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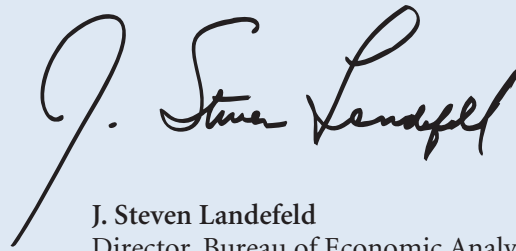
## Director's Message

The annual industry accounts, which include the gross domestic product (GDP) by industry accounts and the annual input-output accounts, provide a wealth of information about the economy. In particular, these widely used accounts provide an industry-based view of the economy, detailing the goods and services produced and purchased by industries and the incomes earned from production.

In this issue, we provide an overview of the 2010 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts, which incorporate a wide array of methodological and other improvements. Later this year, we'll provide an article that discusses the results of the revision in more detail.

Elsewhere in this issue, we present our translation of the President's budget for fiscal year 2011 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 GDP and other measures.

As usual, the most recent estimates of GDP are presented in an easy-to-read format.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "J. Steven Landefeld". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J".

J. Steven Landefeld  
Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Taking Account...

### **New BEA paper on vertical specialization trade**

Manufacturing trade and vertical specialization trade, which can be defined as trade in goods that incorporate imported inputs, have both grown rapidly since the 1960s. In a recent working paper, Benjamin Bridgman, an economist at the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), examined historical patterns of such trade and found that in both cases, declining trade costs were important explanations of growth.

Bridgman also suggests that the rise of manufacturing and vertical specialization trade were related. Both were driven by falling costs of trading manufactured parts.

The 1960s coincided with the implementation of the Kennedy Round of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and other trade deals, such as the U.S.-Canada Auto Pact. Before these agreements, tariffs were low on raw materials and high on manufactured goods. These agreements, however, helped shift trade policy away from protecting manufacturers. The Kennedy Round in particular was notable both for the size of the tariff reductions and the fact that it widely covered manufactured goods.

Bridgman's paper presents a three-stage vertical specialization trade model, which posits two countries with three layers of production: raw materials, which are inputs to intermediate

goods, which in turn are inputs to final consumption goods. All three types of goods may be traded but face transportation costs and tariffs. Specifically, the simulations were run using data on freight costs and tariffs.

In Bridgman's model, falling trade costs, mainly tariffs, explain much of the observed growth in overall trade and vertical specialization trade. Manufacturing trade grew twice as fast as overall trade. Trade costs have fallen more for manufactured goods over the last 40 years leading to a rapid expansion of manufactured parts trade relative to materials. The paper suggests that the rise of offshoring of manufactured parts was due in large part to reduced tariffs.

Vertical specialization trade also grew rapidly, doubling from 1972 to 1997. The share of trade of intermediate goods, however, did not increase. Rather, the composition changed. Intermediate goods trade shifted from being dominated by raw materials to being dominated by manufactured parts.

While trade costs clearly played a role in the expansion of vertical specialization trade, the paper did not consider alternative causes of trade growth.

Improvements in technology, both in the production process (fostering better standardization) and in the communication process (fostering better coordination across locations), may have played a role. Financial liberalization encouraged foreign

direct investment, allowing firms to offshore while keeping production within the firms. Trade among affiliated firms within multinationals has also been an important source of trade growth. However, the strength of the paper's results suggests that trade costs would remain a significant source of the rise in vertical specialization and manufacturing trade even if other sources were considered.

Accounting for the increase in vertical specialization trade is important because there have been concerns that offshoring has led to overestimation of productivity growth by undercounting imports.

Determining the degree to which imports and output are mismeasured is important in this regard. In vertical specialization trade, a portion of exports consists of imported inputs. If these imported inputs are not properly accounted for, net exports (and national output) will be mismeasured since the value of exports will in part incorporate the value of imported inputs. A similar effect holds for imports incorporating exported inputs. Properly accounting for offshoring may lead to improvements in the measurement of exports by removing the impact of traded inputs from international trade levels.

