0.7	4.4	2.8	1.5	7.0	0.7	4.4
Natural resources and mining	1.8	-1.9	7.8	-8.3	5.2	0.47	-0.62	2.58	-2.84	1.71
Construction	2.7	3.5	9.9	4.2	12.7	0.15	0.18	0.54	0.24	0.74
Durable-goods manufacturing	1.4	3.5	2.6	6.2	-0.1	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.00
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-3.4	-14.6	2.1	-0.4	-4.0	-0.10	-0.37	0.05	-0.01	-0.09
Trade	5.9	10.1	8.9	7.6	4.6	0.58	0.92	0.81	0.68	0.41
Transportation and utilities	2.5	-0.4	7.1	3.5	-1.7	0.27	-0.04	0.73	0.36	-0.19
Information	7.5	7.8	6.7	7.9	4.7	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.07
Financial activities	3.6	4.3	6.0	8.6	3.6	0.38	0.44	0.60	0.82	0.36
Professional and business services	5.5	6.6	8.6	10.5	8.9	0.24	0.27	0.36	0.43	0.39
Education and health services	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	8.2	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.34
Leisure and hospitality	3.7	4.6	17.0	-3.1	4.5	0.14	0.17	0.63	-0.12	0.17
Other services, except government.....	2.0	5.5	13.8	9.1	-3.0	0.03	0.09	0.22	0.15	-0.05
Government	2.2	1.0	1.3	4.7	4.4	0.30	0.13	0.18	0.59	0.57
Far West										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	3.5	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.6	3.5	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	5.0	6.5	0.7	-5.3	-0.01	0.13	0.17	0.02	-0.16
Construction	-1.4	2.1	-3.3	-12.1	-9.6	-0.06	0.10	-0.17	-0.64	-0.44
Durable-goods manufacturing	9.3	12.3	11.6	8.9	2.2	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.54	0.13
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.9	-0.2	3.6	0.2	-5.2	0.04	-0.01	0.13	0.01	-0.20
Trade	4.2	7.4	5.0	3.0	-2.1	0.53	0.92	0.62	0.37	-0.26
Transportation and utilities	2.4	0.3	2.5	1.0	-1.7	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.04	-0.07
Information	7.6	6.4	2.3	9.9	6.6	0.41	0.37	0.13	0.52	0.36
Financial activities	3.7	6.0	2.5	1.3	-0.7	0.76	1.34	0.57	0.29	-0.16
Professional and business services	3.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.5	0.42	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.69
Education and health services	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.5	5.4	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.17	0.37
Leisure and hospitality	2.9	2.0	4.3	1.2	1.4	0.13	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.07
Other services, except government.....	0.6	2.1	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02
Government	1.7	0.1	1.6	2.2	2.1	0.22	0.01	0.19	0.26	0.26
Alaska										
Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change					
Total GDP by state	0.6	1.3	4.4	-0.2	-2.0	0.6	1.3	4.4	-0.2	-2.0
Natural resources and mining	-4.8	-3.6	12.3	-2.7	-10.1	-5.37	-1.00	3.62	-0.86	-3.38
Construction	-1.9	-0.1	-10.0	-12.2	0.4	-0.29	-0.01	-0.51	-0.55	0.02
Durable-goods manufacturing	2.2	8.6	-3.2	14.4	0.7	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.00
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-2.4	-20.1	4.6	-0.3	-10.8	-0.17	-0.44	0.08	-0.01	-0.20
Trade	3.5	7.3	3.6	3.8	0.7	0.90	0.48	0.24	0.24	0.04
Transportation and utilities	4.4	6.0	-0.6	3.0	-0.8	1.91	0.64	-0.06	0.31	-0.08
Information	6.2	11.7	4.8	2.6	7.8	0.58	0.27	0.11	0.05	0.16
Financial activities	1.9	3.2	-0.6	3.5	2.8	0.71	0.35	-0.06	0.35	0.28
Professional and business services	3.7	8.4	3.1	6.2	10.0	0.76	0.43	0.17	0.32	0.52
Education and health services	4.9	2.0	3.9	-0.9	3.4	0.85	0.12	0.22	-0.05	0.18
Leisure and hospitality	2.5	0.8	3.0	0.9	1.8	0.28	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.05
Other services, except government.....	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02
Government	0.6	2.2	3.0	-0.4	2.4	0.38	0.40	0.55	-0.06	0.42

* Advance statistics

Table 8. Percent Change and Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008—Table Ends

	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*	1997–2008* [average annual]	2005	2006	2007	2008*
California										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	3.6	4.3	3.1	1.8	0.4	3.6	4.3	3.1	1.8	0.4
Natural resources and mining	0.8	7.4	4.7	1.8	-4.8	0.00	0.16	0.10	0.04	-0.12
Construction	-1.0	1.1	-4.5	-14.6	-12.2	-0.04	0.06	-0.23	-0.72	-0.52
Durable-goods manufacturing	8.6	13.2	10.0	6.8	1.1	0.67	0.73	0.57	0.38	0.06
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.3	-1.5	5.3	0.0	-5.4	0.06	-0.06	0.22	0.00	-0.24
Trade	4.2	7.3	5.1	2.5	-2.6	0.53	0.90	0.63	0.32	-0.32
Transportation and utilities.....	2.3	-0.5	2.5	0.5	-2.0	0.10	-0.02	0.10	0.02	-0.08
Information	7.9	6.1	2.2	8.8	7.3	0.45	0.37	0.13	0.49	0.42
Financial activities	3.8	6.2	2.1	0.7	-1.1	0.83	1.44	0.49	0.17	-0.25
Professional and business services	3.1	3.8	4.8	4.2	6.0	0.44	0.49	0.62	0.55	0.81
Education and health services	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.3	5.4	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.37
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.1	0.7	3.6	1.4	2.4	0.12	0.03	0.14	0.05	0.10
Other services, except government.....	0.5	1.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.01	0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
Government.....	1.9	0.2	0.8	2.7	1.7	0.22	0.03	0.09	0.30	0.20
Hawaii										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	1.9	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.7	1.9	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.7
Natural resources and mining	-0.1	14.7	1.1	-20.7	-4.9	0.00	0.12	0.01	-0.17	-0.03
Construction	0.2	11.5	-2.0	-5.4	-2.4	0.01	0.63	-0.12	-0.33	-0.14
Durable-goods manufacturing	4.2	32.7	10.8	7.2	-0.3	0.03	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.00
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-4.2	-16.3	-3.2	-0.8	-5.7	-0.06	-0.21	-0.04	-0.01	-0.06
Trade	3.9	8.5	3.4	4.3	0.8	0.43	0.91	0.37	0.44	0.08
Transportation and utilities.....	1.9	7.3	8.7	0.2	-6.1	0.11	0.38	0.47	0.01	-0.34
Information	3.2	6.7	9.5	0.8	-2.3	0.08	0.17	0.22	0.02	-0.05
Financial activities	2.5	8.5	6.2	4.1	-0.7	0.53	1.78	1.32	0.89	-0.15
Professional and business services	2.8	0.8	3.2	2.0	4.4	0.25	0.07	0.29	0.17	0.38
Education and health services	2.1	4.8	2.9	0.6	4.3	0.16	0.37	0.22	0.05	0.32
Leisure and hospitality.....	1.3	3.2	4.6	0.3	-2.1	0.13	0.32	0.45	0.03	-0.20
Other services, except government.....	-0.2	4.7	3.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.00	0.12	0.08	-0.02	-0.01
Government.....	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	4.0	0.25	0.34	0.46	0.33	0.92
Nevada										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	4.4	8.2	4.0	2.7	-0.6	4.4	8.2	4.0	2.7	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	2.0	7.1	17.9	-7.7	2.2	0.05	0.13	0.36	-0.19	0.05
Construction	-1.7	9.0	-1.8	-9.7	-5.6	-0.16	0.82	-0.18	-0.95	-0.48
Durable-goods manufacturing	9.9	13.7	-0.2	5.5	0.0	0.29	0.45	-0.01	0.17	0.00
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	4.2	-2.1	7.1	5.9	-3.3	0.05	-0.03	0.08	0.07	-0.04
Trade	6.5	14.3	6.1	4.2	-1.4	0.78	1.65	0.72	0.49	-0.16
Transportation and utilities.....	3.8	-0.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	0.20	-0.01	0.15	0.17	0.15
Information	6.8	23.9	-5.9	6.7	0.7	0.14	0.47	-0.12	0.12	0.01
Financial activities	6.4	9.6	5.4	7.0	-2.1	1.28	2.06	1.16	1.49	-0.46
Professional and business services	5.7	11.4	2.6	5.0	-0.7	0.57	1.17	0.28	0.52	-0.08
Education and health services	5.8	7.0	5.2	4.1	4.5	0.29	0.36	0.26	0.21	0.23
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.9	5.4	5.6	1.4	-1.0	0.52	0.94	0.95	0.24	-0.17
Other services, except government.....	2.0	9.7	2.9	-0.3	-0.6	0.04	0.17	0.05	-0.01	-0.01
Government.....	3.2	0.3	3.2	3.7	3.3	0.33	0.03	0.31	0.35	0.32
Oregon										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	4.0	2.8	7.9	3.7	1.6	4.0	2.8	7.9	3.7	1.6
Natural resources and mining	2.0	5.9	0.4	-1.3	-6.9	0.05	0.17	0.01	-0.04	-0.20
Construction	-5.0	1.8	1.1	-8.1	-8.5	-0.23	0.08	0.05	-0.39	-0.37
Durable-goods manufacturing	16.7	2.4	38.9	14.5	7.5	2.58	0.35	5.27	2.27	1.17
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.6	2.0	2.4	3.3	-1.6	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.10	-0.05
Trade	2.8	5.7	3.9	2.7	-2.3	0.31	0.70	0.49	0.34	-0.28
Transportation and utilities.....	1.5	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-1.6	0.06	-0.03	0.10	0.01	-0.07
Information	7.9	8.2	5.4	13.5	6.9	0.21	0.26	0.17	0.40	0.22
Financial activities	2.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	-1.0	0.37	0.95	0.40	0.26	-0.19
Professional and business services	2.0	7.3	3.5	3.2	5.6	0.16	0.65	0.33	0.30	0.53
Education and health services	4.1	3.0	4.7	2.6	5.4	0.27	0.25	0.39	0.22	0.45
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.4	2.9	4.0	3.1	1.0	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.03
Other services, except government.....	0.8	4.4	1.1	0.8	-0.5	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.02	-0.01
Government.....	1.1	-6.3	3.3	0.9	2.8	0.12	-0.85	0.42	0.11	0.35
Washington										
	Annual percent change					Contributions to annual percent change				
Total GDP by state	3.1	5.1	2.8	4.4	2.0	3.1	5.1	2.8	4.4	2.0
Natural resources and mining	3.8	5.0	5.7	7.4	0.2	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.00
Construction	-1.0	0.8	1.4	-3.6	-2.9	-0.05	0.04	0.07	-0.19	-0.14
Durable-goods manufacturing	5.3	18.9	-3.3	12.9	1.7	0.39	1.29	-0.25	0.89	0.12
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-1.6	15.6	-9.6	-0.4	-5.1	-0.05	0.43	-0.31	-0.01	-0.14
Trade	4.3	6.9	5.0	5.0	-0.1	0.58	0.92	0.67	0.68	-0.01
Transportation and utilities.....	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	-1.3	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	-0.05
Information	6.5	5.8	2.3	15.5	4.3	0.52	0.45	0.17	1.12	0.33
Financial activities	2.7	3.4	3.9	1.7	2.2	0.53	0.68	0.77	0.35	0.42
Professional and business services	4.4	4.9	4.1	8.6	4.5	0.45	0.51	0.42	0.91	0.49
Education and health services	4.3	2.9	4.1	3.2	6.4	0.29	0.21	0.29	0.24	0.46
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.9	3.6	6.6	-0.5	1.8	0.10	0.13	0.23	-0.02	0.06
Other services, except government.....	1.2	2.7	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.08
Government.....	1.3	1.5	3.4	0.8	2.8	0.19	0.22	0.48	0.11	0.40

* Advance statistics

Table 9. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State in Current Dollars, 2005–2008

	Millions of dollars				Percent of United States total			
	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2005	2006	2007	2008*
United States ¹	12,339,002	13,090,776	13,715,741	14,165,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	671,797	707,672	741,597	763,683	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Connecticut.....	190,499	201,635	212,252	216,174	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Maine.....	44,451	46,341	48,021	49,709	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Massachusetts.....	317,417	334,477	352,178	364,988	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
New Hampshire.....	53,526	56,056	57,820	60,005	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rhode Island.....	43,148	45,491	46,699	47,364	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vermont.....	22,755	23,672	24,627	25,442	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mideast	2,246,309	2,389,124	2,518,014	2,605,113	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.4
Delaware.....	57,641	59,244	61,545	61,828	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
District of Columbia.....	83,417	88,051	92,516	97,235	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Maryland.....	241,461	252,997	264,426	273,333	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
New Jersey.....	425,455	445,738	461,295	474,936	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
New York.....	956,378	1,034,087	1,105,020	1,144,481	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1
Pennsylvania.....	481,957	509,006	533,212	553,301	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Great Lakes	1,811,494	1,877,786	1,942,484	1,983,039	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.0
Illinois.....	552,956	588,863	617,409	633,697	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indiana.....	232,861	239,863	249,229	254,861	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Michigan.....	372,009	375,143	379,934	382,544	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Ohio.....	438,848	449,000	462,506	471,508	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wisconsin.....	214,821	224,918	233,406	240,429	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Plains	790,584	823,050	872,485	910,517	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4
Iowa.....	115,770	121,082	129,911	135,702	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Kansas.....	102,888	109,902	116,986	122,731	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Minnesota.....	232,802	240,891	252,472	262,847	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Missouri.....	213,170	219,660	229,027	237,797	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Nebraska.....	70,959	74,951	80,360	83,273	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
North Dakota.....	24,283	25,394	28,518	31,208	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Dakota.....	30,712	31,171	35,211	36,959	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Southeast	2,782,438	2,959,229	3,069,240	3,148,037	22.5	22.6	22.4	22.2
Alabama.....	150,582	158,858	164,524	170,014	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Arkansas.....	86,546	90,660	95,116	98,331	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Florida.....	670,030	721,380	741,861	744,120	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3
Georgia.....	359,521	375,641	391,241	397,756	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Kentucky.....	138,592	146,352	152,099	156,436	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Louisiana.....	183,022	197,569	207,407	222,218	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mississippi.....	79,521	83,778	87,652	91,782	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
North Carolina.....	348,397	378,593	390,467	400,192	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
South Carolina.....	138,614	146,480	151,703	156,384	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tennessee.....	223,784	236,103	245,162	252,127	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Virginia.....	350,897	368,014	384,132	397,025	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
West Virginia.....	52,932	55,799	57,877	61,652	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Southwest	1,385,889	1,508,104	1,606,049	1,698,748	11.2	11.5	11.7	12.0
Arizona.....	215,207	236,421	245,952	248,888	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
New Mexico.....	68,003	71,782	75,192	79,901	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Oklahoma.....	120,621	129,596	136,374	146,448	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Texas.....	982,058	1,070,305	1,148,531	1,223,511	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6
Rocky Mountain	404,518	433,830	459,343	482,328	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Colorado.....	212,582	225,053	235,848	248,603	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Idaho.....	46,584	48,557	52,110	52,747	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Montana.....	29,789	31,794	34,266	35,891	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Utah.....	89,125	98,289	105,574	109,777	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Wyoming.....	26,438	30,138	31,544	35,310	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Far West	2,245,977	2,391,980	2,506,529	2,574,100	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.2
Alaska.....	39,362	43,264	44,887	47,912	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
California.....	1,628,599	1,727,599	1,801,762	1,846,757	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0
Hawaii.....	54,863	59,131	62,019	63,847	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nevada.....	112,416	121,712	129,314	131,233	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oregon.....	138,002	151,205	158,268	161,573	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Washington.....	272,734	289,070	310,279	322,778	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3

* Advance statistics

1. U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP

values because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values, and because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity located overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

Table 10. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2005–2008
 [Millions of chained (2000) dollars]

	2005	2006	2007	2008*
United States¹	10,912,180	11,218,785	11,439,232	11,523,637
New England	605,048	620,103	634,166	640,735
Connecticut	169,094	174,310	178,470	177,717
Maine	39,028	39,387	39,789	40,332
Massachusetts	289,869	297,634	306,503	312,476
New Hampshire	48,531	49,266	49,642	50,553
Rhode Island	37,752	38,475	38,456	38,126
Vermont	20,724	20,992	21,343	21,697
Mideast	1,998,763	2,063,190	2,115,952	2,142,599
Delaware	49,908	49,649	50,054	49,244
District of Columbia	70,003	71,424	72,641	74,812
Maryland	211,425	214,191	217,948	220,865
New Jersey	379,080	384,591	387,955	390,350
New York	865,741	912,864	949,499	964,755
Pennsylvania	422,527	431,028	438,886	443,669
Great Lakes	1,620,669	1,631,167	1,642,850	1,636,838
Illinois	490,293	505,321	514,848	516,144
Indiana	208,119	208,297	211,092	209,903
Michigan	339,872	334,843	331,036	326,123
Ohio	390,602	387,345	388,281	385,559
Wisconsin	191,653	194,964	196,955	198,324
Plains	700,578	707,946	725,877	740,647
Iowa	102,636	104,537	108,126	110,413
Kansas	89,994	93,123	96,016	98,110
Minnesota	208,444	209,424	212,790	217,028
Missouri	189,059	188,840	191,235	193,775
Nebraska	62,186	63,774	65,703	66,568
North Dakota	20,866	21,124	22,616	24,269
South Dakota	27,400	27,071	29,274	30,310
Southeast	2,439,468	2,508,382	2,530,978	2,529,929
Alabama	132,251	134,937	136,144	137,112
Arkansas	76,458	77,540	78,716	79,245
Florida	589,349	613,551	613,351	603,462
Georgia	322,625	326,469	331,339	329,482
Kentucky	122,935	125,805	127,031	126,967
Louisiana	140,290	143,121	144,416	144,860
Mississippi	68,428	69,569	70,534	71,713
North Carolina	309,743	326,873	329,091	329,418
South Carolina	122,784	125,227	126,316	127,065
Tennessee	200,930	206,375	209,144	210,216
Virginia	309,332	314,539	320,331	324,505
West Virginia	44,665	44,920	45,192	46,329
Southwest	1,180,767	1,238,174	1,282,509	1,303,863
Arizona	196,176	208,619	211,570	210,235
New Mexico	57,631	58,961	60,158	61,385
Oklahoma	99,209	102,176	104,099	106,937
Texas	828,417	869,379	907,358	925,505
Rocky Mountain	353,464	366,412	376,903	385,374
Colorado	188,353	193,398	197,303	203,024
Idaho	42,905	43,767	45,545	45,547
Montana	25,203	25,825	26,776	27,253
Utah	77,832	82,697	86,509	87,700
Wyoming	19,331	20,690	20,829	21,752
Far West	2,012,525	2,081,169	2,127,015	2,139,998
Alaska	29,312	30,610	30,550	29,950
California	1,467,893	1,512,852	1,539,444	1,546,125
Hawaii	46,930	48,713	49,424	49,782
Nevada	97,228	101,126	103,853	103,192
Oregon	129,391	139,585	144,755	147,059
Washington	241,807	248,490	259,387	264,633

* Advance statistics

1. The advance statistics of U.S. real GDP by state differ from the corresponding national income and product account (NIPA) GDP values because of differences in source data and methodologies used to estimate the related

statistics and because of revisions to the NIPA GDP values. In addition, U.S. GDP-by-state values differ from the corresponding NIPA GDP values because the U.S. GDP-by-state values exclude federal military and civilian activity overseas, which cannot be attributed to a particular state.

National Data

A. Selected NIPA Tables

The selected set of NIPA tables presents the most recent estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which were released on May 29, 2009. These estimates include the “preliminary” estimates for the first quarter of 2009. Also included are revised estimates of wages and salaries and of affected income-side series for the fourth quarter of 2008 and for 2008.

The selected set presents quarterly estimates that are updated monthly. Annual estimates are presented in most of the tables.

The GDP news release is available on BEA’s Web site within minutes after the release. To receive an e-mail notification of the release, go to www.bea.gov and subscribe. The “Selected NIPA Tables” are available later that day.

1. Domestic Product and Income

Table 1.1.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product
[Percent]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	1	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7
Personal consumption expenditures	2	2.8	0.2	0.9	1.2	-3.8	-4.3	1.5
Durable goods	3	4.8	-4.3	-4.3	-2.8	-14.8	-22.1	9.6
Nondurable goods	4	2.5	-0.6	-0.4	3.9	-7.1	-9.4	-0.6
Services	5	2.6	1.5	2.4	0.7	-0.1	1.5	1.3
Gross private domestic investment.....	6	-5.4	-6.7	-5.8	-11.5	0.4	-23.0	-49.3
Fixed investment.....	7	-3.1	-5.0	-5.6	-1.7	-5.3	-22.0	-37.3
Nonresidential.....	8	4.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	-1.7	-21.7	-36.9
Structures.....	9	12.7	11.2	8.6	18.5	9.7	-9.4	-42.3
Equipment and software	10	1.7	-3.0	-0.6	-5.0	-7.5	-28.1	-33.5
Residential.....	11	-17.9	-20.8	-25.1	-13.3	-16.0	-22.8	-38.7
Change in private inventories...	12							
Net exports of goods and services	13							
Exports	14	8.4	6.2	5.1	12.3	3.0	-23.6	-28.7
Goods	15	7.5	6.0	4.5	16.3	3.7	-32.0	-37.8
Services	16	10.5	6.6	6.4	3.8	1.4	-1.5	-7.2
Imports	17	2.2	-3.5	-0.8	-7.3	-3.5	-17.5	-34.1
Goods	18	1.7	-4.1	-2.0	-7.1	-4.7	-19.6	-39.6
Services	19	4.4	0.2	5.5	-8.0	3.3	-6.7	-4.3
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	20	2.1	2.9	1.9	3.9	5.8	1.3	-3.5
Federal	21	1.6	6.0	5.8	6.6	13.8	7.0	-4.3
National defense.....	22	2.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	18.0	3.4	-6.8
Nondefense	23	-0.2	3.6	2.9	5.0	5.1	15.3	1.0
State and local.....	24	2.3	1.1	-0.3	2.5	1.3	-2.0	-2.9

Table 1.1.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:								
Gross domestic product	1	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Personal consumption expenditures	2	1.95	0.16	0.61	0.87	-2.75	-2.99	1.08
Durable goods	3	0.38	-0.33	-0.33	-0.21	-1.16	-1.67	0.62
Nondurable goods	4	0.50	-0.13	-0.08	0.80	-1.57	-1.97	-0.11
Services	5	1.07	0.62	1.02	0.28	-0.03	0.66	0.58
Gross private domestic investment.....	6	-0.90	-1.02	-0.89	-1.74	0.06	-3.47	-8.27
Fixed investment.....	7	-0.50	-0.76	-0.86	-0.25	-0.79	-3.36	-5.93
Nonresidential.....	8	0.52	0.17	0.26	0.27	-0.19	-2.56	-4.54
Structures.....	9	0.40	0.39	0.30	0.64	0.36	-0.38	-2.02
Equipment and software	10	0.13	-0.22	-0.04	-0.37	-0.55	-2.18	-2.52
Residential.....	11	-1.02	-0.93	-1.12	-0.52	-0.60	-0.80	-1.39
Change in private inventories...	12	-0.40	-0.26	-0.02	-1.50	0.84	-0.11	-2.34
Net exports of goods and services	13	0.58	1.40	0.77	2.93	1.05	-0.15	2.18
Exports	14	0.95	0.76	0.63	1.54	0.40	-3.44	-3.86
Goods	15	0.59	0.51	0.39	1.39	0.34	-3.38	-3.57
Services.....	16	0.36	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.06	-0.06	-0.29
Imports.....	17	-0.37	0.64	0.14	1.39	0.65	3.29	6.05
Goods.....	18	-0.25	0.65	0.29	1.14	0.74	3.09	5.92
Services.....	19	-0.12	-0.01	-0.15	0.25	-0.09	0.20	0.12
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	20	0.40	0.57	0.38	0.78	1.14	0.26	-0.71
Federal.....	21	0.11	0.43	0.41	0.47	0.97	0.52	-0.34
National defense.....	22	0.12	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.85	0.18	-0.37
Nondefense	23	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.34	0.03
State and local.....	24	0.28	0.14	-0.03	0.31	0.17	-0.25	-0.37

Table 1.3.4. Price Indexes for Gross Value Added by Sector

[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	119.819	122.500	121.613	121.951	123.134	123.302	124.168
Business ¹	2	116.631	118.821	118.051	118.251	119.505	119.478	120.159
Nontfarm ²	3	116.321	118.529	117.637	117.860	119.226	119.395	120.228
Farm	4	149.982	150.179	162.072	159.800	149.255	129.587	116.304
Households and institutions	5	126.083	130.431	129.363	129.987	130.735	131.640	132.604
Households	6	120.862	125.122	124.126	124.831	125.332	126.198	127.222
Nonprofit institutions serving households ³	7	132.840	137.292	136.128	136.640	137.722	138.680	139.559
General government ⁴	8	136.547	141.248	139.658	140.764	141.853	142.718	144.861
Federal	9	142.629	146.493	145.621	146.562	146.879	146.908	151.427
State and local	10	134.010	139.063	137.167	138.343	139.758	140.982	142.093
Addendum:								
Gross housing value added	11	121.146	125.509	124.357	125.104	125.781	126.795	127.890

1. Equals gross domestic product excluding gross value added of households and institutions and of general government.
2. Equals gross domestic business value added excluding gross farm value added.
3. Equals compensation of employees of nonprofit institutions, the rental value of nonresidential fixed assets owned and used by nonprofit institutions serving households, and rental income of persons for tenant-occupied housing owned by nonprofit institutions.
4. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital.

Table 1.3.5. Gross Value Added by Sector

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	13,807.5	14,264.6	14,150.8	14,294.5	14,412.8	14,200.3	14,089.7
Business ¹	2	10,642.3	10,917.6	10,874.7	10,969.5	11,034.3	10,791.8	10,650.7
Nontfarm ²	3	10,505.1	10,791.2	10,739.2	10,838.2	10,910.2	10,677.3	10,539.7
Farm	4	137.3	126.3	135.5	131.3	124.1	114.5	111.0
Households and institutions	5	1,582.0	1,674.3	1,638.1	1,664.0	1,692.2	1,702.9	1,701.3
Households	6	882.1	929.2	908.1	924.5	940.7	943.4	934.4
Nonprofit institutions serving households ³	7	699.9	745.1	730.0	739.5	751.5	759.4	766.9
General government ⁴	8	1,583.2	1,672.7	1,638.0	1,661.0	1,686.3	1,705.7	1,737.7
Federal	9	484.2	515.9	502.4	511.1	520.7	529.4	552.3
State and local	10	1,099.0	1,156.8	1,135.6	1,149.9	1,165.6	1,176.2	1,185.4
Addendum:								
Gross housing value added	11	1,106.9	1,171.1	1,142.1	1,164.3	1,186.3	1,191.8	1,182.1

1. Equals gross domestic product excluding gross value added of households and institutions and of general government.
2. Equals gross domestic business value added excluding gross farm value added.
3. Equals compensation of employees of nonprofit institutions, the rental value of nonresidential fixed assets owned and used by nonprofit institutions serving households, and rental income of persons for tenant-occupied housing owned by nonprofit institutions.
4. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital.

Table 1.3.6. Real Gross Value Added by Sector, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	11,523.9	11,652.0	11,646.0	11,727.4	11,712.4	11,522.1	11,353.7
Business ¹	2	9,128.2	9,198.9	9,225.2	9,285.5	9,243.9	9,040.9	8,873.3
Nontfarm ²	3	9,034.5	9,108.1	9,134.3	9,198.2	9,154.6	8,945.2	8,770.0
Farm	4	91.5	89.8	89.6	87.1	88.6	93.9	101.4
Households and institutions	5	1,251.7	1,280.6	1,263.3	1,277.1	1,291.3	1,290.5	1,280.0
Households	6	729.9	742.6	731.6	740.6	750.6	747.6	734.5
Nonprofit institutions serving households ³	7	523.9	539.7	533.3	538.2	542.7	544.6	546.5
General government ⁴	8	1,159.5	1,184.2	1,172.9	1,180.0	1,188.8	1,195.2	1,199.6
Federal	9	339.5	352.2	345.0	348.7	354.5	360.4	364.7
State and local	10	820.1	831.9	827.9	831.2	834.0	834.4	834.3
Residual	11	-15.5	-12.3	-15.7	-16.6	-12.6	-4.0	2.3
Addendum:								
Gross housing value added	12	913.7	933.1	918.5	930.7	943.2	940.0	924.4

1. Equals gross domestic product excluding gross value added of households and institutions and of general government.
 2. Equals gross domestic business value added excluding gross farm value added.
 3. Equals compensation of employees of nonprofit institutions, the rental value of nonresidential fixed assets owned and used by nonprofit institutions serving households, and rental income of persons for tenant-occupied housing owned by nonprofit institutions.
 4. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital.
- NOTE: Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 1.4.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers

[Percent]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-5.7
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	8.4	6.2	5.1	12.3	3.0	-23.6	-28.7
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	2.2	-3.5	-0.8	-7.3	-3.5	-17.5	-34.1
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	1.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-1.5	-5.9	-7.5
Less: Change in private inventories	5							
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	6	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	-2.3	-5.8	-5.3
Addendum:								
Final sales of domestic product	7	2.4	1.4	0.9	4.4	-1.3	-6.2	-3.4

Table 1.4.3. Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Quantity Indexes
[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	117.388	118.692	118.631	119.460	119.308	117.369	115.654
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	130.068	138.111	136.880	140.908	141.943	132.713	121.943
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	133.654	129.038	132.991	130.509	129.367	123.283	111.092
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	118.343	118.033	118.726	118.694	118.255	116.457	114.201
Less: Change in private inventories	5							
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	6	118.995	118.971	119.461	119.853	119.173	117.397	115.798
Addendum: Final sales of domestic product	7	118.062	119.677	119.397	120.679	120.273	118.357	117.329

Table 1.4.4. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	119.819	122.500	121.613	121.951	123.134	123.302	124.168
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	116.586	122.788	121.397	124.560	126.592	118.601	115.199
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	120.168	132.698	128.722	137.136	140.189	124.747	114.218
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	120.294	124.158	122.821	124.103	125.475	124.232	123.929
Less: Change in private inventories	5							
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	6	120.329	124.187	122.863	124.160	125.543	124.181	123.873
Addendum: Final sales of domestic product	7	119.853	122.528	121.653	122.008	123.204	123.245	124.099

Table 1.4.5. Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	13,807.5	14,264.6	14,150.8	14,294.5	14,412.8	14,200.3	14,089.7
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	1,662.4	1,859.4	1,820.8	1,923.2	1,968.9	1,724.7	1,539.3
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	2,370.2	2,528.6	2,526.5	2,641.4	2,676.6	2,269.7	1,872.7
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	14,515.3	14,933.8	14,856.6	15,012.7	15,120.5	14,745.4	14,423.1
Less: Change in private inventories	5	-3.6	-47.0	-25.6	-76.0	-49.7	-36.6	-121.4
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	6	14,519.0	14,980.7	14,882.2	15,088.7	15,170.2	14,782.0	14,544.4
Addendum: Final sales of domestic product	7	13,811.2	14,311.6	14,176.4	14,370.5	14,462.5	14,236.9	14,211.0

Table 1.4.6. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Chained Dollars
[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	1	11,523.9	11,652.0	11,646.0	11,727.4	11,712.4	11,522.1	11,353.7
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	1,425.9	1,514.1	1,500.6	1,544.7	1,556.1	1,454.9	1,336.8
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	1,972.4	1,904.3	1,962.6	1,926.0	1,909.1	1,819.4	1,639.5
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	12,066.8	12,035.2	12,105.8	12,102.6	12,057.8	11,874.5	11,644.4
Less: Change in private inventories	5	-2.5	-29.0	-10.2	-50.6	-29.6	-25.8	-91.4
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	6	12,066.0	12,063.6	12,113.3	12,153.0	12,084.1	11,904.0	11,741.9
Addendum: Final sales of domestic product	7	11,523.4	11,681.0	11,653.7	11,778.8	11,739.2	11,552.2	11,451.9

NOTE: Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Table 1.7.5. Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	1	13,807.5	14,264.6	14,150.8	14,294.5	14,412.8	14,200.3	14,089.7
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	2	861.7	798.3	843.2	822.8	815.6	711.6	586.9
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	3	759.3	665.1	705.1	708.9	688.7	557.7	438.4
Equals: Gross national product	4	13,910.0	14,397.8	14,289.0	14,408.3	14,539.6	14,354.3	14,238.2
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	5	1,720.5	1,832.3	1,778.0	1,803.1	1,898.1	1,850.1	1,859.0
Private	6	1,431.1	1,523.1	1,477.5	1,497.4	1,585.9	1,531.7	1,536.2
Domestic business	7	1,147.0	1,225.0	1,186.1	1,205.6	1,266.0	1,242.5	1,248.7
Capital consumption allowances	8	1,055.5	1,305.6	1,286.0	1,295.2	1,323.6	1,317.5	1,258.5
Less: Capital consumption adjustment	9	-91.5	80.5	100.0	89.6	57.6	75.0	9.8
Households and institutions	10	284.1	298.1	291.4	291.8	320.0	289.2	287.5
Government	11	289.4	309.2	300.5	305.7	312.1	318.4	322.8
General government	12	241.4	258.1	250.8	255.2	260.6	265.8	269.3
Government enterprises	13	48.0	51.1	49.7	50.5	51.5	52.6	53.4
Equals: Net national product	14	12,189.5	12,565.5	12,511.1	12,605.2	12,641.6	12,504.2	12,379.3
Less: Statistical discrepancy	15	-81.4	138.1	63.4	136.6	150.2	202.2	124.8
Equals: National income	16	12,270.9	12,427.4	12,447.6	12,468.6	12,491.4	12,302.0	12,254.5
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	17	1,642.4	1,476.5	1,593.5	1,533.3	1,514.8	1,264.5	1,307.1
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	18	963.2	983.1	975.1	988.5	993.8	974.9	964.3
Contributions for government social insurance	19	965.1	995.7	992.2	995.4	1,000.0	995.2	993.9
Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets	20	664.4	682.7	662.3	683.4	656.6	728.6	718.4
Business current transfer payments (net)	21	100.2	103.6	103.2	102.1	92.1	116.8	122.8
Current surplus of government enterprises	22	-7.9	-8.1	-7.1	-7.7	-8.0	-9.6	-11.6
Wage accruals less disbursements	23	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets	24	2,000.1	2,037.7	2,054.1	2,052.3	2,055.7	1,988.5	1,912.9
Personal current transfer receipts	25	1,713.3	1,869.1	1,778.1	1,926.3	1,872.7	1,899.3	1,988.1
Equals: Personal income	26	11,663.2	12,100.6	11,960.5	12,152.2	12,170.4	12,119.5	12,060.6
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income	27	13,889.0	14,126.5	14,087.4	14,157.8	14,262.6	13,998.1	13,964.9
Gross national income	28	13,991.4	14,259.7	14,225.6	14,271.7	14,389.4	14,152.1	14,113.4
Gross national factor income ¹	29	12,935.9	13,181.1	13,154.4	13,188.7	13,311.5	13,070.0	13,037.9
Net domestic product	30	12,087.1	12,432.3	12,372.9	12,491.3	12,514.8	12,350.2	12,230.7
Net domestic income	31	12,168.5	12,294.2	12,309.5	12,354.7	12,364.5	12,148.0	12,105.9
Net national factor income ²	32	11,215.5	11,348.8	11,376.4	11,385.6	11,413.4	11,219.9	11,179.0

1. Consists of compensation of employees, proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj), rental income of persons with CCAdj, corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj, net interest and miscellaneous payments, and consumption of fixed capital.

2. Consists of gross national factor income less consumption of fixed capital.

Table 1.7.6. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product, Chained Dollars
[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	1	11,523.9	11,652.0	11,646.0	11,727.4	11,712.4	11,522.1	11,353.7
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	2	719.9	647.2	690.9	667.2	653.9	576.7	477.0
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	3	633.3	536.3	575.2	571.6	548.5	450.0	354.5
Equals: Gross national product	4	11,609.8	11,762.3	11,760.9	11,822.2	11,817.3	11,648.7	11,476.5
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	5	1,500.5	1,605.3	1,557.6	1,582.0	1,662.3	1,619.1	1,627.3
Private	6	1,263.0	1,361.5	1,316.6	1,339.0	1,418.5	1,371.8	1,377.1
Government	7	237.5	244.8	241.6	243.7	245.8	248.1	250.8
General government	8	200.0	206.2	203.4	205.2	207.0	209.0	211.3
Government enterprises	9	37.5	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.8	39.1	39.5
Equals: Net national product	10	10,111.5	10,165.0	10,207.8	10,245.7	10,166.9	10,039.7	9,862.0
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income ¹	11	11,591.9	11,539.2	11,593.8	11,615.2	11,590.3	11,358.1	11,253.2
Gross national income ²	12	11,677.7	11,649.4	11,708.8	11,710.0	11,695.2	11,484.6	11,375.9
Net domestic product	13	10,025.9	10,055.1	10,093.2	10,151.2	10,062.4	9,913.7	9,739.8
Net domestic income ³	14	10,093.5	9,943.5	10,041.4	10,040.2	9,941.7	9,751.3	9,640.4

1. Gross domestic income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.

2. Gross national income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross national product.

3. Net domestic income deflated by the implicit price deflator for net domestic product.

NOTE: Except as noted in footnotes 1, 2 and 3, chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Table 1.8.3. Command-Basis Real Gross National Product, Quantity Indexes
[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross national product	1	117.795	119.342	119.329	119.950	119.901	118.190	116.443
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world	2	145.597	146.613	148.662	150.058	149.930	137.803	122.888
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world ¹	3	142.179	137.617	141.612	138.541	137.696	132.619	124.323
Equals: Command-basis gross national product	4	117.282	117.992	118.271	118.222	118.065	117.412	116.658
Addendum:								
Percent change from preceding period in command-basis real gross national product	5	2.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-2.2	-2.5

1. Exports of goods and services and income receipts deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services and income payments.

