

**BEA BRIEFING**

# New Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Industry Statistics

By Erich H. Strassner and David B. Wasshausen

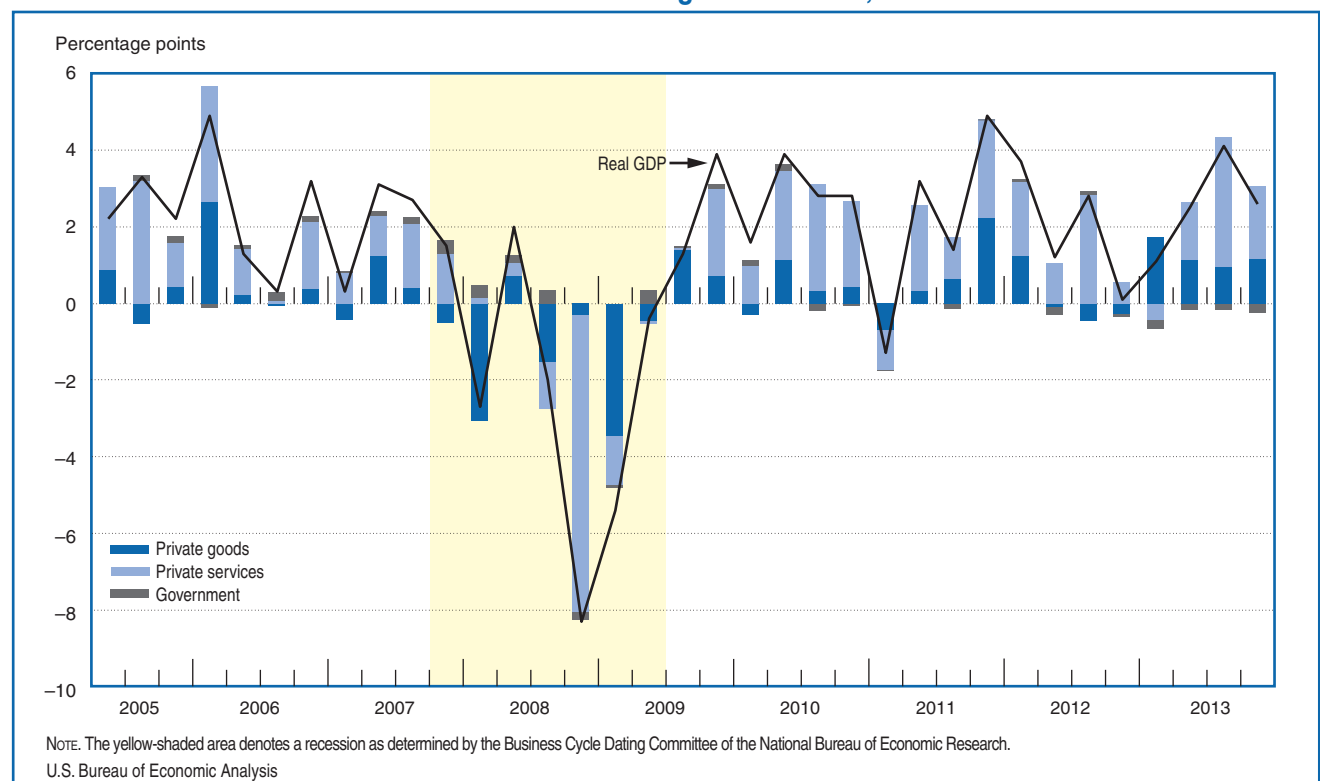
**T**HE MOST RECENT recession and subsequent recovery have highlighted the need for more high-quality, “real-time” information on U.S. economic performance at the industry level. While the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ (BEA) annual statistics on the breakout of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry can be used to describe the leading contributors to business cycle dynamics, these annual statistics are unable to provide a timely picture of the dynamic U.S. economy as it evolves on a real-time basis from quarter to quarter.

With a goal of providing more timely information on economic turning points, on accelerations and decelerations in economic growth at the industry level, and on changes in industrial infrastructure, BEA issued its first “regular” release of current quarterly GDP

by industry on April 25, 2014. These new, quarterly statistics—spanning the period 2005–2013—will now be published regularly within 30 days of BEA’s third release of GDP. With the release of quarterly industry statistics, the latest snapshot on U.S. producers shows that U.S. economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2013 decelerated to 2.6 percent from 4.1 percent in the third quarter; the deceleration was led by a slowdown in growth in the services-producing sector and a larger contraction by the government sector, which was partly offset by a pickup in growth in the goods-producing sector (chart 1).

*Brian M. Lindberg prepared the tables and charts for this article.*

**Chart 1. Real GDP and Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP, 2005–2013**



Quarterly GDP by industry statistics fill an important void in U.S. federal economic statistics by providing timely information on how individual industries contributed to U.S. economic growth in a given quarter while providing businesses with a comprehensive and consistent tool for assessing how their industries are faring, compared with other industries.

Policymakers, businesses, and academia will also be able to use the statistics to more quickly identify economic turning points, improving their ability to understand a given sector's performance. These new statistics supplement other quarterly and monthly indicators of industries' performance—such as employment, sales and shipments, industrial production, profits, and prices—by providing a comprehensive and consistent picture of industries' overall performance and by allowing for a more complete analysis of business cycle dynamics and the sources of U.S. economic growth. Measures of gross output and of intermediate inputs by industry are also included and are prepared within an integrated framework that ensures consistency with GDP and the final expenditure components published in BEA's national income and product accounts (NIPAs) (see the box "Relationship Between

Gross Output and Value Added" on page 7).

In this first release of quarterly GDP by industry statistics, estimates are presented for 2005–2013. The methodology used to prepare these estimates is largely consistent with the methodology previously used to produce the final prototype statistics. These newly released statistics include an improved measure of the gross operating surplus, which is now initially informed by both the gross output and establishment-based distributions of gross domestic income.<sup>1</sup>

Overall, the GDP by industry statistics align very closely with GDP statistics published in the NIPAs (chart 2). Quarterly GDP by industry results are presented, including an example of the benefit of having a more precise view of industry performance, an analysis of industry dynamics over the recent business cycle, and the latest snapshot on U.S. producers as of the fourth quarter of 2013. The section on "future directions" highlights both short- and long-run plans for these statistics.

1. In contrast, the final prototype estimates of gross operating surplus were initially informed almost exclusively by establishment-based distributions of gross domestic income. For the methodology used to prepare these estimates, see the appendix at the end of this briefing.

### A Multiphase Development of Quarterly GDP by Industry Statistics

This *BEA Briefing* reflects the culmination of a series of articles about quarterly GDP by industry statistics that dates back to February, 2010.<sup>1</sup> BEA had been exploring the idea of producing quarterly GDP by industry since 2003 and with the critical expansion of improved source data available from the Census Bureau, particularly for the services sector, BEA was able to begin producing high-quality quarterly GDP by industry statistics on an experimental basis in 2010 and on a prototype basis beginning in 2011. The first set of experimental measures reflected a two-phase research effort. In the first phase, BEA developed current-dollar GDP by industry estimates based on adjusted gross domestic income data by industry from BEA's quarterly national income and product account statistics. These estimates were adjusted for inflation using a single-deflation procedure; that is, the value-added estimates were deflated using price indexes for gross output. In the second phase, BEA developed an

improved methodology that (1) accounts separately for changes in input and output prices, a method known as double-deflation and that (2) uses a "balanced" framework that draws on information from BEA's input-output (I-O) accounts to align the estimates with inputs, outputs, and value added across the economy. In the first set of prototype quarterly GDP by industry statistics, presented in 2011, BEA improved its use of the balanced I-O framework for measuring quarterly time series. Improved source data were introduced for commodity-specific output and price indicators, along with an improved methodology for measuring the gross operating surplus. The improved methodology relied on the balanced I-O framework to set the levels of gross operating surplus and intermediate inputs for each industry and was much more consistent with the methodology used to construct the annual time series statistics than the one used for the previous quarterly prototypes. In the final version of prototype quarterly statistics—released in June 2012 and updated in December 2012—BEA published quarterly gross output for the first time, introduced a streamlined method for preparing balanced use tables, and modified the methodology for estimating gross operating surplus to more heavily rely on existing quarterly gross domestic income statistics from the NIPAs.

1. See Erich H. Strassner and David B. Wasshausen, "Prototype Quarterly Statistics on U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry, 2007–2011," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 92 (June 2012):49–65, Nicole M. Mayerhauser and Erich H. Strassner, "Prototype Quarterly Statistics on U.S. GDP by Industry," *SURVEY* 91 (July 2011): 32–43, and Carol A. Robbins, Thomas F. Howells, and Wendy Li, "Experimental Quarterly GDP by Industry," *SURVEY* 90 (February 2010): 24–31.