Bridgman's working paper "The Rise of Vertical Specialization Trade" is accessible from the BEA home page under Papers and Working Papers.

# GDP and the Economy

## Second Estimates for the Fourth Quarter of 2009

REAL GROSS domestic product (GDP) increased 5.9 percent at an annual rate in the fourth quarter of 2009, the largest increase since the third quarter of 2003, according to the “second” estimates of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) (chart 1 and table 1).<sup>1</sup> The fourth-quarter increase was revised up 0.2 percentage point from the advance estimate. In the third quarter, real GDP increased 2.2 percent.

The acceleration in real GDP in the fourth quarter primarily reflected an acceleration in private inventory investment, an upturn in nonresidential fixed investment, a deceleration in imports, and an acceleration in exports. In contrast, consumer spending and federal government spending both decelerated.<sup>2</sup>

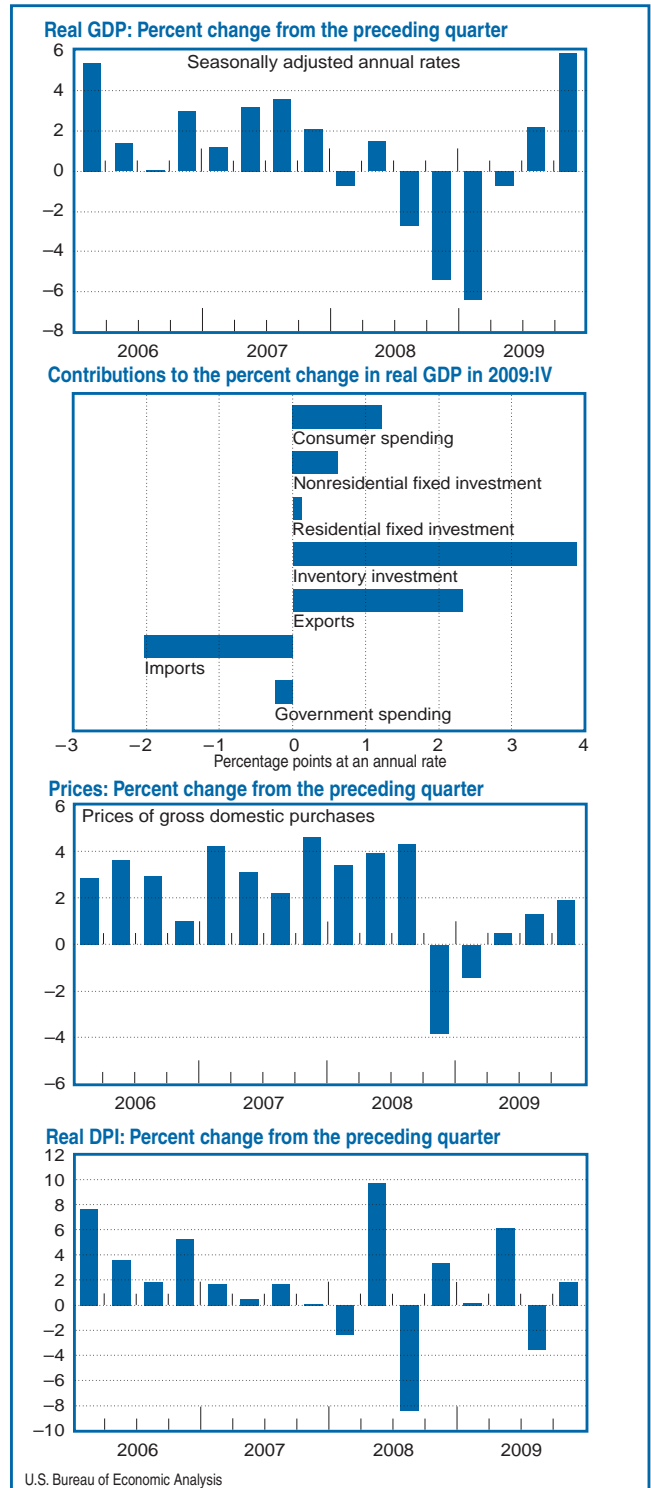
- Businesses drew down inventories for the seventh straight quarter. However, the drawdown was much less than in the third quarter, resulting in a strong contribution to GDP growth (see page 5).
- Prices of goods and services purchased by U.S. residents increased 1.9 percent in the fourth quarter after increasing 1.3 percent (see page 8). Energy prices slowed, and food prices remained unchanged after decreasing 2.0 percent. Excluding food and energy, gross domestic purchases prices increased 1.3 percent after increasing 0.3 percent.
- Real disposable personal income (DPI) increased 1.9 percent, 0.2 percentage point less than in the advance estimate, after decreasing 3.6 percent (revised). The upturn reflected an upturn in current-dollar DPI, which in turn resulted from a sharp upturn in personal income that was partly offset by a smaller decrease in personal current taxes.
- The personal saving rate was 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter, 0.5 percentage point less than in the advance estimate; in the third quarter, the rate was 3.9 percent (revised).