Table 1.8.6. Command-Basis Real Gross National Product, Chained Dollars
[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross national product	1	11,609.8	11,762.3	11,760.9	11,822.2	11,817.3	11,648.7	11,476.5
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world	2	2,153.3	2,168.3	2,198.6	2,219.3	2,217.4	2,038.0	1,817.4
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world ¹	3	2,102.7	2,035.3	2,094.4	2,049.0	2,036.5	1,961.4	1,838.7
Equals: Command-basis gross national product	4	11,559.2	11,629.3	11,656.8	11,651.9	11,636.5	11,572.1	11,497.8
Addendum:								
Terms of trade ²	5	97.652	93.918	95.261	92.328	91.843	96.241	101.171

1. Exports of goods and services and income receipts deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services and income payments.

2. Ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services and income receipts to the corresponding implicit price deflator for imports divided by 100.

NOTE: Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Table 1.10. Gross Domestic Income by Type of Income

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic income	1	13,889.0	14,126.5	14,087.4	14,157.8	14,262.6	13,998.1	13,964.9
Compensation of employees, paid	2	7,819.4	8,060.0	8,017.0	8,040.7	8,100.2	8,082.4	8,031.3
Wage and salary accruals	3	6,362.8	6,555.3	6,525.2	6,538.5	6,589.1	6,568.3	6,502.1
Disbursements	4	6,369.0	6,555.3	6,525.2	6,538.5	6,589.1	6,568.3	6,502.1
To persons	5	6,359.0	6,545.0	6,515.0	6,528.2	6,578.9	6,557.8	6,491.8
To the rest of the world	6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.2
Wage accruals less disbursements	7	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplements to wages and salaries	8	1,456.6	1,504.8	1,491.7	1,502.2	1,511.1	1,514.0	1,529.2
Taxes on production and imports	9	1,015.5	1,033.8	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,044.1	1,026.1	1,014.8
Less: Subsidies	10	52.3	50.7	50.6	50.8	50.3	51.2	50.5
Net operating surplus	11	3,386.0	3,251.1	3,317.4	3,325.5	3,270.6	3,090.8	3,110.3
Private enterprises	12	3,393.9	3,259.2	3,324.5	3,333.3	3,278.6	3,100.4	3,121.9
Net interest and miscellaneous payments, domestic industries	13	899.6	928.8	915.4	935.8	901.0	963.1	949.2
Business current transfer payments (net)	14	100.2	103.6	103.2	102.1	92.1	116.8	122.8
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	15	1,056.2	1,072.4	1,071.7	1,076.9	1,080.5	1,060.6	1,039.6
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	16	40.0	64.4	39.1	58.6	68.5	91.4	89.8
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, domestic industries	17	1,297.8	1,090.0	1,195.1	1,159.8	1,136.4	868.6	920.5
Taxes on corporate income	18	450.4	366.6	402.9	406.8	393.5	263.2	294.8
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	19	847.4	723.3	792.1	753.0	742.9	605.3	625.7
Net dividends	20	671.1	663.9	654.9	681.6	647.3	671.8	573.8
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	21	176.3	59.4	137.2	71.4	95.6	-66.5	51.9
Current surplus of government enterprises	22	-7.9	-8.1	-7.1	-7.7	-8.0	-9.6	-11.6
Consumption of fixed capital	23	1,720.5	1,832.3	1,778.0	1,803.1	1,898.1	1,850.1	1,859.0
Private	24	1,431.1	1,523.1	1,477.5	1,497.4	1,585.9	1,531.7	1,536.2
Government	25	289.4	309.2	300.5	305.7	312.1	318.4	322.8
Addendum:								
Statistical discrepancy	26	-81.4	138.1	63.4	136.6	150.2	202.2	124.8

Table 1.12. National Income by Type of Income
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	
National income	1	12,270.9	12,427.4	12,447.6	12,468.6	12,491.4	12,302.0	12,254.5
Compensation of employees	2	7,812.3	8,052.8	8,009.7	8,033.5	8,092.9	8,074.9	8,024.0
Wage and salary accruals	3	6,355.7	6,548.0	6,518.0	6,531.3	6,581.8	6,560.8	6,494.8
Government	4	1,075.2	1,129.5	1,109.7	1,123.4	1,138.3	1,146.7	1,164.2
Other	5	5,280.5	5,418.5	5,408.3	5,407.9	5,443.5	5,414.2	5,330.6
Supplements to wages and salaries	6	1,456.6	1,504.8	1,491.7	1,502.2	1,511.1	1,514.0	1,529.2
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	7	991.9	1,026.9	1,015.3	1,024.4	1,031.2	1,036.7	1,052.3
Employer contributions for government social insurance	8	464.7	477.9	476.4	477.8	479.9	477.4	476.9
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj	9	1,056.2	1,072.4	1,071.7	1,076.9	1,080.5	1,060.6	1,039.6
Farm	10	44.0	34.6	41.6	38.0	32.4	26.3	24.1
Nonfarm	11	1,012.2	1,037.9	1,030.1	1,039.0	1,048.2	1,034.2	1,015.5
Rental income of persons with CCAdj	12	40.0	64.4	39.1	58.6	68.5	91.4	89.8
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj	13	1,642.4	1,476.5	1,593.5	1,533.3	1,514.8	1,264.5	1,307.1
Taxes on corporate income	14	450.4	366.6	402.9	406.8	393.5	263.2	294.8
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAdj	15	1,192.0	1,109.9	1,190.6	1,126.5	1,121.3	1,001.2	1,012.3
Net dividends	16	788.7	832.1	832.5	846.4	841.1	808.3	766.1
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAdj	17	403.4	277.8	358.1	280.0	280.3	192.9	246.2
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	18	664.4	682.7	662.3	683.4	656.6	728.6	718.4
Taxes on production and imports	19	1,015.5	1,033.8	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,044.1	1,026.1	1,014.8
Less: Subsidies	20	52.3	50.7	50.6	50.8	50.3	51.2	50.5
Business current transfer payments (net)	21	100.2	103.6	103.2	102.1	92.1	116.8	122.8
To persons (net)	22	31.9	34.7	32.2	32.4	41.5	32.8	32.7
To government (net)	23	61.4	63.3	63.0	63.6	46.4	80.2	86.3
To the rest of the world (net)	24	6.9	5.5	8.0	6.1	4.2	3.8	3.8
Current surplus of government enterprises	25	-7.9	-8.1	-7.1	-7.7	-8.0	-9.6	-11.6
Cash flow:								
Net cash flow with IVA and CCAdj	26	1,348.7	1,288.9	1,337.0	1,276.5	1,319.6	1,222.6	1,281.6
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAdj	27	403.4	277.8	358.1	280.0	280.3	192.9	246.2
Consumption of fixed capital	28	945.3	1,011.1	978.8	996.5	1,039.4	1,029.7	1,035.4
Less: Inventory valuation adjustment	29	-51.2	-49.0	-109.4	-154.0	-90.9	158.1	105.3
Equals: Net cash flow	30	1,399.9	1,338.0	1,446.3	1,430.5	1,410.5	1,064.5	1,176.3
Addenda:								
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj	31	1,056.2	1,072.4	1,071.7	1,076.9	1,080.5	1,060.6	1,039.6
Farm	32	44.0	34.6	41.6	38.0	32.4	26.3	24.1
Proprietors' income with IVA	33	51.5	42.6	49.4	45.9	40.6	34.7	32.3
Capital consumption adjustment	34	-7.5	-8.1	-7.8	-7.9	-8.2	-8.3	-8.3
Nonfarm	35	1,012.2	1,037.9	1,030.1	1,039.0	1,048.2	1,034.2	1,015.5
Proprietors' income (without IVA and CCAdj)	36	893.5	865.6	871.0	881.9	883.5	826.1	824.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	37	-6.8	-5.6	-13.5	-19.7	-10.5	21.2	13.1
Capital consumption adjustment	38	125.5	177.9	172.6	176.7	175.2	187.0	177.9
Rental income of persons with CCAdj	39	40.0	64.4	39.1	58.6	68.5	91.4	89.8
Rental income of persons (without CCAdj)	40	56.8	81.9	55.9	75.1	89.9	106.9	104.8
Capital consumption adjustment	41	-16.8	-17.5	-16.8	-16.5	-21.4	-15.5	-15.0
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj	42	1,642.4	1,476.5	1,593.5	1,533.3	1,514.8	1,264.5	1,307.1
Corporate profits with IVA	43	1,835.1	1,548.2	1,641.5	1,596.0	1,602.8	1,352.6	1,452.0
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAdj)	44	1,886.3	1,597.3	1,750.9	1,750.0	1,693.7	1,194.5	1,346.6
Taxes on corporate income	45	450.4	366.6	402.9	406.8	393.5	263.2	294.8
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAdj)	46	1,435.9	1,230.6	1,348.0	1,343.2	1,300.1	931.2	1,051.8
Net dividends	47	788.7	832.1	832.5	846.4	841.1	808.3	766.1
Undistributed profits (without IVA and CCAdj)	48	647.3	398.6	515.5	496.7	459.1	122.9	285.7
Inventory valuation adjustment	49	-51.2	-49.0	-109.4	-154.0	-90.9	158.1	105.3
Capital consumption adjustment	50	-192.7	-71.7	-48.0	-62.7	-88.0	-88.1	-144.9

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment

Table 1.14. Gross Value Added of Domestic Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Value Added of Nonfinancial Domestic Corporate Business in Current and Chained Dollars

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross value added of corporate business ¹	1	8,195.3	8,179.3	8,233.3	8,224.4	8,304.1	7,955.4	7,931.8
Consumption of fixed capital	2	945.3	1,011.1	978.8	996.5	1,039.4	1,029.7	1,035.4
Net value added	3	7,249.9	7,168.2	7,254.5	7,227.9	7,264.7	6,925.7	6,896.4
Compensation of employees.....	4	5,110.1	5,224.6	5,222.3	5,219.5	5,246.3	5,210.4	5,134.0
Wage and salary accruals.....	5	4,223.6	4,314.7	4,316.6	4,309.9	4,333.3	4,299.2	4,219.2
Supplements to wages and salaries	6	886.5	909.9	905.7	909.6	913.0	911.2	914.8
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	7	663.9	675.4	670.4	678.8	682.0	670.4	664.3
Net operating surplus.....	8	1,476.0	1,268.2	1,361.8	1,329.6	1,336.5	1,044.9	1,098.1
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	9	100.5	104.4	100.6	105.2	102.5	109.2	108.3
Business current transfer payments	10	77.8	73.9	66.1	64.7	97.6	67.1	69.3
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	11	1,297.8	1,090.0	1,195.1	1,159.8	1,136.4	868.6	920.5
Taxes on corporate income	12	450.4	366.6	402.9	406.8	393.5	263.2	294.8
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj.....	13	847.4	723.3	792.1	753.0	742.9	605.3	625.7
Net dividends	14	671.1	663.9	654.9	681.6	647.3	671.8	573.8
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj.....	15	176.3	59.4	137.2	71.4	95.6	-66.5	51.9
Gross value added of financial corporate business ¹	16	1,120.2	1,010.8	1,114.0	1,071.4	1,043.4	814.4	912.7
Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business ¹	17	7,075.1	7,168.5	7,119.3	7,153.1	7,260.7	7,140.9	7,019.1
Consumption of fixed capital	18	822.3	882.4	852.6	868.5	909.8	898.7	904.2
Net value added	19	6,252.8	6,286.1	6,266.7	6,284.6	6,350.9	6,242.2	6,115.0
Compensation of employees.....	20	4,525.3	4,632.6	4,623.0	4,630.8	4,653.6	4,623.2	4,566.7
Wage and salary accruals.....	21	3,734.2	3,820.7	3,814.8	3,819.1	3,838.8	3,810.0	3,750.4
Supplements to wages and salaries	22	791.1	812.0	808.2	811.7	814.7	813.2	816.4
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	23	611.9	622.5	617.9	625.6	628.6	617.9	612.3
Net operating surplus.....	24	1,115.5	1,031.0	1,025.8	1,028.2	1,068.8	1,001.2	936.0
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	25	179.4	185.4	180.5	186.7	180.9	193.5	190.9
Business current transfer payments	26	68.1	57.6	57.9	58.2	52.6	61.5	63.1
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	27	868.1	788.0	787.4	783.2	835.3	746.2	682.0
Taxes on corporate income	28	321.1	270.7	279.8	294.0	303.7	205.3	215.9
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj.....	29	547.0	517.3	507.6	489.2	531.6	540.9	466.1
Net dividends	30	503.4	508.6	494.0	514.2	498.4	527.7	461.4
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj.....	31	43.5	8.7	13.6	-25.0	33.2	13.2	4.7
Addenda:								
Corporate business:								
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	32	1,541.6	1,210.7	1,352.4	1,376.5	1,315.2	798.6	960.0
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	33	1,091.2	844.1	949.5	969.7	921.7	535.3	665.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	34	-51.2	-49.0	-109.4	-154.0	-90.9	158.1	105.3
Capital consumption adjustment	35	-192.7	-71.7	-48.0	-62.7	-88.0	-88.1	-144.9
Nonfinancial corporate business:								
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	36	1,091.7	901.8	939.6	993.3	1,006.5	667.7	707.8
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	37	770.7	631.0	659.8	699.3	702.7	462.4	491.9
Inventory valuation adjustment	38	-51.2	-49.0	-109.4	-154.0	-90.9	158.1	105.3
Capital consumption adjustment	39	-172.5	-64.7	-42.8	-56.1	-80.3	-79.6	-131.2
				Value added, in billions of chained (2000) dollars				
Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business ²	40	6,243.1	6,324.3	6,283.0	6,375.1	6,410.9	6,228.3	6,027.5
Consumption of fixed capital ³	41	716.9	766.7	744.8	757.5	789.3	775.4	777.6
Net value added ⁴	42	5,526.2	5,557.6	5,538.3	5,617.7	5,621.6	5,452.9	5,249.9

1. Estimates for financial corporate business and nonfinancial corporate business for 2000 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. The current-dollar gross value added is deflated using the gross value added chain-type price index for nonfinancial industries from the GDP-by-industry accounts. For periods when this price index is not available, the chain-type price index for GDP goods and structures is used.

3. Chained-dollar consumption of fixed capital of nonfinancial corporate business is calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100.

4. Chained-dollar net value added of nonfinancial corporate business is the difference between the gross product and the consumption of fixed capital.

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment

Table 1.15. Price, Costs, and Profit Per Unit of Real Gross Value Added of Nonfinancial Domestic Corporate Business

[Dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Price per unit of real gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business ¹	1	1.133	1.133	1.133	1.122	1.133	1.147	1.165
Compensation of employees (unit labor cost)	2	0.725	0.733	0.736	0.726	0.726	0.742	0.758
Unit nonlabor cost	3	0.270	0.277	0.273	0.272	0.276	0.284	0.294
Consumption of fixed capital	4	0.132	0.140	0.136	0.136	0.142	0.144	0.150
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies plus business current transfer payments	5	0.109	0.108	0.108	0.107	0.106	0.109	0.112
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	6	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.028	0.031	0.032
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj (unit profits from current production)	7	0.139	0.125	0.125	0.123	0.130	0.120	0.113
Taxes on corporate income	8	0.051	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.033	0.036
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj.....	9	0.088	0.082	0.081	0.077	0.083	0.087	0.077

1. The implicit price deflator for gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business divided by 100. Estimates for nonfinancial corporate business for 2000 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Note: The current-dollar gross value added is deflated using the gross value added chain-type price index for nonfinancial industries from the GDP-by-industry accounts. For periods when this price index is not available, the chain-type price index for GDP goods and structures is used.

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment

2. Personal Income and Outlays

Table 2.1. Personal Income and Its Disposition

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Personal income	1	11,663.2	12,100.6	11,960.5	12,152.2	12,170.4	12,119.5	12,060.6
Compensation of employees, received.....	2	7,818.6	8,052.8	8,009.7	8,033.5	8,092.9	8,074.9	8,024.0
Wage and salary disbursements.....	3	6,362.0	6,548.0	6,518.0	6,531.3	6,581.8	6,560.8	6,494.8
Private industries.....	4	5,286.7	5,418.5	5,408.3	5,407.9	5,443.5	5,414.2	5,330.6
Government.....	5	1,075.2	1,129.5	1,109.7	1,123.4	1,138.3	1,146.7	1,164.2
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	6	1,456.6	1,504.8	1,491.7	1,502.2	1,511.1	1,514.0	1,529.2
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds.....	7	991.9	1,026.9	1,015.3	1,024.4	1,031.2	1,036.7	1,052.3
Employer contributions for government social insurance.....	8	464.7	477.9	476.4	477.8	479.9	477.4	476.9
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	9	1,056.2	1,072.4	1,071.7	1,076.9	1,080.5	1,060.6	1,039.6
Farm.....	10	44.0	34.6	41.6	38.0	32.4	26.3	24.1
Nonfarm.....	11	1,012.2	1,037.9	1,030.1	1,039.0	1,048.2	1,034.2	1,015.5
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.....	12	40.0	64.4	39.1	58.6	68.5	91.4	89.8
Personal income receipts on assets.....	13	2,000.1	2,037.7	2,054.1	2,052.3	2,055.7	1,988.5	1,912.9
Personal interest income.....	14	1,214.3	1,208.5	1,224.6	1,208.7	1,217.4	1,183.4	1,150.0
Personal dividend income.....	15	785.8	829.1	829.5	843.6	838.3	805.1	762.9
Personal current transfer receipts.....	16	1,713.3	1,869.1	1,778.1	1,926.3	1,872.7	1,899.3	1,988.1
Government social benefits to persons.....	17	1,681.4	1,834.4	1,745.8	1,893.9	1,831.2	1,866.6	1,955.4
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	18	999.4	1,058.3	1,032.4	1,050.0	1,068.9	1,081.9	1,132.4
Government unemployment insurance benefits.....	19	32.3	52.3	38.2	41.4	59.2	70.4	94.6
Veterans benefits.....	20	41.9	45.4	44.6	44.9	45.7	46.5	49.3
Family assistance ¹	21	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6
Other.....	22	588.9	659.0	611.5	738.4	637.9	648.3	659.5
Other current transfer receipts, from business (net).....	23	31.9	34.7	32.2	32.4	41.5	32.8	32.7
Less: Contributions for government social insurance.....	24	965.1	995.7	992.2	995.4	1,000.0	995.2	993.9
Less: Personal current taxes	25	1,492.8	1,457.3	1,535.0	1,346.1	1,470.7	1,477.4	1,276.7
Equals: Disposable personal income	26	10,170.5	10,643.3	10,425.5	10,806.0	10,699.7	10,642.0	10,783.9
Less: Personal outlays	27	10,113.1	10,450.7	10,404.9	10,538.2	10,559.9	10,299.7	10,308.4
Personal consumption expenditures.....	28	9,710.2	10,057.9	10,002.3	10,138.0	10,163.5	9,927.9	9,941.0
Personal interest payments ²	29	265.4	248.2	261.7	253.8	248.9	228.4	217.4
Personal current transfer payments.....	30	137.5	144.5	140.8	146.4	147.5	143.4	150.0
To government.....	31	81.2	84.4	82.9	83.7	84.8	86.3	87.9
To the rest of the world (net).....	32	56.3	60.1	57.9	62.7	62.7	57.1	62.2
Equals: Personal saving	33	57.4	192.7	20.6	267.9	139.8	342.3	475.5
Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income	34	0.6	1.8	0.2	2.5	1.3	3.2	4.4
Addenda:								
Disposable personal income:								
Total, billions of chained (2000) dollars ³	35	8,644.0	8,753.6	8,667.9	8,891.0	8,696.4	8,758.2	8,897.4
Per capita:								
Current dollars.....	36	33,706	34,950	34,351	35,531	35,096	34,821	35,213
Chained (2000) dollars.....	37	28,648	28,745	28,560	29,234	28,525	28,657	29,053
Population (midperiod, thousands).....	38	301,737	304,529	303,498	304,128	304,872	305,619	306,245
Percent change from preceding period:								
Disposable personal income, current dollars.....	39	5.5	4.6	2.9	15.4	-3.9	-2.1	5.4
Disposable personal income, chained (2000) dollars.....	40	2.8	1.3	-0.7	10.7	-8.5	2.9	6.5

1. Consists of aid to families with dependent children and, beginning with 1996, assistance programs operating under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

2. Consists of nonmortgage interest paid by households.

3. Equals disposable personal income deflated by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

Table 2.2B. Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Wage and salary disbursements	1	6,362.0	6,548.0	6,518.0	6,531.3	6,581.8	6,560.8	6,494.8
Private industries	2	5,286.7	5,418.5	5,408.3	5,407.9	5,443.5	5,414.2	5,330.6
Goods-producing industries.....	3	1,205.4	1,210.0	1,217.7	1,212.7	1,211.7	1,197.7	1,154.6
Manufacturing.....	4	746.0	742.4	748.4	745.0	742.2	733.9	708.1
Services-producing industries.....	5	4,081.3	4,208.5	4,190.5	4,195.2	4,231.8	4,216.5	4,176.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	6	1,035.2	1,047.7	1,050.4	1,048.4	1,050.4	1,041.6	1,035.0
Other services-producing industries ¹	7	3,046.1	3,160.8	3,140.2	3,146.7	3,181.5	3,174.9	3,141.0
Government	8	1,075.2	1,129.5	1,109.7	1,123.4	1,138.3	1,146.7	1,164.2

1. Other services-producing industries consists of information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services.

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 2.3.5. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Personal consumption expenditures	1	9,710.2	10,057.9	10,002.3	10,138.0	10,163.5	9,927.9	9,941.0
Durable goods	2	1,082.8	1,023.2	1,071.0	1,059.3	1,016.2	946.3	964.2
Motor vehicles and parts	3	440.4	379.9	424.7	400.6	370.7	323.8	337.7
Furniture and household equipment	4	415.3	411.7	415.1	423.0	411.2	397.4	398.0
Other	5	227.0	231.6	231.3	235.7	234.3	225.2	228.6
Nondurable goods	6	2,833.0	2,965.1	2,950.7	3,026.2	3,044.6	2,839.0	2,797.4
Food	7	1,329.1	1,399.2	1,380.5	1,416.3	1,418.4	1,381.7	1,374.2
Clothing and shoes	8	374.0	373.6	375.5	382.4	374.4	362.1	365.3
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	9	366.9	411.8	423.7	441.8	463.6	318.1	267.6
Gasoline and oil	10	340.6	381.8	393.4	409.5	432.7	291.4	243.3
Fuel oil and coal	11	26.3	30.0	30.2	32.3	30.9	26.7	24.4
Other	12	762.9	780.5	771.1	785.7	788.2	777.1	790.3
Services	13	5,794.4	6,069.6	5,980.6	6,052.5	6,102.7	6,142.5	6,179.4
Housing	14	1,460.9	1,513.7	1,495.1	1,508.8	1,520.9	1,529.7	1,535.5
Household operation	15	525.7	553.0	541.7	554.5	555.8	559.9	567.0
Electricity and gas	16	218.8	232.3	228.1	236.3	231.9	233.0	238.6
Other household operation	17	306.9	320.6	313.6	318.1	323.9	326.9	328.3
Transportation	18	357.0	373.0	368.8	372.9	376.8	373.6	371.6
Medical care	19	1,681.1	1,781.2	1,746.6	1,769.3	1,792.9	1,816.1	1,835.0
Recreation	20	403.4	412.6	408.2	412.3	415.8	413.9	417.8
Other	21	1,366.3	1,436.1	1,420.2	1,434.6	1,440.4	1,449.3	1,452.5
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹ ...	22	585.7	644.2	651.8	678.1	695.6	551.1	506.3
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy	23	7,795.3	8,014.5	7,970.1	8,043.5	8,049.5	7,995.0	8,060.6

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

Table 2.3.6. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars
[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Personal consumption expenditures	1	8,252.8	8,272.1	8,316.1	8,341.3	8,260.6	8,170.5	8,202.0
Durable goods	2	1,242.4	1,188.5	1,237.0	1,228.3	1,180.1	1,108.6	1,134.4
Motor vehicles and parts	3	446.7	387.2	430.2	407.2	376.9	334.6	349.6
Furniture and household equipment	4	594.0	614.3	609.3	629.6	616.2	602.2	608.4
Other	5	228.3	226.5	229.4	230.8	228.1	217.7	221.0
Nondurable goods	6	2,392.6	2,378.4	2,397.9	2,420.7	2,376.3	2,318.6	2,315.2
Food	7	1,110.5	1,109.3	1,122.4	1,133.6	1,112.3	1,069.0	1,060.7
Clothing and shoes	8	412.9	414.5	416.3	427.2	412.2	402.3	402.4
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	9	198.1	189.2	194.0	190.8	184.1	187.9	190.5
Gasoline and oil	10	184.5	177.5	181.4	179.1	173.3	176.3	178.0
Fuel oil and coal	11	13.7	11.9	12.8	11.9	11.1	11.8	12.5
Other	12	687.3	689.3	684.8	695.1	695.5	681.6	683.8
Services	13	4,646.2	4,714.3	4,704.3	4,712.1	4,711.3	4,729.4	4,745.0
Housing	14	1,171.7	1,182.4	1,177.3	1,182.3	1,184.5	1,185.6	1,185.2
Household operation	15	421.2	420.1	425.9	421.3	412.4	420.6	428.2
Electricity and gas	16	151.1	148.0	154.0	149.6	141.2	147.5	153.7
Other household operation	17	270.9	273.9	272.5	273.2	274.6	275.2	275.5
Transportation	18	299.2	297.4	301.2	298.9	297.2	292.2	288.4
Medical care	19	1,327.8	1,374.8	1,360.8	1,370.3	1,378.9	1,389.2	1,396.2
Recreation	20	335.0	332.2	332.3	333.4	332.1	331.2	333.1
Other	21	1,089.9	1,105.5	1,105.0	1,104.0	1,104.6	1,108.4	1,111.5
Residual	22	-70.7	-72.6	-73.6	-84.9	-78.1	-54.3	-58.0
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹ ...	23	348.9	336.4	346.6	339.4	325.0	334.7	343.5
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy	24	6,805.3	6,847.9	6,861.6	6,887.8	6,851.9	6,790.1	6,819.8

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

Note. Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

Table 3.1. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts	1	4,177.8	4,116.2	4,215.6	4,049.9	4,154.1	4,045.3	3,870.8
Current tax receipts.....	2	2,948.5	2,845.3	2,951.8	2,779.2	2,895.2	2,755.0	2,574.5
Personal current taxes.....	3	1,492.8	1,457.3	1,535.0	1,346.1	1,470.7	1,477.4	1,276.7
Taxes on production and imports.....	4	1,015.5	1,033.8	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,044.1	1,026.1	1,014.8
Taxes on corporate income.....	5	426.3	338.7	375.8	378.9	365.2	235.0	268.9
Taxes from the rest of the world.....	6	14.0	15.5	15.3	14.8	15.2	16.5	14.0
Contributions for government social insurance.....	7	965.1	995.7	992.2	995.4	1,000.0	995.2	993.9
Income receipts on assets.....	8	129.5	135.5	132.7	135.6	135.7	138.1	139.9
Interest and miscellaneous receipts.....	9	126.6	132.6	129.7	132.7	132.9	134.9	136.7
Dividends.....	10	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2
Current transfer receipts.....	11	142.6	147.8	145.9	147.4	131.2	166.6	174.2
From business (net).....	12	61.4	63.3	63.0	63.6	46.4	80.2	86.3
From persons.....	13	81.2	84.4	82.9	83.7	84.8	86.3	87.9
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	14	-7.9	-8.1	-7.1	-7.7	-8.0	-9.6	-11.6
Current expenditures	15	4,396.7	4,721.3	4,598.7	4,766.3	4,801.7	4,718.4	4,775.4
Consumption expenditures.....	16	2,212.0	2,386.4	2,324.3	2,380.9	2,439.8	2,400.5	2,388.0
Current transfer payments.....	17	1,721.3	1,874.0	1,793.5	1,930.2	1,866.8	1,905.4	1,986.0
Government social benefits.....	18	1,685.0	1,838.1	1,749.5	1,897.6	1,834.9	1,870.3	1,959.1
To persons.....	19	1,681.4	1,834.4	1,745.8	1,893.9	1,831.2	1,866.6	1,955.4
To the rest of the world.....	20	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world (net).....	21	36.3	35.9	44.0	32.6	31.9	35.0	26.8
Interest payments.....	22	411.1	410.2	430.3	404.4	444.8	361.3	351.0
To persons and business.....	23	246.0	243.2	259.2	232.4	278.6	202.7	203.9
To the rest of the world.....	24	165.1	167.0	171.1	172.0	166.2	158.7	147.1
Subsidies.....	25	52.3	50.7	50.6	50.8	50.3	51.2	50.5
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net government saving	27	-218.9	-605.1	-383.1	-716.4	-647.6	-673.1	-904.6
Social insurance funds.....	28	11.9	-32.3	2.2	-14.2	-44.9	-72.4	-147.5
Other.....	29	-230.8	-572.7	-385.3	-702.2	-602.7	-600.7	-757.1
Addenda:								
Total receipts	30	4,209.3	4,149.6	4,249.8	4,084.8	4,187.1	4,076.6	3,900.6
Current receipts.....	31	4,177.8	4,116.2	4,215.6	4,049.9	4,154.1	4,045.3	3,870.8
Capital transfer receipts.....	32	31.6	33.4	34.3	35.0	33.0	31.3	29.8
Total expenditures	33	4,608.7	4,994.4	4,810.0	4,906.4	5,034.8	5,226.4	5,215.6
Current expenditures.....	34	4,396.7	4,721.3	4,598.7	4,766.3	4,801.7	4,718.4	4,775.4
Gross government investment.....	35	462.8	496.0	473.9	492.8	506.3	510.9	495.4
Capital transfer payments.....	36	28.8	102.3	34.6	34.6	34.6	305.4	257.2
Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	37	9.7	-16.0	3.3	-81.6	4.4	10.1	10.4
Less: Consumption of fixed capital.....	38	289.4	309.2	300.5	305.7	312.1	318.4	322.8
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	39	-399.4	-844.8	-560.2	-821.6	-847.7	-1,149.8	-1,315.0

Table 3.9.5. Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1	2,674.8	2,882.4	2,798.1	2,873.7	2,946.1	2,911.4	2,883.3
Consumption expenditures ¹	2	2,212.0	2,386.4	2,324.3	2,380.9	2,439.8	2,400.5	2,388.0
Gross investment ²	3	462.8	496.0	473.9	492.8	506.3	510.9	495.4
Structures.....	4	299.4	318.0	305.2	315.0	325.1	326.5	319.7
Equipment and software.....	5	163.5	178.0	168.6	177.8	181.3	184.4	175.7
Federal	6	979.3	1,071.9	1,026.5	1,056.1	1,098.0	1,107.0	1,102.1
Consumption expenditures.....	7	856.1	931.9	898.0	918.2	954.2	957.5	960.1
Gross investment.....	8	123.2	140.0	128.5	138.0	143.9	149.5	142.0
Structures.....	9	18.4	22.4	20.0	20.9	23.3	25.3	25.8
Equipment and software.....	10	104.9	117.6	108.5	117.1	120.6	124.2	116.2
National defense	11	662.2	734.9	699.9	723.3	759.5	757.0	748.9
Consumption expenditures.....	12	580.1	639.7	613.8	629.0	659.6	656.6	652.4
Gross investment.....	13	82.1	95.2	86.1	94.3	99.9	100.4	96.5
Structures.....	14	7.5	9.8	7.9	8.9	10.7	11.5	11.7
Equipment and software.....	15	74.6	85.4	78.2	85.4	89.2	88.9	84.8
Nondefense	16	317.1	337.0	326.6	332.9	338.5	350.0	353.2
Consumption expenditures.....	17	276.0	292.2	284.2	289.2	294.5	300.9	307.7
Gross investment.....	18	41.1	44.8	42.4	43.7	44.0	49.1	45.5
Structures.....	19	10.9	12.6	12.1	12.0	12.7	13.8	14.1
Equipment and software.....	20	30.3	32.2	30.3	31.7	31.3	35.3	31.4
State and local	21	1,695.5	1,810.4	1,771.6	1,817.6	1,848.1	1,804.4	1,781.2
Consumption expenditures.....	22	1,355.9	1,454.4	1,426.3	1,462.7	1,485.7	1,443.0	1,427.8
Gross investment.....	23	339.6	356.0	345.3	354.9	362.4	361.4	353.4
Structures.....	24	281.0	295.6	285.2	294.1	301.8	301.2	293.9
Equipment and software.....	25	58.6	60.4	60.1	60.7	60.7	60.2	59.5

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.

Table 3.9.6. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment, Chained Dollars
[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1	2,012.1	2,070.2	2,039.1	2,058.9	2,088.1	2,094.7	2,076.3
Consumption expenditures ¹	2	1,646.3	1,692.4	1,671.7	1,680.4	1,704.1	1,713.4	1,708.3
Gross investment ²	3	366.0	378.2	367.4	379.2	384.7	381.7	368.0
Structures.....	4	203.0	205.0	201.1	205.7	208.7	204.6	198.0
Equipment and software.....	5	168.3	181.4	173.2	181.5	184.1	186.8	178.7
Federal	6	752.9	798.2	772.6	785.0	810.8	824.5	815.4
Consumption expenditures.....	7	637.8	671.0	653.7	659.5	680.7	690.2	686.4
Gross investment.....	8	117.3	131.1	121.5	129.5	134.3	139.2	132.7
Structures.....	9	13.0	15.3	13.9	14.4	16.0	17.1	17.2
Equipment and software.....	10	105.1	116.4	108.3	116.0	118.9	122.4	115.3
National defense	11	502.1	538.1	518.9	528.1	550.4	555.0	545.4
Consumption expenditures.....	12	425.8	452.5	439.7	443.4	461.5	465.6	458.7
Gross investment.....	13	78.0	88.6	81.0	87.9	92.6	92.9	89.7
Structures.....	14	5.2	6.7	5.5	6.2	7.3	7.9	7.9
Equipment and software.....	15	72.9	81.8	75.8	81.9	85.0	84.6	81.4
Nondefense	16	250.4	259.5	253.2	256.3	259.5	268.9	269.6
Consumption expenditures.....	17	211.7	217.9	213.5	215.6	218.5	224.0	227.3
Gross investment.....	18	39.3	42.6	40.5	41.6	41.8	46.4	43.0
Structures.....	19	7.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.3
Equipment and software.....	20	32.3	34.5	32.5	34.0	33.6	38.0	33.8
State and local	21	1,259.0	1,273.0	1,266.7	1,274.4	1,278.7	1,272.3	1,262.8
Consumption expenditures.....	22	1,008.0	1,021.2	1,017.6	1,020.6	1,023.4	1,023.3	1,021.9
Gross investment.....	23	250.9	251.7	249.0	253.7	255.2	248.8	241.0
Structures.....	24	190.1	189.8	187.3	191.4	193.0	187.8	181.1
Equipment and software.....	25	63.1	64.6	64.8	65.2	64.7	63.8	63.0
Residual.....	26	-4.7	-7.4	-6.0	-7.6	-7.5	-9.5	-8.1

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.

NOTE: Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 3.10.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output
[Percent]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Government consumption expenditures ¹	1	1.9	2.8	3.2	2.1	5.8	2.2	-1.2
Gross output of general government	2	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.1	5.3	2.0	-0.8
Value added	3	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.5
Compensation of general government employees	4	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.8	0.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	5	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.5
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	6	2.8	3.3	3.9	1.5	8.8	1.7	-4.3
Durable goods	7	6.2	9.8	6.8	10.3	13.3	6.1	-15.4
Nondurable goods	8	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.0	4.4	0.4	6.6
Services	9	2.5	3.5	4.4	0.5	10.5	1.8	-6.8
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	10	3.5	-1.0	-10.2	4.1	1.0	-3.8	-9.3
Sales to other sectors	11	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.8	0.9	2.7
Federal consumption expenditures ¹	12	1.7	5.2	6.0	3.6	13.5	5.7	-2.2
Gross output of general government	13	1.6	5.0	5.7	3.6	13.7	5.3	-1.9
Value added	14	0.7	3.7	3.7	4.3	6.9	6.8	4.9
Compensation of general government employees	15	0.0	3.8	4.0	4.6	7.6	7.3	4.6
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	16	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.8
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	17	2.7	6.6	8.1	2.7	22.4	3.6	-9.7
Durable goods	18	7.8	15.0	10.8	15.7	20.8	9.3	-23.9
Nondurable goods	19	0.9	1.3	9.3	6.4	23.1	-2.9	34.2
Services	20	2.3	6.3	7.6	0.5	22.6	3.8	-12.3
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	21	-4.1	-5.5	-10.4	-7.3	4.2	0.4	3.1
Sales to other sectors	22	-1.4	-9.3	-14.4	11.2	47.1	-32.8	41.8
Defense consumption expenditures ¹	23	2.6	6.3	7.4	3.4	17.3	3.7	-5.8
Gross output of general government	24	2.6	6.0	7.0	3.4	17.1	3.6	-5.8
Value added	25	0.5	3.7	3.1	4.0	8.6	6.5	4.6
Compensation of general government employees	26	-0.4	3.9	3.3	4.2	10.1	7.1	4.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	27	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.7
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	28	5.2	8.6	11.6	2.7	26.9	0.7	-16.4
Durable goods	29	8.5	15.5	11.5	16.5	21.2	8.5	-25.8
Nondurable goods	30	2.8	-2.4	12.3	10.1	26.3	-10.1	11.9
Services	31	4.9	8.7	11.6	-0.4	28.1	0.7	-16.9
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	32	-4.5	-8.4	-12.7	-10.1	-7.3	-6.7	9.5
Sales to other sectors	33	7.4	-27.8	-39.2	12.3	-4.1	3.1	-5.1
Nondefense consumption expenditures ¹	34	-0.2	2.9	2.9	4.0	5.6	10.4	6.1
Gross output of general government	35	-0.4	3.0	2.9	4.0	6.7	9.0	6.9
Value added	36	1.3	3.8	4.9	4.9	3.7	7.2	5.5
Compensation of general government employees	37	0.6	3.8	5.4	5.2	3.5	7.7	5.4
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	38	4.6	3.7	2.8	3.7	4.8	5.0	5.9
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	39	-2.8	1.8	-0.2	2.5	11.4	11.7	9.0
Durable goods	40	0.9	8.0	1.9	5.2	15.4	20.2	6.6
Nondurable goods	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other nondurable goods	43	-1.8	2.9	5.1	6.4	-12.0	6.2	55.0
Services	44	-3.1	0.7	-1.4	2.7	9.8	12.2	0.0
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	45	-3.8	-3.2	-8.6	-5.1	13.7	5.8	-1.2
Sales to other sectors	46	-8.9	9.4	10.5	10.5	94.3	-49.2	84.9
State and local consumption expenditures ¹	47	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.0	-0.5
Gross output of general government	48	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.3	-0.2
Value added	49	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.0
Compensation of general government employees	50	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.3	-0.6
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	51	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.5
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	52	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	-0.5
Durable goods	53	3.6	1.9	0.6	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1
Nondurable goods	54	3.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7
Services	55	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	-1.7
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	56	5.4	0.0	-10.1	6.5	0.4	-4.6	-11.7
Sales to other sectors	57	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.0
Tuition and related educational charges	58	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Health and hospital charges	59	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other sales	60	3.0	2.0	3.6	0.2	1.9	1.4	2.0

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software in table 3.9.5.