### A more precise and timely view of industry performance

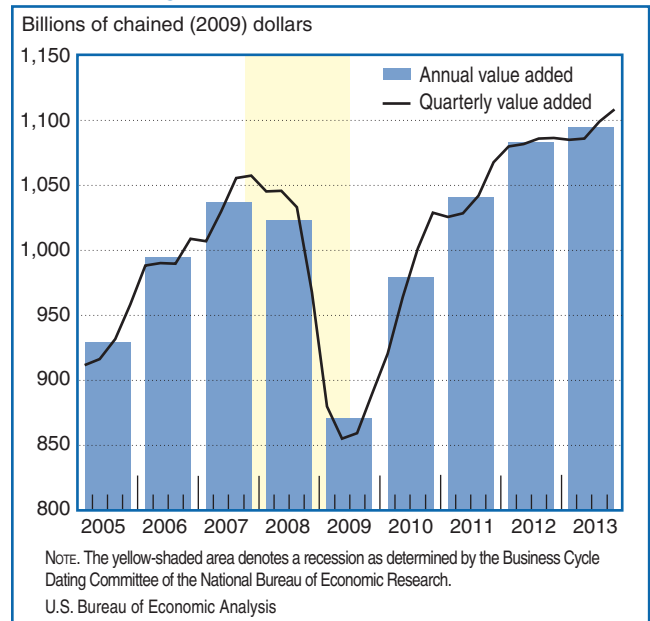
The addition of quarterly GDP by industry statistics—fully integrated with the NIPAs and corresponding GDP—provides a more complete picture of the economy as it evolves. For example, annual-only statistics for durable-goods manufacturing, which includes the computer and electronic products manufacturing industry and motor vehicle manufacturing and its supply chain, showed a large drop in its level of economic output from 2008 to 2009 before rebounding in 2010 (chart 3). In fact, quarterly statistics reveal that real value added for this industry group peaked in the fourth quarter of 2007 and contracted in five of the next six quarters before beginning to recover in the third quarter of 2009. Moreover, the annual statistics showed that value added as of 2011 had surpassed its peak level of 2007. The higher frequency quarterly statistics, however, indicate that the industry group surpassed its previous peak of the fourth quarter of 2007 not in 2011 but in the first quarter of 2012.

### Industry dynamics over the recent business cycle

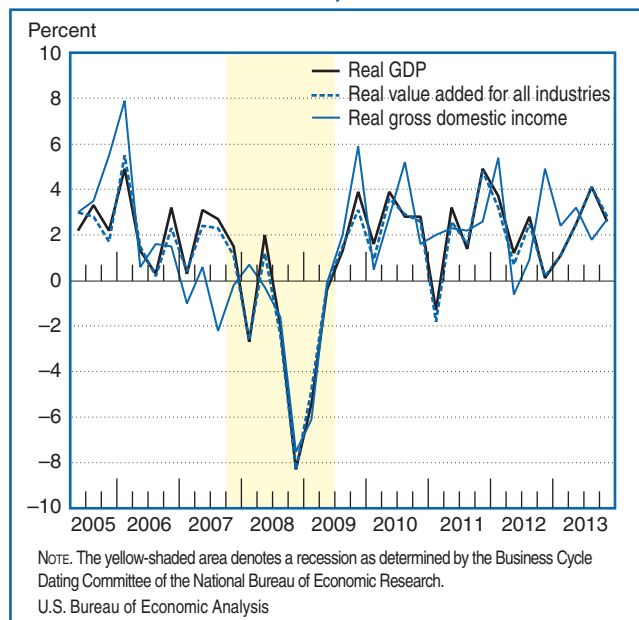
The introduction of quarterly GDP by industry statistics provides new insights into industry performance during the period of the Great Recession and during the beginning of the period of economic recovery. In the financial crisis that preceded the Great Recession, real value added for the finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (FIRE) industry group first turned down in second quarter of 2007. In the fourth quarter

of 2007, the FIRE industry group subtracted 1.87 percentage points from the 1.5 percent increase in U.S. economic activity (chart 4). In the first quarter of 2008, the economy turned down for the first time since the third quarter of 2001, and manufacturing contributed 2.29 percentage points to the 2.7 percent contraction in real GDP; wholesale and retail trade subtracted an additional 0.55 percentage point from economic activity in the first quarter. In 2008, more industry groups turned down; by the fourth quarter of 2008, 15 of 22 major industry groups contributed to the 8.3

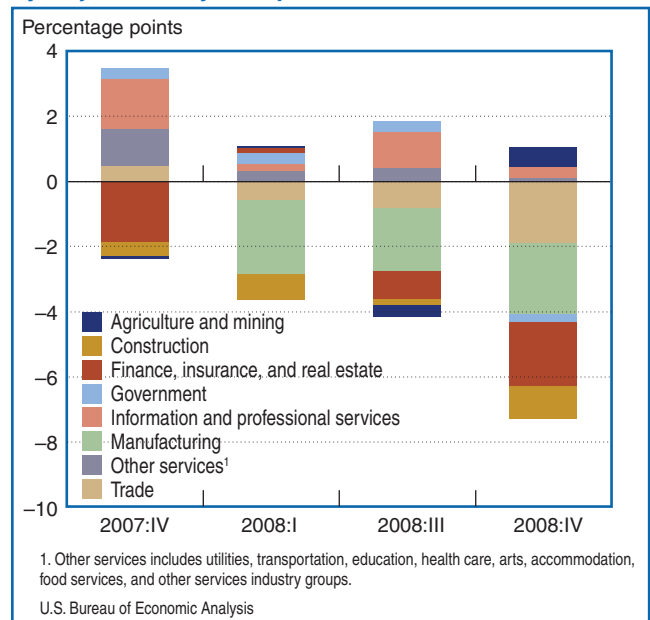
**Chart 3. Real Value Added for Durable-Goods Manufacturing, 2005–2013**



**Chart 2. Percent Changes in Real GDP, Value Added, and Gross Domestic Income, 2005–2013**



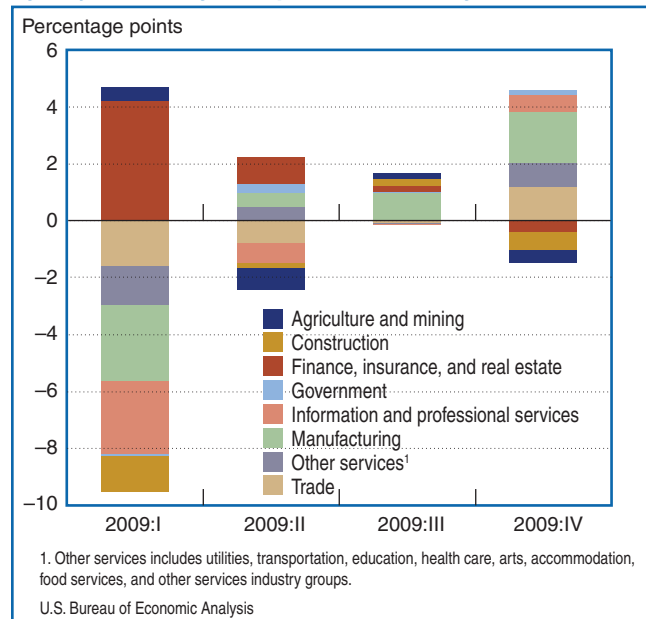
**Chart 4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP by Major Industry Group in the Recession Period**



percent decrease in real GDP, with the contraction deepening for manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and finance and insurance.

Beginning with the first quarter of 2009, FIRE turned up and contributed 4.23 percentage points to economic activity, while the majority of other major industry groups continued to contract as the economy decreased an additional 5.4 percent (chart 5). The upturn in FIRE preceded the recovery in other major industry groups. Although GDP reached its trough in the second quarter of 2009, manufacturing began its recovery in the second quarter by contributing 0.49 percentage point to economic activity. In the third quarter of 2009, the economy expanded for the first time since the fourth quarter of 2007, increasing 1.3 percent, with 10 of 22 major industry groups, led by manufacturing, contributing to the increase. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the economy expanded an additional 3.9 percent, with 16 of 22 industry groups contributing to growth; manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and the information industry groups were the leading contributors to the increase.

**Chart 5. Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP by Major Industry Group in the Recovery Period**



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## The Latest Snapshot of U.S. Producers

**Table A. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group**

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	2012		2013			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	-25.1	-23.7	133.4	7.9	13.3	-7.0
Mining .....	8.3	9.3	-15.5	10.9	0.2	10.3
Utilities .....	7.0	-2.4	3.7	-2.7	3.5	0.3
Construction.....	0.5	7.8	-3.1	2.9	6.6	-5.9
Manufacturing.....	-2.4	-3.4	8.8	5.1	4.0	10.4
Durable goods .....	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.3	5.1	3.5
Nondurable goods.....	-6.6	-7.3	20.2	10.8	2.9	18.6
Wholesale trade.....	2.1	-3.4	0.8	1.2	7.3	6.9
Retail trade .....	14.7	-2.9	6.4	-1.5	4.7	-2.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	2.7	0.4	2.5	-1.7	4.9	2.4
Information.....	1.9	-11.4	12.5	2.7	7.7	6.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	4.8	0.1	-2.5	4.8	4.0	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	4.9	2.5	-8.4	12.3	0.3	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	4.8	-1.1	0.7	1.1	6.0	0.3
Professional and business services.....	4.5	8.5	-10.1	4.8	9.5	7.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services ...	3.2	8.2	-9.8	4.2	8.3	5.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	10.1	23.1	-16.6	10.8	20.0	12.2
Administrative and waste management services	4.1	0.9	-6.0	2.4	6.0	6.0
Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.8	2.2	1.6
Educational services .....	0.5	0.7	-5.0	-0.2	3.1	-1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	2.1	3.5	3.7	1.0	2.0	2.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	-0.3	6.3	3.6	-1.7	0.2	7.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	0.0	-0.2	2.3	2.9	1.5	8.8
Accommodation and food services .....	-0.4	8.8	4.0	-3.2	-0.2	7.5
Other services, except government .....	2.2	1.3	-4.3	-0.2	0.7	0.4
<b>Government</b> .....	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Federal.....	-1.4	-2.2	-3.5	-3.2	-5.5	-6.0
State and local.....	1.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.0
<b>Addenda:</b>						
Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	-2.2	-1.3	8.9	5.7	4.7	5.9
Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	4.3	0.8	-0.7	2.2	5.1	2.8

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.