1. “Real” estimates are in chained (2005) dollars, and price indexes are chain-type measures. Each GDP estimate for a quarter (advance, second, and third) incorporates increasingly comprehensive and improved source data. More information can be found at [www.bea.gov/about/infoqual.htm](http://www.bea.gov/about/infoqual.htm) and [www.bea.gov/faq/national/gdp\\_accuracy.htm](http://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	2009					2009			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>Gross domestic product</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	<b>70.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>-0.62</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.23</b>	
Goods.....	23.1	2.5	-3.1	7.2	2.8	0.56	-0.71	1.59	0.66	
Durable goods.....	7.3	3.9	-5.6	20.4	0.2	0.28	-0.41	1.36	0.02	
Nondurable goods.....	15.8	1.9	-1.9	1.5	4.1	0.29	-0.29	0.23	0.64	
Services.....	47.7	-0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2	-0.13	0.09	0.37	0.57	
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-50.5</b>	<b>-23.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>-8.98</b>	<b>-3.10</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>4.63</b>	
Fixed investment.....	12.0	-39.0	-12.5	-1.3	6.2	-6.62	-1.68	-0.15	0.75	
Nonresidential.....	9.5	-39.2	-9.6	-5.9	6.5	-5.29	-1.01	-0.59	0.62	
Structures.....	3.0	-43.6	-17.3	-18.4	-13.9	-2.28	-0.69	-0.68	-0.47	
Equipment and software.....	6.4	-36.4	-4.9	1.5	18.2	-3.01	-0.32	0.10	1.09	
Residential.....	2.5	-38.2	-23.3	18.9	5.0	-1.33	-0.67	0.43	0.13	
Change in private inventories.....	-0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2.36	-1.42	0.69	3.88	
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....	<b>-3.1</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>2.64</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>0.30</b>	
Exports.....	11.6	-29.9	-4.1	17.8	22.4	-3.95	-0.45	1.78	2.32	
Goods.....	7.9	-36.9	-6.3	24.6	34.2	-3.41	-0.45	1.58	2.27	
Services.....	3.7	-13.6	0.1	5.6	1.4	-0.54	0.00	0.20	0.05	
Imports.....	14.7	-36.4	-14.7	21.3	15.3	6.58	2.09	-2.59	-2.02	
Goods.....	12.0	-41.0	-16.5	25.1	20.2	6.25	1.89	-2.41	-2.13	
Services.....	2.7	-11.5	-7.5	7.0	-3.9	0.34	0.21	-0.18	0.11	
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	
Federal.....	8.1	-4.3	11.4	8.0	0.1	-0.33	0.85	0.62	0.02	
National defense.....	5.5	-5.1	14.0	8.4	-3.5	-0.27	0.70	0.45	-0.19	
Nondefense.....	2.6	-2.5	6.1	7.0	8.3	-0.06	0.15	0.17	0.21	
State and local.....	12.4	-1.5	3.9	-0.6	-2.0	-0.19	0.48	-0.08	-0.25	