**Table 3.10.3. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and
General Government Gross Output, Quantity Indexes**

[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures ¹	1	116.177	119.430	117.969	118.584	120.256	120.912	120.547
Gross output of general government	2	115.637	118.652	117.287	117.886	119.425	120.010	119.777
Value added	3	108.403	110.718	109.661	110.322	111.147	111.742	112.155
Compensation of general government employees	4	106.483	108.579	107.616	108.212	108.994	109.491	109.749
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	5	120.211	123.898	122.253	123.318	124.411	125.612	126.994
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	6	129.172	133.479	131.557	132.046	134.873	135.440	133.955
Durable goods	7	135.247	148.493	142.939	146.498	151.148	153.385	147.110
Nondurable goods	8	120.430	122.230	121.092	121.689	123.003	123.136	125.108
Services	9	131.716	136.314	134.350	134.503	137.895	138.509	136.105
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	10	113.472	112.359	111.647	112.764	113.053	111.970	109.268
Sales to other sectors	11	112.458	114.284	113.481	113.938	114.728	114.989	115.764
Federal consumption expenditures ¹	12	127.744	134.385	130.915	132.071	136.324	138.231	137.472
Gross output of general government	13	127.251	133.619	130.172	131.323	135.610	137.372	136.728
Value added	14	107.655	111.668	109.403	110.570	112.424	114.275	115.647
Compensation of general government employees	15	105.768	109.825	107.428	108.630	110.638	112.604	113.890
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	16	115.096	118.933	117.186	118.214	119.463	120.867	122.581
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	17	161.051	171.662	166.109	167.205	175.885	177.450	172.964
Durable goods	18	154.736	177.899	167.994	174.220	182.639	186.742	174.444
Nondurable goods	19	157.686	159.713	154.043	156.448	164.778	163.584	176.061
Services	20	162.834	173.037	168.068	168.282	177.064	178.733	172.976
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	21	108.130	102.199	103.115	101.174	102.208	102.300	103.087
Sales to other sectors	22	99.992	90.704	86.760	89.103	98.121	88.831	96.933
Defense consumption expenditures ¹	23	132.457	140.765	136.773	137.921	143.533	144.831	142.685
Gross output of general government	24	132.615	140.547	136.595	137.740	143.284	144.568	142.443
Value added	25	107.989	111.998	109.583	110.665	112.975	114.768	116.058
Compensation of general government employees	26	107.247	111.402	108.743	109.860	112.532	114.472	115.659
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	27	111.333	114.901	113.253	114.231	115.390	116.728	118.369
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	28	174.466	189.434	182.777	184.007	195.318	195.635	187.078
Durable goods	29	151.923	175.520	165.524	171.966	180.427	184.161	170.938
Nondurable goods	30	145.268	141.799	136.110	139.410	147.789	143.889	147.990
Services	31	183.437	199.356	193.245	193.068	205.389	205.724	196.429
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	32	134.069	122.776	126.970	123.628	121.296	119.211	121.935
Sales to other sectors	33	158.862	114.681	112.586	115.894	114.687	115.559	114.059
Nondefense consumption expenditures ¹	34	119.048	122.541	120.061	121.235	122.897	125.971	127.838
Gross output of general government	35	117.634	121.127	118.612	119.775	121.732	124.388	126.477
Value added	36	107.103	111.127	109.139	110.463	111.472	113.431	114.957
Compensation of general government employees	37	103.588	107.494	105.523	106.867	107.788	109.800	111.253
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	38	125.857	130.488	128.451	129.623	131.139	132.737	134.666
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	39	136.156	138.583	135.112	135.958	139.666	143.596	146.719
Durable goods	40	191.432	206.825	198.811	201.337	208.662	218.488	221.995
Nondurable goods	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other nondurable goods	43	191.742	197.278	197.377	200.452	194.159	197.124	219.966
Services	44	129.393	130.317	127.203	128.050	131.091	134.923	134.916
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	45	94.236	91.263	90.355	89.184	92.103	93.408	93.126
Sales to other sectors	46	74.060	81.020	76.115	78.044	92.144	77.777	90.694
State and local consumption expenditures ¹	47	109.828	111.271	110.874	111.201	111.509	111.500	111.349
Gross output of general government	48	110.470	112.026	111.560	111.920	112.274	112.348	112.296
Value added	49	108.732	110.297	109.773	110.210	110.581	110.625	110.615
Compensation of general government employees	50	106.797	108.118	107.722	108.078	108.376	108.298	108.148
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	51	125.143	128.727	127.154	128.257	129.227	130.269	131.394
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	52	113.735	115.280	114.918	115.142	115.466	115.596	115.460
Durable goods	53	112.493	114.598	113.888	114.468	114.930	115.107	115.435
Nondurable goods	54	115.011	116.793	116.279	116.628	116.976	117.290	117.780
Services	55	113.163	114.528	114.288	114.404	114.703	114.714	114.216
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	56	114.845	114.834	113.749	115.566	115.687	114.336	110.834
Sales to other sectors	57	112.849	114.982	114.265	114.670	115.235	115.756	116.333
Tuition and related educational charges	58	105.994	107.534	106.732	107.264	107.801	108.340	108.882
Health and hospital charges	59	109.117	111.312	110.481	111.033	111.589	112.146	112.708
Other sales	60	123.990	126.505	126.045	126.109	126.711	127.156	127.783

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software in table 3.9.5.

Table 3.10.4. Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output

[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures ¹	1	134.359	141.010	139.047	141.695	143.184	140.113	139.804
Gross output of general government	2	134.197	140.670	138.733	141.173	142.656	140.117	139.935
Value added	3	136.547	141.248	139.658	140.764	141.853	142.718	144.861
Compensation of general government employees	4	139.519	144.248	142.722	143.833	144.830	145.606	148.134
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	5	120.882	125.193	123.312	124.385	125.901	127.174	127.473
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	6	130.138	139.273	136.809	141.248	143.315	135.719	132.053
Durable goods	7	107.355	108.943	107.837	108.460	109.362	110.112	110.387
Nondurable goods	8	148.731	172.298	169.221	182.830	185.953	151.189	136.113
Services	9	126.514	131.753	129.367	131.262	133.120	133.262	132.863
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	10	129.105	134.218	132.347	133.874	135.514	135.136	135.275
Sales to other sectors	11	133.553	138.985	137.206	138.369	139.797	140.569	141.196
Federal consumption expenditures ¹	12	134.215	138.888	137.386	139.241	140.187	138.737	139.887
Gross output of general government	13	134.117	138.775	137.278	139.123	140.064	138.634	139.783
Value added	14	142.829	146.493	145.621	146.562	146.879	146.908	151.427
Compensation of general government employees	15	153.196	157.573	156.846	157.787	157.783	157.878	164.258
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	16	112.290	114.739	113.502	114.427	115.586	115.440	114.929
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	17	123.265	128.731	126.576	129.368	130.958	128.024	125.561
Durable goods	18	104.642	105.087	104.337	104.850	105.348	105.814	105.822
Nondurable goods	19	139.217	160.007	154.817	170.131	171.892	143.190	125.661
Services	20	123.877	128.294	126.276	127.973	129.715	129.213	128.225
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	21	135.161	138.854	137.738	138.791	139.444	139.440	141.376
Sales to other sectors	22	123.360	126.848	125.743	126.775	127.437	127.436	128.063
Defense consumption expenditures ¹	23	136.220	141.371	139.603	141.872	142.967	141.042	142.243
Gross output of general government	24	136.200	141.350	139.582	141.847	142.939	141.031	142.231
Value added	25	146.218	150.632	149.545	150.754	151.126	151.104	155.968
Compensation of general government employees	26	159.639	164.637	163.763	164.975	164.854	164.957	172.250
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	27	114.249	117.307	115.762	116.945	118.414	118.109	117.431
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	28	124.212	129.996	127.603	130.834	132.582	128.965	126.632
Durable goods	29	106.301	107.026	106.142	106.740	107.299	107.922	107.981
Nondurable goods	30	156.573	190.503	180.365	209.218	212.474	159.952	132.150
Services	31	124.706	129.116	127.053	128.757	130.624	130.032	129.302
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	32	137.008	141.141	139.726	141.220	141.900	141.719	142.602
Sales to other sectors	33	132.067	137.594	135.565	137.537	138.448	138.824	140.110
Nondefense consumption expenditures ¹	34	130.378	134.090	133.128	134.139	134.776	134.316	135.370
Gross output of general government	35	130.200	133.884	132.929	133.929	134.564	134.113	135.167
Value added	36	136.397	139.309	138.809	139.289	139.510	139.629	143.550
Compensation of general government employees	37	143.439	146.875	146.369	146.901	147.074	147.157	152.147
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	38	107.265	108.194	107.725	108.007	108.400	108.645	108.549
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	39	121.314	126.036	124.457	126.169	127.367	126.149	123.389
Durable goods	40	87.379	84.881	85.568	85.170	85.007	83.779	83.273
Nondurable goods	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other nondurable goods	43	121.338	129.535	128.643	130.852	131.553	127.090	118.841
Services	44	122.569	127.039	125.119	126.810	128.255	127.973	126.368
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	45	133.568	136.916	136.032	136.750	137.382	137.502	140.170
Sales to other sectors	46	117.891	120.043	119.503	119.951	120.466	120.253	120.502
State and local consumption expenditures ¹	47	134.517	142.427	140.173	143.333	145.179	141.023	139.730
Gross output of general government	48	134.287	141.688	139.527	142.275	144.043	140.908	140.009
Value added	49	134.010	139.063	137.167	138.343	139.758	140.982	142.093
Compensation of general government employees	50	134.707	139.559	137.751	138.921	140.271	141.294	142.417
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	51	128.103	134.443	131.989	133.193	135.026	137.563	138.587
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	52	134.810	146.456	143.815	149.406	151.812	140.791	136.251
Durable goods	53	111.263	114.834	113.079	113.893	115.538	116.824	117.596
Nondurable goods	54	150.480	174.556	171.909	185.162	188.561	152.591	138.107
Services	55	128.737	134.702	131.986	134.054	136.015	136.754	136.895
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	56	127.627	133.014	131.002	132.618	134.443	133.994	133.775
Sales to other sectors	57	133.804	139.285	137.490	138.655	140.102	140.893	141.520
Tuition and related educational charges	58	162.313	172.450	168.651	171.447	173.773	175.930	178.493
Health and hospital charges	59	130.111	133.927	132.719	133.537	134.417	135.034	135.742
Other sales	60	122.004	127.127	125.647	126.388	128.096	128.378	127.857

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software in table 3.9.5.

Table 3.10.5. Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	
Government consumption expenditures ¹	1	2,212.0	2,386.4	2,324.3	2,380.9	2,439.8	2,400.5	2,388.0
Gross output of general government	2	2,579.7	2,774.5	2,704.7	2,766.3	2,831.9	2,795.1	2,786.0
Value added	3	1,583.2	1,672.7	1,638.0	1,661.0	1,686.3	1,705.7	1,737.7
Compensation of general government employees	4	1,341.8	1,414.6	1,387.2	1,405.8	1,425.7	1,439.9	1,468.3
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	5	241.4	258.1	250.8	255.2	260.6	265.8	269.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	6	996.5	1,101.8	1,066.7	1,105.4	1,145.6	1,089.4	1,048.4
Durable goods	7	64.0	71.3	68.0	70.1	72.9	74.5	71.6
Nondurable goods	8	260.3	305.9	297.7	323.2	332.3	270.5	247.4
Services	9	672.2	724.5	701.0	712.1	740.4	744.5	729.4
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	10	26.5	27.3	26.7	27.3	27.7	27.4	26.7
Sales to other sectors	11	341.2	360.9	353.7	358.1	364.3	367.2	371.3
Federal consumption expenditures ¹	12	856.1	931.9	898.0	918.2	954.2	957.5	960.1
Gross output of general government	13	869.0	944.2	909.8	930.2	967.0	969.6	973.1
Value added	14	484.2	515.9	502.4	511.1	520.7	529.4	532.3
Compensation of general government employees	15	378.8	404.6	393.9	400.7	408.1	415.6	437.3
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	16	105.5	111.4	108.5	110.4	112.7	113.9	115.0
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	17	384.7	428.2	407.4	419.1	446.3	440.2	420.8
Durable goods	18	38.9	44.9	42.1	43.9	46.2	47.5	44.4
Nondurable goods	19	41.5	48.4	45.1	50.4	53.6	44.3	41.9
Services	20	304.3	334.9	320.1	324.8	346.4	348.3	334.6
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	21	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Sales to other sectors	22	8.2	7.6	7.2	7.5	8.3	7.5	8.2
Defense consumption expenditures ¹	23	580.1	639.7	613.8	629.0	659.6	656.6	652.4
Gross output of general government	24	586.3	644.8	618.8	634.1	664.7	661.7	657.5
Value added	25	314.5	336.0	326.4	332.3	340.0	345.4	360.5
Compensation of general government employees	26	237.9	254.8	247.4	251.8	257.8	262.4	276.8
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	27	76.6	81.2	79.0	80.5	82.3	83.0	83.7
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	28	271.8	308.8	292.4	301.8	324.6	316.3	297.0
Durable goods	29	36.0	41.8	39.1	40.9	43.1	44.3	41.1
Nondurable goods	30	23.7	28.3	25.7	30.5	32.8	24.1	20.4
Services	31	212.1	238.7	227.6	230.4	248.7	247.9	235.4
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	32	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Sales to other sectors	33	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nondefense consumption expenditures ¹	34	276.0	292.2	284.2	289.2	294.5	300.9	307.7
Gross output of general government	35	282.7	299.4	291.0	296.1	302.4	307.9	315.6
Value added	36	169.7	179.9	176.0	178.8	180.7	184.0	191.7
Compensation of general government employees	37	140.9	149.7	146.4	148.9	150.3	153.2	160.5
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	38	28.9	30.2	29.6	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.2
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	39	113.0	119.5	115.0	117.3	121.7	123.9	123.8
Durable goods	40	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Nondurable goods	41	17.8	20.1	19.5	19.9	20.8	20.3	21.4
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	42	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
Other nondurable goods	43	17.9	19.6	19.5	20.1	19.6	19.2	20.1
Services	44	92.2	96.3	92.5	94.4	97.8	100.4	99.1
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	45	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sales to other sectors	46	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.1
State and local consumption expenditures ¹	47	1,355.9	1,454.4	1,426.3	1,462.7	1,485.7	1,443.0	1,427.8
Gross output of general government	48	1,710.7	1,830.3	1,794.9	1,836.2	1,864.8	1,825.5	1,813.0
Value added	49	1,099.0	1,156.8	1,135.6	1,149.9	1,165.6	1,176.2	1,185.4
Compensation of general government employees	50	963.1	1,010.1	993.3	1,005.1	1,017.6	1,024.3	1,031.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	51	135.9	146.7	142.3	144.8	147.9	151.9	154.4
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	52	611.7	673.5	659.3	686.3	699.3	649.2	627.6
Durable goods	53	25.1	26.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.2
Nondurable goods	54	218.7	257.6	252.6	272.8	278.7	226.1	205.5
Services	55	367.9	389.6	380.9	387.3	393.9	396.1	394.8
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	56	21.8	22.7	22.1	22.8	23.1	22.8	22.0
Sales to other sectors	57	333.0	353.2	346.5	350.7	356.1	359.7	363.1
Tuition and related educational charges	58	76.2	82.2	79.8	81.5	83.0	84.5	86.1
Health and hospital charges	59	149.8	157.3	154.7	156.4	158.3	159.8	161.4
Other sales	60	107.0	113.8	112.0	112.7	114.8	115.5	115.6

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software in table 3.9.5.

Table 3.10.6. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	
Government consumption expenditures ¹	1	1,646.3	1,692.4	1,671.7	1,680.4	1,704.1	1,713.4	1,708.3
Gross output of general government	2	1,922.3	1,972.4	1,949.7	1,959.7	1,985.3	1,995.0	1,991.1
Value added	3	1,159.5	1,184.2	1,172.9	1,180.0	1,188.8	1,195.2	1,199.6
Compensation of general government employees	4	961.8	980.7	972.0	977.4	984.4	988.9	991.3
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	5	200.0	206.2	203.4	205.2	207.0	209.0	211.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	6	765.7	791.2	779.8	782.7	799.5	802.9	794.1
Durable goods	7	59.6	65.5	63.0	64.6	66.6	67.6	64.9
Nondurable goods	8	175.0	177.6	176.0	176.8	178.7	178.9	181.8
Services	9	531.3	549.9	542.0	542.6	556.3	558.7	549.0
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	10	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.3	19.8
Sales to other sectors	11	255.5	259.6	257.8	258.8	260.6	261.2	263.0
Federal consumption expenditures ¹	12	637.8	671.0	653.7	659.5	680.7	690.2	686.4
Gross output of general government	13	647.9	680.3	662.8	668.7	690.5	699.5	696.2
Value added	14	339.5	352.2	345.0	348.7	354.5	360.4	364.7
Compensation of general government employees	15	247.2	256.7	251.1	253.9	258.6	263.2	266.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	16	93.9	97.1	95.6	96.5	97.5	98.6	100.0
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	17	312.1	332.7	321.9	324.1	340.9	343.9	335.2
Durable goods	18	37.2	42.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	44.9	41.9
Nondurable goods	19	29.8	30.2	29.1	29.6	31.2	30.9	33.3
Services	20	245.7	261.1	253.6	253.9	267.1	269.6	261.0
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	21	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Sales to other sectors	22	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.9	6.4
Defense consumption expenditures ¹	23	425.8	452.5	439.7	443.4	461.5	465.6	458.7
Gross output of general government	24	430.4	456.2	443.4	447.1	465.1	469.2	462.3
Value added	25	215.1	223.1	218.3	220.4	225.0	228.6	231.2
Compensation of general government employees	26	149.0	154.8	151.1	152.6	156.4	159.1	160.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	27	67.1	69.2	68.2	68.8	69.5	70.3	71.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	28	218.8	237.6	229.2	230.8	244.9	245.3	234.6
Durable goods	29	33.8	39.1	36.9	38.3	40.2	41.0	38.1
Nondurable goods	30	15.1	14.8	14.2	14.5	15.4	15.0	15.4
Services	31	170.1	184.8	179.2	179.0	190.4	190.7	182.1
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	32	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sales to other sectors	33	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Nondefense consumption expenditures ¹	34	211.7	217.9	213.5	215.6	218.5	224.0	227.3
Gross output of general government	35	217.1	223.6	219.0	221.1	224.7	229.6	233.5
Value added	36	124.4	129.1	126.8	128.3	129.5	131.8	133.6
Compensation of general government employees	37	98.2	101.9	100.1	101.3	102.2	104.1	105.5
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	38	26.9	27.9	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.4	28.8
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	39	93.1	94.8	92.4	93.0	95.5	98.2	100.4
Durable goods	40	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
Nondurable goods	41	14.7	15.6	15.1	15.2	15.7	16.4	18.1
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	42	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.8	1.2	1.2
Other nondurable goods	43	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.4	14.9	15.1	16.9
Services	44	75.2	75.8	74.0	74.5	76.2	78.5	78.5
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	45	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Sales to other sectors	46	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.2
State and local consumption expenditures ¹	47	1,008.0	1,021.2	1,017.6	1,020.6	1,023.4	1,023.3	1,021.9
Gross output of general government	48	1,273.9	1,291.9	1,286.5	1,290.7	1,294.7	1,295.6	1,295.0
Value added	49	820.1	831.9	827.9	831.2	834.0	834.4	834.3
Compensation of general government employees	50	714.9	723.8	721.1	723.5	725.5	725.0	724.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	51	106.1	109.1	107.8	108.7	109.6	110.4	111.4
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	52	453.8	459.9	458.5	459.4	460.7	461.2	460.7
Durable goods	53	22.6	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.2
Nondurable goods	54	145.4	147.6	147.0	147.4	147.8	148.2	148.9
Services	55	285.8	289.2	288.6	288.9	289.7	289.7	288.4
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	56	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.0	16.5
Sales to other sectors	57	248.9	253.6	252.0	252.9	254.2	255.3	256.6
Tuition and related educational charges	58	47.0	47.7	47.3	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.3
Health and hospital charges	59	115.1	117.5	116.6	117.2	117.7	118.3	118.9
Other sales	60	87.7	89.5	89.2	89.2	89.6	89.9	90.4
Residual	61	-4.9	-6.8	-6.4	-6.3	-7.2	-7.8	-6.1

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software in table 3.9.5.

NOTE. Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 3.11.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Percent]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment	1	2.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	18.0	3.4	-6.8
Consumption expenditures ¹	2	2.6	6.3	7.4	3.4	17.3	3.7	-5.8
Gross output of general government	3	2.6	6.0	7.0	3.4	17.1	3.6	-5.8
Value added	4	0.5	3.7	3.1	4.0	8.6	6.5	4.6
Compensation of general government employees	5	-0.4	3.9	3.3	4.2	10.1	7.1	4.2
Military	6	-0.8	4.5	5.7	3.0	11.9	9.9	5.8
Civilian	7	0.6	2.6	-1.9	6.7	6.2	1.0	0.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	8	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.7
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	9	5.2	8.6	11.6	2.7	26.9	0.7	-16.4
Durable goods	10	8.5	15.5	11.5	16.5	21.2	8.5	-25.8
Aircraft	11	4.4	13.9	-30.3	44.9	26.1	21.1	-6.8
Missiles	12	7.4	3.7	-13.4	2.6	-1.8	4.0	-39.6
Ships	13	2.1	5.9	12.6	-1.7	59.1	-8.8	-4.3
Vehicles	14	34.4	27.9	3.6	79.6	-20.5	122.6	-68.3
Electronics	15	22.0	37.6	103.6	44.1	43.2	-2.0	-41.4
Other durable goods	16	-0.9	1.3	35.1	-35.9	14.4	-17.1	2.4
Nondurable goods	17	2.8	-2.4	12.3	10.1	26.3	-10.1	11.9
Petroleum products	18	2.3	-7.4	-8.7	28.8	33.9	-27.8	38.9
Ammunition	19	-3.7	2.8	68.4	-41.3	45.4	15.2	-51.6
Other nondurable goods	20	7.6	3.5	29.6	12.8	1.3	16.9	33.4
Services	21	4.9	8.7	11.6	-0.4	28.1	0.7	-16.9
Research and development	22	-3.0	4.2	-5.8	20.2	-3.1	61.3	-47.6
Installation support	23	-0.2	8.1	28.4	-7.9	35.3	-17.3	-6.1
Weapons support	24	11.8	13.6	25.4	-12.2	92.0	-37.1	-34.2
Personnel support	25	6.5	14.3	21.5	1.5	40.8	-15.3	8.2
Transportation of material	26	50.5	3.5	-18.0	-27.5	7.1	46.0	46.3
Travel of persons	27	9.6	-11.2	-6.4	-18.6	-19.2	35.3	17.5
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	28	-4.5	-8.4	-12.7	-10.1	-7.3	-6.7	9.5
Sales to other sectors	29	7.4	-27.8	-39.2	12.3	-4.1	3.1	-5.1
Gross investment ⁵	30	1.6	13.6	6.0	38.7	22.7	1.5	-12.9
Structures	31	12.8	28.1	-45.1	60.4	100.3	36.5	-1.9
Equipment and software	32	0.6	12.2	14.0	36.6	16.1	-2.2	-14.3
Aircraft	33	-5.8	5.1	-36.7	326.6	-4.8	2.4	-5.7
Missiles	34	-6.7	-1.8	-3.7	127.9	27.1	-48.1	48.1
Ships	35	-6.2	-0.6	-45.0	32.1	11.3	19.4	-22.1
Vehicles	36	20.5	44.2	276.2	-6.3	70.5	7.3	-46.3
Electronics and software	37	17.4	24.6	35.9	28.3	22.0	-1.0	-24.1
Other equipment	38	-5.0	7.1	27.7	-12.2	10.0	-7.4	0.4

1. National defense consumption expenditures are defense services produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software.

5. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.

Table 3.11.5. National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment	1	662.2	734.9	699.9	723.3	759.5	757.0	748.9
Consumption expenditures ¹	2	580.1	639.7	613.8	629.0	659.6	656.6	652.4
Gross output of general government	3	586.3	644.8	618.8	634.1	664.7	661.7	657.5
Value added	4	314.5	336.0	326.4	332.3	340.0	345.4	360.5
Compensation of general government employees	5	237.9	254.8	247.4	251.8	257.8	262.4	276.8
Military	6	162.7	175.9	170.3	173.2	177.9	182.2	193.8
Civilian	7	75.2	79.0	77.2	78.6	79.9	80.2	83.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	8	76.6	81.2	79.0	80.5	82.3	83.0	83.7
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	9	271.8	308.8	292.4	301.8	324.6	316.3	297.0
Durable goods	10	36.0	41.8	39.1	40.9	43.1	44.3	41.1
Aircraft	11	11.3	12.8	11.4	12.5	13.4	14.1	13.9
Missiles	12	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2
Ships	13	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
Vehicles	14	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.9	2.9
Electronics	15	7.9	10.8	9.6	10.6	11.6	11.5	10.0
Other durable goods	16	8.3	8.6	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.4
Nondurable goods	17	23.7	28.3	25.7	30.5	32.8	24.1	20.4
Petroleum products	18	12.2	15.9	13.6	18.6	20.3	11.1	7.7
Ammunition	19	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	3.8
Other nondurable goods	20	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.9
Services	21	212.1	238.7	227.6	230.4	248.7	247.9	235.4
Research and development	22	58.8	63.6	58.9	62.2	62.6	70.6	60.3
Installation support	23	37.3	41.8	40.7	40.5	44.1	42.1	40.7
Weapons support	24	28.1	32.7	31.4	30.6	36.3	32.4	29.4
Personnel support	25	68.1	79.4	75.9	76.6	84.2	81.0	82.9
Transportation of material	26	11.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	13.5	13.9	14.0
Travel of persons	27	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	28	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Sales to other sectors	29	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Gross investment ⁵	30	82.1	95.2	86.1	94.3	99.9	100.4	96.5
Structures	31	7.5	9.8	7.9	8.9	10.7	11.5	11.7
Equipment and software	32	74.6	85.4	78.2	85.4	89.2	88.9	84.8
Aircraft	33	12.8	13.9	10.5	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.0
Missiles	34	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.6
Ships	35	10.5	11.3	10.0	11.2	11.9	12.0	10.7
Vehicles	36	6.3	9.3	8.7	8.5	9.7	10.3	8.8
Electronics and software	37	16.6	20.2	18.9	20.0	21.1	20.9	19.3
Other equipment	38	24.1	26.5	26.5	26.0	26.9	26.5	26.5

Table 3.11.6. Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment	1	502.1	538.1	518.9	528.1	550.4	555.0	545.4
Consumption expenditures ¹	2	425.8	452.5	439.7	443.4	461.5	465.6	458.7
Gross output of general government	3	430.4	456.2	443.4	447.1	465.1	469.2	462.3
Value added	4	215.1	223.1	218.3	220.4	225.0	228.6	231.2
Compensation of general government employees	5	149.0	154.8	151.1	152.6	156.4	159.1	160.7
Military	6	97.2	101.5	98.9	99.6	102.5	104.9	106.4
Civilian	7	52.0	53.4	52.3	53.1	53.9	54.1	54.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	8	67.1	69.2	68.2	68.8	69.5	70.3	71.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	9	218.8	237.6	229.2	230.8	244.9	245.3	234.6
Durable goods	10	33.8	39.1	36.9	38.3	40.2	41.0	38.1
Aircraft	11	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.0
Missiles	12	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.7
Ships	13	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Vehicles	14	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.3
Electronics	15	8.3	11.4	10.1	11.1	12.2	12.1	10.6
Other durable goods	16	7.7	7.8	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.4
Nondurable goods	17	15.1	14.8	14.2	14.5	15.4	15.0	15.4
Petroleum products	18	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.4
Ammunition	19	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.0
Other nondurable goods	20	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.5
Services	21	170.1	184.8	179.2	179.0	190.4	190.7	182.1
Research and development	22	47.5	49.5	46.5	48.7	48.3	54.5	46.3
Installation support	23	29.0	31.4	31.0	30.4	32.8	31.3	30.8
Weapons support	24	23.7	27.0	26.2	25.3	29.8	26.6	23.9
Personnel support	25	54.8	62.6	60.4	60.6	66.0	63.4	64.6
Transportation of material	26	9.0	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.9	10.9
Travel of persons	27	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.8
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	28	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sales to other sectors	29	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Gross investment ⁵	30	78.0	88.6	81.0	87.9	92.6	92.9	89.7
Structures	31	5.2	6.7	5.5	6.2	7.3	7.9	7.9
Equipment and software	32	72.9	81.8	75.8	81.9	85.0	84.6	81.4
Aircraft	33	15.2	16.0	12.1	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.1
Missiles	34	4.1	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.2
Ships	35	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.8
Vehicles	36	6.2	8.9	8.4	8.3	9.4	9.6	8.2
Electronics and software	37	19.0	23.7	22.0	23.4	24.6	24.6	22.9
Other equipment	38	22.1	23.6	24.0	23.3	23.8	23.4	23.4
Residual	39	-8.9	-13.2	-11.0	-13.1	-14.0	-13.9	-11.1

1. National defense consumption expenditures are defense services produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software.

5. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.

1. National defense consumption expenditures are defense services produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

2. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government gross output as a partial measure of the services of general government fixed assets; the use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software.

5. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.

NOTE: Chained (2000) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

4. Foreign Transactions

Table 4.1. Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts from the rest of the world	1	2,524.1	2,657.7	2,664.0	2,746.0	2,784.5	2,436.3	2,126.2
Exports of goods and services	2	1,662.4	1,859.4	1,820.8	1,923.2	1,968.9	1,724.7	1,539.3
Goods ¹	3	1,149.2	1,283.1	1,256.9	1,343.7	1,374.3	1,157.6	996.5
Durable	4	788.7	836.2	829.2	866.8	882.1	766.5	648.9
Nondurable	5	360.5	447.0	427.7	476.9	492.1	391.1	347.5
Services ¹	6	513.2	576.3	563.9	579.5	594.6	567.1	542.8
Income receipts	7	861.7	798.3	843.2	822.8	815.6	711.6	586.9
Wage and salary receipts	8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Income receipts on assets	9	858.8	795.3	840.2	819.8	812.6	708.5	583.9
Interest	10	349.6	255.9	283.4	254.0	257.3	228.7	165.8
Dividends	11	213.2	274.8	292.0	271.1	291.5	244.5	266.1
Reinvested earnings on U.S. direct investment abroad	12	296.0	264.6	264.8	294.6	263.8	235.3	152.1
Current payments to the rest of the world	13	3,242.7	3,311.3	3,357.0	3,468.6	3,480.9	2,938.9	2,419.4
Imports of goods and services	14	2,370.2	2,528.6	2,526.5	2,641.4	2,676.6	2,269.7	1,872.7
Goods ¹	15	1,985.2	2,115.2	2,118.0	2,225.5	2,251.0	1,866.1	1,488.6
Durable	16	1,172.5	1,156.5	1,173.2	1,210.6	1,194.3	1,048.1	849.2
Nondurable	17	812.7	958.6	944.8	1,014.9	1,056.7	818.0	639.5
Services ¹	18	385.1	413.4	408.5	415.9	425.6	403.6	384.0
Income payments	19	759.3	665.1	705.1	708.9	688.7	557.7	438.4
Wage and salary payments	20	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.2
Income payments on assets	21	749.3	654.8	694.8	698.7	678.5	547.1	428.1
Interest	22	584.8	502.0	536.5	506.5	501.6	463.2	396.6
Dividends	23	95.6	106.6	114.4	106.3	97.8	108.0	73.7
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment in the United States	24	68.9	46.2	43.9	86.0	79.1	-24.1	-42.2
Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	25	113.2	117.7	125.4	118.2	115.6	111.4	108.4
From persons (net)	26	56.3	60.1	57.9	62.7	62.7	57.1	62.2
From government (net)	27	25.9	24.2	32.4	21.5	20.4	22.3	16.6
From business (net)	28	31.0	33.4	35.1	34.0	32.5	32.1	29.7
Balance on current account, NIPAs	29	-718.6	-653.6	-693.0	-722.6	-696.5	-502.6	-293.3
Addenda:								
Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs	30	-720.4	-656.1	-695.4	-725.2	-699.1	-504.8	.....
Balance on current account, NIPAs	31	-718.6	-653.6	-693.0	-722.6	-696.5	-502.6	-293.3
Less: Capital account transactions (net) ²	32	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	.....

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the federal government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment are reclassified from goods to services.

2. Consists of capital transfers and the acquisition and disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets.

5. Saving and Investment

Table 5.1. Saving and Investment

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Gross saving	1	1,956.0	1,697.7	1,773.6	1,634.6	1,670.5	1,712.3	1,676.0
Net saving	2	235.6	-134.6	-4.4	-168.5	-227.5	-137.9	-183.0
Net private saving.....	3	454.5	470.5	378.7	547.9	420.1	535.2	721.7
Personal saving.....	4	57.4	192.7	20.6	267.9	139.8	342.3	475.5
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	5	403.4	277.8	358.1	280.0	280.3	192.9	246.2
Undistributed profits.....	6	647.3	398.6	515.5	496.7	459.1	122.9	285.7
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	7	-51.2	-49.0	-109.4	-154.0	-90.9	158.1	105.3
Capital consumption adjustment.....	8	-192.7	-71.7	-48.0	-62.7	-88.0	-88.1	-144.9
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	9	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net government saving.....	10	-218.9	-605.1	-383.1	-716.4	-647.6	-673.1	-904.6
Federal.....	11	-229.3	-525.0	-330.7	-649.6	-544.0	-575.6	-830.4
State and local.....	12	10.4	-80.1	-52.4	-66.9	-103.6	-97.4	-74.2
Consumption of fixed capital	13	1,720.5	1,832.3	1,778.0	1,803.1	1,898.1	1,850.1	1,859.0
Private.....	14	1,431.1	1,523.1	1,477.5	1,497.4	1,585.9	1,531.7	1,536.2
Domestic business.....	15	1,147.0	1,225.0	1,186.1	1,205.6	1,266.0	1,242.5	1,248.7
Households and institutions.....	16	284.1	298.1	291.4	291.8	320.0	289.2	287.5
Government.....	17	289.4	309.2	300.5	305.7	312.1	318.4	322.8
Federal.....	18	111.8	117.9	115.0	116.9	119.2	120.5	121.7
State and local.....	19	177.6	191.3	185.5	188.8	192.9	197.9	201.1
Gross domestic investment, capital account transactions, and net lending, NIPAs	20	1,874.6	1,835.9	1,837.0	1,771.2	1,820.7	1,914.5	1,800.8
Gross domestic investment.....	21	2,593.2	2,489.5	2,530.0	2,493.8	2,517.2	2,417.0	2,094.0
Gross private domestic investment.....	22	2,130.4	1,993.5	2,056.1	2,000.9	2,010.9	1,906.1	1,598.7
Gross government investment.....	23	462.8	496.0	473.9	492.8	506.3	510.9	495.4
Capital account transactions (net) ¹	24	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	.....
Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs.....	25	-720.4	-656.1	-695.4	-725.2	-699.1	-504.8	.....
Statistical discrepancy	26	-81.4	138.1	63.4	136.6	150.2	202.2	124.8
Addenda:								
Gross private saving.....	27	1,885.6	1,993.6	1,856.2	2,045.3	2,006.0	2,066.9	2,257.8
Gross government saving.....	28	70.4	-295.9	-82.6	-410.7	-335.5	-354.7	-581.9
Federal.....	29	-117.5	-407.1	-215.8	-532.7	-424.8	-455.1	-708.7
State and local.....	30	187.9	111.2	133.1	122.0	89.3	100.4	126.9
Net domestic investment.....	31	872.7	657.2	752.0	690.7	619.2	566.9	235.1
Gross saving as a percentage of gross national income	32	14.0	11.9	12.5	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.9
Net saving as a percentage of gross national income	33	1.7	-0.9	0.0	-1.2	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3

1. Consists of capital transfers and the acquisition and disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets.

Table 5.3.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Percent]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Private fixed investment	1	-3.1	-5.0	-5.6	-1.7	-5.3	-22.0	-37.3
Nonresidential	2	4.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	-1.7	-21.7	-36.9
Structures	3	12.7	11.2	8.6	18.5	9.7	-9.4	-42.3
Commercial and health care.....	4	8.3	-0.3	-3.6	0.2	-8.8	-21.9	-31.3
Manufacturing.....	5	14.1	39.4	13.0	136.1	16.5	10.5	45.5
Power and communication.....	6	23.1	14.7	23.2	0.5	6.8	-2.0	-26.5
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	7	9.3	17.1	15.5	31.6	45.3	2.4	-78.1
Other structures.....	8	19.3	13.0	12.8	17.3	1.9	-17.1	-28.4
Equipment and software	9	1.7	-3.0	-0.6	-5.0	-7.5	-28.1	-33.5
Information processing equipment and software.....	10	9.6	4.7	7.2	8.0	-4.2	-22.8	-18.0
Computers and peripheral equipment.....	11	17.9	6.5	16.1	13.0	-22.4	-38.7	-12.5
Software ²	12	10.0	4.8	9.9	2.1	-4.4	-13.3	-19.9
Other ³	13	5.4	3.7	0.2	13.0	5.3	-26.1	-17.9
Industrial equipment.....	14	1.4	-4.2	0.8	-3.6	-8.8	-14.7	-47.4
Transportation equipment.....	15	-12.6	-28.6	-14.0	-46.6	-44.7	-70.0	-74.6
Other equipment ⁴	16	-5.2	-1.4	-12.5	-3.2	18.0	-23.0	-33.2
Residential	17	-17.9	-20.8	-25.1	-13.3	-16.0	-22.8	-38.7
Structures	18	-18.1	-21.0	-25.4	-13.7	-16.0	-22.9	-39.2
Permanent site.....	19	-25.8	-32.1	-40.8	-23.2	-24.2	-38.0	-60.4
Single family.....	20	-27.4	-36.5	-46.2	-30.7	-30.4	-42.2	-67.1
Multifamily.....	21	-12.8	-4.9	-1.1	24.7	7.8	-19.3	-28.1
Other structures ⁵	22	-5.3	-6.6	-3.6	-3.1	-7.6	-7.1	-16.2
Equipment	23	-1.4	-3.8	-4.9	8.0	-17.4	-16.0	-8.6
Addenda:								
Private fixed investment in structures.....	24	-7.1	-6.8	-10.4	1.6	-3.1	-15.6	-41.0
Private fixed investment in equipment and software.....	25	1.7	-3.0	-0.6	-4.9	-7.6	-28.0	-33.3
Private fixed investment in new structures ⁶	26	-6.3	-5.8	-10.1	2.1	-2.6	-15.0	-42.2
Nonresidential structures.....	27	12.7	11.2	8.5	18.3	9.6	-9.4	-42.3
Residential structures.....	28	-18.4	-21.2	-26.9	-14.7	-16.9	-22.6	-42.0

1. Consists primarily of religious, educational, vocational, lodging, railroads, farm, and amusement and recreational structures, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

3. Includes communication equipment, nonmedical instruments, medical equipment and instruments, photocopy and related equipment, and office and accounting equipment.