Real GDP increased 2.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2013; 15 of 22 major industry groups contributed to economic growth.

Mining increased 10.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2013 after increasing 0.2 percent in the third quarter, partly reflecting an increase in production of oil and gas extraction.

Durable-goods manufacturing increased 3.5 percent after increasing 5.1 percent. The fourth-quarter increase partly reflected an increase in shipments by the computer and electronic products manufacturing industry as well as the farm machinery and equipment manufacturing industry.

Nondurable-goods manufacturing, which includes petroleum and coal products and chemical products, was the leading contributor to economic growth in the fourth quarter and in 2013. The industry group increased almost 19 percent in the fourth quarter, primarily reflecting an increase in profits.

Wholesale trade, the third leading contributor to growth in the fourth quarter, increased 6.9 percent after increasing 7.3 percent. The fourth-quarter increase partly reflected an increase in sales for wholesalers of machinery, equipment, and supplies.

Professional, scientific, and technical services, the second leading contributor to the increase in real GDP, expanded 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter after increasing 8.3 percent in the third quarter. The increase reflected an increase in compensation of employees for the industry group and an increase in receipts for the scientific research and development services industry.



## The Latest Snapshot of U.S. Producers

**Table B. Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP by Industry Group**

[Percentage points, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	2012		2013			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>3.07</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	-0.36	-0.33	1.21	0.13	0.20	-0.11
Mining .....	0.21	0.23	-0.44	0.27	0.01	0.27
Utilities .....	0.12	-0.04	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.01
Construction .....	0.02	0.27	-0.11	0.10	0.24	-0.22
Manufacturing .....	-0.32	-0.44	1.06	0.63	0.50	1.23
Durable goods .....	0.10	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.33	0.23
Nondurable goods .....	-0.42	-0.46	1.09	0.61	0.17	1.01
Wholesale trade .....	0.12	-0.21	0.05	0.07	0.42	0.40
Retail trade .....	0.79	-0.17	0.35	-0.08	0.27	-0.14
Transportation and warehousing .....	0.08	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.14	0.07
Information .....	0.09	-0.57	0.55	0.13	0.36	0.29
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing .....	0.94	0.02	-0.50	0.92	0.79	0.03
Finance and insurance .....	0.32	0.17	-0.59	0.78	0.03	-0.01
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	0.62	-0.15	0.09	0.14	0.77	0.05
Professional and business services .....	0.53	0.98	-1.27	0.56	1.10	0.82
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	0.23	0.55	-0.73	0.28	0.56	0.41
Management of companies and enterprises .....	0.18	0.40	-0.35	0.20	0.36	0.23
Administrative and waste management services .....	0.12	0.03	-0.19	0.07	0.18	0.18
Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.07	0.18	0.13
Educational services .....	0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.00	0.03	-0.01
Health care and social assistance .....	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.07	0.15	0.14
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	-0.01	0.23	0.13	-0.06	0.01	0.28
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.08
Accommodation and food services .....	-0.01	0.23	0.11	-0.09	0.00	0.20
Other services, except government .....	0.05	0.03	-0.10	0.00	0.02	0.01
<b>Government</b> .....	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>-0.25</b>
Federal .....	-0.06	-0.09	-0.15	-0.14	-0.23	-0.25
State and local .....	0.14	0.00	-0.06	-0.02	0.07	0.00
<b>Addenda:</b>						
Private goods-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	-0.45	-0.26	1.72	1.14	0.95	1.17
Private services-producing industries <sup>3</sup> .....	2.85	0.54	-0.44	1.49	3.36	1.90

GDP Gross domestic product

1. The estimates of gross domestic product under the contributions columns are percent changes.

2. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

3. 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.

NOTE: Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in real gross domestic product because the contribution of the "Not allocated by industry" line is excluded.

U.S. economic growth decelerated to 2.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2013 from 4.1 percent in the third quarter. The deceleration reflected a slowdown in the private services-producing sector and a larger decrease in the government sector that was partly offset by a pickup in growth in the goods-producing sector. Overall, 17 of the 22 major industry groups contributed to the slowdown in economic activity.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting turned down in the fourth quarter for the first time since the fourth quarter of 2012, primarily reflecting severe weather.

Construction turned down, decreasing 5.9 percent after increasing 6.6 percent and was the second leading contributor to the slowdown in economic growth in the fourth quarter. The downturn in construction primarily reflected a downturn in real gross output, which in turn reflected an acceleration in gross output prices, which increased at their fastest pace since the fourth quarter of 2007. The acceleration primarily reflected an acceleration in prices for new single-family residential construction and also for new residential improvements.

Retail trade turned down, decreasing 2.4 percent after increasing 4.7 percent, and was the third leading contributor to the slowdown in economic growth. The downturn primarily reflected a deceleration in real gross output, that in turn reflected an acceleration in gross margin prices, particularly for general merchandise stores.

Real estate, rental, and leasing was the leading contributor to the slowdown in economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2013, increasing 0.3 percent after increasing 6.0 percent. The slowdown reflected a slowdown in both residential and nonresidential real estate.

The government sector contracted for the fifth consecutive quarter, decreasing 2.0 percent after decreasing 1.3 percent. The larger decrease primarily reflected a larger decrease in federal government partly due to the partial federal government shutdown in October, 2013.

## Future Directions

With this first, regular release of quarterly GDP by industry complete, BEA is looking forward to a number of future enhancements to this important, new set of statistics. Within the next year or 2, BEA plans to expand the level of detail presented from 22 industry groups to 69 industry groups.<sup>1</sup> In about that same timeframe, BEA plans to accelerate the release of quarterly GDP by industry to coincide with the third estimate of the current-quarter NIPA GDP.<sup>2</sup>

Over a longer horizon, BEA plans to study the feasibility of producing quarterly GDP by industry coincident with the advance release of GDP. An acceleration of this

1. The 22 industry group level roughly corresponds to two-digit industry groups in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the 69 industry group level roughly corresponds to three-digit NAICS industry groups.

2. This acceleration would speed-up the release of quarterly GDP by industry from 4 months after the reference quarter to 3 months after the reference quarter.

magnitude will require significant changes to the way these estimates are currently produced and will necessitate a careful analysis of the quality of the resulting estimates. Finally, BEA also plans to study the feasibility of producing a third “production-based” measure of quarterly GDP. Currently, BEA produces two measures of quarterly GDP: (1) a final demand-based measure, which is the featured measure, and (2) an income-based measure referred to as gross domestic income. Quarterly GDP by industry is prepared in a fully balanced input-output framework in which the sum of all value added is forced to equal the final demand-based measure of GDP. With more complete, quarterly information on business expenses and intermediate inputs, it is possible to produce a third production-based measure of quarterly GDP.<sup>3</sup>

3. This study would include a feasibility study for both nonbenchmark annual GDP and quarterly GDP.

### Relationship Between Gross Output and Value Added

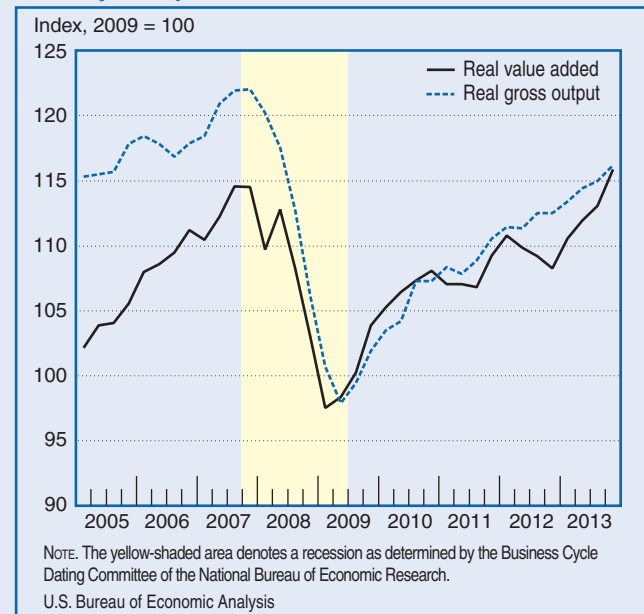
While many users focus on gross domestic product (GDP) by industry, gross output by industry is also a highly useful statistic that is published as part of BEA's industry economic accounts. Gross output is principally a measure of an industry's sales or receipts, which can include sales to final users in the economy (GDP) or sales to other industries (intermediate inputs). Gross output can also be measured as the sum of an industry's value added and intermediate inputs. Value added (that is, GDP) represents the sum of the costs incurred and the incomes earned in production. It consists of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. Intermediate inputs are comprised of the value of both foreign and domestically produced goods and services that are used as energy, materials, and purchased services as part of an industry's production process. Taken together, measures of the gross output of each industry, of the purchases of intermediate inputs from other industries, and of value added provide a comprehensive and consistent picture of each industry's performance in the economy.