1. The estimates 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	2009					2009			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>Gross domestic product</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
Final sales of domestic product.....	100.1	-4.1	0.7	1.5	1.9	-4.07	0.68	1.54	2.04	
Change in private inventories.....	-0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2.36	-1.42	0.69	3.88	
Goods.....	26.6	-8.7	-3.2	6.3	23.9	-2.19	-0.84	1.60	5.75	
Services.....	65.7	-0.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	-0.53	0.96	0.70	0.84	
Structures.....	7.8	-34.0	-9.7	-0.8	-8.1	-3.70	-0.86	-0.06	-0.66	
<b>Addenda:</b>										
Motor vehicle output.....	2.0	-64.5	13.3	131.8	25.0	-1.69	0.19	1.45	0.44	
GDP excluding motor vehicle output.....	98.0	-4.9	-0.9	0.8	5.6	-4.74	-0.93	0.78	5.48	
Final sales of computers.....	0.5	11.2	-7.3	-13.9	-2.9	0.06	-0.04	-0.08	-0.01	
GDP excluding final sales of computers.....	99.5	-6.5	-0.7	2.3	6.0	-6.49	-0.69	2.32	5.93	

1. The estimates 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 increased 1.7 percent in the fourth quarter after increasing 2.8 percent and contributed 1.23 percentage points to real GDP growth. The slowdown mainly reflected a sharp deceleration in durable goods that was partly offset by accelerations in nondurable goods and in services. (See page 3.)

Nonresidential fixed investment turned up, increasing 6.5 percent after decreasing 5.9 percent. The upturn mainly reflected a sharp acceleration in equipment and software. (See page 4.)

Residential fixed investment increased 5.0 percent after increasing 18.9 percent. The slowdown mainly reflected a slowdown in investment in single-family structures.

Inventory investment accelerated, reflecting a much slower drawdown in inventories than in the third quarter. The change in inventory investment added 3.88 percentage points to real GDP growth, the largest positive contribution since the fourth quarter of 1987. (See page 5.)

Exports picked up, increasing 22.4 percent after increasing 17.8 percent, and added 2.32 percentage points to real GDP growth. The pickup reflected an acceleration in exports of goods; exports of services slowed. (See page 6.)

Imports slowed, increasing 15.3 percent after increasing 21.3 percent. The slowdown reflected a slowdown in imports of goods and a downturn in imports of services.

Federal government spending decelerated, reflecting a downturn in national defense spending that was partly offset by a slight pickup in nondefense spending.

State and local government spending decreased more than in the third quarter.

Real final sales of domestic product, real GDP less inventory investment, increased 1.9 percent after increasing 1.5 percent. The fourth-quarter increase, which was the largest since the second quarter of 2008, added 2.04 percentage points to real GDP growth.

Motor vehicle output decelerated sharply in response to slower sales due to the expiration of the "cash for clunkers" program that was in effect in the third quarter.

Final sales of computers decreased less than in the third quarter.