4. Consists primarily of furniture and fixtures, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, mining and oilfield machinery, service industry machinery, and electrical equipment not elsewhere classified.

5. Consists primarily of manufactured homes, improvements, dormitories, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of residential structures.

6. Excludes net purchases of used structures and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

Table 5.3.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Private Fixed Investment by Type

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:								
Private fixed investment	1	-3.1	-5.0	-5.6	-1.7	-5.3	-22.0	-37.3
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Nonresidential	2	3.20	1.12	1.77	1.84	-1.27	-16.71	-28.57
Structures	3	2.43	2.55	2.04	4.36	2.50	-2.50	-12.71
Commercial and health care	4	0.59	-0.03	-0.32	0.02	-0.80	-1.98	-2.77
Manufacturing	5	0.18	0.62	0.22	1.79	0.37	0.28	1.30
Power and communication	6	0.52	0.43	0.70	0.02	0.24	-0.07	-1.05
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	7	0.46	0.96	0.84	1.72	2.60	0.19	-8.67
Other structures ¹	8	0.67	0.57	0.59	0.81	0.10	-0.91	-1.51
Equipment and software	9	0.78	-1.43	-0.27	-2.52	-3.78	-14.21	-15.86
Information processing equipment and software	10	2.10	1.14	1.77	2.01	-1.12	-6.04	-4.29
Computers and peripheral equipment	11	0.70	0.30	0.68	0.56	-1.13	-1.80	-0.44
Software ²	12	0.94	0.51	1.07	0.24	-0.52	-1.50	-2.19
Other ³	13	0.47	0.34	0.02	1.20	0.53	-2.74	-1.66
Industrial equipment	14	0.12	-0.37	0.07	-0.32	-0.81	-1.26	-4.54
Transportation equipment	15	-1.03	-2.09	-1.04	-3.95	-3.21	-4.89	-4.13
Other equipment ⁴	16	-0.41	-0.11	-1.07	-0.26	1.37	-2.02	-2.91
Residential	17	-6.25	-6.08	-7.40	-3.53	-4.05	-5.25	-8.77
Structures	18	-6.25	-6.06	-7.38	-3.57	-3.97	-5.18	-8.73
Permanent site	19	-5.56	-5.24	-6.94	-3.19	-3.03	-4.39	-6.96
Single family	20	-5.24	-5.13	-6.92	-3.66	-3.20	-3.97	-6.38
Multifamily	21	-0.32	-0.11	-0.02	0.47	0.17	-0.42	-0.58
Other structures ⁵	22	-0.69	-0.82	-0.44	-0.38	-0.94	-0.79	-1.77
Equipment	23	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	-0.08	-0.07	-0.03
Addenda:								
Private fixed investment in structures	24	-3.82	-3.51	-5.34	0.80	-1.47	-7.67	-21.44
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	25	0.77	-1.44	-0.29	-2.49	-3.86	-14.28	-15.90
Private fixed investment in new structures ⁶	26	-3.09	-2.76	-4.85	0.99	-1.14	-6.90	-20.91
Nonresidential structures	27	2.42	2.53	2.02	4.33	2.48	-2.50	-12.67
Residential structures	28	-5.51	-5.29	-6.86	-3.34	-3.63	-4.40	-8.24

1. Consists primarily of religious, educational, vocational, lodging, railroads, farm, and amusement and recreational structures, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

3. Includes communication equipment, nonmedical instruments, medical equipment and instruments, photocopy and related equipment, and office and accounting equipment.

4. Consists primarily of furniture and fixtures, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, mining and oilfield machinery, service industry machinery, and electrical equipment not elsewhere classified.

5. Consists primarily of manufactured homes, improvements, dormitories, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of residential structures.

6. Excludes net purchases of used structures and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

Table 5.3.3. Real Private Fixed Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes

[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Private fixed investment	1	107.717	102.375	104.969	104.522	103.102	96.907	86.222
Nonresidential	2	112.244	114.069	115.504	116.212	115.714	108.847	96.998
Structures	3	97.264	108.180	104.206	108.716	111.257	108.543	94.591
Commercial and health care	4	87.048	86.797	89.086	89.133	87.099	81.869	74.532
Manufacturing	5	75.083	104.671	86.364	107.059	111.222	114.039	125.243
Power and communication	6	92.881	106.508	105.666	105.804	107.551	107.009	99.067
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	7	163.896	191.904	173.291	185.600	203.757	204.968	140.251
Other structures ¹	8	95.505	107.895	105.677	109.978	110.490	105.434	96.972
Equipment and software	9	117.412	113.939	118.470	116.961	114.709	105.616	95.374
Information processing equipment and software	10	139.842	146.477	147.465	150.324	148.727	139.394	132.635
Computers and peripheral equipment	11	230.472	245.458	254.682	262.580	246.464	218.104	210.927
Software ²	12	134.548	140.988	142.463	143.201	141.617	136.672	129.296
Other ³	13	114.710	118.992	117.698	121.342	122.931	113.997	108.517
Industrial equipment	14	97.805	93.709	96.369	95.494	93.311	89.664	76.365
Transportation equipment	15	86.683	61.933	78.949	67.497	58.204	43.082	30.597
Other equipment ⁴	16	113.095	111.517	111.679	110.767	115.457	108.163	97.767
Residential	17	101.534	80.436	85.698	82.692	79.154	74.201	65.661
Structures	18	101.216	79.919	85.216	82.144	78.634	73.683	65.061
Permanent site	19	93.247	63.283	70.609	66.108	61.683	54.732	43.407
Single family	20	90.399	57.433	66.172	60.369	55.132	48.062	36.400
Multifamily	21	117.306	111.558	107.427	113.512	115.667	109.627	100.948
Other structures ⁵	22	114.250	106.707	108.883	108.043	105.916	103.987	99.486
Equipment	23	128.580	123.664	126.133	128.573	122.582	117.368	114.769
Addenda:								
Private fixed investment in structures	24	100.474	93.621	94.690	95.063	94.327	90.404	79.232
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	25	117.501	114.017	118.530	117.055	114.771	105.711	95.534
Private fixed investment in new structures ⁶	26	98.988	93.267	94.142	94.638	94.021	90.267	78.711
Nonresidential structures	27	97.241	108.100	104.159	108.637	111.163	108.443	94.520
Residential structures	28	98.884	77.930	83.356	80.114	76.502	71.748	62.605

1. Consists primarily of religious, educational, vocational, lodging, railroads, farm, and amusement and recreational structures, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

3. Includes communication equipment, nonmedical instruments, medical equipment and instruments, photocopy and related equipment, and office and accounting equipment.

4. Consists primarily of furniture and fixtures, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, mining and oilfield machinery, service industry machinery, and electrical equipment not elsewhere classified.

5. Consists primarily of manufactured homes, improvements, dormitories, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of residential structures.

6. Excludes net purchases of used structures and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

Table 5.3.4. Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Index numbers, 2000=100]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Private fixed investment	1	117.995	118.727	118.117	118.353	119.037	119.400	118.819
Nonresidential	2	108.739	110.513	109.177	109.788	110.913	112.174	111.849
Structures	3	157.662	163.298	160.182	161.496	164.285	167.229	165.867
Commercial and health care	4	145.646	150.290	148.729	149.067	150.169	153.193	153.580
Manufacturing.....	5	138.106	145.257	141.573	142.078	145.475	151.902	154.106
Power and communication	6	143.206	152.463	146.941	149.897	154.762	158.251	157.739
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	7	265.158	273.096	265.221	269.548	277.090	280.525	269.266
Other structures ¹	8	138.742	141.870	140.978	141.296	142.169	143.036	142.899
Equipment and software	9	94.870	95.485	94.700	95.101	95.710	96.431	96.454
Information processing equipment and software ...	10	79.170	78.219	78.245	78.370	78.293	77.967	77.450
Computers and peripheral equipment	11	40.062	35.967	37.024	36.297	35.608	34.940	33.960
Software ²	12	95.888	96.820	96.339	96.976	97.196	96.767	96.359
Other ³	13	90.278	90.930	90.345	90.863	91.160	91.353	91.259
Industrial equipment.....	14	115.968	121.111	118.620	120.525	122.615	122.685	122.485
Transportation equipment.....	15	112.762	112.881	111.871	111.849	112.692	115.113	120.727
Other equipment ⁴	16	113.222	116.771	114.175	114.579	116.616	121.714	122.086
Residential	17	138.884	135.587	137.900	136.687	135.535	132.226	130.687
Structures	18	139.508	136.130	138.512	137.276	136.061	132.669	131.078
Permanent site	19	142.989	137.116	140.827	138.467	136.207	132.964	132.474
Single family	20	142.573	136.529	140.224	137.874	135.624	132.394	131.907
Multifamily	21	145.435	140.223	144.018	141.605	139.293	135.977	135.476
Other structures ⁵	22	134.056	133.263	134.364	134.220	133.968	130.502	128.133
Equipment	23	100.892	101.054	100.461	100.246	101.678	101.829	102.277
Addenda:								
Private fixed investment in structures.....	24	145.566	146.431	146.120	146.097	146.842	146.667	145.228
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	25	94.921	95.533	94.750	95.145	95.761	96.477	96.504
Private fixed investment in new structures ⁶	26	147.387	148.716	148.062	148.255	149.270	149.275	148.041
Nonresidential structures.....	27	158.055	163.745	160.603	161.927	164.739	167.712	166.344
Residential structures.....	28	141.150	137.989	140.117	139.124	138.138	134.576	133.441

1. Consists primarily of religious, educational, vocational, lodging, railroads, farm, and amusement and recreational structures, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

3. Includes communication equipment, nonmedical instruments, medical equipment and instruments, photocopy and related equipment, and office and accounting equipment.

4. Consists primarily of furniture and fixtures, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, mining and oilfield machinery, service industry machinery, and electrical equipment not elsewhere classified.

5. Consists primarily of manufactured homes, improvements, dormitories, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of residential structures.

6. Excludes net purchases of used structures and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

Table 5.3.5. Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV		I
Private fixed investment	1	2,134.0	2,040.5	2,081.7	2,077.0	2,060.6	1,942.7	1,720.1
Nonresidential	2	1,503.8	1,552.8	1,553.6	1,571.9	1,581.2	1,504.3	1,336.6
Structures	3	480.3	553.4	522.7	549.8	572.4	568.4	491.3
Commercial and health care	4	174.4	179.3	182.2	182.7	179.9	172.5	157.4
Manufacturing.....	5	33.0	48.4	38.9	48.4	51.5	55.1	61.4
Power and communication	6	62.3	76.0	72.6	74.2	77.9	79.2	73.1
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	7	118.1	142.7	125.0	136.1	153.5	156.4	102.7
Other structures ¹	8	92.6	106.9	104.0	108.5	109.7	105.3	96.7
Equipment and software	9	1,023.5	999.4	1,030.9	1,022.1	1,008.8	935.8	845.3
Information processing equipment and software ...	10	517.7	535.8	539.6	550.9	544.5	508.2	480.4
Computers and peripheral equipment.....	11	93.7	89.8	95.8	96.8	89.2	77.4	72.8
Software ²	12	227.3	240.5	241.8	244.6	242.5	233.0	219.5
Other ³	13	196.8	205.5	202.0	209.5	212.9	197.8	188.1
Industrial equipment.....	14	180.6	180.6	182.0	183.2	182.2	175.1	148.9
Transportation equipment.....	15	157.2	112.2	142.1	121.4	105.5	79.8	59.4
Other equipment ⁴	16	168.0	170.8	167.3	166.5	176.6	172.7	156.6
Residential	17	630.2	487.7	528.1	505.0	479.4	438.4	383.4
Structures	18	620.7	478.5	518.7	495.6	470.2	429.6	374.8
Permanent site.....	19	353.4	230.3	263.4	242.5	222.6	192.8	152.3
Single family	20	305.2	186.1	219.7	197.1	177.1	150.7	113.7
Multifamily	21	48.2	44.2	43.7	45.4	45.5	42.1	38.6
Other structures ⁵	22	267.3	248.2	255.3	253.1	247.6	236.8	222.4
Equipment	23	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.6
Addenda:								
Private fixed investment in structures.....	24	1,100.9	1,031.9	1,041.5	1,045.4	1,042.6	998.0	866.1
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	25	1,033.1	1,008.6	1,040.2	1,031.6	1,018.0	944.6	853.9
Private fixed investment in new structures ⁶	26	1,017.1	966.9	971.7	978.1	978.4	939.3	812.3
Nonresidential structures.....	27	479.7	552.6	522.1	549.1	571.6	567.7	490.7
Residential structures.....	28	537.4	414.3	449.6	429.0	406.8	371.7	321.6

1. Consists primarily of religious, educational, vocational, lodging, railroads, farm, and amusement and recreational structures, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

3. Includes communication equipment, nonmedical instruments, medical equipment and instruments, photocopy and related equipment, and office and accounting equipment.

4. Consists primarily of furniture and fixtures, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, mining and oilfield machinery, service industry machinery, and electrical equipment not elsewhere classified.

5. Consists primarily of manufactured homes, improvements, dormitories, net purchases of used structures, and brokers' commissions on the sale of residential structures.

6. Excludes net purchases of used structures and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

6. Income and Employment by Industry

Table 6.1D. National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
National income without capital consumption adjustment	1	12,362.4	12,346.8	12,347.7	12,379.0	12,433.7	12,227.0	12,244.7
Domestic industries	2	12,260.0	12,213.6	12,209.5	12,265.1	12,306.9	12,073.0	12,096.1
Private industries	3	10,806.5	10,686.0	10,708.7	10,745.6	10,767.8	10,522.0	10,518.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	4	117.4	106.9	113.5	110.1	104.0	99.8	.....
Mining	5	204.9	231.6	216.3	226.1	242.7	241.2	.....
Utilities	6	216.3	216.3	207.1	218.5	219.5	220.2	.....
Construction	7	563.5	519.2	527.4	522.9	516.0	510.4	.....
Manufacturing	8	1,489.6	1,415.4	1,419.7	1,397.2	1,448.9	1,396.0	.....
Durable goods	9	839.8	780.1	800.0	769.4	780.7	770.6	.....
Nondurable goods	10	649.8	635.3	619.8	627.9	668.2	625.4	.....
Wholesale trade	11	765.2	755.2	723.8	739.5	776.3	781.2	.....
Retail trade	12	908.0	870.7	892.8	877.6	866.9	845.4	.....
Transportation and warehousing	13	361.5	342.8	343.8	342.0	342.1	343.3	.....
Information	14	463.4	464.3	465.9	478.0	469.9	443.3	.....
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	15	2,193.0	2,120.4	2,165.9	2,175.2	2,095.4	2,045.2	.....
Professional and business services ¹	16	1,717.3	1,768.6	1,788.9	1,786.0	1,806.8	1,692.5	.....
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	17	1,060.1	1,119.6	1,096.9	1,110.9	1,119.4	1,151.2	.....
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	18	449.9	453.2	446.7	459.3	457.3	449.5	.....
Other services, except government	19	296.4	301.9	299.8	302.3	302.6	303.1	.....
Government	20	1,453.6	1,527.6	1,500.7	1,519.5	1,539.1	1,551.0	1,577.4
Rest of the world	21	102.4	133.2	138.2	113.9	126.8	153.9	148.6

1. Consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and waste management services.
 Note: Estimates in this table are based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 6.16D. Corporate Profits by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008				2009
				I	II	III	IV	I
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	1	1,642.4	1,476.5	1,593.5	1,533.3	1,514.8	1,264.5	1,307.1
Domestic industries	2	1,297.8	1,090.0	1,195.1	1,159.8	1,136.4	868.6	920.5
Financial ¹	3	429.7	301.9	407.6	376.6	301.1	122.4	238.5
Nonfinancial	4	868.1	788.0	787.4	783.2	835.3	746.2	682.0
Rest of the world	5	344.7	386.6	398.5	373.5	378.4	395.9	386.6
Receipts from the rest of the world	6	509.2	539.4	556.8	565.7	555.3	479.8	418.1
Less: Payments to the rest of the world	7	164.5	152.8	158.3	192.2	176.9	83.9	31.5
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment	8	1,835.1	1,548.2	1,641.5	1,596.0	1,602.8	1,352.6	1,452.0
Domestic industries	9	1,490.5	1,161.7	1,243.1	1,222.5	1,224.4	956.7	1,065.4
Financial	10	449.9	308.9	412.8	383.2	308.8	130.9	252.2
Federal Reserve banks	11	37.7	35.5	35.8	31.0	34.4	41.0	28.7
Other financial ²	12	412.2	273.4	377.1	352.2	274.3	89.9	223.5
Nonfinancial	13	1,040.6	852.7	830.2	839.3	915.6	825.8	813.1
Utilities	14	58.5	54.6	46.2	56.7	59.1	56.3	.....
Manufacturing	15	316.6	239.8	240.5	214.9	272.6	231.2	.....
Durable goods	16	127.4	69.0	85.5	54.2	68.4	67.9	.....
Fabricated metal products	17	21.7	16.5	18.9	15.1	14.7	17.2	.....
Machinery	18	22.3	18.9	19.2	14.8	12.3	29.2	.....
Computer and electronic products	19	13.5	8.1	14.4	6.6	4.0	7.6	.....
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	20	10.9	6.1	6.9	5.9	5.6	6.2	.....
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts	21	-5.9	-23.9	-19.9	-27.4	-20.2	-28.0	.....
Other durable goods ³	22	64.9	43.3	46.1	39.3	52.0	35.8	.....
Nondurable goods	23	189.3	170.8	155.0	160.7	204.2	163.3	.....
Food and beverage and tobacco products	24	38.5	37.7	34.8	40.9	40.8	34.2	.....
Petroleum and coal products	25	66.9	61.3	48.8	36.6	92.0	67.7	.....
Chemical products	26	66.4	66.4	60.2	78.5	70.8	56.1	.....
Other nondurable goods ⁴	27	17.5	5.4	11.1	4.7	0.6	5.3	.....
Wholesale trade	28	102.6	76.5	49.2	59.4	92.1	105.2	.....
Retail trade	29	132.3	91.7	112.0	92.7	86.2	75.8	.....
Transportation and warehousing	30	42.7	24.7	24.4	24.8	25.2	24.4	.....
Information	31	103.0	101.9	106.0	115.0	103.8	82.6	.....
Other nonfinancial ⁵	32	284.9	263.7	252.0	275.8	276.6	250.4	.....
Rest of the world	33	344.7	386.6	398.5	373.5	378.4	395.9	386.6

1. Consists of finance and insurance and bank and other holding companies.
 2. Consists of credit intermediation and related activities; securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities; insurance carriers and related activities; funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles; and bank and other holding companies.
 3. Consists of wood products; nonmetallic mineral products; primary metals; other transportation equipment; furniture and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.
 4. Consists of textile mills and textile product mills; apparel; leather and allied products; paper products; printing and related support activities; and plastics and rubber products.
 5. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and waste management services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except government.
 Note: Estimates in this table are based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

7. Supplemental Tables

Table 7.1. Selected Per Capita Product and Income Series in Current and Chained Dollars

	Line	[Dollars]						
		2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				2009
				2008				
			I	II	III	IV	I	
Current dollars:								
Gross domestic product	1	45,760	46,842	46,626	47,001	47,275	46,464	46,008
Gross national product	2	46,100	47,279	47,081	47,376	47,691	46,968	46,493
Personal income	3	38,654	39,736	39,409	39,957	39,920	39,656	39,382
Disposable personal income	4	33,706	34,950	34,351	35,531	35,096	34,821	35,213
Personal consumption expenditures	5	32,181	33,028	32,957	33,335	33,337	32,484	32,461
Durable goods	6	3,589	3,360	3,529	3,483	3,333	3,096	3,149
Nondurable goods	7	9,389	9,737	9,722	9,951	9,986	9,289	9,135
Services	8	19,203	19,931	19,705	19,901	20,017	20,099	20,178
Chained (2000) dollars:								
Gross domestic product	9	38,192	38,262	38,372	38,561	38,418	37,701	37,074
Gross national product	10	38,476	38,624	38,751	38,872	38,762	38,115	37,475
Disposable personal income	11	28,648	28,745	28,560	29,234	28,525	28,657	29,053
Personal consumption expenditures	12	27,351	27,164	27,401	27,427	27,095	26,734	26,782
Durable goods	13	4,117	3,903	4,076	4,039	3,871	3,627	3,704
Nondurable goods	14	7,929	7,810	7,901	7,960	7,794	7,586	7,560
Services	15	15,398	15,481	15,500	15,494	15,453	15,475	15,494
Population (midperiod, thousands)	16	301,737	304,529	303,498	304,128	304,872	305,619	306,245

Table 7.2.1B. Percent Change from Preceding Period in Real Motor Vehicle Output

	Line	[Percent]						
		2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				2009
				2008				
			I	II	III	IV	I	
Motor vehicle output	1	-1.1	-17.7	-14.2	-33.8	7.3	-62.8	-56.5
Auto output	2	-1.8	-7.0	-3.9	-7.0	13.9	-67.8	-79.1
Truck output	3	-0.7	-24.0	-20.2	-48.0	2.2	-58.1	-29.3
Final sales of domestic product	4	0.0	-17.8	-18.8	-35.9	-15.5	-54.1	21.9
Personal consumption expenditures	5	2.1	-14.9	-11.9	-23.0	-28.9	-41.7	27.3
New motor vehicles	6	0.9	-19.3	-20.9	-25.3	-35.0	-50.3	10.4
Autos	7	-3.8	-10.7	-10.4	23.4	-53.6	-58.3	-11.1
Light trucks (including utility vehicles)	8	4.7	-25.5	-28.4	-53.0	-9.6	-42.0	31.3
Net purchases of used autos and used light trucks	9	4.6	-6.3	8.1	-18.8	-17.0	-24.4	57.7
Used autos	10	-1.2	-9.2	9.3	-19.3	-23.8	-35.8	60.8
Used light trucks (including utility vehicles)	11	10.2	-3.6	7.2	-18.4	-10.6	-13.3	55.3
Private fixed investment	12	-15.6	-32.1	-23.3	-56.1	-40.2	-80.1	-76.9
New motor vehicles	13	-6.7	-21.2	-17.0	-36.3	-23.3	-63.4	-65.0
Autos	14	2.4	-14.3	-17.1	-14.8	-12.7	-69.2	-56.1
Trucks	15	-11.1	-25.0	-17.0	-46.7	-29.8	-58.8	-70.0
Light trucks (including utility vehicles)	16	-0.3	-25.7	-15.4	-55.4	-30.5	-69.2	-65.8
Other	17	-36.7	-23.1	-23.5	5.0	-27.2	-6.6	-78.4
Net purchases of used autos and used light trucks	18	13.5	-2.8	-5.9	6.6	2.5	-33.6	-50.5
Used autos	19	7.9	-0.9	13.6	7.3	8.9	-42.0	-47.6
Used light trucks (including utility vehicles)	20	19.0	-4.4	-20.3	6.0	-3.1	-24.8	-53.0
Gross government investment	21	2.3	-1.7	-17.8	-25.4	16.6	-29.7	-61.3
Autos	22	0.5	-5.1	-31.0	-41.5	44.3	-0.6	-45.0
Trucks	23	2.8	-0.8	-13.5	-20.2	9.8	-36.7	-65.6
Net exports	24	22.7	7.3	-10.9	4.7	52.4	-62.6	-86.9
Exports	25	32.0	17.6	6.4	10.7	55.1	-62.8	-91.2
Autos	26	14.0	-3.9	-28.3	-2.7	48.8	-62.4	-78.8
Trucks	27	-2.6	-11.1	-2.8	-7.8	-33.8	-53.2	-83.4
Imports	28	-1.6	-0.1	7.4	-3.5	5.0	-35.5	-87.4
Autos	29	-3.6	-21.6	-12.1	-12.1	-61.8	-70.8	-75.1
Trucks	30							
Change in private inventories	31							
Autos	32							
New	33							
Domestic	34							
Foreign	35							
Used	36							
Trucks	37							
New	38							
Domestic	39							
Foreign	40							
Used ¹	41							
Addenda:								
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers	42	-3.0	-18.8	-15.0	-32.3	-30.0	-52.0	-6.6
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks	43	0.8	-21.0	-16.1	-40.8	-22.6	-69.2	-61.4
Domestic output of new autos ²	44	-3.3	-2.7	-0.8	-23.7	53.3	-62.8	-95.6
Sales of imported new autos ³	45	3.2	-10.8	-20.2	42.5	-42.7	-59.0	-12.6

1. Consists of used light trucks only.

2. Consists of final sales and change in private inventories of new autos assembled in the United States.

3. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, private fixed investment, and gross government investment.

C. Historical Measures

This table is derived from the “Selected NIPA Tables” that are published in this issue and from the “GDP and Other Major NIPA Series” tables that were published in the August 2008 issue. (The changes in prices are calculated from indexes expressed to three decimal places.)

Table C.1. GDP and Other Major NIPA Aggregates—Continues

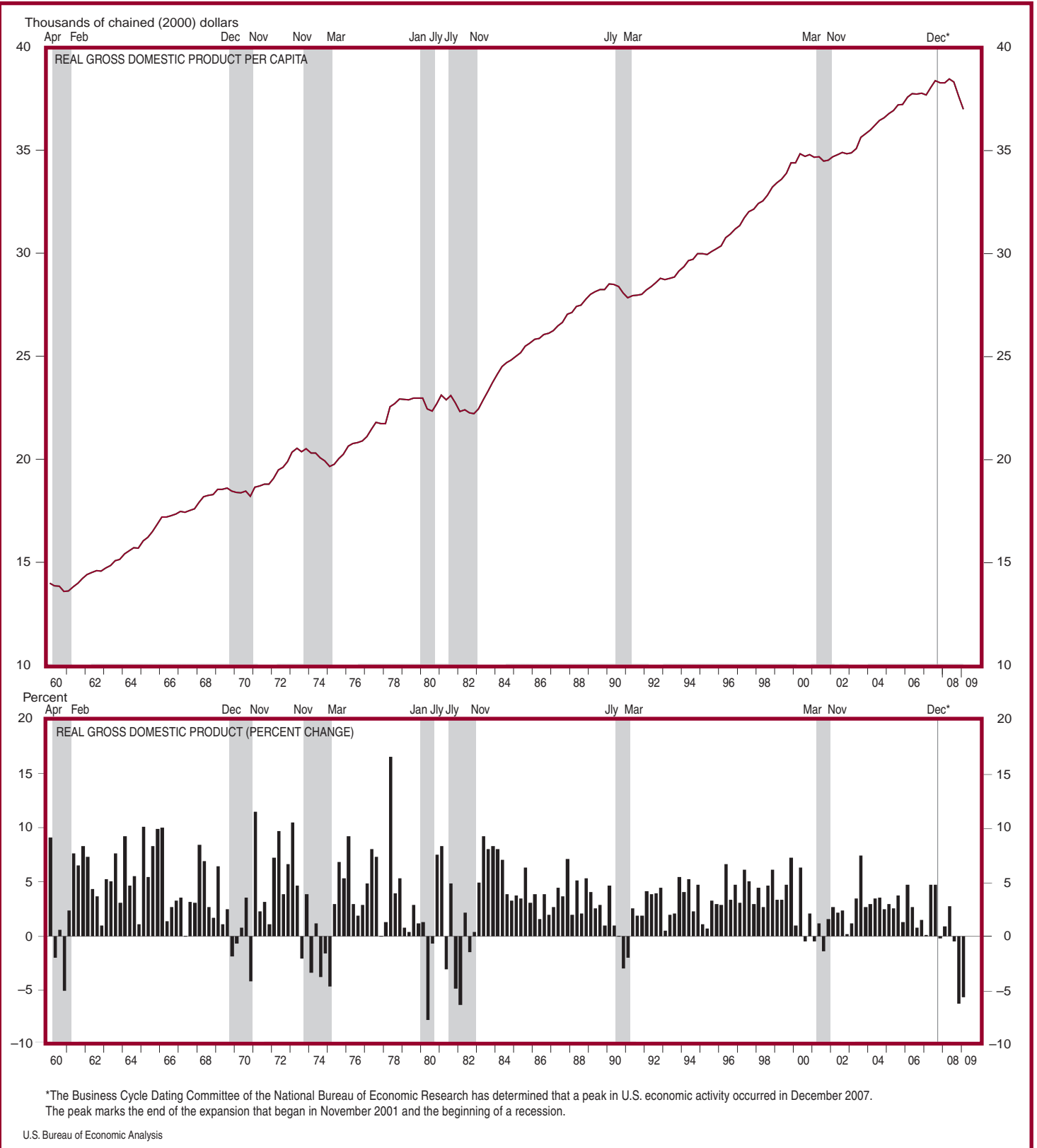
[Quarterly estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Year and quarter	Billions of chained (2000) dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Chain-type price indexes [2000=100]		Implicit price deflators [2000=100]		Percent change from preceding period			
	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross national product	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product	Chain-type price index		Implicit price deflators	
										Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product
1959	2,441.3	2,442.7	2,457.4	7.1	6.2	20.754	20.365	20.751	20.727	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1960	2,501.8	2,506.8	2,519.4	2.5	2.6	21,044	20,646	21,041	21,018	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1961	2,560.0	2,566.8	2,579.3	2.3	2.4	21,281	20,865	21,278	21,255	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1962	2,715.2	2,708.5	2,736.9	6.1	5.5	21,572	21,139	21,569	21,547	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
1963	2,834.0	2,830.3	2,857.2	4.4	4.5	21,801	21,385	21,798	21,777	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
1964	2,998.6	2,999.9	3,023.6	5.8	6.0	22,134	21,725	22,131	22,111	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
1965	3,191.1	3,173.8	3,217.3	6.4	5.8	22,538	22,102	22,535	22,516	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
1966	3,399.1	3,364.8	3,423.7	6.5	6.0	23,180	22,724	23,176	23,158	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
1967	3,484.6	3,467.6	3,510.1	2.5	3.1	23,897	23,389	23,893	23,874	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
1968	3,652.7	3,640.3	3,680.0	4.8	5.0	24,916	24,380	24,913	24,893	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
1969	3,765.4	3,753.7	3,792.0	3.1	3.1	26,153	25,580	26,149	26,127	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0
1970	3,771.9	3,787.7	3,798.2	0.2	0.9	27,538	26,964	27,534	27,512	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
1971	3,898.6	3,893.4	3,927.8	3.4	2.8	28,916	28,351	28,911	28,889	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
1972	4,105.0	4,098.6	4,136.2	5.3	5.3	30,171	29,619	30,166	30,145	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3
1973	4,341.5	4,315.9	4,383.6	5.8	5.3	31,854	31,343	31,849	31,830	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6
1974	4,319.6	4,305.5	4,367.5	-0.5	-0.2	34,721	34,546	34,725	34,699	9.0	10.2	9.0	9.0
1975	4,311.2	4,352.5	4,348.4	-0.2	1.1	38,007	37,761	38,002	37,976	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4
1976	4,540.9	4,522.3	4,585.3	5.3	3.9	40,202	39,938	40,196	40,175	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
1977	4,750.5	4,721.6	4,800.3	4.6	4.4	42,758	42,634	42,752	42,731	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4
1978	5,015.0	4,981.6	5,064.4	5.6	5.5	45,762	45,663	45,757	45,737	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0
1979	5,173.4	5,161.2	5,240.1	3.2	3.6	49,553	49,669	49,548	49,527	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.3
1980	5,161.7	5,196.7	5,227.6	-0.2	0.7	54,062	54,876	54,043	54,015	9.1	10.5	9.1	9.1
1981	5,291.7	5,265.1	5,349.7	2.5	1.3	59,128	59,896	59,119	59,095	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.4
1982	5,189.3	5,233.4	5,249.7	-1.9	-0.6	62,738	63,296	62,726	62,699	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.1
1983	5,423.8	5,454.0	5,482.5	4.5	4.2	65,214	65,515	65,207	65,184	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.0
1984	5,813.6	5,739.2	5,869.3	7.2	5.2	67,664	67,822	67,655	67,631	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8
1985	6,053.7	6,042.1	6,093.4	4.1	5.3	69,724	69,760	69,713	69,695	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1
1986	6,263.6	6,271.8	6,290.6	3.5	3.8	71,269	71,338	71,250	71,227	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
1987	6,475.1	6,457.2	6,500.9	3.4	3.0	73,204	73,527	73,196	73,181	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.7
1988	6,742.7	6,734.5	6,775.2	4.1	4.3	75,706	76,043	75,694	75,679	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
1989	6,981.4	6,962.2	7,015.4	3.5	3.4	78,569	78,934	78,556	78,549	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
1990	7,112.5	7,108.5	7,155.2	1.9	2.1	81,614	82,144	81,590	81,589	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
1991	7,100.5	7,115.0	7,136.8	-0.2	0.1	84,457	84,836	84,444	84,440	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5
1992	7,336.6	7,331.1	7,371.8	3.3	3.0	86,402	86,828	86,385	86,375	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
1993	7,532.7	7,522.3	7,568.6	2.7	2.6	88,390	88,730	88,381	88,382	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
1994	7,835.5	7,777.8	7,864.2	4.0	3.4	90,265	90,583	90,259	90,262	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1995	8,031.7	8,010.2	8,069.8	2.5	3.0	92,115	92,483	92,106	92,114	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
1996	8,328.9	8,306.5	8,365.3	3.7	3.7	93,859	94,145	93,852	93,863	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
1997	8,703.5	8,636.6	8,737.5	4.5	4.0	95,415	95,440	95,414	95,420	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
1998	9,068.9	8,997.6	9,088.7	4.2	4.2	96,475	96,060	96,472	96,475	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1
1999	9,470.3	9,404.0	9,504.7	4.5	4.5	97,868	97,556	97,868	97,869	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
2000	9,817.0	9,760.5	9,855.9	3.7	3.8	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
2001	9,890.7	9,920.9	9,933.6	0.8	1.6	102,402	101,994	102,399	102,396	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4
2002	10,048.8	10,036.5	10,079.0	1.6	1.2	104,193	103,583	104,187	104,179	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
2003	10,301.0	10,285.1	10,355.3	2.5	2.5	106,409	105,966	106,404	106,396	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1
2004	10,675.8	10,619.8	10,746.0	3.6	3.3	109,462	109,235	109,462	109,455	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
2005	10,989.5	10,947.3	11,072.1	2.9	3.1	113,039	113,263	113,034	113,031	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3
2006	11,294.8	11,249.3	11,362.3	2.8	2.8	116,676	117,066	116,676	116,672	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2
2007	11,523.9	11,523.4	11,609.8	2.0	2.4	119,819	120,294	119,816	119,813	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
2008	11,652.0	11,681.0	11,762.3	1.1	1.4	122,500	124,158	122,422	122,407	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.2

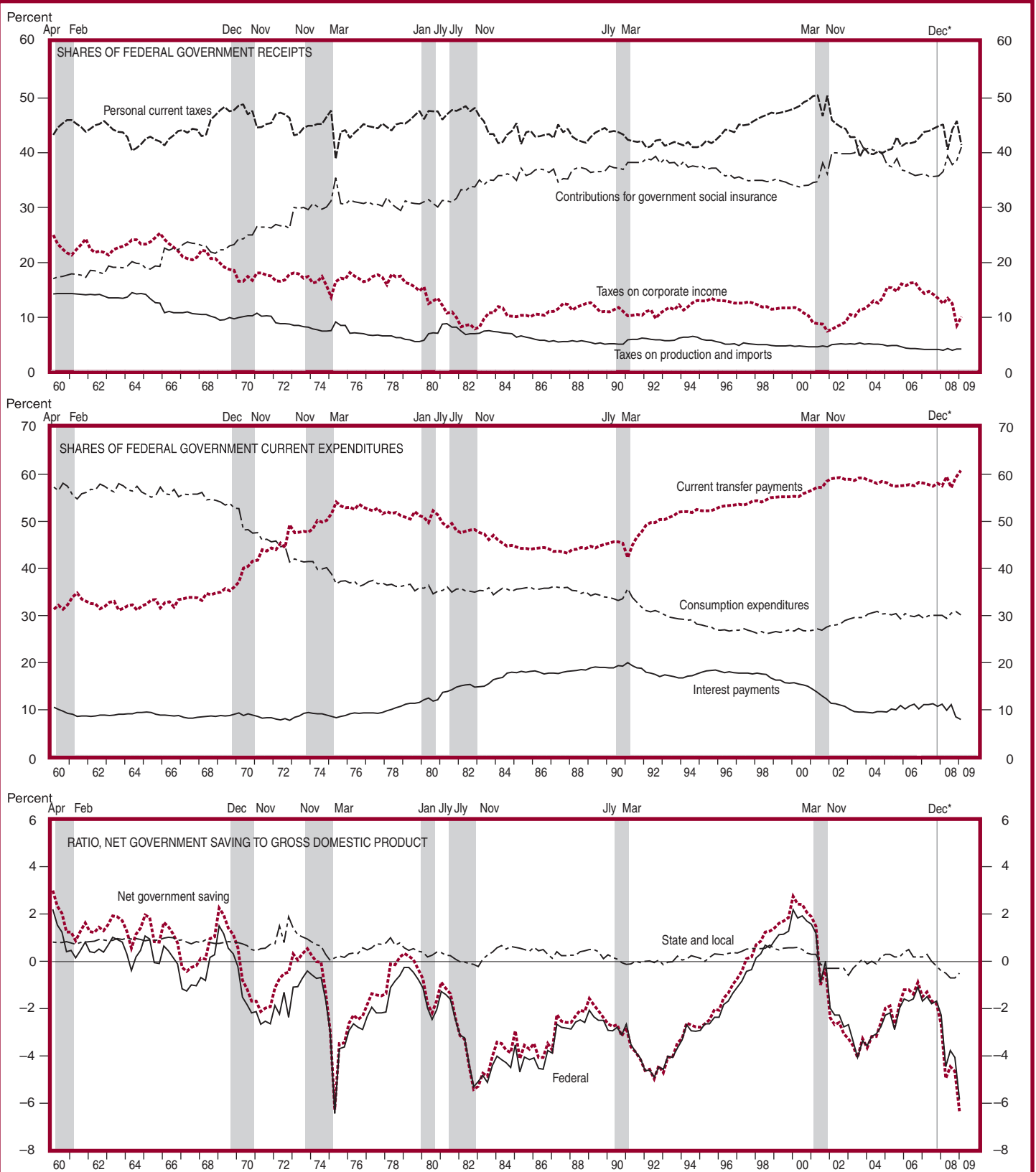
D. Charts

All series are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The percent changes in real gross domestic product are based on quarter-to-quarter changes.