Because gross output reflects double-counting—it includes both the sales of intermediate inputs and final products—it is often referred to as “gross duplicated output.” In contrast, industry value added is defined as the value of the industry's sales to other industries and to final users minus the value of its purchases from other industries. Value added is a nonduplicative measure of production that when aggregated across all industries, equals GDP. Gross output by industry is an essential statistical tool—especially in relation to value added—needed to study and understand the interrelationships of the industries that underlie the overall economy. For some industries, such as manufacturing, goods produced and sold as intermediate inputs to other industries are important components of the final products sold in the economy. However, because of its duplicative nature, gross output may not be a

good stand-alone indicator of the overall performance of an industry, and it is an unreliable measure of aggregate business cycles or growth.

For example, the chart illustrates the usefulness of publishing both quarterly gross output and quarterly value added by industry. The peak in real gross output for the manufacturing industry group took place in the fourth quarter of 2007—a quarter later than the peak in real value added. The rebound for gross output began in the third quarter of 2009—also one quarter later than the rebound in real value added. In addition, quarterly gross output has yet to return to its peak level in the fourth quarter of 2007.

### Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for the Manufacturing Industry Group, 2005–2013



## Appendix

### Methodology

The methodology used to prepare the quarterly GDP by industry statistics can be described in five steps:

**Domestic supply by commodity.** The domestic supply of each commodity is the total value of goods and services available for use as intermediate inputs by industries or as final uses. Domestic supply represents the value of goods and services (commodities) produced by domestic firms, plus imports and government sales, less exports, and changes in inventory. The output of most commodities and industries were developed using a wide array of source data including monthly and quarterly surveys from the U.S. Census Bureau, regulatory data on financial institutions, data on industrial production for mining and manufacturing from the Federal Reserve, and a variety of trade source data. Changes in private inventories by commodity were based on data from the NIPAs. Exports and imports were based on international trade statistics from the Census Bureau and on data from the BEA's international transactions accounts. Before these data are incorporated, they are tested and adjusted for seasonality using the Census Bureau's X-13 seasonal adjustment process.

**Value added by industry.** Value added by industry represents the costs incurred and the incomes earned in production, and it consists of compensation of employees by industry, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. Current-dollar values of compensation and taxes on production and imports less subsidies are consistent with the values that make up the domestic income estimates published as part of the NIPAs. Gross operating surplus by industry is derived using both gross output by industry and gross operating surplus from the NIPAs, adjusted to an establishment basis. By using this approach, the estimates of gross operating surplus by industry incorporate quarterly data on profits and related business income measures from the NIPAs and are also influenced by gross output by industry, which is estimated within a balanced input-output framework. This approach makes complete use of the full suite of high-quality quarterly and monthly data that are available in the U.S. economic statistical system. This methodology for measuring the gross operating surplus is largely consistent with the approach used in BEA's integrated industry economic ac-

counts on a benchmark and annual basis.<sup>1</sup>

**Initial use tables.** The use table shows the consumption of commodities by industries (intermediate inputs) and by final uses. Intermediate inputs represent the energy, materials and purchased services inputs that are used in each industry's production process. Final uses represent the market value of final output that is available for consumption by persons and by nonprofit institutions serving households, as business investment in goods, services, and structures, as government consumption and investment, and as net exports. The initial use table for each quarter in a given year is constructed using the available annual use table for that year. During annual revisions, the use table that underlies the published quarterly statistics is used as the initial estimate. These values then adjust as part of the process to balance the use table.<sup>2</sup>

**Balanced use tables.** The use table is balanced using a biproportional adjustment procedure that sequentially adjusts the columns and rows of the use table to a set of predetermined controls, including value added by industry, final expenditures by category from the NIPAs, and GDP as measured as the sum of final expenditures.<sup>3</sup> Balancing also ensures that the sum of value added by industry equals GDP, intermediate inputs by commodity and final use of commodities are consistent with domestic supply by commodity, and intermediate inputs and value added by industry are consistent with gross output by industry. Intermediate inputs and the commodity composition of final uses are subject to adjustment during the balancing process (chart 6).

**Price and quantity indexes for GDP by industry.** Price and quantity indexes for GDP by industry are

1. In the annual statistics, the gross operating surplus is derived using business income data that underlie the measure of gross domestic income published in the NIPAs. These annual statistics are based mostly on business tax data from the Internal Revenue Service. On a quarterly basis, the available source data is incomplete and the level of industry detail is more limited.

2. For annual statistics, BEA uses annual business expense data by industry collected by the Census Bureau in its Services Annual Survey and its Annual Survey of Manufacturers. The Census Bureau provides data on industries' expenses on nine intermediate expense categories. In the use table, the commodity inputs of an industry are controlled to these broad expense categories during the balancing process, which allows for a more accurate distribution of the use of intermediate inputs across industries. These data are unavailable on a quarterly basis.

3. The balancing incorporates over 350 final expenditure categories as published in the NIPAs.



**Appendix**

prepared in three steps. First, indexes are derived for gross output by deflating each commodity produced by an industry that is included as part of its gross output from the input-output make table. Second, indexes for intermediate inputs are derived by deflating all commodities that are consumed by an industry as intermediate inputs from the use table. Domestic and international sources of intermediate inputs are deflated separately through the use of the import proportionality, or comparability, assumption. Third, indexes for value added by

industry are calculated using the double-deflation method in which real value added is computed as the difference between real gross output and real intermediate inputs within a Fisher index-number framework.<sup>4</sup>

4. Quarterly estimates are interpolated to annual controls using the modified Denton proportional first difference method. This method preserves the pattern of growth in quarterly indicator series by minimizing the proportional period-to-period change while meeting the average annual level constraints. For more information, see Baoline Chen and Stephen H. Andrews, "An Empirical Review of Methods for Temporal Distribution and Interpolation in the National Accounts," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 88 (May 2008): 33–39.

**Chart 6. Quarterly Input-Output Use Table**

		Industries						Final expenditures				Commodity gross output
		Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Trade	Transportation	Services	Government	PCE	Investment	Government	
Commodities	Agriculture	Initial values reflect annual use tables Adjusts during balancing of use table						NIPA final expenditures				Make table
	Mining											
	Manufacturing											
	Trade											
	Transportation											
	Services											
	Government											
Value added	Compensation	NIPA income by industry										
	TOPI											
	Gross operating surplus	Reflects a combination of gross output by industry and NIPA gross operating surplus adjusted to an establishment basis										
	Industry gross output	Make table										Total gross output

- National income and product accounts controls  
(Industry economic accounts provides commodity composition for the final expenditures.)
- Industry economic accounts controls
- NIPA National income and product accounts
- PCE Personal consumption expenditures
- TOPI Taxes on production and imports less subsidies

## Principal Sources of Data

## C. Principal Sources of Data for Quarterly Industry and Commodity Output and Prices—Continues

Industry and commodity	Source data for quarterly current-dollar statistics	Source data for prices
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</b>		
Farms	Farm output from the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) that is based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data.	NIPA prices based on USDA price indexes received by farmers.
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	For forestry, Federal Reserve Board (FRB) industrial production index (IPI) and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) producer price index (PPI); for fishing, commercial fishery landings data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	BLS PPI and USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service unit prices.
<b>Mining</b>		
Oil and gas extraction	FRB IPI and BLS PPI.	BLS PPI.
Mining, except oil and gas	FRB IPI and BLS PPI.	BLS PPI.
Support activities for mining	FRB IPI, BLS PPI, and NIPA fixed investment in mining exploration based on trade source data.	BLS PPI and NIPA prices based on trade source data.
<b>Utilities</b>	For electric power generation, transmission and distribution, Energy Information Administration (EIA) form 826; for natural gas distribution, EIA form 857; for water, sewage, and other systems, Census Bureau quarterly services survey (QSS).	BLS consumer price index (CPI) and BLS PPI.
<b>Construction</b>		
Residential	NIPA fixed investment in structures based on Census Bureau construction spending (value-put-in-place) survey.	Census Bureau price deflator for new single-family houses under construction and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prices for multifamily home construction.
Nonresidential	NIPA fixed investment in structures based on Census Bureau construction spending (value-put-in-place) survey.	BEA composite prices based on trade source data and on data from the Bureau of Reclamation and BLS PPI.
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Census Bureau manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders survey (M3) and NIPA electronic computer shipments; for petroleum products, EIA production data and BLS PPI.	BLS PPI, NIPA prices based on Department of Defense (DOD) price paid for military equipment, and NIPA hedonic prices.
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	Census Bureau monthly wholesale trade survey data.	BLS PPI and NIPA wholesale sales deflators.
<b>Retail trade</b>	Census Bureau monthly retail trade survey data.	BLS PPI and NIPA prices.
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	For air transportation, NIPA personal consumption expenditures (PCE) and Census Bureau QSS data; for rail transportation, Surface Transportation Board freight earnings data; for water, truck, transit and ground passenger, and pipeline transportation and for warehousing, Census Bureau QSS data.	For air transportation, BLS PPI, Bureau of Transportation Statistics price deflators, and NIPA PCE prices; for rail, BLS PPI for rail passenger transportation and BLS PPI for freight; for water transportation, BLS PPI, BLS CPI, and trade source data; for truck transportation, BLS PPI; for transit and ground passenger transportation, NIPA PCE prices and BLS PPI; for pipeline transportation, BLS PPI; for warehousing, BLS PPI; for other transportation and support activities, NIPA PCE prices and BLS PPI.
<b>Information</b>	Census Bureau QSS data, BLS quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW), and box office revenues from trade source data.	For publishing industries (including software), BEA prices for software and BLS PPI; for information and data processing, NIPA PCE prices and BLS PPI.
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	Census Bureau QSS data, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation commercial bank call report data, FRB data, National Credit Union Administration data, and NIPA measures of financial services indirectly measured.	NIPA PCE prices.
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	Census Bureau QSS data and Securities and Exchange Commission FOCUS reports.	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices.
Insurance carriers and related activities	NIPA PCE, Census Bureau QSS data, and trade source data.	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices.
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	NIPA PCE and NIPA imputed service charges for other financial institutions.	NIPA PCE prices.