## 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)			
	2009	2009					2009			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>PCE</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
<b>Goods</b> .....	<b>32.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>0.92</b>	
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.03</b>	
Motor vehicles and parts ....	3.1	6.7	-6.3	43.6	-20.7	0.19	-0.19	1.14	-0.74	
Furnishings and durable household equipment ....	2.5	-7.0	-7.8	6.8	10.6	-0.19	-0.21	0.17	0.25	
Recreational goods and vehicles .....	3.3	9.3	-4.6	17.5	16.5	0.29	-0.15	0.52	0.50	
Other durable goods .....	1.4	7.2	-1.9	6.6	1.3	0.10	-0.03	0.09	0.02	
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	<b>22.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.89</b>	
Food and beverages for off-premises consumption....	7.8	0.6	3.6	3.8	5.0	0.05	0.28	0.30	0.38	
Clothing and footwear .....	3.2	-1.7	-8.2	-0.3	7.4	-0.06	-0.28	-0.01	0.23	
Gasoline and other energy goods .....	3.4	8.6	1.1	-1.8	-3.4	0.24	0.03	-0.05	-0.11	
Other nondurable goods....	8.0	2.2	-5.5	1.2	5.1	0.17	-0.45	0.10	0.39	
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>67.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.78</b>	
Household consumption expenditures .....	64.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.69	
Housing and utilities .....	18.4	0.1	-1.2	0.5	2.4	0.03	-0.23	0.10	0.45	
Health care .....	16.1	3.4	3.9	0.1	1.9	0.53	0.62	0.02	0.30	
Transportation services .....	3.0	-7.0	1.0	3.9	0.5	-0.22	0.03	0.12	0.01	
Recreation services .....	3.7	1.8	-1.6	-3.0	-0.5	0.07	-0.06	-0.12	-0.02	
Food services and accommodations .....	5.9	-1.6	-2.3	-2.0	-0.7	-0.10	-0.14	-0.12	-0.04	
Financial services and insurance .....	8.2	0.4	2.5	3.0	0.3	0.03	0.21	0.25	0.02	
Other services .....	9.3	1.5	0.1	1.1	-0.4	0.14	0.01	0.10	-0.03	
Final consumption expenditures of NPISHs <sup>2</sup> .....	2.6	-21.3	-10.9	7.3	3.6	-0.67	-0.30	0.19	0.09	
Gross output of NPISHs <sup>3</sup> .....	10.6	-3.0	0.1	-0.5	1.3	-0.32	0.02	-0.05	0.13	
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by NPISHs <sup>4</sup> .....	7.9	4.5	4.1	-2.9	0.5	0.35	0.32	-0.24	0.04	

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes.  
 2. Net of expenses, or gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.  
 3. Net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).  
 4. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.  
 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.  
 NPISHs Nonprofit institutions serving households

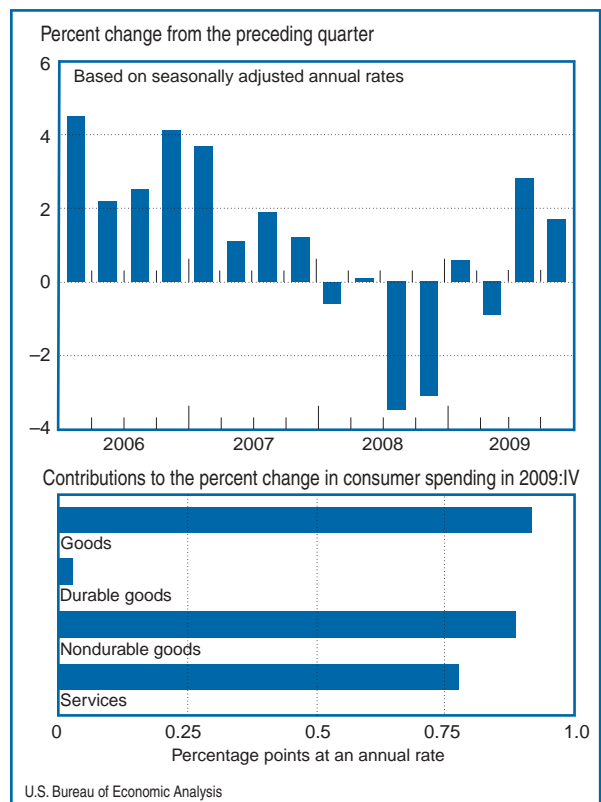
Spending for goods slowed, mainly reflecting a sharp deceleration in spending for durable goods that was partly offset by a pickup in spending for nondurable goods.

The deceleration in spending for durable goods primarily reflected a downturn in motor vehicles and parts that was partly due to the expiration of the “cash for clunkers” program that was in effect in the third quarter.

The pickup in spending for nondurable goods reflected an acceleration in “other” nondurable goods and an upturn in clothing and footwear.

Spending for services picked up slightly. Accelerations in housing and utilities and in health care were partly offset by a slowdown in financial services and insurance.