SELECTED NIPA SERIES

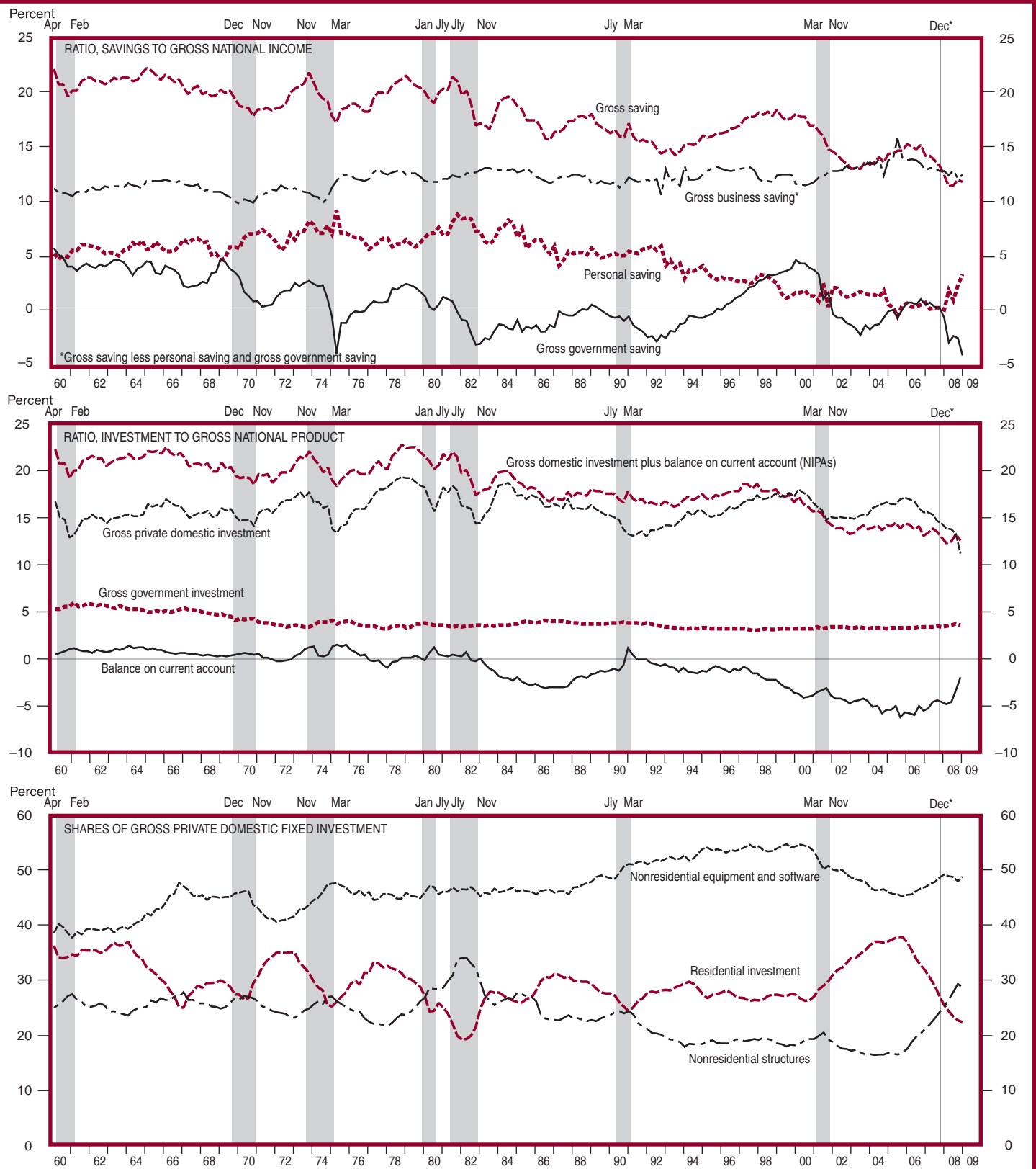


SELECTED NIPA SERIES



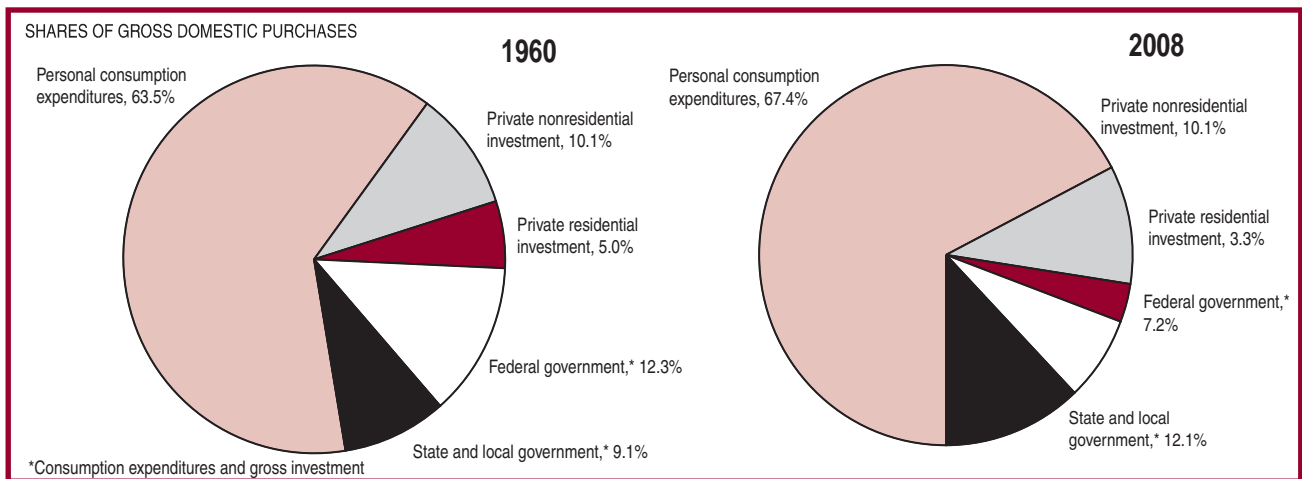
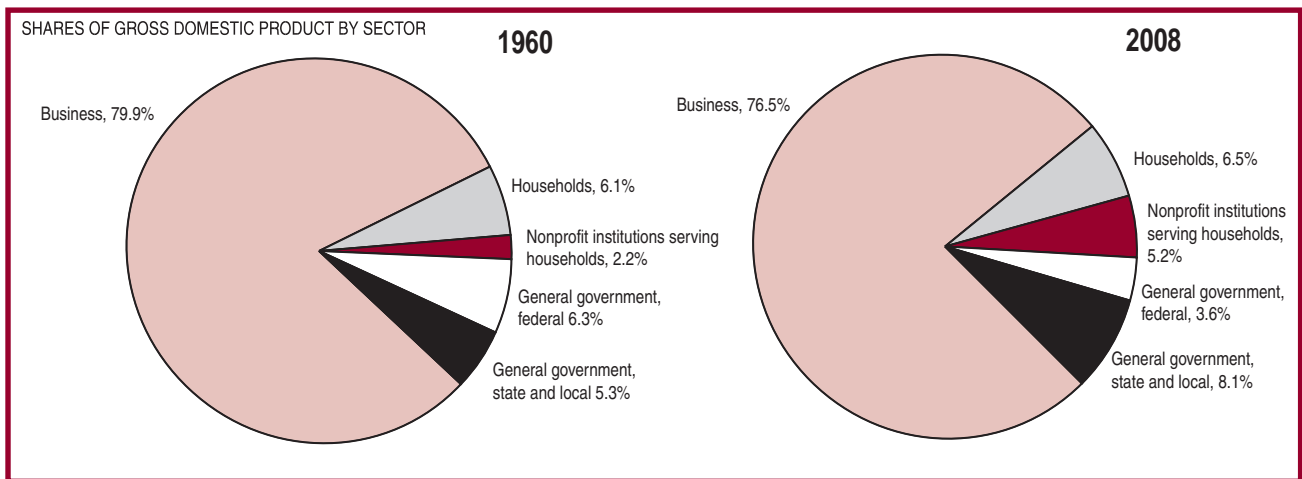
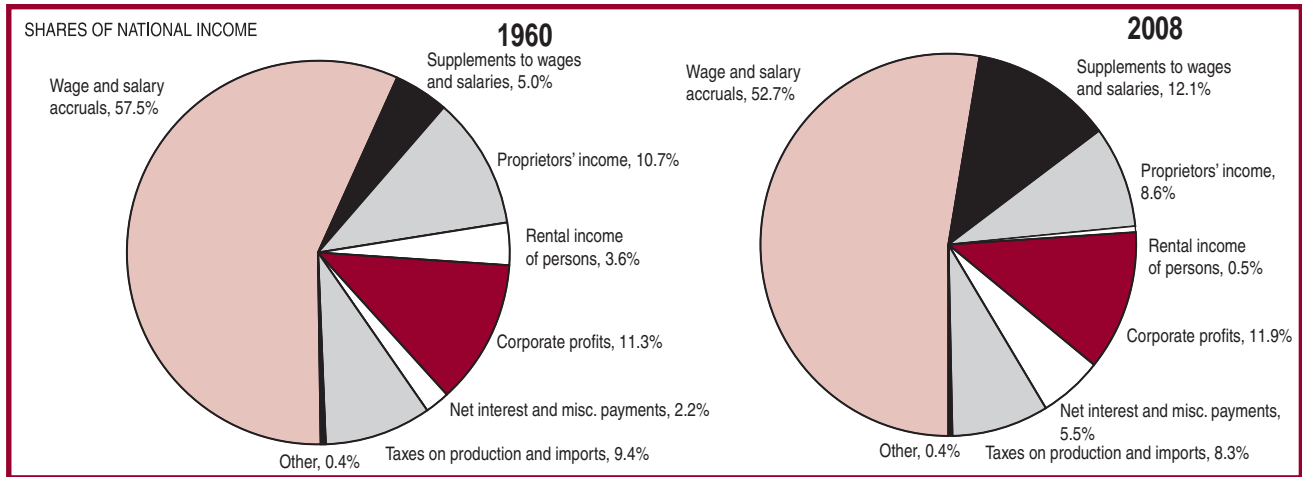
*The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that a peak in U.S. economic activity occurred in December 2007. The peak marks the end of the expansion that began in November 2001 and the beginning of a recession.

SELECTED NIPA SERIES

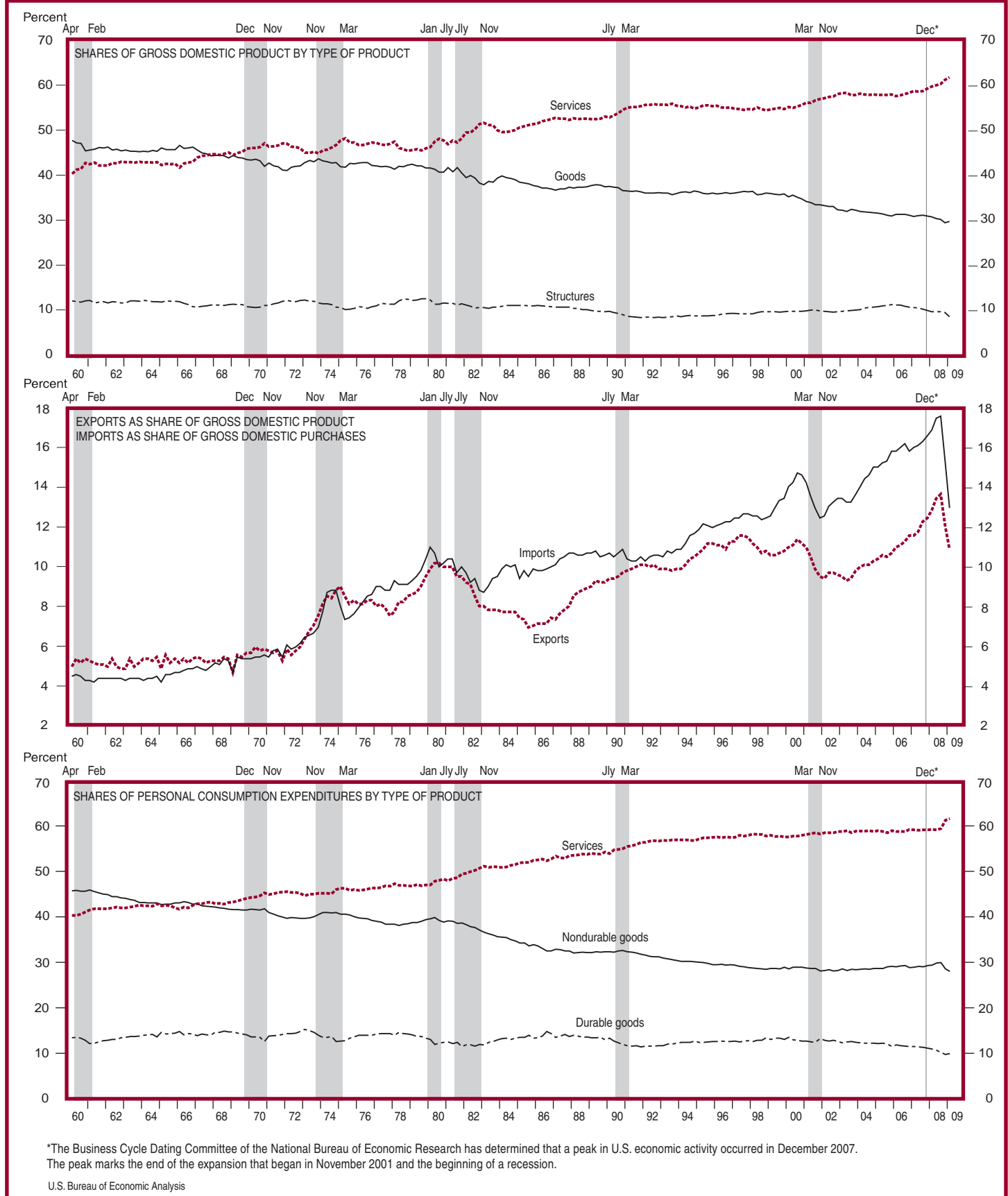


*The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that a peak in U.S. economic activity occurred in December 2007. The peak marks the end of the expansion that began in November 2001 and the beginning of a recession.

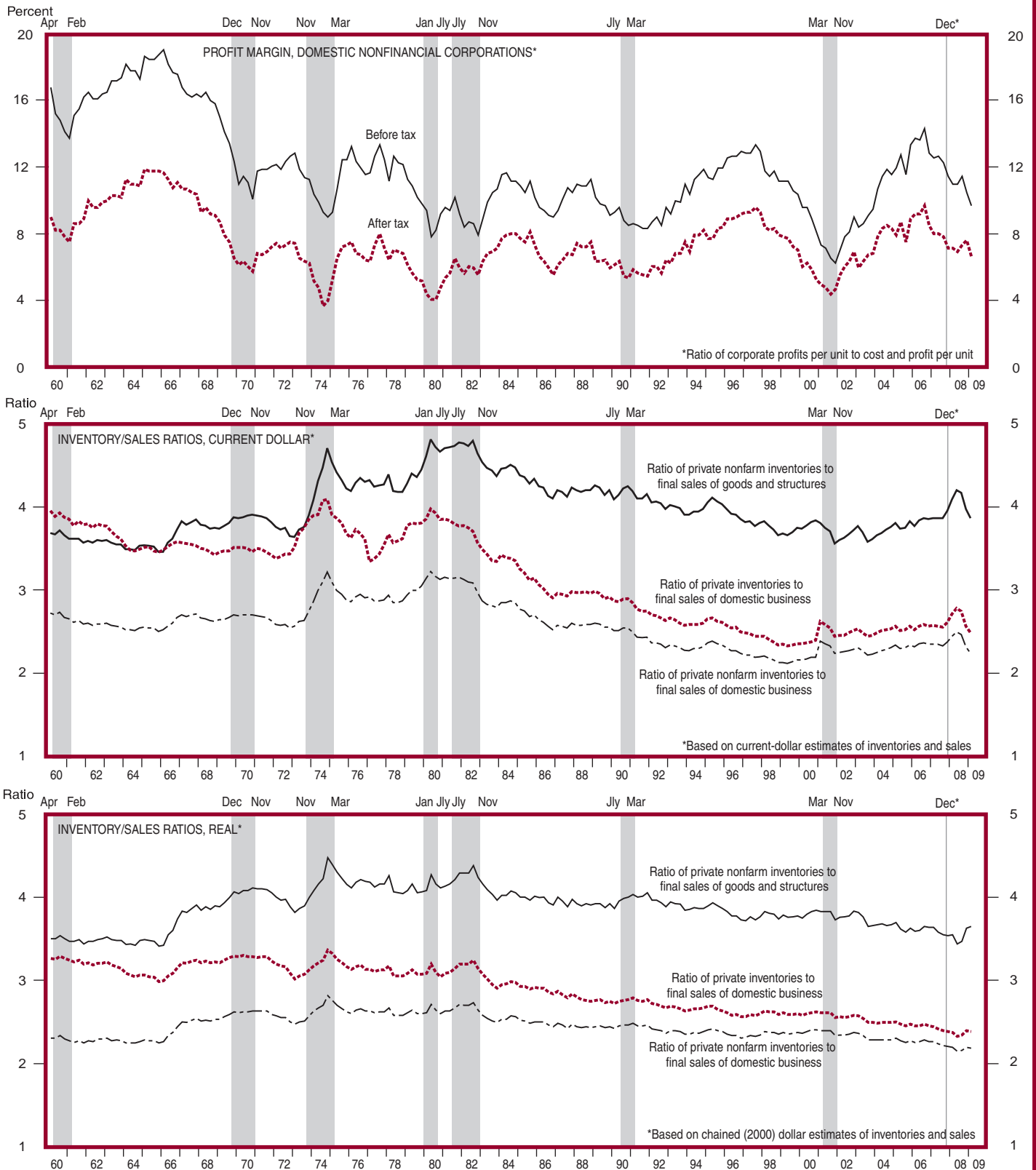
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*The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that a peak in U.S. economic activity occurred in December 2007. The peak marks the end of the expansion that began in November 2001 and the beginning of a recession.

Industry Data

E. Industry Table

The statistics in this table were published in tables 3a and 5a in “Annual Industry Accounts: Advance Statistics on GDP by Industry for 2008” in the May 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table E.1. Percent Changes in Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Value Added by Industry for 2006–2008

Line		Chain-type quantity indexes			Chain-type price indexes			Line		Chain-type quantity indexes			Chain-type price indexes		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008			2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	Gross domestic product	2.8	2.0	1.1	3.2	2.7	2.2	50	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	4.1	2.0	-0.1	2.1	2.6	1.4
2	Private industries	3.1	2.1	0.6	3.0	2.5	2.4	51	Finance and insurance	6.3	0.1	-3.0	0.9	2.8	0.6
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-5.3	6.9	-0.5	-3.7	29.1	-5.6	52	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities.....	1.2	-4.9	.....	3.4	2.2	.....
4	Farms.....	-6.9	9.7	.....	-6.0	37.4	.....	53	Securities, commodity contracts, and investments.....	16.7	8.4	.....	-3.7	3.4	.....
5	Forestry, fishing, and related activities.....	0.3	-2.3	.....	4.1	2.9	.....	54	Insurance carriers and related activities.....	10.3	3.9	.....	1.0	2.6	.....
6	Mining	7.4	0.1	-0.8	9.2	4.7	19.3	55	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	-15.6	-22.4	.....	-12.8	18.7	.....
7	Oil and gas extraction.....	3.9	-3.7	.....	2.7	6.5	.....	56	Real estate and rental and leasing	2.7	3.3	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.9
8	Mining, except oil and gas.....	2.3	-3.6	.....	14.9	8.8	.....	57	Real estate.....	2.0	3.4	.....	2.9	2.5	.....
9	Support activities for mining.....	25.1	13.8	.....	28.2	-2.6	.....	58	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets.....	12.4	2.9	.....	2.1	2.3	.....
10	Utilities	1.1	1.2	1.9	12.6	2.0	6.7	59	Professional and business services	3.4	4.3	5.5	3.5	3.7	1.1
11	Construction	-4.1	-11.2	-5.6	11.3	6.4	0.9	60	Professional, scientific, and technical services	5.8	7.1	8.7	2.4	1.1	0.0
12	Manufacturing	5.5	2.9	-2.7	1.0	-0.4	4.1	61	Legal services.....	-1.6	-1.8	.....	6.0	7.7	.....
13	Durable goods.....	8.1	4.8	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	0.5	62	Computer systems design and related services.....	11.2	10.2	.....	1.6	0.8	.....
14	Wood products.....	-6.7	6.1	.....	-5.8	-12.2	.....	63	Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services.....	6.9	9.2	.....	1.4	-0.7	.....
15	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	-2.0	-6.3	.....	11.6	0.2	.....	64	Management of companies and enterprises	-1.4	-2.2	0.2	6.0	12.3	4.4
16	Primary metals.....	-4.5	-2.6	.....	17.9	1.0	.....	65	Administrative and waste management services	1.0	2.1	1.2	4.5	4.6	1.5
17	Fabricated metal products.....	6.1	2.8	.....	0.3	3.7	.....	66	Administrative and support services.....	1.8	2.1	.....	4.6	4.6	.....
18	Machinery.....	6.7	3.5	.....	0.4	1.6	.....	67	Waste management and remediation services.....	-6.7	1.4	.....	3.8	4.3	.....
19	Computer and electronic products.....	25.0	19.9	.....	-13.6	-15.5	.....	68	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	3.2	2.1	4.4	2.5	3.8	2.0
20	Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	12.4	-0.3	.....	6.3	6.0	.....	69	Educational services	1.8	3.2	3.5	4.7	3.6	3.1
21	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts.....	15.3	4.7	.....	-13.2	-4.4	.....	70	Health care and social assistance	3.4	1.9	4.6	2.2	3.8	1.8
22	Other transportation equipment.....	5.7	8.6	.....	2.9	1.0	.....	71	Ambulatory health care services.....	5.4	2.4	.....	1.0	4.1	.....
23	Furniture and related products.....	3.3	-6.1	.....	2.1	2.9	.....	72	Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities.....	0.6	0.6	.....	4.0	4.1	.....
24	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4.5	2.5	.....	-0.8	0.6	.....	73	Social assistance.....	4.2	5.0	.....	1.6	0.8	.....
25	Nondurable goods.....	2.1	0.4	-4.6	4.5	2.1	9.1	74	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.8	4.1	2.8
26	Food and beverage and tobacco products.....	4.5	9.0	.....	-3.8	0.1	.....	75	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.1	1.9	2.0	3.2	3.6	2.7
27	Textile mills and textile product mills.....	-9.4	-7.2	.....	3.2	-1.9	.....	76	Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities.....	4.6	0.2	.....	3.6	5.0	.....
28	Apparel and leather and allied products.....	-2.0	-4.3	.....	-0.3	0.8	.....	77	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries.....	3.7	3.3	.....	2.8	2.3	.....
29	Paper products.....	8.5	-11.4	.....	4.5	0.4	.....	78	Accommodation and food services	3.2	1.7	1.5	4.0	4.3	2.8
30	Printing and related support activities.....	1.7	1.8	.....	0.9	-1.0	.....	79	Accommodation.....	3.4	0.8	.....	3.7	5.5	.....
31	Petroleum and coal products.....	-12.6	-17.5	.....	18.8	15.9	.....	80	Food services and drinking places.....	3.1	2.1	.....	4.1	3.7	.....
32	Chemical products.....	11.0	3.3	.....	5.5	2.2	.....	81	Other services, except government	-0.4	0.4	0.3	4.6	5.0	3.3
33	Plastics and rubber products.....	-12.5	3.7	.....	11.4	-2.4	.....	82	Government	0.5	1.3	2.0	4.6	4.3	3.5
34	Wholesale trade	0.6	0.8	-1.5	6.4	3.3	3.2	83	Federal	-0.1	0.6	3.0	5.3	4.4	2.8
35	Retail trade	5.6	4.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3	84	General government.....	-0.1	0.7	.....	5.1	4.5	.....
36	Transportation and warehousing	2.1	2.5	-3.7	4.1	2.5	5.8	85	Government enterprises.....	-0.2	-0.3	.....	6.1	3.8	.....
37	Air transportation.....	0.3	10.7	.....	3.8	-0.8	.....	86	State and local	0.8	1.7	1.5	4.3	4.3	3.9
38	Rail transportation.....	5.0	-0.2	.....	10.7	4.3	.....	87	General government.....	0.9	1.6	.....	4.2	4.3	.....
39	Water transportation.....	19.1	11.1	.....	-9.0	-11.0	.....	88	Government enterprises.....	0.1	2.8	.....	5.0	3.7	.....
40	Truck transportation.....	0.8	3.4	.....	2.6	0.7	.....	89	Addenda:						
41	Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	-1.1	3.3	.....	3.8	2.2	.....	90	Private goods-producing industries ¹	2.7	-0.7	-3.0	4.0	3.2	4.4
42	Pipeline transportation.....	-0.8	1.0	.....	20.8	4.8	.....	91	Private services-producing industries ²	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.8
43	Other transportation and support activities.....	2.3	-2.9	.....	4.4	6.9	.....		Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	9.3	13.0	9.0	-4.1	-8.0	-4.8
44	Warehousing and storage.....	3.1	4.0	.....	1.8	3.7	.....							
45	Information	2.7	8.1	5.2	-2.3	-3.1	0.9								
46	Publishing industries (includes software).....	-7.2	3.7	.....	1.0	-0.4	.....							
47	Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	-0.5	4.9	.....	1.9	-3.4	.....							
48	Broadcasting and telecommunications.....	6.0	7.1	.....	-3.7	0.8	.....							
49	Information and data processing services.....	12.2	25.5	.....	-5.6	-24.8	.....							

1. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts,

entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of computer and electronic products; publishing industries (includes software); information and data processing services; and computer systems design and related services.

International Data

F. Transactions Tables

Selected U.S. international transactions tables are presented in this section. For BEA's full set of detailed estimates of U.S. international transactions, visit BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov.

Table F.1. U.S. International Transactions in Goods and Services

[Millions of dollars, monthly estimates seasonally adjusted]

	2007 ^r	2008 ^r	2008										2009			
			March ^r	April ^r	May ^r	June ^r	July ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	Jan. ^r	Feb. ^r	March ^r	April ^p
Exports of goods and services	1,643,168	1,826,596	150,400	154,832	156,631	161,628	164,427	161,653	151,984	149,708	141,525	132,919	124,950	126,422	123,931	121,114
Goods	1,138,384	1,276,994	105,066	108,969	109,523	114,384	117,227	114,661	106,025	103,831	97,545	89,193	82,444	84,356	82,574	79,977
Foods, feeds, and beverages	84,264	108,349	9,357	9,549	9,470	10,033	9,959	9,895	9,006	8,345	7,886	7,116	7,149	7,149	7,346	7,649
Industrial supplies and materials	316,377	388,033	32,299	33,140	34,238	36,723	37,850	37,000	32,358	31,413	27,574	23,192	22,196	22,231	22,399	21,146
Capital goods, except automotive	433,019	457,655	37,382	39,138	38,404	39,378	40,084	40,379	37,615	37,538	36,360	35,119	33,174	33,343	31,931	30,855
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	121,264	121,451	9,826	10,209	10,228	10,751	11,471	10,251	10,153	9,990	9,204	8,083	5,578	5,968	5,996	5,832
Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive	145,975	161,292	12,757	13,464	13,467	13,986	14,555	13,856	13,469	13,302	13,180	12,551	11,384	12,762	12,352	11,872
Other goods	47,300	50,662	4,173	4,259	4,329	4,267	4,239	4,495	4,034	4,172	4,318	3,992	3,680	3,736	3,611	3,386
Adjustments ¹	-9,815	-10,448	-729	-790	-612	-753	-932	-1,216	-610	-929	-978	-860	-716	-832	-1,060	-763
Services	504,784	549,602	45,334	45,863	47,108	47,244	47,201	46,992	45,960	45,877	43,980	43,726	42,506	42,066	41,357	41,137
Travel	97,050	110,090	9,297	8,930	9,621	9,454	9,786	9,795	9,254	9,165	8,415	8,598	8,259	8,046	7,539	7,400
Passenger fares	25,636	31,623	2,580	2,492	2,637	2,821	2,780	2,844	2,630	2,650	2,564	2,682	2,505	2,331	2,140	2,053
Other transportation	51,550	58,945	4,830	5,098	5,219	5,284	5,299	5,287	5,035	4,646	4,351	4,185	3,617	3,580	3,429	3,520
Royalties and license fees	83,824	91,599	7,565	7,709	7,746	7,757	7,718	7,693	7,659	7,700	7,585	7,400	7,341	7,304	7,282	7,258
Other private services	220,077	233,529	19,214	19,568	19,753	19,887	19,770	19,529	19,641	19,799	19,213	19,008	18,981	18,964	19,092	18,994
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ² ..	25,436	22,571	1,748	1,964	2,029	1,938	1,745	1,741	1,634	1,809	1,743	1,743	1,698	1,737	1,772	1,808
U.S. Government miscellaneous services	1,212	1,245	99	102	102	103	103	104	106	108	109	109	104	104	104	104
Imports of goods and services	2,344,590	2,522,532	209,819	216,973	217,158	221,805	229,318	222,565	212,124	209,097	184,772	174,777	161,532	152,501	152,463	150,277
Goods	1,969,375	2,117,245	176,640	183,536	183,232	187,603	194,475	186,840	177,687	175,224	151,813	142,352	130,046	121,569	121,796	120,068
Foods, feeds, and beverages	81,683	88,997	7,178	7,419	7,580	7,438	7,518	7,751	7,561	7,648	7,371	7,165	6,904	6,712	6,797	6,724
Industrial supplies and materials	634,746	779,481	63,503	68,007	67,977	73,220	79,901	73,407	65,894	66,084	48,849	43,591	38,461	34,307	34,503	33,770
Capital goods, except automotive	444,508	453,743	38,386	39,089	39,368	38,538	38,743	37,999	38,447	37,206	35,367	34,140	31,893	30,123	29,559	28,643
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	259,239	233,764	20,159	21,208	20,390	20,459	20,268	19,316	18,564	17,918	16,714	15,230	11,494	10,231	10,620	10,526
Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive	474,552	481,643	40,130	40,450	41,513	41,438	40,966	41,954	40,090	40,061	37,356	36,697	36,149	34,595	35,151	35,554
Other goods	62,234	66,013	5,556	5,621	5,516	5,589	5,905	5,630	5,610	5,449	5,390	5,113	4,729	5,247	4,735	4,438
Adjustments ¹	12,413	13,605	1,728	1,743	888	921	1,174	784	1,522	858	767	417	418	354	430	411
Services	375,215	405,287	33,179	33,437	33,926	34,202	34,843	35,725	34,437	33,873	32,959	32,425	31,486	30,932	30,667	30,209
Travel	76,354	79,743	6,742	6,625	6,769	6,715	6,644	6,707	6,497	6,537	6,514	6,500	6,345	6,246	6,039	5,891
Passenger fares	28,437	32,597	2,611	2,591	2,669	2,769	2,828	2,778	2,737	2,816	2,830	2,711	2,540	2,435	2,273	2,148
Other transportation	67,100	72,143	5,927	6,081	6,192	6,223	6,375	6,317	6,232	6,009	5,461	5,297	4,819	4,537	4,590	4,334
Royalties and license fees	24,656	26,616	2,171	2,162	2,178	2,198	2,273	3,156	2,215	2,079	2,001	1,928	1,863	1,843	1,825	1,809
Other private services	141,664	153,267	12,426	12,675	12,766	12,875	13,095	13,108	13,129	13,002	12,800	12,696	12,681	12,649	12,710	12,765
Direct defense expenditures ²	32,820	36,452	2,940	2,943	2,988	3,055	3,255	3,282	3,247	3,040	2,964	2,909	2,871	2,859	2,869	2,903
U.S. Government miscellaneous services	4,184	4,469	362	361	364	367	372	377	381	390	389	385	367	363	360	360
Memoranda:																
Balance on goods	-830,992	-840,252	-71,574	-74,567	-73,709	-73,220	-77,248	-72,179	-71,662	-71,393	-54,269	-53,159	-47,602	-37,212	-39,222	-40,091
Balance on services	129,569	144,315	12,155	12,426	13,182	13,043	12,357	11,267	11,523	12,004	11,021	11,301	11,020	11,134	10,690	10,928
Balance on goods and services	-701,423	-695,937	-59,420	-62,141	-60,528	-60,177	-64,891	-60,913	-60,140	-59,389	-43,247	-41,858	-36,582	-26,078	-28,532	-29,163

^p Preliminary

^r Revised

1. Reflects adjustments necessary to bring Census Bureau data in line with the concepts and definitions used by BEA

to prepare international and national accounts.

2. Contains goods that cannot be separately identified.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Census Bureau.