## Principal Sources of Data

## C. Principal Sources of Data for Quarterly Industry and Commodity Output and Prices—Table Ends

Industry and commodity	Source data for quarterly current-dollar statistics	Source data for prices
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		
Real estate	For residential dwellings, NIPA PCE, NIPA housing data, and NIPA private fixed investment; for nonresidential dwellings, NIPA government receipts, BEA foreign expenditures from the international transactions accounts, and BLS QCEW data.	For residential dwellings, NIPA PCE prices and NIPA implicit price deflators for farm rents paid; for nonresidential dwellings, BLS PPI and NIPA implicit price deflators for nonprofit imputed rents.
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	For rental and leasing services, Census Bureau QSS data and NIPA PCE and rental income.	BLS PPI and NIPA prices.
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	Census Bureau QSS data; for veterinary services, NIPA PCE.	For legal services, BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices; for computer systems design and related services, NIPA prices for prepackaged, custom and own-account software; for miscellaneous services, BLS PPI, BLS QCEW data, and NIPA PCE prices.
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	BLS QCEW data.	BLS PPI.
<b>Administrative and waste management services</b>	Census Bureau QSS data and BLS QCEW data.	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices.
<b>Educational services</b>	NIPA PCE.	NIPA PCE prices based on trade source data for input costs.
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	NIPA PCE.	For ambulatory health care services, NIPA PCE prices based on BLS CPI and BLS PPI; for hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities, NIPA PCE prices based on BLS CPI and Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services; for social assistance, NIPA PCE prices based on trade source data.
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	Census Bureau QSS data.	NIPA PCE prices.
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	NIPA PCE data.	For accommodations, BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices; for food services, NIPA PCE prices.
<b>Other services, except government</b>	For automotive repair, BLS QCEW data; for personal services, NIPA PCE data; for private households, NIPA compensation.	NIPA PCE prices.
<b>Federal</b>		
General government	NIPA government expenditure statistics.	NIPA prices based on BLS PPI, BLS CPI, DOD data on employment and prices, BLS employment cost indexes, and construction cost indexes from trade source data.
Government enterprises	U.S. Postal Service quarterly reports, EIA monthly data for electric utility sales and revenue data for publicly owned utilities, and NIPA PCE data for broader aggregates for other components.	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices.
<b>State and local</b>		
General government	NIPA government expenditure statistics.	NIPA prices.
Government enterprises	NIPA statistics on government enterprises based on the Census Bureau annual survey of government finances; for Alaskan ferries, waterports, and airports, Alaska Railroad Administration; for electric utilities, EIA data; for state and local government structures, Census Bureau construction spending (value-put-in-place) survey.	BLS PPI.

Tables 1 through 10 follow.

Table 1. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group, 2011–2013

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		2011				2012				2013			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	-1.3	3.2	1.4	4.9	3.7	1.2	2.8	0.1	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.6
2	<b>Private industries</b> .....	-2.0	3.0	2.0	5.6	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.3	1.5	3.0	5.0	3.5
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	1.7	-24.8	7.3	35.1	-0.7	5.2	-25.1	-23.7	133.4	7.9	13.3	-7.0
4	Mining.....	-1.9	14.6	23.3	26.5	5.9	13.6	8.3	9.3	-15.5	10.9	0.2	10.3
5	Utilities.....	-15.2	26.4	0.0	19.5	-19.4	9.5	7.0	-2.4	3.7	-2.7	3.5	0.3
6	Construction.....	-6.9	8.4	2.4	1.4	11.8	-2.3	0.5	7.8	-3.1	2.9	6.6	-5.9
7	Manufacturing.....	-3.8	0.0	-0.7	9.3	5.8	-3.3	-2.4	-3.4	8.8	5.1	4.0	10.4
8	Durable goods.....	-1.4	1.2	5.5	10.1	4.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.3	5.1	3.5
9	Nondurable goods.....	-6.1	-1.1	-7.0	8.4	6.9	-7.5	-6.6	-7.3	20.2	10.8	2.9	18.6
10	Wholesale trade.....	-3.1	-0.4	-2.1	17.7	-3.3	3.2	2.1	-3.4	0.8	1.2	7.3	6.9
11	Retail trade.....	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	6.1	-10.9	14.7	-2.9	6.4	-1.5	4.7	-2.4
12	Transportation and warehousing.....	-2.9	4.5	-2.2	1.9	6.7	-6.5	2.7	0.4	2.5	-1.7	4.9	2.4
13	Information.....	-3.7	4.7	6.1	0.8	9.1	7.9	1.9	-11.4	12.5	2.7	7.7	6.1
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	-3.0	2.1	2.3	3.3	-2.5	6.6	4.8	0.1	-2.5	4.8	4.0	0.2
15	Finance and insurance.....	1.1	-7.4	2.8	-2.6	-2.8	16.5	4.9	2.5	-8.4	12.3	0.3	-0.2
16	Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-5.1	7.2	2.0	6.5	-2.3	2.0	4.8	-1.1	0.7	1.1	6.0	0.3
17	Professional and business services.....	3.2	6.3	1.6	3.3	8.7	1.2	4.5	8.5	-10.1	4.8	9.5	7.0
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	1.9	6.8	3.7	2.5	6.8	1.2	3.2	8.2	-9.8	4.2	8.3	5.9
19	Management of companies and enterprises.....	3.6	5.7	-6.6	5.2	19.6	1.9	10.1	23.1	-16.6	10.8	20.0	12.2
20	Administrative and waste management services.....	6.2	5.8	1.9	4.0	6.5	0.7	4.1	0.9	-6.0	2.4	6.0	6.0
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	-0.2	2.5	2.4	-0.6	7.7	-1.0	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.8	2.2	1.6
22	Educational services.....	-1.8	0.9	1.2	-3.6	6.4	-1.1	0.5	0.7	-5.0	-0.2	3.1	-1.0
23	Health care and social assistance.....	0.0	2.7	2.6	-0.2	8.0	-1.0	2.1	3.5	3.7	1.0	2.0	2.0
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	2.3	5.7	3.3	1.0	8.0	-3.1	-0.3	6.3	3.6	-1.7	0.2	7.8
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-4.5	5.4	11.9	-2.8	5.3	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	2.3	2.9	1.5	8.8
26	Accommodation and food services.....	4.9	5.8	0.4	2.5	9.0	-3.8	-0.4	8.8	4.0	-3.2	-0.2	7.5
27	Other services, except government.....	-4.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	5.6	-0.5	2.2	1.3	-4.3	-0.2	0.7	0.4
28	<b>Government</b> .....	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.6	-1.3	0.6	-0.7	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3	-2.0
29	Federal.....	0.7	0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.6	-2.2	-1.4	-2.2	-3.5	-3.2	-5.5	-6.0
30	State and local.....	-0.7	-0.3	-0.9	0.3	1.2	-0.9	1.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.0
	<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	-3.8	1.4	3.2	11.5	6.4	-0.5	-2.2	-1.3	8.9	5.7	4.7	5.9
32	Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	-1.5	3.5	1.7	3.8	2.9	1.5	4.3	0.8	-0.7	2.2	5.1	2.8

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.

Table 2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP by Industry Group, 2011–2013