**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)			
		2009				2009			
		IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Private fixed investment</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b> .....	<b>78.9</b>	<b>-39.2</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-30.88</b>	<b>-7.36</b>	<b>-4.82</b>	<b>5.12</b>
<b>Structures</b> .....	<b>25.3</b>	<b>-43.6</b>	<b>-17.3</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-13.33</b>	<b>-5.17</b>	<b>-5.61</b>	<b>-3.89</b>
Commercial and health care	6.8	-35.3	-21.6	-30.2	-32.6	-3.07	-2.01	-2.89	-2.85
Manufacturing.....	3.9	59.7	30.0	-29.3	-35.0	1.98	1.22	-1.59	-1.77
Power and communication	5.5	-8.8	42.5	3.1	-2.6	-0.33	1.88	0.17	-0.14
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	5.0	-82.4	-69.1	8.6	72.0	-10.36	-5.90	0.36	2.58
Other structures <sup>2</sup> .....	4.1	-31.6	-7.3	-29.0	-32.3	-1.54	-0.37	-1.66	-1.71
<b>Equipment and software</b> .....	<b>53.6</b>	<b>-36.4</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-17.55</b>	<b>-2.18</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>9.01</b>
Information processing equipment and software	31.7	-19.6	5.5	7.6	27.0	-4.55	1.60	2.19	7.50
Computers and peripheral equipment...	4.8	-14.7	16.8	9.7	90.9	-0.46	0.63	0.39	2.96
Software <sup>3</sup> .....	14.7	-24.0	1.3	5.2	22.1	-2.88	0.21	0.70	2.90
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	12.2	-15.6	6.9	9.9	14.3	-1.20	0.76	1.10	1.64
Industrial equipment.....	8.3	-49.7	-15.1	-13.4	-6.3	-4.98	-1.34	-1.24	-0.55
Transportation equipment.....	4.6	-81.3	20.7	22.6	66.5	-5.26	0.83	0.85	2.31
Other equipment <sup>5</sup> .....	9.0	-31.1	-29.8	-10.4	-2.7	-2.77	-3.26	-1.01	-0.25
<b>Residential</b> .....	<b>21.1</b>	<b>-38.2</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-8.10</b>	<b>-5.18</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Structures</b> .....	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-38.8</b>	<b>-23.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-8.07</b>	<b>-5.13</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Permanent site.....	7.7	-60.9	-44.5	29.3	1.3	-6.67	-4.40	1.92	0.11
Single family.....	6.4	-67.5	-47.0	73.0	20.8	-6.11	-3.53	3.14	1.20
Multifamily.....	1.3	-28.8	-36.6	-50.9	-53.2	-0.56	-0.87	-1.22	-1.09
Other structures <sup>6</sup> .....	12.8	-13.9	-6.2	13.2	7.0	-1.40	-0.73	1.54	0.87
<b>Equipment</b> .....	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>

1. The estimates 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, photography 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.

Private fixed investment turned up in the fourth quarter, reflecting an upturn in nonresidential fixed investment. Residential fixed investment slowed.

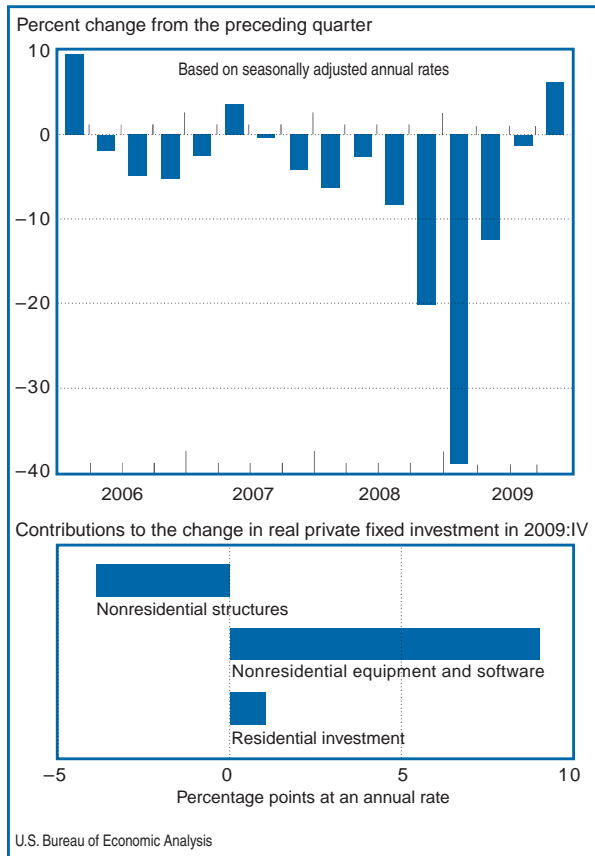
The upturn in nonresidential fixed investment reflected a sharp acceleration in equipment and software and a smaller decrease in structures.