G. Investment Tables

Table G.1. International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend, 2006 and 2007

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of investment	Position, 2006 ^f	Changes in position in 2007				Position, 2007 ^p	
			Attributable to					
			Valuation adjustments					
			Financial flows (a)	Price changes (b)	Exchange-rate changes ¹ (c)	Other changes ² (d)		Total (a+b+c+d)
1	Net international investment position of the United States (lines 2+3)	-2,225,804	-774,345	197,683	438,711	-78,074	-216,025	-2,441,829
2	Financial derivatives, net (line 5 less line 25) ³	59,836	-6,496	(⁴)	(⁴)	⁴ 30,189	23,693	83,529
3	Net international investment position, excluding financial derivatives (line 6 less line 26).....	-2,285,640	-767,849	197,683	438,711	-108,263	-239,718	-2,525,358
4	U.S.-owned assets abroad (lines 5+6)	14,381,297	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,258,657	17,639,954
5	Financial derivatives (gross positive fair value).....	1,238,995	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,045,586	2,284,581
6	U.S.-owned assets abroad, excluding financial derivatives (lines 7+12+17).....	13,142,302	1,289,854	420,581	516,968	-14,332	2,213,071	15,355,373
7	U.S. official reserve assets.....	219,853	122	52,758	4,478	0	57,358	277,211
8	Gold.....	165,267	0	⁵ 52,758	.....	⁶ 0	52,758	218,025
9	Special drawing rights.....	8,870	154	.....	452	0	606	9,476
10	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.....	5,040	-1,021	.....	225	0	-796	4,244
11	Foreign currencies.....	40,676	989	.....	3,801	0	4,790	45,466
12	U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets.....	72,189	22,273	.....	.....	9	22,282	94,471
13	U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁷	71,635	-1,629	.....	.....	9	-1,620	70,015
14	Repayable in dollars.....	71,362	-1,629	.....	.....	9	-1,620	69,742
15	Other ⁸	273	0	.....	(⁹)	.....	0	273
16	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets.....	554	23,902	.....	(⁹)	.....	23,902	24,456
17	U.S. private assets.....	12,850,260	1,267,459	367,823	512,490	-14,341	2,133,431	14,983,691
18	Direct investment at current cost.....	2,935,977	333,271	25,579	69,631	-31,630	396,851	3,332,828
19	Foreign securities.....	5,604,475	288,731	342,244	413,236	0	1,044,211	6,648,686
20	Bonds.....	1,275,515	170,708	3,918	27,946	0	202,572	1,478,087
21	Corporate stocks.....	4,328,960	118,023	338,326	385,290	0	841,639	5,170,599
22	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.....	1,163,102	706	.....	12,329	-110	12,925	1,176,027
23	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere.....	3,146,706	644,751	.....	17,294	17,399	679,444	3,826,150
24	Foreign-owned assets in the United States (lines 25+26)	16,607,101	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	3,474,682	20,081,783
25	Financial derivatives (gross negative fair value).....	1,179,159	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	1,021,893	2,201,052
26	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, excluding financial derivatives (lines 27+34).....	15,427,942	2,057,703	222,898	78,257	93,931	2,452,789	17,880,731
27	Foreign official assets in the United States.....	2,825,628	411,058	84,554	.....	15,790	511,402	3,337,030
28	U.S. government securities.....	2,167,112	333,271	73,387	.....	32,002	335,719	2,502,831
29	U.S. Treasury securities.....	1,558,317	58,865	54,397	.....	25,786	139,048	1,697,365
30	Other.....	608,795	171,465	18,990	.....	6,216	196,671	805,466
31	Other U.S. government liabilities ⁹	18,682	5,342	.....	.....	0	5,342	24,024
32	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere.....	297,012	108,695	.....	.....	0	108,695	405,707
33	Other foreign official assets.....	342,822	66,691	11,167	.....	-16,212	61,646	404,468
34	Other foreign assets.....	12,602,314	1,646,645	138,344	78,257	78,141	1,941,387	14,543,701
35	Direct investment at current cost.....	2,151,816	237,542	18,628	3,935	11,075	271,180	2,422,796
36	U.S. Treasury securities.....	567,885	156,825	22,362	.....	-12,296	166,891	734,776
37	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities.....	5,372,361	573,850	97,354	52,974	35,899	760,077	6,132,438
38	Corporate and other bonds.....	2,824,879	391,440	-5,867	52,974	35,899	474,446	3,299,325
39	Corporate stocks.....	2,547,482	182,410	103,221	.....	0	285,631	2,833,113
40	U.S. currency.....	282,627	-10,675	.....	.....	0	-10,675	271,952
41	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.....	797,495	156,290	.....	6,895	-1,136	162,049	959,544
42	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere.....	3,430,330	532,813	.....	14,453	44,599	591,865	4,022,195
	Memoranda:							
43	Direct investment abroad at market value.....	4,454,635	333,271	108,353	267,198	-15,505	693,317	5,147,952
44	Direct investment in the United States at market value.....	3,293,739	237,542	6,264	-13,945	229,861	3,523,600

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^a Less than \$500,000 (+/-)

..... Not applicable

1. Represents gains or losses on foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities due to their revaluation at current exchange rates.

2. Includes changes in coverage due to year-to-year changes in the composition of reporting panels, primarily for bank and nonbank estimates, and to the incorporation of survey results. Also includes capital gains and losses of direct investment affiliates and changes in positions that cannot be allocated to financial flows, price changes, or exchange-rate changes.

3. Financial flows and valuation adjustments for financial derivatives are available only on a net basis, which is shown on line 2; they are not separately available for gross positive fair values and gross negative fair values of financial derivatives. Consequently, columns (a) through (d) on lines 4, 5, and 24, 25 are not available.

4. Data are not separately available for the three types of valuation adjustments; therefore, the sum of all three types is shown in column (d). Price changes result from changes in the value of derivatives contracts due to changes in the value

of their underlying assets or reference rates, which may arise from movements in interest rates, stock prices, commodity prices, or other variables. Exchange-rate changes result from the revaluation of foreign-currency-denominated derivatives contracts at current exchange rates. "Other changes" can result when data on investment positions that had accumulated in prior periods are covered by a new or more complete survey.

5. Reflects changes in the value of the official gold stock due to fluctuations in the market price of gold.

6. Reflects changes in gold stock from U.S. Treasury sales of gold medallions and commemorative and bullion coins; also reflects replenishment through open market purchases. These demonetizations/monetizations are not included in international transactions financial flows.

7. Also includes paid-in capital subscriptions to international financial institutions and outstanding amounts of miscellaneous claims that have been settled through international agreements to be payable to the U.S. government over periods in excess of 1 year. Excludes World War I debts that are not being serviced.

8. Includes indebtedness that the borrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its currency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services.

9. Primarily U.S. government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.

Table G.2. U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Selected Items, by Country and by Industry of Foreign Affiliate, 2004-2007

[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis				Capital outflows without current-cost adjustment (inflows(-))				Income without current-cost adjustment ¹			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
All countries, all industries	2,160,844	2,241,656	2,454,674	2,791,269	294,905	15,369	221,664	313,787	228,165	271,877	308,963	348,791
By country of foreign affiliate												
Canada	214,931	231,836	230,045	257,058	24,005	13,556	8,135	22,772	22,835	20,712	23,226	21,685
Europe	1,180,130	1,210,679	1,341,116	1,551,165	137,319	-29,035	131,430	197,254	114,349	136,038	156,299	176,881
<i>Of which:</i>												
France	63,359	60,526	62,003	68,454	6,988	-1,156	5,249	4,730	5,172	4,475	6,577	6,414
Germany	79,467	100,473	96,243	107,351	9,073	7,978	5,361	8,291	6,488	6,875	8,405	9,944
Ireland	72,907	55,173	71,065	87,023	8,781	-15,041	17,587	14,572	14,227	17,082	17,757	19,386
Netherlands	219,384	240,205	280,514	370,160	31,455	-19,284	40,832	73,324	30,132	33,888	38,360	41,770
Switzerland	121,790	100,692	115,216	127,709	12,235	-8,545	11,234	11,916	14,494	15,341	13,435	16,950
United Kingdom	330,416	351,513	375,348	398,836	42,359	6,269	15,252	31,181	16,258	22,836	27,176	29,635
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	351,709	379,582	427,397	471,953	32,418	74	40,638	33,718	38,419	48,049	57,752	66,689
<i>Of which:</i>												
Bermuda	100,856	113,222	134,613	148,633	4,365	-1,000	18,899	6,961	10,086	11,547	14,482	16,785
Brazil	29,485	30,882	33,090	41,552	2,644	1,400	61	4,114	2,624	3,554	5,666	8,324
Mexico	63,384	73,687	83,219	91,663	8,435	9,596	8,777	8,815	7,102	8,634	9,363	11,370
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	82,159	83,164	90,060	90,803	10,131	-12,586	236	-961	7,322	9,239	10,264	11,439
Africa	20,356	22,756	25,074	27,764	1,611	2,564	2,873	2,003	4,256	5,282	6,040	6,030
Middle East	18,963	21,115	25,540	29,370	2,538	3,785	6,184	3,683	4,253	5,110	6,213	7,437
Asia and Pacific	374,754	375,689	405,502	453,959	97,013	24,426	32,405	54,357	44,053	56,688	59,433	70,071
<i>Of which:</i>												
Australia	(D)	75,669	68,484	79,027	(D)	(D)	-79	9,296	5,227	6,269	7,355	7,905
Hong Kong	32,735	36,415	41,019	47,431	(D)	4,688	4,133	5,392	4,822	5,056	6,049	8,502
Japan	71,005	81,175	92,383	101,607	12,787	5,940	10,115	15,586	9,527	10,803	8,715	8,313
Singapore	61,076	76,390	78,436	82,623	(D)	3,206	2,772	6,141	8,619	15,809	14,738	18,315
By industry of foreign affiliate												
Mining	102,495	109,280	129,625	147,319	18,185	12,015	19,547	16,335	17,789	24,559	31,073	31,585
Manufacturing	416,643	430,737	466,688	531,315	63,429	28,121	46,719	55,249	46,486	46,896	55,465	65,127
Food	28,220	27,638	30,202	33,766	867	1,171	2,623	1,142	3,906	3,558	4,024	4,210
Chemicals	101,794	106,975	108,567	117,963	13,397	3,911	9,846	10,527	12,083	13,056	14,561	16,580
Primary and fabricated metals	24,917	23,013	25,372	28,685	3,240	-703	4,235	2,668	2,351	1,815	2,481	3,203
Machinery	21,613	26,433	32,248	37,063	3,771	2,077	3,644	4,260	2,214	2,253	3,182	5,334
Computers and electronic products	53,084	50,773	58,800	69,912	10,890	3,607	13,256	7,415	6,791	7,714	10,003	9,926
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	13,905	15,449	17,172	18,429	664	1,662	1,709	1,836	1,231	1,703	1,791	1,516
Transportation equipment	53,156	50,739	52,888	65,053	2,269	-250	1,201	11,768	4,230	1,936	3,911	5,370
Other manufacturing	119,955	129,716	141,438	160,444	28,332	16,645	10,204	15,634	13,679	14,862	15,514	18,989
Wholesale trade	122,719	132,915	158,090	183,038	19,002	12,517	20,124	26,385	23,389	24,494	28,108	30,238
Information	56,698	102,848	93,355	111,866	-357	2,831	-4,773	19,120	9,261	10,832	10,728	13,376
Depository institutions (banking)	61,948	66,707	70,205	91,768	-2,329	-4,751	-3,395	17,755	1,301	164	-509	420
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	435,256	463,981	497,266	531,933	51,201	13,079	23,295	35,324	27,477	27,911	32,520	40,137
Professional, scientific, and technical services	53,964	57,164	69,118	63,791	12,380	-2,055	10,167	10,256	6,805	9,272	10,191	8,367
Holding companies (nonbank)	760,656	710,386	794,586	927,578	117,214	-66,351	96,794	115,260	79,844	109,566	122,785	136,875
Other industries	150,466	167,640	175,741	202,661	16,180	19,964	13,187	18,103	15,813	18,184	18,601	22,666

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. For 2004 and 2005, income without current-cost adjustment is presented net, or after the deduction, of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes. For 2006 and 2007, it is presented gross, or before the deduction, of U.S. and

foreign withholding taxes.

NOTE. The data in this table are from tables 15 and 16 in "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad Tables" in the September 2008 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.3. Selected Financial and Operating Data of Nonbank Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Country and by Industry of Affiliate, 2006

	All nonbank foreign affiliates						Majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates						
	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	
	Total assets	Sales	Net income	U.S. exports of goods shipped to affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates		Total assets	Sales	Net income	Value added	U.S. exports of goods shipped to affiliates		U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates
All countries, all industries	11,539,657	4,731,350	705,766	234,558	302,173	10,935.4	10,756,346	4,123,547	644,290	995,638	226,261	280,348	9,497.8
By country of affiliate													
Canada	804,274	518,822	50,410	74,286	(D)	1,100.0	784,732	499,579	48,933	114,247	72,776	96,656	1,081.9
Europe	7,180,683	2,381,964	388,077	55,653	64,008	4,502.4	6,819,419	2,140,026	363,746	540,683	54,066	62,927	4,082.6
<i>Of which:</i>													
France	293,556	198,406	9,566	(D)	5,220	651.3	275,992	186,270	8,260	50,013	4,544	5,056	590.5
Germany	504,223	327,394	17,364	7,047	5,965	649.2	456,294	286,134	14,382	85,285	7,004	5,801	592.1
Netherlands	996,367	227,673	89,751	(D)	(D)	225.9	953,604	166,379	86,361	26,610	8,190	4,520	213.0
United Kingdom	2,832,181	584,486	52,822	13,655	(D)	1,299.2	2,778,740	555,092	50,002	154,818	13,583	11,855	1,191.3
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	1,580,460	554,644	127,735	51,050	66,028	2,205.0	1,421,498	476,244	115,665	105,370	48,725	61,365	1,847.8
<i>Of which:</i>													
Brazil	122,118	112,657	6,059	4,162	(D)	452.2	110,822	106,130	5,420	24,900	3,929	2,494	429.5
Mexico	175,810	181,710	11,377	38,367	48,127	1,091.7	144,342	148,406	8,639	28,353	36,468	45,254	889.8
Africa	135,947	83,185	16,712	1,518	(D)	186.8	127,916	77,908	15,700	38,569	1,405	3,723	158.5
Middle East	127,153	81,485	17,697	1,071	2,555	103.1	71,845	32,907	6,902	13,450	824	2,139	68.2
Asia and Pacific	1,711,140	1,111,249	105,135	50,981	61,703	2,838.1	1,530,935	896,883	93,344	183,319	48,465	53,538	2,258.9
<i>Of which:</i>													
Australia	217,737	119,538	15,059	4,718	2,283	312.2	205,166	99,106	14,338	39,040	4,659	2,281	277.2
China	93,101	111,869	9,785	(D)	5,789	696.3	82,712	93,570	8,515	18,413	3,402	5,241	588.7
India	31,566	24,022	1,787	590	(D)	238.0	25,438	20,364	1,510	5,294	565	436	210.6
Japan	618,763	296,800	14,187	12,095	7,548	590.6	540,648	188,014	10,181	39,380	11,372	1,450	278.0
By industry of affiliate													
Mining	518,141	243,164	60,717	1,722	17,973	191.3	438,168	198,321	48,779	129,703	1,716	16,399	167.7
Utilities	100,685	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	50.2	79,771	45,247	1,914	11,168	(D)	(D)	46.1
Manufacturing	1,851,232	2,167,695	135,406	155,023	230,544	5,203.8	1,603,501	1,865,257	112,900	455,497	148,440	210,508	4,536.3
<i>Of which:</i>													
Food	122,497	144,181	8,661	4,220	5,412	456.1	112,218	131,344	7,848	28,294	4,038	5,254	402.7
Chemicals	460,276	392,385	37,078	23,874	19,397	655.6	410,440	352,792	30,464	86,228	23,180	17,393	579.9
Primary and fabricated metals	83,141	71,544	5,485	3,981	6,142	246.5	79,723	67,302	5,328	18,881	3,931	6,056	237.7
Machinery	114,078	125,258	8,288	9,607	13,575	429.4	100,386	106,814	7,481	27,744	9,046	12,088	369.5
Computers and electronic products	227,455	292,726	20,280	26,087	44,423	725.9	212,567	286,162	20,182	47,276	25,934	43,832	691.6
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	54,711	49,084	2,365	3,238	(D)	289.9	50,460	43,656	2,203	12,115	3,219	5,707	249.7
Transportation equipment	281,014	450,796	6,396	62,704	(D)	1,049.5	251,565	393,166	4,084	62,687	59,829	83,960	953.4
Wholesale trade	642,208	1,072,348	50,330	63,116	49,346	792.7	619,652	1,039,785	48,672	142,512	61,903	49,138	763.0
Information	329,031	213,634	21,561	(D)	155	454.3	208,416	132,558	9,606	40,607	541	155	331.2
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	4,334,378	328,316	62,971	(D)	28	337.6	4,239,579	304,205	60,135	38,043	(D)	(D)	292.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	232,093	141,356	18,194	3,957	(D)	603.6	228,874	138,004	18,137	57,745	3,952	(D)	585.5
Other industries	3,531,889	(D)	(D)	10,057	(D)	3,301.8	3,338,384	400,170	344,147	120,364	(D)	(D)	2,775.5

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

NOTE: The data in this table are from "U.S. Multinational Companies: Operations in 2006" in the November 2008 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.4. Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Selected Items, by Country of Foreign Parent and by Industry of U.S. Affiliate, 2004–2007
[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis				Capital inflows without current-cost adjustment (outflows (-))				Income without current-cost adjustment ¹			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
All countries, all industries	1,520,316	1,634,121	1,843,885	2,093,049	135,826	104,773	236,701	232,839	87,890	110,324	139,137	129,711
By country of foreign parent												
Canada	125,276	165,667	175,198	213,224	33,164	14,868	18,079	36,927	6,607	6,075	15,211	13,506
Europe	1,078,782	1,154,048	1,324,355	1,482,978	80,730	77,896	181,384	144,853	61,377	80,684	91,278	82,019
<i>Of which:</i>												
France	137,927	114,260	147,046	168,576	10,706	10,053	26,951	21,764	8,401	11,218	11,925	11,559
Germany	164,921	177,176	204,708	202,648	7,079	12,101	40,419	-5,316	7,557	6,053	11,058	5,779
Luxembourg	116,479	79,680	103,944	134,310	7,301	4,235	23,558	42,091	1,188	2,462	3,318	4,587
Netherlands	159,601	156,602	173,265	209,449	8,191	-1,871	23,102	24,659	12,553	15,743	21,467	19,763
Switzerland	122,165	133,387	134,193	155,696	12,571	6,551	1,453	-2,279	7,023	4,462	3,689	8,409
United Kingdom	267,209	371,350	406,337	410,787	28,137	36,132	33,194	13,034	18,641	33,274	27,764	18,848
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	76,268	57,175	62,685	62,955	-2,945	-3,169	9,844	-575	2,988	4,359	6,470	6,672
<i>Of which:</i>												
Bermuda	6,626	2,147	8,367	-519	-597	-5,380	6,517	-10,077	-373	-41	409	547
Mexico	7,592	3,595	5,332	5,954	-629	-19	1,886	63	17	(D)	730	833
Panama	10,408	10,983	12,182	12,903	1,403	895	1,659	1,281	(D)	1,173	1,815	1,274
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	21,702	23,063	24,790	32,807	-3,936	-42	2,355	7,559	197	958	1,404	1,589
Venezuela	5,009	5,292	5,391	6,059	624	308	-1,350	-40	(D)	(D)	818	(D)
Africa	1,859	2,341	1,814	1,124	-605	323	250	-675	177	204	207	25
Middle East	7,899	8,306	9,342	12,937	713	1,799	2,308	3,149	488	592	1,232	563
Asia and Pacific	230,231	246,585	270,490	319,832	24,769	13,056	24,837	49,161	16,253	18,410	24,739	26,926
<i>Of which:</i>												
Australia	40,107	36,392	39,730	49,100	3,099	-5,253	2,825	9,274	2,446	3,919	5,900	7,447
Japan	174,490	189,851	204,833	233,148	17,489	14,200	15,668	28,775	12,774	12,715	17,351	17,175
By industry of U.S. affiliate												
Manufacturing	475,214	499,851	581,101	709,545	21,005	55,530	93,911	108,113	34,375	46,215	54,349	60,890
Food	17,774	45,217	49,159	25,891	2,193	2,953	5,300	1,605	677	3,370	4,008	2,658
Chemicals	140,338	123,784	148,595	217,662	11,874	16,678	31,200	38,939	9,067	13,798	15,366	25,879
Primary and fabricated metals	20,351	27,164	34,543	48,475	1,976	7,809	8,599	12,348	2,780	3,532	5,260	4,539
Machinery	44,802	46,433	40,472	76,439	492	7,325	9,579	18,658	1,110	2,162	1,815	2,398
Computers and electronic products	29,186	31,298	44,430	69,476	-2,689	8,009	15,735	12,994	160	2,260	2,443	2,901
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	10,668	11,037	26,428	21,530	22	819	4,029	7,045	610	956	1,959	1,363
Transportation equipment	67,975	74,485	69,289	65,325	2,904	6,271	-3,462	-65	4,786	4,209	3,594	1,775
Other manufacturing	144,121	140,434	168,184	184,747	4,233	5,665	22,931	16,588	15,184	15,928	19,905	19,377
Wholesale trade	218,443	235,508	256,873	278,353	26,613	19,905	20,443	28,314	24,517	26,188	26,214	23,773
Retail trade	26,554	30,934	32,421	41,591	579	53	3,017	-30	2,043	1,381	2,534	2,889
Information	144,982	102,584	135,119	146,428	15,487	-11,929	27,930	12,224	4,608	2,781	6,103	7,664
Depository institutions (banking)	122,674	130,184	147,992	141,033	17,902	9,355	15,295	-9,913	4,698	4,374	8,243	-6,351
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	199,417	214,623	258,657	263,993	31,602	3,925	37,761	5,197	6,249	4,281	7,464	12,762
Real estate and rental and leasing	36,987	37,341	44,122	55,277	2,580	1,119	3,204	11,165	1,879	2,444	3,024	2,134
Professional, scientific, and technical services	44,207	51,546	54,432	62,956	5,850	7,757	6,469	7,650	1,223	1,291	2,600	2,731
Other industries	251,836	331,549	333,168	393,873	14,208	19,057	28,672	70,118	8,298	21,369	28,607	23,220

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. For 2004 and 2005, income without current-cost adjustment is presented net, or after the deduction, of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes. For 2006 and 2007, income is presented gross, or before the deduction, of U.S.

and foreign withholding taxes.

NOTE. The data in this table are from tables 15 and 16 in "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States Tables" in the September 2008 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.5. Selected Financial and Operating Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner and by Industry of Affiliate, 2006

	All nonbank affiliates						Majority-owned nonbank affiliates						
	Millions of dollars			Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars		Millions of dollars				Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars	
	Total assets	Sales	Net income		U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped to affiliates	Total assets	Sales	Net income	Value added		U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped to affiliates
All countries, all industries	7,908,487	3,083,440	176,329	5,800.6	204,880	493,835	6,807,654	2,795,143	134,257	614,685	5,330.5	195,292	482,363
By country of ultimate beneficial owner													
Canada	654,057	209,462	15,925	519.4	9,249	19,398	610,167	196,051	13,844	56,738	457.4	9,052	19,242
Europe	5,281,330	1,809,158	107,395	3,787.3	112,565	203,944	5,053,338	1,686,212	87,276	392,437	3,590.6	107,843	201,406
<i>Of which:</i>													
France	815,169	235,721	23,886	527.2	13,166	19,487	776,525	206,940	18,772	58,937	496.6	12,439	18,736
Germany	675,495	380,546	9,139	684.0	(D)	68,587	667,703	371,499	8,529	67,918	664.4	42,869	68,306
Netherlands	767,542	335,107	18,631	472.3	(D)	33,500	724,446	314,751	14,568	45,784	445.2	14,586	33,440
Sweden	31,687	(D)	(D)	180.1	5,112	7,582	31,486	43,329	1,220	11,206	179.4	5,110	7,582
Switzerland	1,427,268	184,227	7,765	438.7	(D)	16,719	1,404,231	176,844	7,715	50,113	416.1	6,949	16,575
United Kingdom	1,282,694	455,815	40,552	995.5	(D)	(D)	1,174,039	403,060	30,443	120,265	908.8	16,395	34,344
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	(D)	207,073	9,750	418.6	(D)	(D)	319,028	189,396	8,972	50,030	358.3	13,265	(D)
<i>Of which:</i>													
Bermuda	(D)	74,798	4,056	M	(D)	(D)	195,986	73,219	3,968	25,438	193.8	(D)	4,542
Mexico	(D)	33,046	438	M	(D)	4,679	18,657	24,881	390	5,914	58.8	970	4,575
United Kingdom Islands-Caribbean	(D)	(D)	(D)	29.4	163	1,762	73,248	16,062	1,059	4,484	28.8	163	(D)
Venezuela	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	H	(D)	(D)
Africa	(D)	(D)	(D)	8.5	501	681	4,494	7,488	153	1,086	8.5	501	681
Middle East	65,992	68,611	3,282	80.1	747	(D)	62,058	66,124	2,893	12,729	72.7	744	(D)
Asia and Pacific	775,996	678,747	23,345	863.7	65,693	210,568	726,656	625,274	19,708	93,625	788.1	61,292	203,783
<i>Of which:</i>													
Australia	101,296	32,634	5,526	62.0	1,088	(D)	94,484	28,259	5,310	7,992	59.1	994	1,755
Japan	612,110	544,994	16,329	691.4	53,115	164,881	580,259	504,876	13,261	75,800	631.0	49,789	159,412
Korea, Republic of	22,652	(D)	(D)	19.7	(D)	(D)	22,052	50,961	471	2,785	18.7	8,791	34,810
United States	768,528	(D)	(D)	122.9	(D)	4,489	31,914	24,597	1,411	8,041	54.9	2,595	4,477
By industry of U.S. affiliate													
Manufacturing	1,312,819	1,183,649	50,798	2,166.0	116,512	182,721	1,224,595	1,100,669	44,217	266,893	2,057.8	108,554	173,867
<i>Of which:</i>													
Food	86,668	66,931	4,968	131.9	6,687	3,076	85,474	64,589	4,854	15,466	128.7	6,634	3,068
Chemicals	292,115	230,049	13,439	312.6	22,829	34,577	266,995	212,418	11,028	58,953	287.8	19,481	33,617
Primary and fabricated metals	75,879	90,080	5,954	166.7	5,939	8,008	68,842	77,981	5,050	19,298	157.4	5,469	7,216
Machinery	80,439	56,597	2,217	142.8	8,039	9,044	79,033	53,512	2,123	13,667	138.8	7,932	8,018
Computers and electronic products	94,651	68,781	1,048	176.5	11,316	14,242	(D)	63,940	1,062	20,198	168.7	(D)	(D)
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	51,490	49,245	1,095	147.0	6,352	6,169	51,361	49,111	1,104	13,563	146.5	6,339	6,148
Transportation equipment	278,926	258,875	2,418	434.7	36,412	61,919	274,463	246,663	2,173	37,461	420.3	36,033	59,277
Wholesale trade	570,518	884,850	31,282	632.3	79,080	297,638	562,140	863,364	28,790	106,868	618.7	78,029	295,190
Retail trade	75,062	157,497	1,566	632.5	578	(D)	69,449	146,128	1,301	31,822	564.0	578	5,711
Information	380,311	145,393	14,572	333.7	1,307	(D)	207,114	81,894	3,888	33,360	223.5	972	235
<i>Of which:</i>													
Publishing industries	(D)	35,861	2,628	122.5	(D)	185	67,757	31,239	1,884	14,657	106.6	455	185
Telecommunications	(D)	(D)	(D)	M	(D)	(D)	82,003	26,966	1,359	8,300	47.2	4	5
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	4,716,284	(D)	(D)	285.6	(D)	(D)	3,957,790	257,764	18,155	40,914	215.1	(D)	(D)
Real estate and rental and leasing	134,536	38,108	7,582	47.6	(D)	541	115,945	34,883	6,459	15,955	46.0	(D)	541
Professional, scientific, and technical services	108,739	65,803	708	219.2	(D)	(D)	101,387	61,360	722	22,531	202.4	(D)	(D)
Other industries	610,218	(D)	(D)	1,483.8	6,626	6,554	569,234	249,082	30,724	96,342	1,402.9	6,382	6,547

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

NOTES. The data in this table are from BEA's annual survey of the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies; see "U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Operations in 2006" in the August 2008 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: A—1 to 499; F—500 to 999; G—1,000 to 2,499; H—2,500 to 4,999; I—5,000 to 9,999; J—10,000 to 24,999; K—25,000 to 49,999; L—50,000 to 99,999; M—100,000 or more.

H. Charts

THE U.S. IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

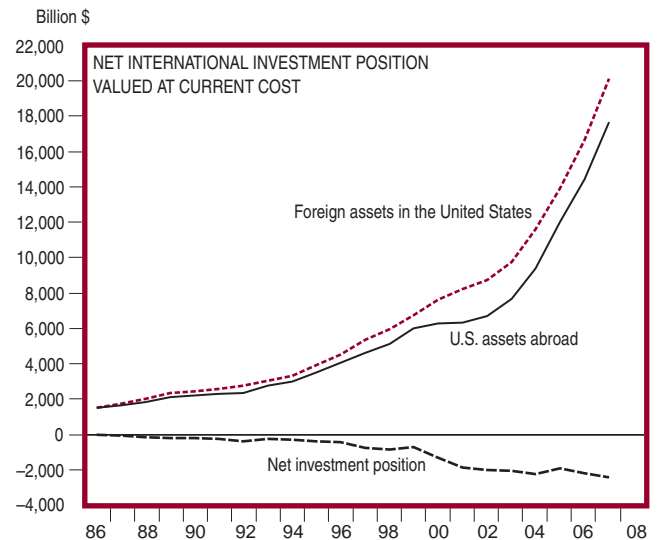
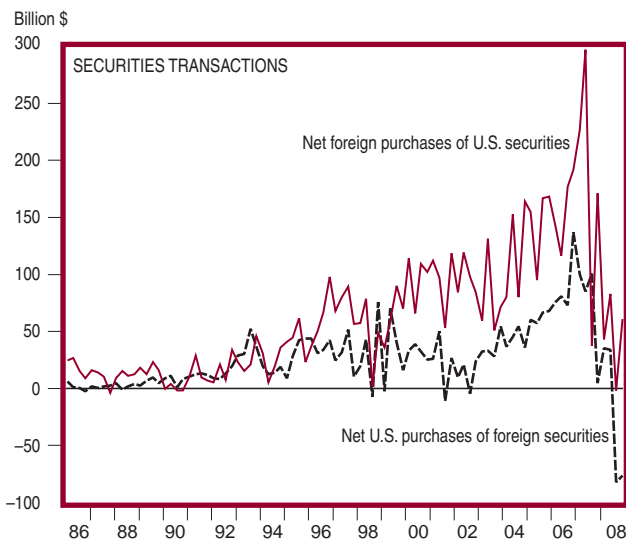
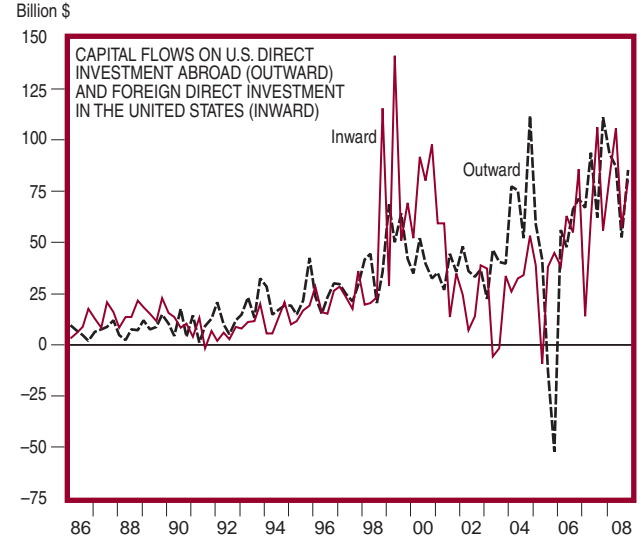
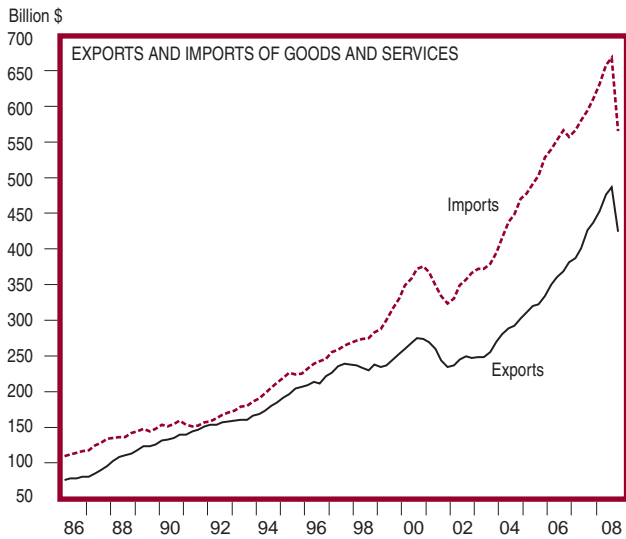
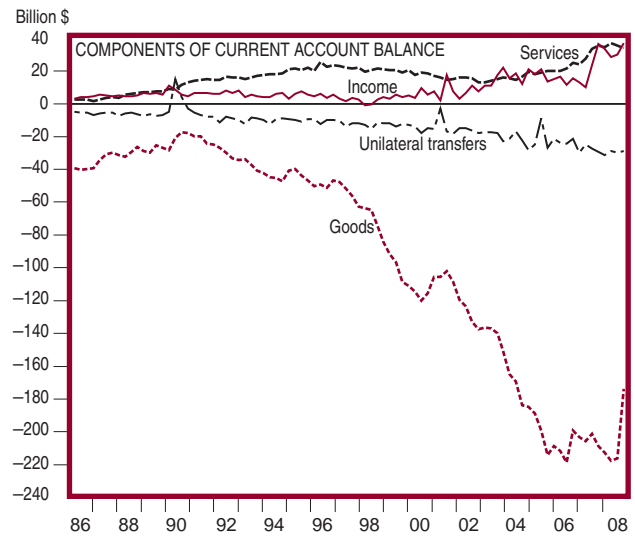
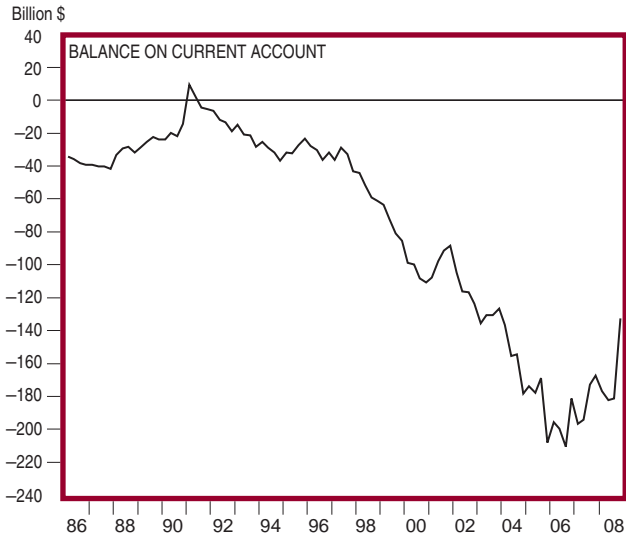


Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2005-2007—Continues

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income ¹					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period ²		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2005	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	221,568	239,169	255,363	7.9	6.8	38,085	39,891	41,499	48	4.7	4.0
Dalton, GA.....	3,556	3,698	3,869	4.0	4.6	27,328	28,033	29,052	298	2.6	3.6
Danville, IL.....	2,021	2,078	2,203	2.8	6.0	24,722	25,449	27,141	336	2.9	6.6
Danville, VA.....	2,721	2,748	2,856	1.0	3.9	25,517	25,894	26,956	340	1.5	4.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.....	12,084	12,702	13,601	5.1	7.1	32,393	33,969	36,208	115	4.9	6.6
Dayton, OH.....	26,452	27,694	28,597	4.7	3.3	31,376	32,930	34,091	164	5.0	3.5
Decatur, AL.....	4,334	4,566	4,812	5.4	5.4	29,492	30,899	32,295	209	4.8	4.5
Decatur, IL.....	3,562	3,694	3,959	3.7	7.2	32,487	33,861	36,433	111	4.2	7.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL.....	13,730	14,695	15,179	7.0	3.3	28,268	29,686	30,374	261	5.0	2.3
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO.....	100,386	108,312	114,529	7.9	5.7	42,567	45,072	46,682	21	5.9	3.6
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA.....	19,705	20,940	22,331	6.3	6.6	37,634	39,164	40,923	53	4.1	4.5
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	164,985	167,398	173,885	1.5	3.9	36,692	37,310	39,009	71	1.7	4.6
Dothan, AL.....	3,907	4,102	4,358	5.0	6.2	28,827	29,840	31,277	237	3.5	4.8
Dover, DE.....	4,012	4,256	4,487	6.1	5.4	28,014	28,854	29,578	287	3.0	2.5
Dubuque, IA.....	2,757	2,907	3,092	5.4	6.4	30,308	31,805	33,505	176	4.9	5.3
Duluth, MN-WI.....	8,069	8,485	8,976	5.1	5.8	29,438	31,001	32,790	193	5.3	5.8
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC.....	16,157	17,247	18,568	6.7	7.7	35,282	36,922	38,845	74	4.6	5.2
Eau Claire, WI.....	4,393	4,668	4,959	6.3	6.2	28,390	29,923	31,477	230	5.4	5.2
El Centro, CA.....	3,368	3,591	3,821	6.6	6.4	21,974	22,871	23,757	359	4.1	3.9
Elizabethtown, KY.....	3,213	3,461	3,592	7.7	3.8	29,157	31,292	32,188	211	7.3	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN.....	6,002	6,358	6,595	5.9	3.7	31,028	32,382	33,369	181	4.4	3.0
Elmira, NY.....	2,435	2,547	2,637	4.6	3.6	27,549	28,912	29,999	275	4.9	3.8
El Paso, TX.....	16,951	18,193	19,406	7.3	6.7	23,875	25,182	26,585	345	5.5	5.6
Erie, PA.....	7,625	8,018	8,469	5.2	5.6	27,352	28,674	30,323	263	4.8	5.8
Eugene-Springfield, OR.....	9,752	10,646	11,270	9.2	5.9	29,074	31,364	32,877	190	7.9	4.8
Evansville, IN-KY.....	11,211	11,800	12,182	5.2	3.2	32,243	33,849	34,832	146	5.0	2.9
Fairbanks, AK.....	3,003	3,276	3,426	9.1	4.6	31,755	34,558	34,960	143	8.8	1.2
Fargo, ND-MN.....	6,124	6,520	6,998	6.5	7.3	32,981	34,505	36,459	110	4.6	5.7
Farmington, NM.....	2,981	3,242	3,496	8.8	7.8	24,466	26,661	28,598	312	9.0	7.3
Fayetteville, NC.....	10,710	11,340	12,305	5.9	8.5	31,057	32,583	35,048	139	4.9	7.6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.....	11,698	12,744	13,729	8.9	7.7	28,685	30,168	31,586	227	5.2	4.7
Flagstaff, AZ.....	3,512	3,797	4,057	8.1	6.8	28,172	30,146	31,855	219	7.0	5.7
Flint, MI.....	11,844	12,183	12,457	2.9	2.2	26,973	27,850	28,700	310	3.3	3.1
Florence, SC.....	5,398	5,861	6,093	8.6	4.0	27,449	29,661	30,690	252	8.1	3.5
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL.....	3,669	3,815	4,034	4.0	5.7	25,877	26,799	28,209	323	3.6	5.3
Fond du Lac, WI.....	3,133	3,267	3,475	4.3	6.4	31,839	33,110	35,089	137	4.0	6.0
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO.....	9,318	9,966	10,542	7.0	5.8	33,812	35,473	36,766	105	4.9	3.6
Fort Smith, AR-OK.....	7,451	8,014	8,435	7.6	5.3	26,393	28,030	29,197	294	6.2	4.2
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL.....	6,403	6,862	7,091	7.2	3.3	34,942	37,532	39,158	69	7.4	4.3
Fort Wayne, IN.....	12,282	12,989	13,574	5.8	4.5	30,541	32,018	33,173	186	4.8	3.6
Fresno, CA.....	22,592	23,965	25,214	6.1	5.2	25,950	27,166	28,181	324	4.7	3.7
Gadsden, AL.....	2,681	2,778	2,922	3.6	5.2	26,178	27,034	28,349	318	3.3	4.9
Gainesville, FL.....	7,351	7,927	8,336	7.8	5.2	29,693	31,344	32,510	201	5.6	3.7
Gainesville, GA.....	4,642	4,939	5,291	6.4	7.1	28,143	28,808	29,623	285	2.4	2.8
Glens Falls, NY.....	3,609	3,750	3,893	3.9	3.8	28,321	29,296	30,301	265	3.4	3.4
Goldsboro, NC.....	2,951	3,084	3,286	4.5	6.5	26,071	27,386	28,974	302	5.0	5.8
Grand Forks, ND-MN.....	2,796	2,932	3,137	4.8	7.0	28,756	30,000	32,415	205	4.3	8.1
Grand Junction, CO.....	3,740	4,093	4,503	9.5	10.0	28,872	30,576	32,422	204	5.9	6.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	24,312	25,197	26,231	3.6	4.1	31,661	32,670	33,849	169	3.2	3.6
Great Falls, MT.....	2,445	2,656	2,815	8.6	6.0	29,899	32,452	34,417	155	8.5	6.1
Greeley, CO.....	5,673	6,025	6,385	6.2	6.0	25,061	25,668	26,314	348	2.4	2.5
Green Bay, WI.....	9,576	10,037	10,598	4.8	5.6	32,311	33,648	35,204	133	4.1	4.6
Greensboro-High Point, NC.....	21,135	22,323	23,504	5.6	5.3	31,391	32,609	33,783	172	3.9	3.6
Greenville, NC.....	4,490	4,782	5,199	6.5	8.7	27,392	28,395	30,081	273	3.7	5.9
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC.....	17,387	18,823	19,895	8.3	5.7	29,534	31,398	32,478	202	6.3	3.4
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS.....	6,387	7,124	8,370	11.5	17.5	24,897	31,357	36,133	118	25.9	15.2
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV.....	7,259	7,781	8,282	7.2	6.4	29,094	30,411	31,787	221	4.5	4.5
Hanford-Corcoran, CA.....	3,065	3,284	3,471	7.1	5.7	21,359	22,536	23,418	360	5.5	3.9
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA.....	18,148	18,929	19,858	4.3	4.9	34,916	36,117	37,619	91	3.4	4.2
Harrisonburg, VA.....	2,990	3,198	3,357	6.9	5.0	26,196	27,555	28,589	314	5.2	3.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	50,449	53,891	57,343	6.8	6.4	42,797	45,543	48,330	16	6.4	6.1
Hattiesburg, MS.....	3,251	3,619	3,772	11.3	4.2	24,674	26,790	27,239	335	8.6	1.7
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC.....	9,627	10,013	10,458	4.0	4.4	27,231	28,109	29,084	296	3.2	3.5
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA.....	1,592	1,663	1,767	4.4	6.3	21,563	23,266	24,638	355	7.9	5.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI.....	7,759	8,109	8,472	4.5	4.5	30,519	31,611	32,777	194	3.6	3.7
Honolulu, HI.....	33,457	35,766	37,835	6.9	5.8	37,188	39,558	42,015	41	6.4	6.2
Hot Springs, AR.....	2,645	2,867	3,058	8.4	6.6	28,377	30,142	31,770	223	6.2	5.4
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.....	5,291	6,512	7,217	23.1	10.8	26,789	32,430	35,903	121	21.1	10.7
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	215,111	238,607	260,140	10.9	9.0	40,565	43,497	46,471	22	7.2	6.8
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH.....	7,242	7,668	8,063	5.9	5.2	25,466	26,977	28,397	317	5.9	5.3
Huntsville, AL.....	12,256	13,145	14,120	7.3	7.4	33,200	34,799	36,550	109	4.8	5.0
Idaho Falls, ID.....	3,272	3,496	3,767	6.8	7.8	29,238	30,328	31,618	226	3.7	4.3
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	58,743	62,301	65,094	6.1	4.5	35,752	37,345	38,455	79	4.5	3.0
Iowa City, IA.....	4,656	4,912	5,305	5.5	8.0	32,724	34,046	36,164	116	4.0	6.2
Ithaca, NY.....	2,797	2,925	3,067	4.6	4.9	28,001	29,229	30,551	257	4.4	4.5
Jackson, MI.....	4,363	4,434	4,623	1.6	4.3	26,840	27,226	28,411	316	1.4	4.4
Jackson, MS.....	16,094	17,515	18,191	8.8	3.9	30,870	33,013	34,079	165	6.9	3.2
Jackson, TN.....	3,138	3,253	3,392	3.7	4.2	28,355	29,049	30,177	270	2.4	3.9
Jacksonville, FL.....	44,088	48,583	50,862	10.2	4.7	35,333	38,060	39,191	67	7.7	3.0
Jacksonville, NC.....	4,881	5,157	5,753	5.6	11.6	30,715	32,051	35,222	130	4.3	9.9
Janesville, WI.....	4,419	4,772	4,924	8.0	3.2	28,253	30,195	30,891	248	6.9	2.3
Jefferson City, MO.....	4,173	4,323	4,530	3.6	4.8	29,102	29,922	31,022	240	2.8	4.3
Johnson City, TN.....	4,847	5,175	5,475	6.8	5.8	25,674	27,064	28,327	320	5.4	4.7
Johnstown, PA.....	3,844	3,989	4,208	3.8	5.5	26,193	27,334	29,222	299	4.4	6.2
Jonesboro, AR.....	2,792	2,945	3,102	5.5	5.3	24,818	25,732	26,846	343	3.7	4.3
Joplin, MO.....	4,218	4,427	4,660	5.0	5.3	25,427	26,299	27,243	334	3.4	3.6

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2005-2007—Continues

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income ¹					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period ²		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2005	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	16,975	18,245	18,839	7.5	3.3	32,266	34,361	35,213	132	6.5	2.5
Palm Coast, FL	2,139	2,480	2,731	15.9	10.1	28,393	30,140	30,973	245	6.2	2.8
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	4,920	5,285	5,415	7.4	2.5	30,473	32,242	33,106	188	5.8	2.7
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	4,261	4,482	4,701	5.2	4.9	26,361	27,846	29,254	292	5.6	5.1
Pascagoula, MS	3,853	4,227	4,961	9.7	17.4	24,844	28,274	32,610	198	13.8	15.3
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	12,557	13,606	14,157	8.4	4.0	28,243	30,189	31,362	233	6.9	3.9
Peoria, IL	12,281	13,244	14,160	7.8	6.9	33,431	35,927	38,189	82	7.5	6.3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	235,630	251,380	264,951	6.7	5.4	40,720	43,301	45,499	26	6.3	5.1
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	128,077	140,540	146,578	9.7	4.3	33,066	34,829	35,185	134	5.3	1.0
Pine Bluff, AR	2,454	2,541	2,640	3.6	3.9	23,681	24,740	25,980	349	4.5	5.0
Pittsburgh, PA	85,636	91,566	97,007	6.9	5.9	36,097	38,787	41,206	52	7.5	6.2
Pittsfield, MA	4,766	4,989	5,228	4.7	4.8	36,328	38,271	40,203	57	5.3	5.0
Pocatello, ID	2,140	2,247	2,368	5.0	5.4	24,843	25,816	27,046	339	3.9	4.8
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	18,008	19,109	20,300	6.1	6.2	35,234	37,382	39,620	60	6.1	6.0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	73,287	79,014	84,151	7.8	6.5	35,115	37,157	38,842	75	5.8	4.5
Port St. Lucie, FL	13,538	14,881	15,884	9.9	6.7	36,037	38,388	39,821	59	6.5	3.7
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	22,582	23,898	25,216	5.8	5.5	34,105	35,907	37,712	90	5.3	5.0
Prescott, AZ	5,098	5,568	5,860	9.2	5.3	25,831	26,989	27,620	328	4.5	2.3
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	56,519	59,632	62,762	5.5	5.3	35,106	37,185	39,267	64	5.9	5.6
Provo-Orem, UT	9,784	10,640	11,335	8.8	6.5	21,098	21,664	21,681	363	2.7	0.1
Pueblo, CO	3,820	3,980	4,214	4.2	5.9	25,520	26,233	27,425	333	2.8	3.9
Punta Gorda, FL	4,741	5,152	5,333	8.7	3.5	30,958	33,719	34,978	142	8.9	3.7
Racine, WI	6,388	6,750	7,118	5.7	5.4	32,458	34,078	35,763	122	5.0	4.9
Raleigh-Cary, NC	34,312	37,506	41,104	9.3	9.6	36,001	37,614	39,373	62	4.5	4.7
Rapid City, SD	3,869	4,043	4,362	4.5	7.9	32,776	33,989	36,260	114	3.7	6.7
Reading, PA	12,339	13,327	14,020	8.0	5.2	31,372	33,455	34,921	144	6.6	4.4
Redding, CA	5,189	5,586	5,827	7.6	4.3	29,229	31,338	32,543	200	7.2	3.8
Reno-Sparks, NV	16,835	17,663	18,535	4.9	4.9	42,756	44,031	45,332	27	3.0	3.0
Richmond, VA	43,399	46,457	48,790	7.0	5.0	36,995	38,913	40,286	56	5.2	3.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	103,716	111,762	117,134	7.8	4.8	26,789	28,063	28,804	308	4.8	2.6
Roanoke, VA	9,461	9,992	10,412	5.6	4.2	32,420	33,965	35,135	136	4.8	3.4
Rochester, MN	6,500	6,910	7,346	6.3	6.3	36,949	38,740	40,740	55	4.8	5.2
Rochester, NY	35,179	36,772	38,231	4.5	4.0	33,996	35,602	37,028	100	4.7	4.0
Rockford, IL	9,600	10,294	10,971	7.2	6.6	28,301	29,869	31,232	239	5.5	4.6
Rocky Mount, NC	3,937	4,100	4,309	4.1	5.1	27,377	28,396	29,647	284	3.7	4.4
Rome, GA	2,592	2,682	2,785	3.5	3.8	27,514	28,233	29,199	293	2.6	3.4
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	71,855	76,563	80,006	6.6	4.5	35,355	37,239	38,424	80	5.3	3.2
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	5,534	5,654	5,801	2.2	2.6	26,803	27,600	28,679	311	3.0	3.9
St. Cloud, MN	5,207	5,500	5,814	5.6	5.7	28,717	30,011	31,334	235	4.5	4.4
St. George, UT	2,776	3,072	3,205	10.7	4.3	23,310	24,178	24,104	357	3.7	-0.7
St. Joseph, MO-KS	3,202	3,394	3,593	6.0	5.9	25,909	27,306	28,552	315	5.4	4.6
St. Louis, MO-IL	98,872	104,204	110,192	5.4	5.7	35,653	37,339	39,278	63	4.7	5.2
Salem, OR	10,139	11,058	11,698	9.1	5.8	27,272	29,207	30,377	260	7.1	4.0
Salinas, CA	14,654	15,774	16,694	7.6	5.8	36,014	39,053	41,256	51	8.4	5.6
Salisbury, MD	3,268	3,403	3,616	4.1	6.3	28,203	28,871	30,293	266	2.4	4.9
Salt Lake City, UT	34,815	37,789	39,442	8.5	4.4	33,287	35,177	36,008	120	5.7	2.4
San Angelo, TX	3,078	3,193	3,370	3.8	5.5	28,858	29,698	31,101	242	2.9	4.7
San Antonio, TX	58,569	62,964	67,179	7.5	6.7	31,168	32,590	33,845	170	4.6	3.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	118,458	125,472	131,500	5.9	4.8	40,406	42,721	44,430	28	5.7	4.0
Sandusky, OH	2,569	2,645	2,718	3.0	2.7	33,025	34,167	35,222	130	3.5	3.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	222,667	241,665	257,111	8.5	6.4	53,557	57,848	60,983	3	8.0	5.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	89,615	98,252	105,999	9.6	7.9	51,418	55,754	59,338	5	8.4	6.4
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	8,727	9,489	9,977	8.7	5.1	33,855	36,544	38,114	83	7.9	4.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	16,308	17,810	19,020	9.2	6.8	40,609	44,480	47,302	19	9.5	6.3
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	10,463	11,465	12,116	9.6	5.7	41,917	45,925	48,337	15	9.6	5.3
Santa Fe, NM	5,333	5,647	6,006	5.9	6.4	38,318	40,147	42,184	39	4.8	5.1
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	18,854	20,382	21,416	8.1	5.1	40,784	44,219	46,325	23	8.4	4.8
Savannah, GA	10,232	11,099	11,897	8.5	7.2	32,567	34,557	36,127	119	6.1	4.5
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	16,697	17,428	18,355	4.4	5.3	30,454	31,801	33,430	179	4.4	5.1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	136,859	149,858	162,935	9.5	8.7	42,804	46,054	49,401	14	7.6	7.3
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	6,320	7,217	7,810	14.2	8.2	49,930	55,817	59,419	4	11.8	6.5
Sheboygan, WI	3,876	4,080	4,310	5.2	5.6	34,105	35,821	37,736	89	5.0	5.3
Sherman-Denison, TX	3,026	3,209	3,412	6.0	6.3	26,186	27,468	28,901	307	4.9	5.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	11,661	12,728	13,506	9.1	6.1	30,574	32,895	34,855	145	7.6	6.0
Sioux Falls, IA-NE-SD	4,154	4,240	4,575	2.1	7.9	29,502	29,930	32,145	213	1.5	7.4
Sioux Falls, SD	7,675	8,078	8,751	5.2	8.3	35,754	36,476	38,551	78	2.0	5.7
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	9,962	10,491	10,954	5.3	4.4	31,578	33,218	34,638	151	5.2	4.3
Spartanburg, SC	7,144	7,607	7,975	6.5	4.8	26,931	28,223	28,971	303	4.8	2.7
Spokane, WA	12,685	13,652	14,601	7.6	6.9	28,802	30,546	32,019	215	6.1	4.8
Springfield, IL	6,764	7,011	7,458	3.7	6.4	32,997	34,090	36,150	117	3.3	6.0
Springfield, MA	22,196	23,260	24,454	4.8	5.1	32,359	33,871	35,598	126	4.7	5.1
Springfield, MO	11,060	11,657	12,343	5.4	5.9	27,623	28,423	29,416	290	2.9	3.5
Springfield, OH	3,951	4,114	4,244	4.1	3.1	27,914	29,186	30,250	268	4.6	3.6
State College, PA	4,037	4,293	4,562	6.3	6.3	28,545	29,858	31,731	225	4.6	6.3
Stockton, CA	17,190	18,292	19,195	6.4	4.9	26,209	27,615	28,739	309	5.4	4.1
Sumter, SC	2,586	2,743	2,868	6.1	4.6	24,687	26,345	27,576	330	6.7	4.7
Syracuse, NY	20,277	21,205	22,190	4.6	4.6	31,366	32,882	34,458	154	4.8	4.8

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2005–2007—Table Ends

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income ¹					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period ²		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2005	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007
Tallahassee, FL	10,172	10,808	11,375	6.3	5.2	29,781	31,117	32,185	212	4.5	3.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	88,623	95,333	99,253	7.6	4.1	33,607	35,478	36,554	108	5.6	3.0
Terre Haute, IN	4,281	4,454	4,662	4.0	4.7	25,312	26,208	27,404	332	3.5	4.6
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	3,596	3,785	4,030	5.2	6.5	27,192	28,278	30,028	274	4.0	6.2
Toledo, OH	19,955	20,838	21,681	4.4	4.0	30,496	31,972	33,316	183	4.8	4.2
Topeka, KS	6,825	7,187	7,640	5.3	6.3	30,062	31,617	33,466	178	5.2	5.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	16,506	17,871	19,008	8.3	6.4	45,549	49,195	52,255	11	8.0	6.2
Tucson, AZ	27,814	30,170	31,647	8.5	4.9	29,354	30,971	31,755	224	5.5	2.5
Tulsa, OK	31,261	34,543	37,356	10.5	8.1	35,483	38,761	41,307	50	9.2	6.6
Tuscaloosa, AL	5,818	6,273	6,674	7.8	6.4	29,362	30,995	32,634	197	5.6	5.3
Tyler, TX	6,134	6,467	6,872	5.4	6.3	32,295	33,284	34,713	150	3.1	4.3
Utica-Rome, NY	8,086	8,433	8,800	4.3	4.4	27,419	28,679	29,927	278	4.6	4.4
Valdosta, GA	3,111	3,261	3,444	4.8	5.6	24,668	25,421	26,504	346	3.1	4.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	13,603	14,358	15,083	5.5	5.1	33,400	35,269	37,055	98	5.6	5.1
Victoria, TX	3,331	3,551	3,785	6.6	6.6	29,685	31,568	33,344	182	6.3	5.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	4,187	4,410	4,600	5.3	4.3	27,469	28,647	29,599	286	4.3	3.3
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	54,644	58,509	61,138	7.1	4.5	33,129	35,212	36,837	104	6.3	4.6
Visalia-Porterville, CA	9,585	10,077	10,865	5.1	7.8	23,659	24,456	25,920	350	3.4	6.0
Waco, TX	6,113	6,402	6,773	4.7	5.8	27,287	28,361	29,730	281	3.9	4.8
Warner Robins, GA	3,582	3,817	4,004	6.6	4.9	28,474	29,825	30,572	256	4.7	2.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	259,040	276,061	291,471	6.6	5.6	49,606	52,485	54,971	6	5.8	4.7
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	4,924	5,122	5,472	4.0	6.8	30,356	31,460	33,555	174	3.6	6.7
Wausau, WI	4,105	4,314	4,564	5.1	5.8	32,177	33,490	35,169	135	4.1	5.0
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	3,220	3,330	3,472	3.4	4.3	25,698	26,884	28,335	319	4.6	5.4
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	2,902	3,096	3,295	6.7	6.4	28,109	29,494	30,872	249	4.9	4.7
Wheeling, WV-OH	4,040	4,185	4,393	3.6	5.0	27,399	28,535	30,137	272	4.1	5.6
Wichita, KS	19,671	21,824	22,951	10.9	5.2	33,695	37,115	38,552	77	10.1	3.9
Wichita Falls, TX	4,439	4,848	5,135	9.2	5.9	29,645	32,473	34,714	149	9.5	6.9
Williamsport, PA	3,223	3,352	3,522	4.0	5.1	27,383	28,594	30,148	271	4.4	5.4
Wilmington, NC	9,447	10,154	10,974	7.5	8.1	29,870	30,903	32,394	207	3.5	4.8
Winchester, VA-WV	3,459	3,761	3,901	8.7	3.7	29,876	31,693	32,260	210	6.1	1.8
Winston-Salem, NC	14,708	15,405	16,379	4.7	6.3	32,996	33,952	35,481	127	2.9	4.5
Worcester, MA	28,489	30,460	32,365	6.9	6.3	36,636	39,019	41,380	49	6.5	6.1
Yakima, WA	5,768	6,093	6,488	5.6	6.5	25,276	26,477	27,965	326	4.8	5.6
York-Hanover, PA	13,055	13,638	14,349	4.5	5.2	32,145	32,944	34,134	160	2.5	3.6
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	16,082	16,788	17,278	4.4	2.9	27,685	29,135	30,285	267	5.2	3.9
Yuba City, CA	4,002	4,288	4,501	7.2	5.0	25,871	26,836	27,561	331	3.7	2.7
Yuma, AZ	3,798	4,086	4,320	7.6	5.7	21,097	22,071	22,786	362	4.6	3.2

1. Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.

2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

3. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data.

4. The metropolitan area definitions used by BEA for its personal income estimates are the county-based definitions issued by the Office of Management and Budget in June 2003 (with revisions released February 2004, March 2005, December 2005, December 2006, November 2007, and November 2008) for federal statistical purposes.

Source: Table 1 in "Local Area Personal Income for 2007" in the May 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2006—Continues

(Millions of Dollars)

Metropolitan area	Rank of total GDP by metropolitan area	Total	Natural resources and mining	Con- struction	Durable goods manu- facturing	Nondurable goods manu- facturing	Trade	Transporta- tion and utilities	Infor- mation	Financial activities	Pro- fessional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Government
Denver-Aurora, CO.....	17	139,600	6,788	7,352	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,272	(D)	(D)	20,574	8,035	4,985	2,989	12,424
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA.....	62	32,447	236	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,984	1,090	1,436	13,276	2,359	2,183	947	641	2,721
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	12	199,288	547	7,975	24,315	4,887	26,054	9,104	6,964	40,008	35,709	15,942	6,590	4,310	16,884
Dothan, AL.....	281	4,352	106	209	(D)	(D)	763	583	(D)	547	259	452	133	(D)	540
Dover, DE.....	230	5,571	95	279	97	297	562	205	92	1,305	256	371	212	146	1,656
Dubuque, IA.....	293	4,000	85	144	947	179	509	185	197	557	196	458	214	81	248
Duluth, MN-WI.....	169	9,320	942	433	(D)	(D)	1,026	889	266	1,225	452	1,306	326	243	1,489
Durham, NC.....	69	27,874	162	724	3,663	4,755	2,405	590	572	3,535	3,502	3,082	677	500	3,708
Eau Claire, WI.....	232	5,509	73	265	663	295	(D)	(D)	170	964	483	679	154	145	648
El Centro, CA.....	307	3,662	581	120	67	96	621	241	39	323	134	144	89	95	1,111
Elizabethtown, KY.....	286	4,193	(D)	157	(D)	(D)	366	(D)	(D)	338	217	227	97	90	1,634
Elkhart-Goshen, IN.....	165	9,541	71	317	4,000	789	1,263	327	90	779	544	549	164	192	456
Elmira, NY.....	356	2,547	68	116	457	31	347	120	71	263	150	337	78	67	441
El Paso, TX.....	83	23,563	99	921	1,296	1,419	2,823	1,340	611	5,908	1,359	1,626	616	473	5,071
Erie, PA.....	174	8,770	61	301	1,702	646	1,036	348	261	1,151	573	1,179	256	257	998
Eugene-Springfield, OR.....	158	10,796	190	536	1,308	347	1,336	293	455	1,949	977	1,139	357	290	1,619
Evansville, IN-KY.....	119	15,054	884	757	(D)	(D)	1,302	(D)	1,533	1,084	1,299	457	328	967	967
Fairbanks, AK.....	267	4,612	438	264	14	83	327	742	80	421	152	254	151	78	1,609
Fargo, ND-MN.....	175	8,764	212	466	554	205	1,471	422	520	1,937	697	852	323	206	900
Farmington, NM.....	214	6,538	3,204	252	76	82	499	785	39	312	156	289	135	112	595
Fayetteville, NC.....	129	13,505	(D)	442	299	892	989	383	(D)	1,074	(D)	627	(D)	270	7,266
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.....	113	16,038	468	810	(D)	(D)	(D)	278	(D)	2,328	2,396	942	483	320	1,583
Flagstaff, AZ.....	291	4,027	49	235	(D)	(D)	468	188	51	569	213	429	443	97	997
Flint, MI.....	146	12,092	(D)	501	(D)	(D)	1,796	(D)	336	2,068	955	1,390	377	340	1,602
Florence, SC.....	215	6,535	59	285	(D)	(D)	904	454	134	737	394	557	187	152	950
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL.....	312	3,599	55	181	409	235	650	135	79	395	207	272	123	116	744
Fond du Lac, WI.....	323	3,434	81	202	718	331	410	220	106	399	146	323	90	88	319
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO.....	160	10,105	144	908	940	268	1,087	202	291	1,634	1,513	847	410	278	1,582
Fort Smith, AR-OK.....	166	9,455	829	375	(D)	(D)	1,085	685	197	984	886	728	206	191	988
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL.....	168	9,357	17	485	315	33	724	125	337	2,830	885	400	391	199	2,617
Fort Wayne, IN.....	114	16,015	114	735	2,600	674	(D)	(D)	689	2,542	1,224	1,859	454	366	1,212
Fresno, CA.....	72	26,632	2,214	1,614	836	1,777	3,801	1,268	657	4,187	2,055	2,444	786	783	4,212
Gadsden, AL.....	358	2,436	27	108	189	269	338	141	57	347	150	347	90	77	297
Gainesville, FL.....	172	8,903	79	463	(D)	(D)	937	190	239	1,278	679	1,155	362	232	2,887
Gainesville, GA.....	227	5,660	71	400	581	877	786	193	73	900	371	576	143	119	571
Glens Falls, NY.....	322	3,438	65	195	329	172	487	119	113	349	249	406	265	84	604
Greensboro, NC.....	319	3,482	57	143	221	665	415	156	26	316	147	327	68	82	859
Grand Forks, ND-MN.....	331	3,355	165	163	(D)	(D)	462	229	77	350	172	392	116	75	883
Grand Junction, CO.....	287	4,175	389	394	159	70	600	274	89	581	305	461	172	134	548
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	63	32,165	(D)	1,450	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	796	6,142	(D)	2,955	854	728	2,426
Great Falls, MT.....	355	2,596	52	158	13	46	358	175	86	346	169	364	115	65	649
Greeley, CO.....	216	6,493	836	669	357	489	906	257	116	899	467	428	149	188	732
Green Bay, WI.....	132	13,341	186	630	876	(D)	1,534	(D)	(D)	2,242	1,107	1,225	(D)	(D)	1,167
Greensboro-High Point, NC.....	64	31,830	252	1,410	(D)	(D)	5,005	1,474	908	6,456	2,953	2,418	844	637	2,474
Greenville, NC.....	246	5,130	(D)	257	361	559	560	(D)	(D)	691	329	460	(D)	112	1,366
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC.....	86	22,939	122	1,338	2,142	1,656	(D)	(D)	1,049	3,142	2,975	1,460	773	562	2,687
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS.....	173	8,776	68	501	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	228	1,051	697	466	912	164	2,391
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV.....	196	7,512	57	(D)	(D)	(D)	402	285	(D)	1,304	541	705	240	182	1,178
Hanford-Corcoran, CA.....	309	3,639	463	94	40	477	334	91	35	237	86	216	76	68	1,421
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA.....	76	25,478	177	977	1,291	1,102	(D)	(D)	1,002	4,499	2,789	2,534	842	720	4,392
Harrisburg, VA.....	256	4,822	172	(D)	178	1,375	(D)	151	162	532	231	334	158	90	518
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	40	69,863	174	(D)	7,283	1,782	(D)	(D)	2,423	22,333	8,039	6,124	1,725	1,405	7,132
Hattiesburg, MS.....	284	4,259	106	190	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	91	663	265	509	167	98	793
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC.....	151	11,732	(D)	2,221	1,540	1,519	717	106	1,567	844	(D)	305	265	1,205	1,205
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA.....	353	2,681	7	(D)	(D)	76	(D)	30	98	136	39	33	33	57	1,990
Holland-Grand Haven, MI.....	170	9,125	253	430	2,573	658	988	345	111	1,458	644	432	189	215	830
Honolulu, HI.....	51	44,192	154	2,404	257	505	4,452	2,402	1,279	9,278	4,461	3,493	2,897	1,085	11,525
Hot Springs, AR.....	357	2,512	67	144	187	91	385	60	44	458	143	380	194	74	284
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.....	181	8,633	2,034	402	840	334	844	1,085	86	962	523	465	225	194	641
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	5	344,516	(D)	18,952	(D)	(D)	36,755	(D)	(D)	42,184	(D)	7,870	5,776	22,967	22,967
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH.....	178	8,713	208	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	197	903	565	1,167	249	215	1,243	1,243
Huntsville, AL.....	108	17,115	69	453	2,794	369	1,865	194	412	1,809	3,565	915	418	349	3,903
Idaho Falls, ID.....	313	3,574	82	251	88	94	750	140	136	365	750	364	99	84	372
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	32	89,808	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,992	(D)	2,598	20,754	(D)	3,318	1,972	7,355	7,355
Iowa City, IA.....	222	5,986	123	269	(D)	(D)	532	433	256	659	304	439	195	114	2,036
Ithaca, NY.....	328	3,398	107	69	227	28	263	143	64	368	212	1,359	109	73	376
Jackson, MI.....	260	4,712	36	159	615	159	562	974	47	510	276	479	133	132	630
Jackson, MS.....	91	21,423	1,080	886	(D)	(D)	3,271	1,225	938	3,898	2,087	1,920	613	505	3,177
Jackson, TN.....	279	4,366	32	(D)	685	355	(D)	190	88	454	266	490	119	108	679
Jacksonville, FL.....	44	58,163	(D)	4,145	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,832	14,428	(D)	(D)	2,277	1,434	7,531	7,531
Jacksonville, NC.....	225	5,670	56	183	39	36	341	128	49	419	205	161	134	81	3,839
Janesville, WI.....	251	4,950	77	217	997	343	741	348	123	554	301	502	133	114	503
Jefferson City, MO.....	240	5,257	103	269	(D)	(D)	(D)	604	319	478	323	398	118	154	1,441
Johnson City, TN.....	236	5,442	41	238	779	233	755	150	323	636	368	629	204	202	886
Johnstown, PA.....	310	3,620	64	125	300	50	505	269	102	434	368	597	96	118	590
Jonesboro, AR.....	320	3,472	101	138	347	245	521	135	66	628	184	470	105	85	448
Joplin, MO.....	249	5,056	165	171	614	585	704	668	107	426	286	595	150	138	447
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI.....	157	10,987	(D)	487	975	1,196	(D)	(D)	204	2,107	(D)	1,112	378	292	1,333
Kankakee-Bradley, IL.....	349	2,759	52	138	225	290	440	182	49	305	142	409	102	80	344
Kansas City, MO-KS.....	28	94,162	606	4,465	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,252	(D)	18,779	12,727	6,333	3,441	(D)	10,252
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA.....	195	7,513	546	381	136	278	837	224	82	783	2,200	534	255	175	1,081
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX.....	143	12,286	89	505	(D)	(D)	1,113	392	217	825	601	802	221	263	6,553
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA.....	176	8,757	189	415	(D)	(D)	(D)	380	(D)	(D)	669	948	293	245	859
Kingston, NY.....	276	4,429	51	211	236	133	(D)	(D)	134	676	357	476	251	135	958
Knoxville, TN.....	70	27,672	188	(D)	3,265	767	(D)	1,028	(D)	4,427	3,410	2,518	1,082	683	3,154
Kokomo, IN.....	304	3,741	57												

Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2006—Continues
 [Millions of Dollars]

Metropolitan area	Rank of total GDP by metropolitan area	Total	Natural resources and mining	Construction	Durable goods manufacturing	Nondurable goods manufacturing	Trade	Transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Government
Lancaster, PA.....	102	17,804	393	1,486	1,902	1,827	2,724	817	525	2,527	1,482	1,722	584	534	1,279
Lansing-East Lansing, MI.....	106	17,441	(D)	694	1,566	371	(D)	(D)	405	4,045	(D)	1,518	467	544	3,897
Laredo, TX.....	234	5,450	(D)	200	46	24	800	811	77	773	(D)	412	198	143	1,167
Las Cruces, NM.....	277	4,417	216	212	227	68	425	216	113	575	379	455	169	111	1,250
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.....	31	91,500	167	8,856	2,085	825	10,174	3,716	1,879	23,438	9,509	4,231	17,259	1,559	7,801
Lawrence, KS.....	335	3,227	15	153	108	241	(D)	(D)	176	483	275	206	141	140	833
Lawton, OK.....	301	3,856	24	89	(D)	(D)	284	114	55	338	179	186	90	65	2,019
Lebanon, PA.....	334	3,227	87	141	401	403	539	189	48	223	165	352	83	94	502
Lewiston, ID-WA.....	362	1,657	35	88	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	32	225	134	209	69	68	267
Lewiston-Auburn, ME.....	326	3,402	29	206	151	334	(D)	(D)	87	(D)	282	536	(D)	73	299
Lexington-Fayette, KY.....	92	21,238	939	932	(D)	(D)	(D)	713	728	3,605	2,068	1,666	(D)	392	2,818
Lima, OH.....	289	4,126	22	182	676	688	530	211	97	345	210	564	107	94	400
Lincoln, NE.....	140	12,545	136	514	778	857	1,166	905	303	2,539	1,083	1,287	375	363	2,240
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR.....	67	28,255	268	1,351	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,704	(D)	4,741	2,682	2,459	785	611	4,837
Logan, UT-ID.....	354	2,658	83	133	(D)	(D)	(D)	291	116	64	287	229	177	76	102
Longview, TX.....	185	8,238	1,449	419	(D)	(D)	1,169	448	566	515	480	665	184	201	581
Longview, WA.....	350	2,716	113	239	265	391	(D)	(D)	43	269	88	264	106	74	325
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	2	680,230	5,721	24,586	36,819	28,051	90,174	26,626	52,202	180,387	90,256	44,145	30,256	14,831	56,175
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN.....	47	53,045	357	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,276	(D)	9,991	5,096	4,755	2,054	1,180	5,005
Lubbock, TX.....	183	8,389	326	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,448	344	(D)	949	531	(D)	374	247	1,553
Lynchburg, VA.....	192	7,701	42	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	270	111	1,150	503	745	193	199	763
Macon, GA.....	198	7,345	159	354	(D)	(D)	(D)	522	(D)	632	1,100	215	(D)	883	
Madera, CA.....	337	3,162	507	217	166	88	366	108	81	344	141	359	83	89	612
Madison, WI.....	65	30,160	(D)	1,389	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,469	7,796	(D)	(D)	793	738	5,146
Manchester-Nashua, NH.....	98	19,061	36	804	1,733	472	2,806	686	1,013	5,194	2,194	1,688	531	451	1,452
Mansfield, OH.....	303	3,801	(D)	143	1,091	100	502	(D)	152	329	176	387	111	110	497
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.....	148	12,026	628	594	234	234	2,088	597	367	1,334	698	1,747	427	427	2,654
Medford, OR.....	218	6,146	169	587	341	134	(D)	(D)	186	1,120	496	734	253	169	718
Memphis, TN-MS-AR.....	43	60,564	274	2,367	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,331	(D)	12,168	6,788	4,413	3,237	(D)	6,577
Merced, CA.....	238	5,381	959	302	124	579	(D)	(D)	131	675	231	357	132	147	844
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL.....	11	248,029	1,323	16,174	6,474	2,874	37,899	11,982	12,184	67,091	31,282	18,236	11,457	6,456	24,597
Michigan City-La Porte, IN.....	340	3,145	55	161	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	60	318	147	298	206	83	379
Midland, TX.....	180	8,700	4,767	202	263	95	784	161	176	534	641	282	159	150	485
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.....	35	77,660	164	2,801	(D)	(D)	9,236	2,954	2,896	17,982	9,344	7,729	2,146	1,553	6,523
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.....	14	179,683	(D)	7,675	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,061	(D)	45,158	(D)	13,557	5,729	3,911	16,201
Missoula, MT.....	285	4,200	50	225	94	114	548	331	152	963	357	493	184	120	568
Mobile, AL.....	125	13,892	349	919	847	858	2,144	908	394	2,423	1,236	1,197	399	416	1,801
Modesto, CA.....	122	14,356	1,146	904	586	1,300	2,083	662	226	2,426	1,006	1,378	417	408	1,814
Monroe, LA.....	220	6,067	(D)	202	(D)	(D)	937	281	561	673	543	635	183	149	685
Monroe, MI.....	299	3,868	75	274	816	47	400	591	36	479	286	245	132	92	394
Montgomery, AL.....	126	13,859	102	935	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,188	1,233	1,076	384	(D)	3,094
Morgantown, WV.....	264	4,651	193	180	(D)	(D)	445	233	95	793	286	539	139	93	1,156
Morristown, TN.....	324	3,431	12	146	(D)	(D)	(D)	211	(D)	311	185	263	80	(D)	341
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA.....	274	4,478	243	297	243	943	661	157	46	571	184	270	156	122	585
Muncie, IN.....	339	3,147	29	144	422	66	372	145	46	426	275	480	118	95	529
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI.....	263	4,673	31	185	933	176	676	146	176	724	198	564	169	110	585
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC.....	171	9,064	55	774	264	45	1,240	164	227	2,956	616	455	1,222	190	856
Napa, CA.....	208	6,654	424	470	194	1,083	633	154	138	1,271	529	541	404	152	661
Naples-Marco Island, FL.....	121	14,572	352	1,922	252	48	1,658	286	263	4,889	1,307	979	1,248	377	921
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN.....	36	73,658	263	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,781	(D)	12,609	9,174	9,785	3,664	(D)	6,158
New Haven-Milford, CT.....	57	36,070	82	1,461	2,736	1,935	4,913	1,073	1,866	6,821	4,166	5,535	987	899	3,598
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA.....	41	66,450	(D)	2,534	1,914	11,345	(D)	(D)	1,188	8,602	(D)	(D)	3,031	1,014	5,333
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	1	1,123,532	(D)	36,356	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	88,141	358,417	(D)	90,184	35,993	22,841	98,243
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI.....	248	5,059	(D)	177	(D)	(D)	531	(D)	71	741	324	456	159	135	461
Norwich-New London, CT.....	139	12,568	102	394	(D)	(D)	1,016	808	229	1,306	1,039	1,071	500	235	3,088
Ocala, FL.....	199	7,341	195	506	144	1,225	310	212	1,354	504	702	274	241	241	924
Ocean City, NJ.....	294	3,957	30	315	19	29	403	131	61	1,406	201	226	431	84	620
Odessa, TX.....	258	4,776	(D)	359	347	96	936	168	126	400	(D)	273	156	230	509
Ogden-Clearfield, UT.....	120	15,020	121	1,023	(D)	(D)	1,618	630	(D)	2,684	1,212	967	416	(D)	3,608
Oklahoma City, OK.....	49	50,409	7,168	1,865	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,928	(D)	7,575	4,833	3,864	1,674	1,020	8,380
Olympia, WA.....	193	7,623	125	390	139	112	1,106	224	154	1,177	488	756	258	259	2,435
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA.....	53	41,656	400	2,166	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,965	(D)	8,992	4,808	3,301	1,322	(D)	4,946
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.....	27	97,384	523	7,324	3,085	952	12,772	2,690	4,344	27,467	13,522	6,200	9,423	1,999	7,081
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI.....	204	6,925	25	265	968	1,392	(D)	(D)	195	739	910	521	143	151	677
Owensboro, KY.....	296	3,951	124	(D)	(D)	(D)	269	(D)	449	137	295	123	105	105	488
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA.....	59	34,359	2,017	1,508	2,188	3,401	4,865	726	1,065	7,551	3,429	1,977	1,070	757	3,804
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL.....	109	16,912	40	1,517	2,066	73	2,055	392	409	2,250	3,101	1,629	656	455	2,269
Palm Coast, FL.....	363	1,422	42	119	77	3	153	28	66	427	102	80	79	41	203
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL.....	219	6,104	27	509	213	90	711	195	213	1,271	559	453	364	189	1,309
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH.....	242	5,240	91	310	(D)	(D)	635	(D)	(D)	576	(D)	563	159	121	718
Pasca goula, MS.....	268	4,610	33	232	(D)	(D)	386	239	113	310	319	224	126	98	678
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL.....	136	13,040	701	1,167	281	284	1,689	452	524	1,925	1,318	1,380	477	389	3,053
Peoria, IL.....	115	15,633	19	743	(D)	(D)	1,624	1,030	372	1,627	1,582	(D)	457	(D)	1,165
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD.....	7	311,662	836	(D)	(D)	(D)	35,914	13,920	11,290	87,995	44,786	31,619	8,099	6,540	26,638
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ.....	15	179,489	2,527	13,937	(D)	(D)	25,450	7,826	5,376	48,547	22,193	12,720	7,317		