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		2011				2012				2013			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	Percent change at annual rate:												
1	<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	-1.3	3.2	1.4	4.9	3.7	1.2	2.8	0.1	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.6
	Percentage points at annual rates:												
2	<b>Private industries</b> .....	-1.72	2.57	1.73	4.78	3.16	0.93	2.41	0.28	1.28	2.63	4.30	3.07
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	0.02	-0.36	0.09	0.39	-0.01	0.07	-0.36	-0.33	1.21	0.13	0.20	-0.11
4	Mining.....	-0.04	0.35	0.55	0.65	0.16	0.34	0.21	0.23	-0.44	0.27	0.01	0.27
5	Utilities.....	-0.30	0.42	0.00	0.33	-0.38	0.15	0.12	-0.04	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.01
6	Construction.....	-0.26	0.28	0.08	0.05	0.40	-0.08	0.02	0.27	-0.11	0.10	0.24	-0.22
7	Manufacturing.....	-0.41	0.05	-0.07	1.14	0.69	-0.43	-0.32	-0.44	1.06	0.63	0.50	1.23
8	Durable goods.....	-0.09	0.08	0.34	0.64	0.30	0.04	0.10	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.33	0.23
9	Nondurable goods.....	-0.32	-0.02	-0.41	0.50	0.38	-0.47	-0.42	-0.46	1.09	0.61	0.17	1.01
10	Wholesale trade.....	-0.18	-0.02	-0.13	0.97	-0.20	0.19	0.12	-0.21	0.05	0.07	0.42	0.40
11	Retail trade.....	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.35	-0.66	0.79	-0.17	0.35	-0.08	0.27	-0.14
12	Transportation and warehousing.....	-0.09	0.12	-0.07	0.06	0.19	-0.19	0.08	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.14	0.07
13	Information.....	-0.19	0.22	0.28	0.04	0.42	0.37	0.09	-0.57	0.55	0.13	0.36	0.29
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	-0.62	0.39	0.43	0.66	-0.48	1.25	0.94	0.02	-0.50	0.92	0.79	0.03
15	Finance and insurance.....	0.06	-0.51	0.18	-0.17	-0.18	1.00	0.32	0.17	-0.59	0.78	0.03	-0.01
16	Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-0.68	0.89	0.26	0.83	-0.30	0.25	0.62	-0.15	0.09	0.14	0.77	0.05
17	Professional and business services.....	0.37	0.72	0.18	0.38	0.99	0.14	0.53	0.98	-1.27	0.56	1.10	0.82
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	0.13	0.45	0.25	0.17	0.47	0.08	0.23	0.55	-0.73	0.28	0.56	0.41
19	Management of companies and enterprises.....	0.06	0.10	-0.13	0.09	0.33	0.03	0.18	0.40	-0.35	0.20	0.36	0.23
20	Administrative and waste management services.....	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.02	0.12	0.03	-0.19	0.07	0.18	0.18
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	-0.02	0.20	0.20	-0.05	0.62	-0.09	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.07	0.18	0.13
22	Educational services.....	-0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.04	0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.00	0.03	-0.01
23	Health care and social assistance.....	0.00	0.19	0.18	-0.01	0.55	-0.07	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.07	0.15	0.14
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	0.08	0.20	0.12	0.04	0.28	-0.12	-0.01	0.23	0.13	-0.06	0.01	0.28
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-0.05	0.05	0.11	-0.03	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.08
26	Accommodation and food services.....	0.12	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.23	-0.10	-0.01	0.23	0.11	-0.09	0.00	0.20
27	Other services, except government.....	-0.10	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.05	0.03	-0.10	0.00	0.02	0.01
28	<b>Government</b> .....	-0.04	-0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.08	-0.18	0.08	-0.10	-0.21	-0.16	-0.17	-0.25
29	Federal.....	0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.10	-0.06	-0.09	-0.15	-0.14	-0.23	-0.25
30	State and local.....	-0.07	-0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.11	-0.09	0.14	0.00	-0.06	-0.02	0.07	0.00
	<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	-0.69	0.32	0.66	2.23	1.24	-0.10	-0.45	-0.26	1.72	1.14	0.95	1.17
32	Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	-1.03	2.26	1.07	2.55	1.92	1.03	2.85	0.54	-0.44	1.49	3.36	1.90

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.

NOTE: Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in real gross domestic product because the contribution of the "Not allocated by industry" line is excluded.

**Table 3. Percent Changes in the Chain-Type Price Indexes for Value Added by Industry Group, 2011–2013**  
[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	2011				2012				2013			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
2	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
3	68.2	18.0	14.2	-20.5	1.6	-3.7	14.3	30.0	76.1	-19.6	-11.0	-18.5
4	27.5	26.7	-15.2	-3.1	-3.3	-27.0	-4.6	3.1	9.2	6.0	23.3	-19.4
5	3.0	-3.3	2.2	-8.9	-8.0	1.5	-1.4	3.2	2.5	9.0	-4.6	5.4
6	-1.1	1.0	4.2	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.3	-0.6	5.9	4.8	2.8	10.5
7	3.1	7.9	5.5	-1.5	2.6	5.7	11.5	-1.9	-5.0	-5.9	2.0	0.7
8	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	2.8	1.4	3.7	2.2	-1.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	3.5
9	7.7	18.7	12.1	-6.0	4.0	8.0	22.6	-2.8	-13.0	-14.2	1.9	-2.3
10	4.4	9.1	3.6	-5.8	11.7	-2.2	5.1	5.4	0.2	1.3	3.6	-0.7
11	1.1	3.0	2.5	4.5	-0.2	11.4	-9.9	5.6	-2.6	3.6	1.5	5.0
12	3.6	0.3	3.8	7.6	-0.2	13.7	-0.7	-0.4	4.9	3.1	0.4	6.0
13	-1.4	1.5	-4.8	4.0	-0.3	1.6	-0.3	-0.1	1.2	0.7	-3.5	0.5
14	-0.2	0.8	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	3.1	3.1
15	-2.1	0.4	5.5	2.1	5.8	3.3	6.9	2.2	-1.3	-2.1	3.9	2.3
16	0.8	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.6
17	0.2	-0.1	2.6	0.4	2.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	3.5	2.0	-0.4	-0.8
18	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	-0.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.1
19	0.2	-2.8	4.6	-1.2	0.3	-1.5	6.0	-1.3	9.5	-1.9	-8.7	-5.4
20	-3.9	-0.5	4.0	-0.2	4.8	0.3	1.7	2.2	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.4
21	0.4	1.6	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.7	2.6
22	2.3	3.0	3.8	5.8	3.2	3.9	2.1	3.3	5.1	4.2	1.1	3.4
23	0.1	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.2	2.3	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.4
24	-1.6	0.1	2.1	2.9	4.4	5.5	4.2	-3.1	1.1	5.8	6.2	-0.7
25	1.6	0.8	-0.7	1.1	4.7	2.6	4.4	-0.2	-0.3	1.3	5.2	1.5
26	-2.8	-0.2	3.2	3.5	4.3	6.6	4.1	-4.2	1.7	7.4	6.5	-1.5
27	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.5	1.7	4.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
28	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>
29	2.4	2.3	1.9	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-0.5	0.1	2.7	1.1	0.8	8.9
30	0.2	2.4	1.7	-0.7	3.5	1.8	-0.5	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.4
<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	8.3	9.6	2.8	-2.1	1.4	-0.3	7.6	0.7	3.1	-3.8	3.6	-2.2
32	0.6	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9

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.

**Table 4. Contributions to Percent Change in the GDP Price Index by Industry Group, 2011–2013**  
[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	2011				2012				2013			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
2	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>
3	0.63	0.22	0.17	-0.29	0.02	-0.05	0.17	0.32	0.82	-0.36	-0.19	-0.31
4	0.58	0.61	-0.44	-0.09	-0.09	-0.84	-0.12	0.08	0.23	0.15	0.57	-0.59
5	0.05	-0.06	0.04	-0.17	-0.14	0.03	-0.02	0.05	0.04	0.15	-0.08	0.09
6	-0.04	0.04	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.05	-0.02	0.21	0.17	0.10	0.37
7	0.36	0.93	0.66	-0.19	0.32	0.70	1.39	-0.24	-0.65	-0.76	0.24	0.09
8	-0.06	-0.07	-0.01	0.18	0.09	0.24	0.14	-0.07	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.23
9	0.42	1.00	0.67	-0.37	0.23	0.46	1.24	-0.17	-0.83	-0.90	0.11	-0.14
10	0.26	0.52	0.21	-0.35	0.66	-0.13	0.29	0.31	0.01	0.08	0.21	-0.04
11	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.26	-0.01	0.62	-0.60	0.31	-0.15	0.20	0.09	0.28
12	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.21	0.00	0.38	-0.02	-0.01	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.17
13	-0.07	0.07	-0.23	0.19	-0.02	0.08	-0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.03	-0.17	0.02
14	-0.03	0.17	0.68	0.52	0.72	0.50	0.76	0.44	0.20	0.10	0.61	0.61
15	-0.13	0.03	0.36	0.13	0.37	0.22	0.45	0.15	-0.09	-0.14	0.26	0.15
16	0.11	0.14	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.35	0.46
17	0.03	-0.01	0.30	0.04	0.28	0.13	0.24	0.03	0.42	0.23	-0.05	-0.09
18	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.08	-0.01	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.01
19	0.00	-0.05	0.08	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	0.11	-0.02	0.18	-0.04	-0.18	-0.11
20	-0.12	-0.02	0.12	-0.01	0.14	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.01
21	0.03	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.21
22	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.04
23	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.08	0.16	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.21	0.17
24	-0.06	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.15	-0.12	0.04	0.21	0.22	-0.03
25	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01
26	-0.07	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.11	-0.12	0.05	0.20	0.17	-0.04
27	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.06
28	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.56</b>
29	0.11	0.11	0.09	-0.01	0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.35
30	0.02	0.23	0.16	-0.06	0.32	0.16	-0.05	0.14	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.21
<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	1.54	1.80	0.54	-0.44	0.27	-0.05	1.48	0.13	0.61	-0.80	0.73	-0.44
32	0.43	1.10	1.51	1.09	1.81	2.09	0.98	1.12	0.99	1.26	1.12	1.28

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.  
 NOTE: Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in real gross domestic product because the contribution of the "Not allocated by industry" line is excluded.



Table 5. Value Added by Industry Group, 2011–2013

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	2011				2012				2013			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>15,242.9</b>	<b>15,461.9</b>	<b>15,611.8</b>	<b>15,818.7</b>	<b>16,041.6</b>	<b>16,160.4</b>	<b>16,356.0</b>	<b>16,420.3</b>	<b>16,535.3</b>	<b>16,661.0</b>	<b>16,912.9</b>	<b>17,089.6</b>
2	<b>13,088.6</b>	<b>13,295.6</b>	<b>13,441.0</b>	<b>13,650.2</b>	<b>13,856.3</b>	<b>13,974.6</b>	<b>14,169.9</b>	<b>14,232.4</b>	<b>14,350.5</b>	<b>14,477.5</b>	<b>14,731.7</b>	<b>14,895.6</b>
3	196.1	190.3	200.3	204.0	204.6	205.3	197.5	197.1	280.7	270.9	271.5	253.3
4	374.2	410.7	415.3	437.0	439.8	419.7	423.2	436.0	427.4	445.1	469.2	455.6
5	267.4	281.1	282.7	288.7	275.0	278.7	279.1	279.1	283.4	287.5	286.6	290.7
6	530.7	542.8	551.8	559.0	575.8	577.7	580.3	590.4	594.3	605.6	619.7	625.8
7	1,875.4	1,911.6	1,934.1	1,970.4	2,011.3	2,022.6	2,065.7	2,037.8	2,054.6	2,049.0	2,079.3	2,135.1
8	992.2	992.3	1,005.2	1,036.9	1,052.5	1,063.8	1,073.7	1,071.2	1,077.3	1,083.9	1,102.7	1,121.9
9	883.2	919.3	928.9	933.5	958.8	958.8	992.0	966.5	977.4	965.1	976.6	1,013.3
10	887.8	906.6	909.7	933.4	951.5	953.7	970.6	974.9	977.2	983.2	1,009.5	1,024.8
11	882.2	889.2	896.3	910.6	923.8	922.2	929.7	935.6	944.0	948.7	963.4	969.2
12	440.5	445.7	447.4	457.8	465.1	472.3	474.6	474.6	483.3	485.0	491.3	501.4
13	729.8	740.9	742.8	751.8	767.6	785.6	788.7	765.0	790.2	797.0	804.7	817.6
14	2,963.0	2,984.3	3,027.2	3,072.5	3,081.2	3,151.2	3,219.5	3,238.2	3,225.9	3,267.9	3,325.9	3,353.1
15	1,015.5	997.2	1,017.8	1,016.1	1,023.1	1,071.6	1,102.5	1,115.5	1,087.6	1,113.9	1,126.6	1,131.3
16	1,947.6	1,987.1	2,009.4	2,056.4	2,058.1	2,079.7	2,117.0	2,122.8	2,138.3	2,154.0	2,200.3	2,221.8
17	1,790.7	1,818.1	1,836.7	1,853.2	1,903.1	1,914.1	1,945.1	1,986.7	1,951.6	1,984.1	2,027.6	2,058.1
18	1,055.2	1,074.9	1,088.4	1,097.8	1,121.3	1,130.7	1,143.1	1,165.5	1,140.0	1,159.1	1,185.9	1,203.4
19	281.6	283.5	281.8	284.6	297.8	298.0	309.7	325.2	317.9	324.6	332.0	337.0
20	454.0	459.8	466.5	470.9	484.0	485.3	492.2	496.0	493.7	500.4	509.6	517.6
21	1,265.4	1,278.4	1,290.8	1,297.8	1,326.9	1,331.8	1,343.3	1,356.7	1,370.5	1,378.0	1,394.6	1,408.9
22	171.5	173.1	175.3	176.2	180.3	181.5	184.6	182.8	184.5	183.6	188.2	189.3
23	1,094.0	1,105.3	1,115.5	1,121.6	1,146.6	1,150.3	1,160.6	1,172.2	1,186.1	1,191.7	1,206.4	1,219.5
24	551.8	559.6	567.2	572.7	590.2	593.5	599.1	603.5	610.5	616.6	626.3	637.0
25	146.7	149.0	153.0	152.3	156.1	156.7	158.4	158.2	159.0	160.6	163.3	167.3
26	405.0	410.6	414.2	420.4	434.1	436.8	440.7	445.3	451.6	456.0	463.0	469.7
27	333.6	336.2	338.7	341.4	347.6	349.9	353.9	356.6	356.7	359.0	362.0	364.8
28	<b>2,154.3</b>	<b>2,166.3</b>	<b>2,170.8</b>	<b>2,168.5</b>	<b>2,185.3</b>	<b>2,185.8</b>	<b>2,186.1</b>	<b>2,187.9</b>	<b>2,184.8</b>	<b>2,183.5</b>	<b>2,181.3</b>	<b>2,194.0</b>
29	711.2	715.7	717.2	716.3	716.2	713.7	710.3	706.6	705.0	701.2	692.7	696.8
30	1,443.1	1,450.6	1,453.6	1,452.2	1,469.0	1,472.1	1,475.7	1,481.3	1,479.8	1,482.3	1,488.6	1,497.1
<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	2,976.4	3,055.5	3,101.5	3,170.4	3,231.4	3,225.4	3,266.7	3,261.3	3,357.1	3,370.6	3,439.7	3,469.9
32	10,112.2	10,240.1	10,339.5	10,479.8	10,624.9	10,749.2	10,903.3	10,971.1	10,993.4	11,106.9	11,291.9	11,425.7

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.

Table 6. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for Value Added by Industry Group, 2011–2013

[2009=100, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	2011				2012				2013			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>103.302</b>	<b>104.115</b>	<b>104.468</b>	<b>105.716</b>	<b>106.683</b>	<b>107.003</b>	<b>107.741</b>	<b>107.780</b>	<b>108.087</b>	<b>108.751</b>	<b>109.859</b>	<b>110.572</b>
2	<b>103.212</b>	<b>103.978</b>	<b>104.497</b>	<b>105.921</b>	<b>106.879</b>	<b>107.165</b>	<b>107.903</b>	<b>107.989</b>	<b>108.387</b>	<b>109.200</b>	<b>110.534</b>	<b>111.498</b>
3	100.252	93.348	95.017	102.447	102.258	103.569	96.342	90.029	111.280	113.416	117.000	114.895
4	96.653	99.994	105.370	111.739	113.355	117.031	119.375	122.061	117.043	120.121	120.178	123.158
5	106.115	112.510	112.516	117.643	111.453	114.000	115.954	115.245	116.288	115.491	116.502	116.599
6	93.269	95.160	95.732	96.070	98.792	98.228	98.343	100.218	99.437	100.139	101.763	100.232
7	107.025	107.027	106.829	109.232	110.776	109.861	109.196	108.244	110.558	111.948	113.056	115.881
8	117.711	118.052	119.633	122.547	123.951	124.151	124.620	124.690	124.535	124.621	126.166	127.247
9	96.510	96.250	94.528	96.462	98.094	96.213	94.597	92.816	97.176	99.697	100.403	104.785
10	103.966	103.870	103.309	107.601	106.695	107.537	108.094	107.155	107.359	107.672	109.585	111.438
11	103.084	103.147	103.321	103.811	105.361	102.370	105.933	105.152	106.790	106.390	107.627	106.965
12	108.620	109.822	109.217	109.725	111.512	109.656	110.385	110.507	111.195	110.709	112.031	112.688
13	104.502	105.707	107.276	107.495	109.863	111.978	112.500	109.160	112.410	113.169	115.294	117.014
14	101.836	102.358	102.942	103.792	103.143	104.810	106.055	106.084	105.413	106.650	107.709	107.751
15	100.182	98.283	98.975	98.313	97.624	101.423	102.632	103.277	101.024	104.007	104.090	104.033
16	102.695	104.507	105.032	106.696	106.072	106.589	107.856	107.552	107.743	108.037	109.621	109.716
17	105.700	107.339	107.755	108.628	110.905	111.230	112.458	114.785	111.785	113.093	115.693	117.654
18	103.279	104.985	105.938	106.582	108.362	108.679	109.545	111.717	108.860	109.973	112.183	113.815
19	112.387	113.955	112.027	113.458	118.653	119.203	122.094	128.604	122.909	126.097	131.967	135.819
20	107.555	109.075	109.577	110.669	112.430	112.639	113.771	114.029	112.264	112.938	114.585	116.265
21	101.084	101.708	102.312	102.152	104.073	103.802	104.285	105.095	105.745	105.958	106.528	106.940
22	100.823	101.044	101.345	100.430	101.990	101.698	101.836	102.010	100.705	100.653	101.493	101.191
23	101.125	101.812	102.465	102.425	104.405	104.137	104.675	105.588	106.559	106.815	107.351	107.871
24	106.531	108.009	108.898	109.179	111.297	110.428	110.340	112.047	113.032	112.555	112.624	114.767
25	106.322	107.726	110.787	109.995	111.431	111.126	111.127	111.060	111.704	112.493	112.900	115.308
26	106.608	108.114	108.216	108.883	111.248	110.178	110.059	112.400	113.508	112.581	112.531	114.580
27	97.496	97.488	97.732	97.993	99.225	99.107	99.638	99.966	98.863	98.808	98.987	99.084
28	<b>100.448</b>	<b>100.423</b>	<b>100.190</b>	<b>100.223</b>	<b>100.372</b>	<b>100.035</b>	<b>100.176</b>	<b>99.996</b>	<b>99.596</b>	<b>99.289</b>	<b>98.965</b>	<b>98.476</b>
29	102.737	102.801	102.523	102.468	102.309	101.753	101.390	100.838	99.949	99.127	97.742	96.245
30	99.361	99.294	99.081	99.157	99.453	99.220	99.598	99.594	99.425	99.362	99.542	99.533
<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	102.615	102.960	103.783	106.646	108.311	108.183	107.585	107.233	109.548	111.071	112.345	113.954
32	103.390	104.282	104.711	105.701	106.450	106.859	107.997	108.215	108.036	108.637	109.988	110.761

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.