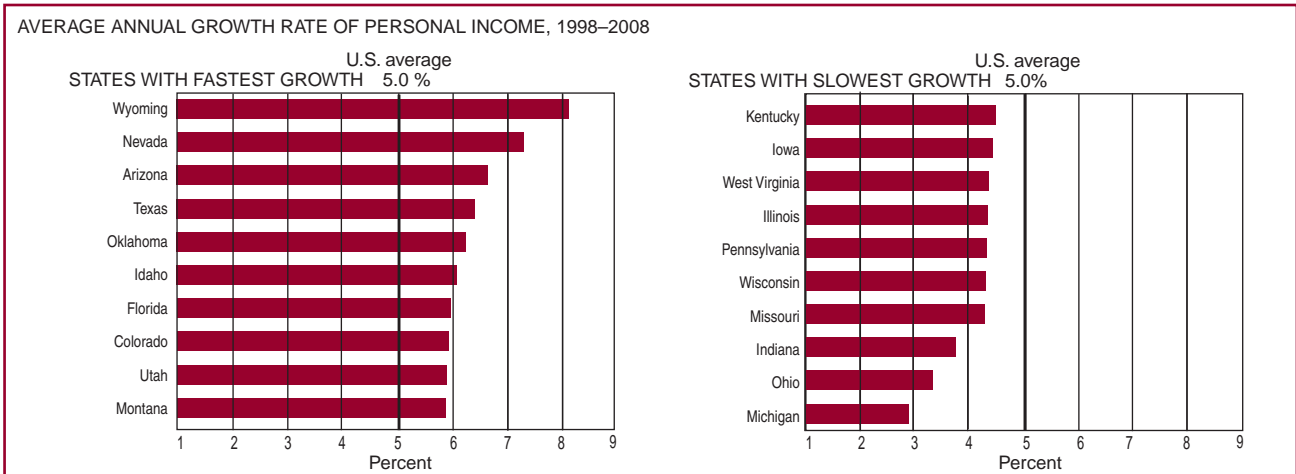
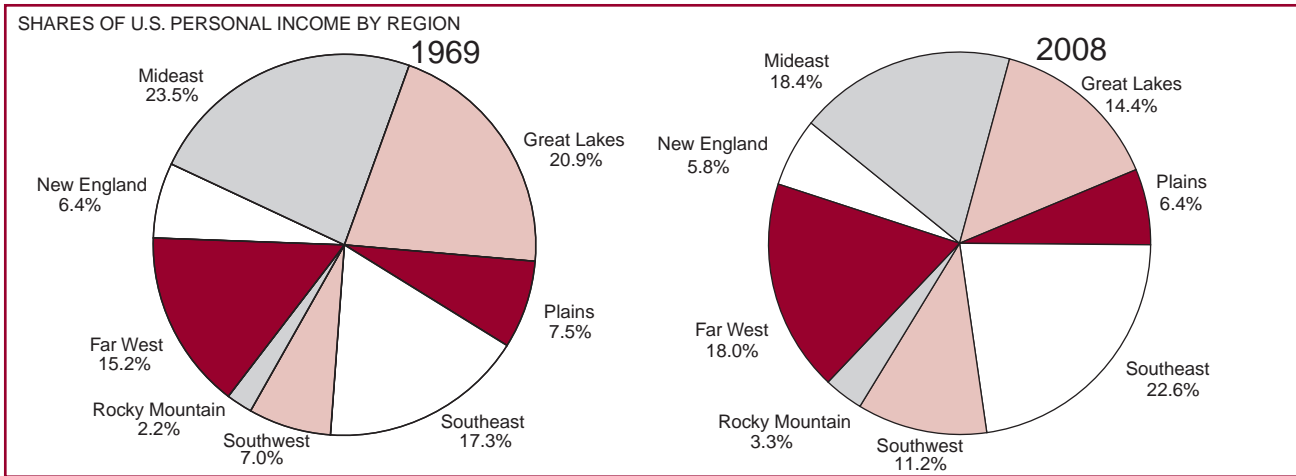
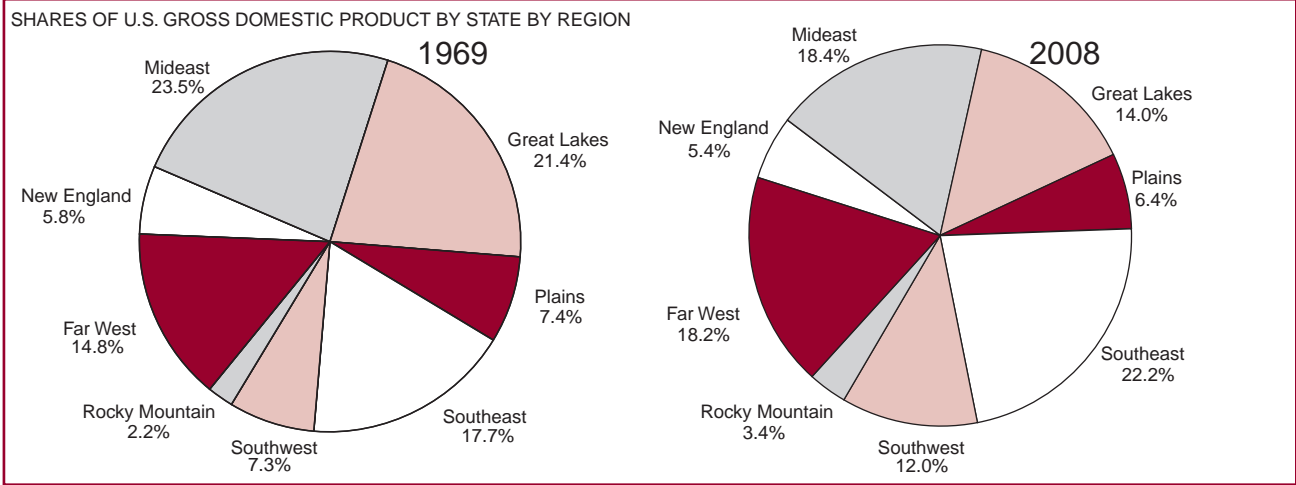
Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2006—Table Ends

[Millions of Dollars]

Metropolitan area	Rank of total GDP by metropolitan area	Total	Natural resources and mining	Construction	Durable goods manufacturing	Nondurable goods manufacturing	Trade	Transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Government
Rapid City, SD	275	4,450	28	243	242	29	619	271	163	876	261	533	231	124	829
Reading, PA	127	13,808	168	751	2,219	1,043	2,016	758	223	1,855	1,429	1,265	385	382	1,313
Redding, CA	239	5,380	159	437	194	32	827	365	109	1,006	412	671	213	172	784
Reno-Sparks, NV	99	18,915	192	1,804	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,300	(D)	2,762	2,086	1,353	2,005	381	2,109
Richmond, VA	45	57,797	357	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,731	2,268	(D)	13,748	8,445	3,709	1,448	(D)	8,166
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	22	110,735	1,251	9,285	6,553	3,398	17,530	6,579	1,883	22,895	8,840	8,050	4,431	3,257	16,782
Roanoke, VA	150	11,916	60	(D)	(D)	(D)	714	(D)	924	(D)	1,775	1,178	1,291	(D)	1,304
Rochester, MN	186	8,226	171	402	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	251	966	368	2,812	256	158
Rochester, NY	52	43,080	302	1,571	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,218	(D)	2,039	(D)	5,008	(D)	1,117	819
Rockford, IL	152	11,500	54	682	(D)	(D)	1,441	707	221	1,439	840	1,236	303	334	932
Rocky Mount, NC	244	5,199	141	248	664	697	990	170	195	698	301	300	115	112	568
Rome, GA	343	3,041	16	87	421	413	389	168	107	249	162	519	83	61	365
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	30	91,751	828	5,992	3,423	1,327	(D)	(D)	3,102	24,225	9,077	6,641	2,899	2,286	18,695
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	210	6,592	46	277	1,381	90	780	269	320	912	580	802	215	156	764
St. Cloud, MN	203	7,035	189	434	(D)	(D)	979	239	261	1,125	390	826	193	186	835
St. George, UT	332	3,305	48	422	161	17	471	226	71	706	199	337	198	130	319
St. Joseph, MO-KS	305	3,735	76	167	(D)	(D)	525	212	(D)	380	278	378	154	111	490
St. Louis, MO-IL	20	118,306	1,524	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,397	5,220	19,618	17,895	11,362	(D)	(D)	11,407
Salem, OR	153	11,335	700	585	616	481	1,194	338	177	1,875	748	1,340	298	265	2,718
Salinas, CA	105	17,682	3,309	675	222	910	2,297	438	409	2,960	1,193	997	1,077	377	2,819
Salisbury, MD	306	3,667	133	224	(D)	(D)	586	191	112	481	331	480	116	134	544
Salt Lake City, UT	46	56,458	1,455	3,048	3,376	1,752	(D)	2,169	14,575	7,029	3,139	1,952	1,439	1,339	6,151
San Angelo, TX	336	3,216	(D)	150	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	165	343	106	94	700	
San Antonio, TX	37	72,738	1,986	4,080	2,877	3,629	9,061	4,003	3,464	11,626	8,384	5,936	3,488	1,687	12,515
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	16	157,509	1,074	7,778	8,216	3,322	17,061	4,014	9,834	41,302	21,025	8,763	6,696	3,320	25,104
Sandusky, OH	346	2,960	36	90	639	301	368	103	32	295	103	252	365	56	319
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	8	292,078	(D)	11,853	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16,667	77,961	51,749	18,044	10,488	6,050	26,213
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	18	135,080	814	4,232	(D)	(D)	15,512	7,715	14,618	22,900	22,538	8,507	3,248	1,875	7,802
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	159	10,141	381	805	218	375	1,186	967	191	2,402	784	733	506	261	1,332
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	100	18,381	1,499	914	1,106	469	2,001	332	606	3,918	2,205	1,362	930	460	2,579
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	163	9,709	463	724	384	202	1,623	168	159	2,004	1,228	870	389	290	1,204
Santa Fe, NM	217	6,354	343	382	(D)	(D)	733	81	165	1,562	670	501	444	182	1,127
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	96	19,520	366	1,468	1,153	1,013	2,708	487	558	4,771	2,145	1,680	769	520	1,881
Savannah, GA	144	12,196	45	683	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	227	1,430	1,049	1,270	583	318	1,945
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	104	17,794	124	708	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	991	2,193	(D)	(D)	550	486	1,968
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	13	197,686	1,006	9,053	15,993	3,831	25,429	7,672	21,645	45,951	22,557	12,329	6,766	4,146	21,308
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	288	4,166	176	413	142	21	561	48	86	1,113	363	488	249	126	379
Sheboygan, WI	254	4,845	59	197	1,199	840	449	143	30	689	249	421	117	88	362
Sherman-Denison, TX	345	3,009	55	185	590	163	438	143	55	295	162	398	112	78	334
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	94	19,827	5,804	507	(D)	(D)	1,915	943	363	1,596	981	1,465	1,031	333	2,453
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	233	5,455	240	187	(D)	(D)	712	417	104	909	445	(D)	208	141	552
Sioux Falls, SD	133	13,316	(D)	496	(D)	(D)	1,583	(D)	466	(D)	(D)	1,345	(D)	224	706
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	154	11,327	(D)	419	2,014	721	1,535	(D)	293	1,737	(D)	1,530	306	307	931
Spartanburg, SC	167	9,421	51	475	1,776	1,065	1,548	362	121	873	861	652	279	215	1,139
Spokane, WA	112	16,153	55	806	1,205	268	2,657	759	357	3,166	1,446	1,944	654	448	2,387
Springfield, IL	191	7,829	120	320	(D)	(D)	955	234	322	1,105	710	1,149	290	290	2,081
Springfield, MA	93	20,576	(D)	929	1,643	1,020	2,524	969	554	3,227	(D)	3,208	669	610	3,346
Springfield, MO	131	13,408	(D)	929	(D)	(D)	2,306	447	2,234	1,308	(D)	428	401	1,397	
Springfield, OH	329	3,384	(D)	119	555	120	445	210	39	505	(D)	457	113	144	419
State College, PA	247	5,066	64	216	231	87	405	125	234	686	457	370	171	113	1,906
Stockton, CA	101	18,305	842	1,419	801	833	2,879	1,421	332	3,310	1,211	1,632	532	500	2,592
Sumter, SC	347	2,877	41	186	460	132	298	109	42	232	133	230	68	81	865
Syracuse, NY	80	24,362	137	968	1,994	1,156	3,287	2,711	719	3,522	2,523	2,763	717	574	3,291
Tallahassee, FL	145	12,152	(D)	720	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	566	1,660	(D)	(D)	(D)	480	3,810
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	23	108,520	1,026	6,842	4,583	2,152	15,194	5,593	5,231	24,352	15,989	9,250	4,964	2,651	10,693
Terre Haute, IN	252	4,938	88	204	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	79	460	258	546	148	139	700
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	298	3,922	88	155	(D)	(D)	667	241	60	393	243	456	130	102	786
Toledo, OH	75	25,582	(D)	1,252	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	499	3,703	(D)	(D)	741	643	2,978
Topeka, KS	190	7,974	78	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	764	(D)	1,325	537	813	245	(D)	1,561
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	87	22,877	15	620	348	327	2,133	561	1,449	4,970	4,649	2,645	557	520	4,082
Tucson, AZ	66	29,963	703	1,699	3,222	259	3,251	1,293	974	4,969	3,121	2,974	1,273	775	5,451
Tulsa, OK	54	41,119	4,997	1,706	(D)	(D)	5,130	3,501	1,776	6,233	4,435	2,982	984	797	3,094
Tuscaloosa, AL	197	7,505	737	351	(D)	(D)	(D)	151	913	388	423	207	156	166	1,360
Tyler, TX	194	7,593	1,028	290	701	324	1,100	291	303	764	528	1,120	235	186	723
Utica-Rome, NY	189	8,059	78	269	667	277	(D)	(D)	296	1,153	(D)	1,068	240	201	1,860
Valdosta, GA	314	3,562	109	(D)	(D)	280	(D)	196	(D)	393	(D)	(D)	148	(D)	960
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	142	12,520	166	937	360	1,500	1,731	494	174	1,969	816	1,200	394	345	2,436
Victoria, TX	259	4,766	684	332	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	288	196	337	103	101	435	
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	270	4,596	136	257	465	317	(D)	(D)	112	511	259	473	104	109	956
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38	71,753	510	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,191	(D)	13,305	6,514	4,549	2,400	(D)	20,801
Visalia-Porterville, CA	162	9,992	1,829	629	(D)	(D)	1,394	557	174	1,081	596	634	238	277	1,770
Waco, TX	202	7,095	118	356	882	706	931	366	219	814	436	810	228	231	997
Warner Robins, GA	266	4,645	9	126	(D)	(D)	344	71	28	347	425	221	120	93	2,366
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4	366,669	542	(D)	(D)	(D)	27,129	13,263	(D)	(D)	77,803	20,570	10,896	12,725	74,025
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	205	6,861	211	226	1,755	409	805	266	126	1,001	403	595	155	132	778
Wausau, WI	243	5,231	137	248	1,002	426	803	229	105	856	301	446	121	111	446
Weirton-Staubenville, WV-OH	330	3,375	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	334	(D)	65	292	(D)	(D)	173	74	339
Wenatchee, WA	321	3,472	592	173	(D)	(D)	491	79	54	587	124	374	163	85	539
Wheeling, WV-OH	271	4,595	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	604	(D)	115	560	(D)	(D)	166	116	572
Wichita, KS	77	25,353	(D)	911	(D)	(D)	3,152	(D)	752	2,831	(D)	(D)	525	(D)	2,540
Wichita Falls, TX	237	5,403	(D)	141	(D)	(D)	546	165	(D)	347	222	470	129	134	1,213
Williamsport, PA	325	3,422	59	135	592	420	430	128	92	302	184	406	87	105	483
Wilmington, NC	138	12,682	99	897	731	596	1,522	906	368	3,449	1,073	828	529	266	1,418
Winchester, VA-WV	269	4,606	27	(D)	336	870	647	172	(D)	705	298	539	137	(D)	457
Winston-Salem, NC	89	22,063	74	767	1,117	4,964	(D)	842	(D)	5,145	1,917	2,486	504	364	1,279

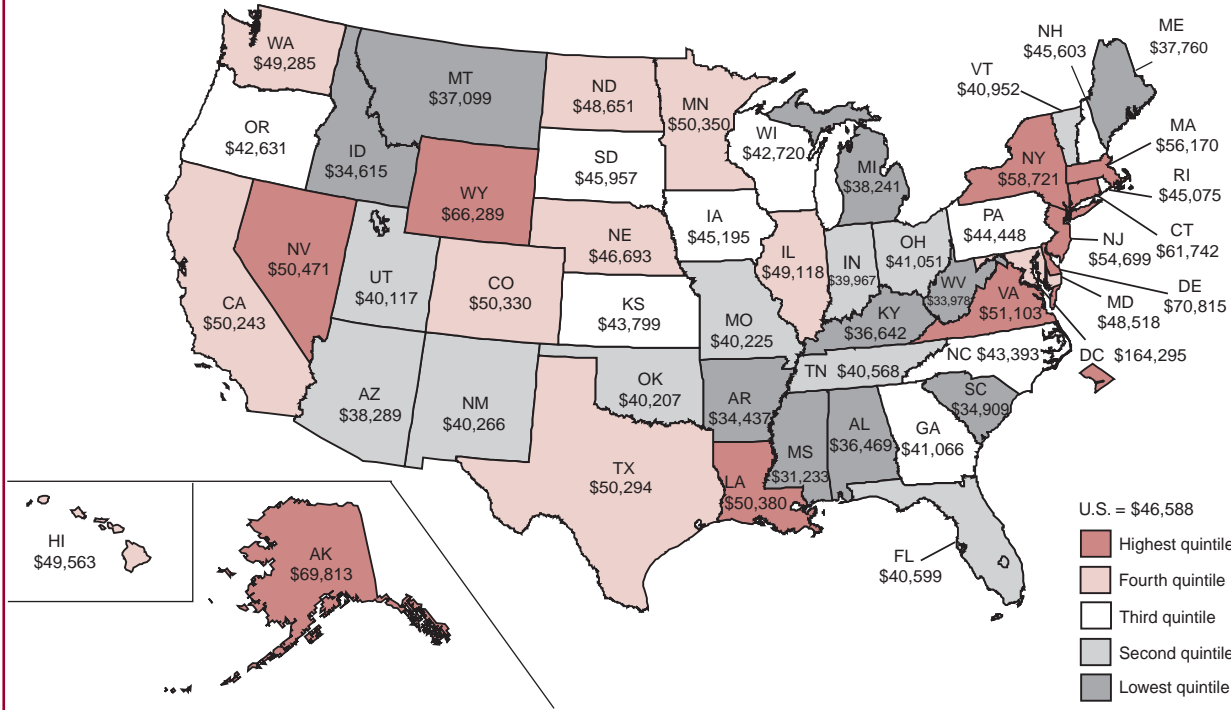
K. Charts

SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES

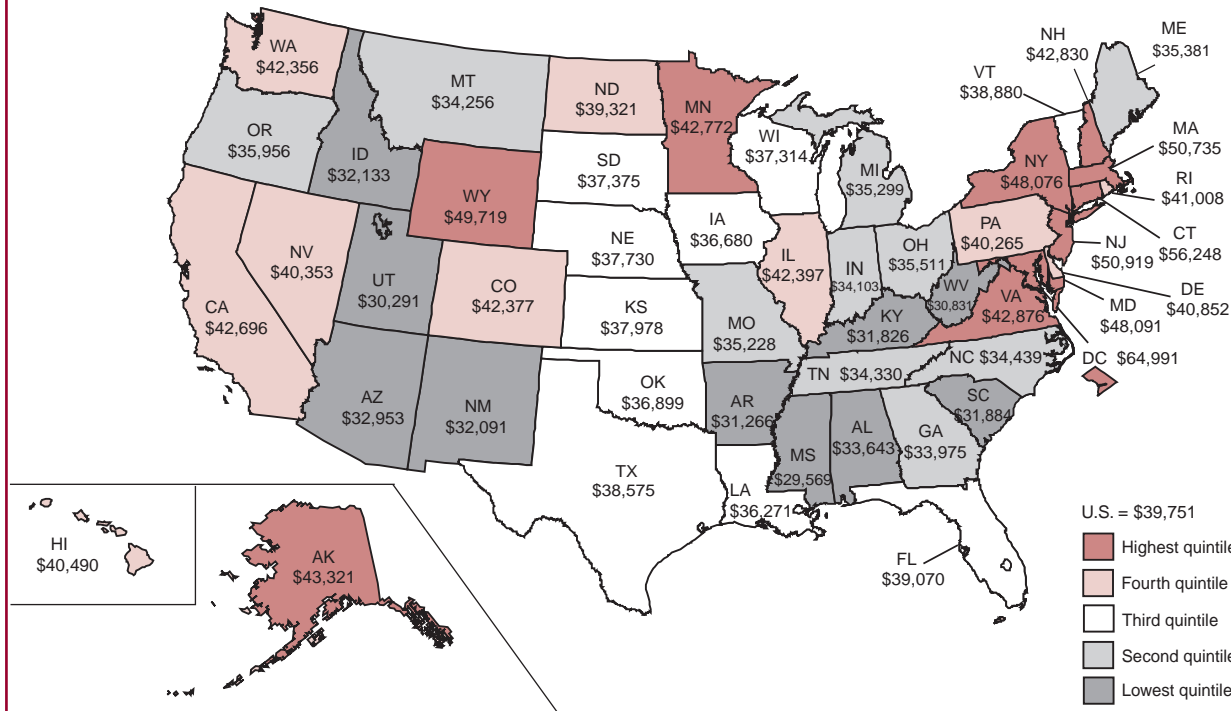


SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES

PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY STATE IN CURRENT DOLLARS, 2008



PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 2008



Appendixes

A. Additional Information About the NIPA Estimates

Statistical Conventions

Current-dollar GDP is a measure of the market value of goods, services, and structures that are produced in the economy in a particular period. The changes in current-dollar GDP can be decomposed into quantity and price components. Quantities, or “real” measures, and prices are expressed as index numbers with the reference year—at present, the year 2000—equal to 100.¹

The annual changes in quantities and prices are calculated using a Fisher formula that incorporates weights from 2 adjacent years. For example, the annual percent change in real GDP for 2001–2002 uses prices for 2001 and 2002 as weights, and the 2001–2002 annual percent change in the GDP price index uses quantities for 2001 and 2002 as weights. Because the Fisher formula allows for the effects of changes in relative prices and in the composition of output over time, the resulting quantity or price changes are not affected by the substitution bias that is associated with changes in quantities and prices calculated using a fixed-weighted formula. These annual changes are “chained” (multiplied) together to form time series of quantity and price indexes. The percent changes in the Fisher indexes are not affected by the choice of the reference year.

BEA also publishes implicit price deflators (IPDs), which are calculated as the ratio of the current-dollar value of a component to the chained-dollar value of the component, multiplied by 100. The values of an IPD are very close to the values of the corresponding “chain-type” price index.

The measures of real GDP and its major components are also presented in dollar-denominated form, designated “chained (2000) dollar estimates.” For most series, these estimates are computed by multiplying the current-dollar value in 2000 by a corresponding quantity index number and then dividing by 100. For example, if a current-dollar GDP component equaled \$100 in 2000 and if real output for this component increased by 10 percent in 2001, then the chained (2000) dollar value of this component in 2001 would be \$110 (\$100 × 1.10). The percent changes calculated from the chained (2000) dollar estimates and from the quantity indexes are the same; any differences will be small and due to rounding.

The chained-dollar values for the detailed GDP components will not necessarily sum to the chained-dollar estimate of GDP (or to any intermediate aggregate) in a table, because the relative prices that are used as weights for any period other than the reference year differ from those of the reference year. A measure of the effect of such

differences is provided by a “residual” line—the difference between the chained-dollar value of the main aggregate in the table and the sum of the most detailed components in the table. For periods close to the reference year, when the relative prices that are used as weights have usually not changed much, the residuals tend to be small, and the chained-dollar estimates can be used to approximate the contributions to growth and to aggregate the detailed estimates. For periods further from the reference year, the residuals tend to be larger, and the chained-dollar estimates are less useful for analyses of contributions to growth. In particular, for components for which relative prices are changing rapidly, the calculation of contributions based on chained-dollar estimates may be misleading even just a few years from the reference year. Thus, contributions derived from quantity indexes provide a better measure than contributions derived from chained-dollar estimates; contributions based on quantity indexes are shown in selected NIPA tables 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 1.5.2, 2.3.2, 3.9.2, 4.2.2, and 5.3.2.

For quarters and months, NIPA estimates are presented at annual rates, which show the value that would be registered if the rate of activity that is measured for a quarter or for a month were maintained for a full year. Annual rates are used so that periods of different lengths—for example, quarters and years—may be more easily compared. These annual rates are determined simply by multiplying the estimated rate of activity by 4 (for quarterly data) or by 12 (for monthly data).

For most quarterly NIPA estimates, *percent changes* in the estimates are also expressed at annual rates. Calculating these *changes* requires a variant of the compound interest formula:

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{x_t}{x_0} \right)^{m/n} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where r is the percent change at an annual rate; x_t is the level of activity in the later period; x_0 is the level of activity in the earlier period; m is the periodicity of the data (for example, 1 for annual data, 4 for quarterly data, or 12 for monthly data); and n is the number of periods between the earlier periods and the later periods (that is, $t - 0$).

Quarterly and monthly NIPA estimates are seasonally adjusted if necessary. Seasonal adjustment removes from the time series the average effects of variations that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude each year—for example, weather, holidays, and tax payment dates. After seasonal adjustment, cyclical and other short-term changes in the economy stand out more clearly.

1. See J. Steven Landefeld, Brent R. Moulton, and Cindy M. Vojtech, “Chained-Dollar Indexes: Issues, Tips on Their Use, and Upcoming Changes,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* (November 2003): 8–16.

Reconciliation Table

Table 1. Relation of Net Exports of Goods and Services and Net Receipts of Income in the NIPAs to Balance on Goods and Services and Income in the ITAs

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2007	2008	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
				2007		2008			
				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Exports of goods and services and income receipts, ITAs	1	2,463.5	2,591.3	2,553.6	2,603.2	2,605.7	2,687.6	2,713.0	2,358.8
Less: Gold, ITAs	2	13.3	18.7	14.3	12.0	24.6	19.0	17.7	13.4
Statistical differences ¹	3	0.0	-11.9	0.0	0.0	-8.5	1.1	-20.1	-20.1
Other items.....	4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
Plus: Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments.....	5	10.9	11.5	11.1	12.5	12.2	11.4	11.9	10.5
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico	6	54.4	50.9	54.0	53.6	51.2	54.8	47.6	50.0
Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers	7	10.1	12.5	10.6	11.2	12.5	13.9	11.5	12.1
Equals: Exports of goods and services and income receipts, NIPAs	8	2,524.1	2,657.7	2,613.4	2,667.1	2,664.0	2,746.0	2,784.5	2,436.3
Imports of goods and services and income payments, ITAs	9	3,082.0	3,144.8	3,134.2	3,153.1	3,186.4	3,300.4	3,318.2	2,774.3
Less: Gold, ITAs	10	8.8	12.5	10.7	7.0	17.9	12.6	12.7	6.6
Statistical differences ¹	11	0.0	-7.0	0.0	0.0	-8.4	-4.0	-7.9	-7.9
Other items.....	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Gold, NIPAs	13	-5.2	-6.4	-5.2	-5.7	-6.6	-6.0	-6.3	-6.7
Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments.....	14	10.9	11.5	11.1	12.5	12.2	11.4	11.9	10.5
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico	15	40.5	36.7	43.7	34.5	36.5	39.2	34.8	36.0
Imputed interest paid to rest of world.....	16	10.1	12.5	10.6	11.2	12.5	13.9	11.5	12.1
Equals: Imports of goods and services and income payments, NIPAs	17	3,129.5	3,193.7	3,183.8	3,198.5	3,231.5	3,350.3	3,365.3	2,827.4
Balance on goods and services and income, ITAs (1-9)	18	-618.5	-553.5	-580.6	-549.9	-580.7	-612.8	-605.2	-415.5
Less: Gold (2-10+13).....	19	-0.7	-0.2	-1.6	-0.7	0.1	0.4	-1.3	0.1
Statistical differences (3-11) ¹	20	0.0	-4.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	5.1	-12.2	-12.2
Other items (4-12)	21	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
Plus: Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico (6-15).....	22	13.9	14.2	10.3	19.1	14.7	15.6	12.8	14.0
Equals: Net exports of goods and services and net receipts of income, NIPAs (8-17)	23	-605.4	-536.0	-570.4	-531.4	-567.5	-604.3	-580.8	-391.1

1. Consists of statistical revisions to the ITAs that have not yet been incorporated into the NIPAs.
ITAs International transactions accounts
NIPAs National income and product accounts

B. Suggested Reading

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has published a wealth of information about the methodologies that are used to prepare its national, industry, international, and regional accounts. Most of this information is available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov.

National accounts

The national accounts encompass the detailed estimates in the national income and product accounts (including gross domestic product) and the estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods.

National income and product accounts (NIPAs). This series of papers documents the conceptual framework of the NIPAs and the methodologies that are used to prepare the estimates.

Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts (Introductory Chapters 1-4) (2008)

Corporate Profits: Profits Before Tax, Profits Tax Liability, and Dividends (2002)

An Introduction to National Income and Product Accounts (2007)

Measuring the Economy: A Primer on GDP and the National Income and Product Accounts (2007)

The following SURVEY articles describe the upcoming 2009 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs.

"Preview of the Revised NIPA Estimates for 2002: Effects of Incorporating the 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts and Proposed Definition and Statistical Changes" (March 2008)

Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive NIPA Revision Changes in Definitions and Presentations (March 2009)

New Classifications for Personal Consumption Expenditures (May 2008)

Statistical Changes (May 2009)

The following SURVEY articles describe the 2003 comprehensive NIPA revision.

"Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts for 1929-2002: Results of the Comprehensive Revision" (February 2004)

"Measuring the Services of Commercial Banks in the NIPAs: Changes in Concepts and Methods" (September 2003)

"Measuring the Services of Property-Casualty Insurance in the NIPAs: Changes in Concepts and Methods" (October 2003)

In addition, see the following articles.

"Annual Revision of the National Income and Prod-

uct Accounts" (August 2008) presents revisions and describes any changes in the data and the methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

"Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies" (November 2008) describes the source data and the methods that are used to prepare the current-dollar and real estimates of GDP.

"Chained-Dollar Indexes: Issues, Tips on Their Use, and Upcoming Changes" (November 2003) discusses the advantages of using chain-weighted indexes and the challenges of using chained dollars.

"Reliability of the NIPA Estimates of U.S. Economic Activity" (February 2005) evaluates the principal NIPA estimates by examining the record of revisions to them.

"Gross Domestic Product: Revisions and Source Data" (February 2006) describes the categories of data that are used for the advance, preliminary, and final quarterly estimates of GDP.

Fixed assets and consumer durable goods. *Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods in the United States, 1925-97* (2003) discusses the concepts and statistical considerations that underlie the estimates and their derivation.

"Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods for 1925-2002" (May 2004) describes the improvements that were incorporated into these estimates as part of the 2003 comprehensive NIPA revision.

"Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods for 1998-2007" (September 2008) provides estimates that reflect the incorporation of the most recent annual NIPA revision.

Satellite accounts. These accounts extend the analytical capacity of the NIPAs by focusing on the effects of a particular aspect of economic activity on GDP.

"Research and Development Satellite Account"

For 1959-2002 (December 2006)

For 1959-2004 (October 2007)

Mission Statement and Strategic Plan

The mission statement of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and its most recently updated strategic plan for improving the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of the national, industry, regional, and international accounts are available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov under "About BEA."

Industry accounts

The industry accounts consist of the annual industry accounts (the input-output accounts and the gross-domestic-product-by-industry accounts), the benchmark input-output accounts, and one satellite account.

Annual industry accounts. “Improved Annual Industry Accounts for 1998–2003” (June 2004) describes the comprehensive revision of the annual input-output accounts and the GDP-by-industry accounts that features the integration of the two sets of accounts.

“Annual Industry Accounts” (February 2008) presents the annual revision of these accounts and describes the source data and any changes in the methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

“Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the Annual Industry Accounts: Integrating the Annual Input-Output Accounts and the Gross-Domestic-Product-by-Industry Accounts” (March 2004) provides the details about the comprehensive revision.

Benchmark input-output accounts. “Preview of the Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for 2002” (September 2005) includes the proposed new sectors that are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

“U.S. Benchmark Input-Output Accounts, 2002” (October 2007)

Satellite accounts. These accounts extend the analytical capacity of the input-output accounts by focusing on a particular aspect of economic activity.

“U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts”

For 2002–2005 (June 2006)

For 1998–2006 (June 2007)

For 2004–2007 (June 2008)

For 2005–2008 (June 2009)

International accounts

The international accounts encompass the international transactions accounts, direct investment, and international transactions in services.

International transactions accounts. *The Balance of Payments of the United States: Concepts, Data Sources, and Estimating Procedures* (1990) describes the methodologies used to prepare the estimates in the ITAs and the international investment position of the United States. These methodologies are usually updated and improved as part of the annual revisions of the international transactions accounts.

The annual revisions of the international transactions accounts are described in a series of articles, the latest of which was published in the July 2008 SURVEY.

Direct investment. *International Direct Investment: Studies by the Bureau of Economic Analysis* (1999) is a collection of previously published articles on U.S. di-

rect investment abroad and foreign direct investment in the United States. It includes “A Guide to BEA Statistics on U.S. Multinational Companies,” which is also available in the March 1995 SURVEY, and “A Guide to BEA Statistics on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States,” which is also available in the February 1990 SURVEY.

In addition, the updated methodologies are available in *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Final Results From the 1999 Benchmark Survey* (2004) and in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 2002 Benchmark Survey* (2006).

International services. *U.S. International Transactions in Private Services: A Guide to the Surveys Conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis* (1998) describes 11 surveys. It includes classifications, definitions, release schedules, the methods used to prepare the estimates, and samples of the survey forms.

“Selected Issues in the Measurement of U.S. International Services” (June 2002) describes key issues in defining and measuring insurance, wholesale and retail trade, finance, construction, and utilities services and explores possible actions to address these issues.

Regional accounts

The regional accounts include estimates of personal income and gross domestic product. The following methodologies are available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov/regional/methods.cfm.

Personal income. Estimates of personal income are prepared for states and for local areas.

State Personal Income (2007) describes the improvements in the methodology that are used to prepare the estimates.

Local Area Personal Income (2007) describes the detailed methodology that is used to prepare the estimates for counties, metropolitan divisions and areas, micropolitan areas, and BEA economic areas and regions.

Gross domestic product. Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) are prepared for states and metropolitan areas.

Gross Domestic Product by State (2006) describes the sources and the methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

“Gross Domestic Product by State” (June 2009) presents the most recent annual revision.

“Introducing New Measures of the Metropolitan Economy: Prototype GDP-by-Metropolitan-Area Estimates for 2001–2005” (November 2007) describes the potential uses of the estimates and the methodology used to prepare them.