Table 9. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for Gross Output by Industry Group, 2011–2013

[2009=100, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		2011				2012				2013			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>104.152</b>	<b>104.431</b>	<b>104.718</b>	<b>105.806</b>	<b>107.073</b>	<b>106.985</b>	<b>107.748</b>	<b>108.337</b>	<b>108.378</b>	<b>109.443</b>	<b>110.157</b>	<b>111.219</b>
2	<b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>104.994</b>	<b>105.314</b>	<b>105.634</b>	<b>106.948</b>	<b>108.361</b>	<b>108.244</b>	<b>108.971</b>	<b>109.839</b>	<b>109.946</b>	<b>111.184</b>	<b>111.993</b>	<b>113.348</b>
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	99.485	95.332	95.512	98.182	97.770	98.344	95.572	93.740	102.355	103.840	105.551	104.787
4	Mining.....	104.668	108.836	111.767	116.877	120.060	120.781	123.657	128.407	127.015	132.764	137.163	135.962
5	Utilities.....	100.821	99.401	97.821	96.043	94.802	98.846	98.568	99.219	100.322	101.250	97.837	102.717
6	Construction.....	86.877	89.375	89.756	91.513	92.609	91.843	92.101	94.167	91.891	94.327	96.431	95.876
7	Manufacturing .....	108.366	107.821	108.843	110.565	111.452	111.345	112.513	112.483	113.396	114.438	114.976	116.184
8	Durable goods.....	115.519	114.747	118.066	120.465	122.694	124.509	125.326	125.885	126.570	128.421	129.760	131.478
9	Nondurable goods.....	102.318	101.947	101.249	102.450	102.325	100.774	102.195	101.723	102.800	103.225	103.151	103.966
10	Wholesale trade .....	115.009	117.990	116.092	122.155	119.859	119.806	120.286	118.760	119.224	120.224	123.631	128.010
11	Retail trade.....	108.720	107.931	109.445	110.808	114.532	112.992	116.130	116.158	117.075	117.854	120.114	121.131
12	Transportation and warehousing .....	107.863	108.183	109.170	110.123	110.507	109.949	109.199	111.133	111.757	112.758	112.737	115.193
13	Information .....	105.806	107.371	109.389	109.814	111.443	112.822	112.818	116.291	115.420	116.073	118.215	120.782
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	102.975	102.158	101.329	101.256	103.527	103.098	104.053	105.516	105.516	106.374	106.092	106.497
15	Finance and insurance.....	101.749	99.272	96.552	96.386	100.750	99.191	100.379	101.253	102.400	103.662	102.272	103.463
16	Real estate and rental and leasing .....	103.861	104.282	104.861	104.858	105.566	105.983	106.763	108.197	107.809	108.366	108.905	108.728
17	Professional and business services.....	106.652	108.018	108.588	109.320	111.571	111.464	111.544	112.065	110.048	112.560	113.834	115.493
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	104.196	105.563	106.760	107.718	108.805	108.289	107.451	107.933	106.346	108.640	109.941	111.525
19	Management of companies and enterprises.....	113.988	114.957	113.293	114.179	120.743	123.759	125.057	127.351	126.487	129.909	134.014	137.073
20	Administrative and waste management services.....	107.868	109.492	109.977	110.054	112.345	111.230	112.766	112.240	108.440	110.893	110.299	111.257
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	103.732	104.403	104.260	105.944	107.302	107.114	107.434	109.116	108.683	109.910	110.371	112.410
22	Educational services.....	106.442	106.497	107.195	108.528	109.999	111.145	111.983	111.932	111.656	112.568	113.198	113.810
23	Health care and social assistance .....	103.323	104.088	103.817	105.555	106.895	106.501	106.741	108.692	108.235	109.512	109.947	112.209
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	103.349	105.117	105.246	106.329	107.746	108.205	108.413	109.816	111.443	111.325	111.223	113.740
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	101.030	104.207	102.912	104.541	106.990	106.501	106.925	105.605	108.140	107.099	107.147	110.738
26	Accommodation and food services.....	104.152	105.432	106.051	106.948	108.012	108.795	108.931	111.263	112.580	112.776	112.623	114.775
27	Other services, except government .....	100.794	100.700	100.962	101.066	102.522	103.042	103.831	104.452	102.047	101.446	100.523	100.560
28	<b>Government</b> .....	<b>98.572</b>	<b>98.580</b>	<b>98.645</b>	<b>98.231</b>	<b>98.524</b>	<b>98.630</b>	<b>99.635</b>	<b>98.353</b>	<b>97.955</b>	<b>97.862</b>	<b>97.941</b>	<b>97.048</b>
29	Federal.....	101.284	101.893	102.413	100.607	100.644	100.503	102.804	98.973	97.375	96.726	96.364	93.248
30	State and local .....	97.222	96.931	96.771	97.048	97.468	97.695	98.061	98.033	98.225	98.406	98.702	98.912
	<b>Addenda:</b>												
31	Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	104.063	104.105	105.107	107.122	108.114	107.997	108.878	109.363	110.147	111.747	112.871	113.505
32	Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	105.405	105.853	105.859	106.850	108.458	108.341	108.998	110.040	109.839	110.912	111.579	113.259

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.

Table 10. Chain-Type Price Indexes for Gross Output by Industry Group, 2011–2013

[2009=100, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		2011				2012				2013			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>105.286</b>	<b>106.726</b>	<b>107.112</b>	<b>107.108</b>	<b>107.834</b>	<b>107.929</b>	<b>108.253</b>	<b>108.878</b>	<b>109.347</b>	<b>109.285</b>	<b>109.806</b>	<b>109.919</b>
2	<b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>105.302</b>	<b>106.795</b>	<b>107.167</b>	<b>107.187</b>	<b>107.916</b>	<b>108.007</b>	<b>108.353</b>	<b>108.997</b>	<b>109.483</b>	<b>109.402</b>	<b>109.938</b>	<b>109.965</b>
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	125.407	129.776	133.268	130.877	132.173	132.348	135.720	140.651	149.667	144.934	143.024	138.176
4	Mining.....	128.147	134.918	130.955	129.536	128.432	120.029	119.156	120.744	122.744	124.441	129.011	124.115
5	Utilities.....	104.381	104.695	105.040	101.836	99.384	98.077	98.967	100.658	101.232	103.381	102.141	103.071
6	Construction.....	101.604	102.685	103.518	104.297	104.668	105.296	105.764	106.178	107.147	107.975	108.631	110.031
7	Manufacturing .....	111.921	115.883	115.830	115.102	116.294	115.694	115.767	116.383	116.431	115.007	115.890	115.353
8	Durable goods.....	103.374	104.401	104.752	104.459	104.958	105.122	104.973	105.183	105.456	105.255	105.331	105.846
9	Nondurable goods.....	120.171	126.506	126.648	125.472	127.405	125.981	126.306	127.366	127.165	124.392	126.175	124.448
10	Wholesale trade .....	103.742	105.613	106.336	105.409	107.580	107.217	108.241	109.461	109.682	109.923	110.575	110.528
11	Retail trade.....	101.881	102.654	103.174	104.114	104.264	106.165	104.528	105.756	105.516	106.101	106.292	107.216
12	Transportation and warehousing .....	107.897	110.195	110.557	111.320	112.290	113.243	113.406	114.046	114.625	114.139	115.030	115.406
13	Information .....	100.341	100.781	100.016	100.648	100.824	101.165	101.230	101.559	101.796	101.909	101.366	101.486
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	101.851	102.178	102.801	103.282	104.071	104.595	105.394	105.957	106.219	106.385	107.018	107.690
15	Finance and insurance.....	103.773	104.055	104.772	105.226	106.278	106.839	107.998	108.497	108.363	108.071	108.747	109.238
16	Real estate and rental and leasing .....	100.490	100.849	101.407	101.906	102.517	103.013	103.568	104.173	104.704	105.185	105.789	106.584
17	Professional and business services.....	102.403	102.693	103.201	103.367	103.972	104.242	104.694	104.905	105.639	106.043	105.988	105.881
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	102.447	102.851	103.219	103.487	104.003	104.466	104.797	104.915	105.344	105.904	106.122	106.131
19	Management of companies and enterprises.....	101.860	101.735	102.355	102.329	102.558	102.454	103.366	103.433	104.959	104.696	103.312	102.624
20	Administrative and waste management services.....	102.664	102.966	103.730	103.788	104.871	104.955	105.357	105.892	106.752	107.292	107.620	107.698
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	103.154	103.783	104.202	104.685	105.084	105.500	105.888	106.290	106.746	107.015	107.542	108.004
22	Educational services.....	103.783	104.645	105.417	106.410	107.156	107.815	108.428	109.218	110.141	110.885	111.136	111.776
23	Health care and social assistance .....	103.056	103.649	104.013	104.417	104.762	105.140	105.493	105.833	106.217	106.412	106.982	107.416
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	101.485	102.108	102.639	103.090	103.995	104.897	105.710	105.588	105.973	106.790	107.744	107.660
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	101.159	101.609	101.572	101.824	102.883	103.397	104.206	104.458	104.673	104.810	105.759	106.150
26	Accommodation and food services.....	101.597	102.280	103.004	103.522	104.373	105.407	106.223	105.974	106.416	107.458	108.414	108.172
27	Other services, except government .....	103.371	104.277	104.709	105.179	105.724	106.278	106.756	107.291	108.194	108.599	109.136	109.730
28	<b>Government</b> .....	<b>105.159</b>	<b>106.237</b>	<b>106.720</b>	<b>106.544</b>	<b>107.245</b>	<b>107.372</b>	<b>107.538</b>	<b>108.017</b>	<b>108.369</b>	<b>108.441</b>	<b>108.851</b>	<b>109.628</b>
29	Federal.....	104.844	105.978	106.382	106.151	106.598	106.800	106.776	106.997	107.662	107.833	108.127	109.607