The smaller decrease in structures mainly reflected a sharp acceleration in mining exploration, shafts, and wells.

The pickup in equipment and software reflected sharp accelerations in information processing equipment and software and in transportation equipment and smaller decreases in "other" equipment and in industrial equipment.

Residential fixed investment slowed, reflecting a slowdown in single-family structures and in "other" structures that reflected a downturn in improvements.

**Chart 3. Real Private Fixed Investment**



## Inventory Investment

**Table 5. Change in Real Private Inventories by Industry**

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars; seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Level					Change from preceding quarter			
	2008	2009				2009			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Change in private inventories<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-37.4</b>	<b>-113.9</b>	<b>-160.2</b>	<b>-139.2</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-76.5</b>	<b>-46.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>
Farm .....	-1.9	0.3	2.2	1.9	-5.7	2.2	1.9	-0.3	-7.6
Mining, utilities, and construction .....	-11.3	6.6	7.6	4.0	-11.5	17.9	1.0	-3.6	-15.5
Manufacturing .....	8.2	-28.9	-39.8	-55.3	-4.7	-37.1	-10.9	-15.5	50.6
Durable-goods industries .....	31.9	-23.5	-30.7	-48.3	-14.0	-55.4	-7.2	-17.6	34.3
Nondurable-goods industries .....	-22.0	-5.6	-9.4	-7.6	8.7	16.4	-3.8	1.8	16.3
Wholesale trade .....	-16.8	-42.3	-72.9	-66.5	-3.0	-25.5	-30.6	6.4	63.5
Durable-goods industries .....	-1.6	-53.1	-54.7	-44.2	-20.7	-51.5	-1.6	10.5	23.5
Nondurable-goods industries .....	-14.6	8.7	-19.2	-22.8	15.6	23.3	-27.9	-3.6	38.4
Retail trade .....	-21.5	-47.2	-51.4	-17.3	11.1	-25.7	-4.2	34.1	28.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	-3.7	-35.6	-32.8	4.7	22.3	-31.9	2.8	37.5	17.6
Food and beverage stores .....	-0.7	2.3	-0.3	0.3	-2.9	3.0	-2.6	0.6	-3.2
General merchandise stores .....	-4.0	-3.6	-2.6	-4.3	-0.9	0.4	1.0	-1.7	3.4
Other retail stores .....	-13.0	-12.3	-17.2	-17.4	-5.7	0.7	-4.9	-0.2	11.7
Other industries .....	5.4	-3.4	-5.8	-4.3	-3.1	-8.8	-2.4	1.5	1.2
Residual <sup>2</sup> .....	-1.9	5.3	2.7	-1.2	1.0	7.2	-2.6	-3.9	2.2
<b>Addenda: Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:<sup>3</sup></b>									
Private inventories to final sales	2.44	2.44	2.38	2.33	2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonfarm inventories to final sales	2.24	2.23	2.18	2.12	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures	4.15	4.18	4.09	3.97	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.

3. The ratios are from NIPA table 5.7.6B.

NOTE: The chained-dollar series are calculated as the period-to-period change in end-of-period inventories. Quarterly changes are stated at annual rates. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Real inventory investment increased \$122.3 billion in the fourth quarter. The increase resulted from a much smaller drawdown in inventories than in the third quarter.

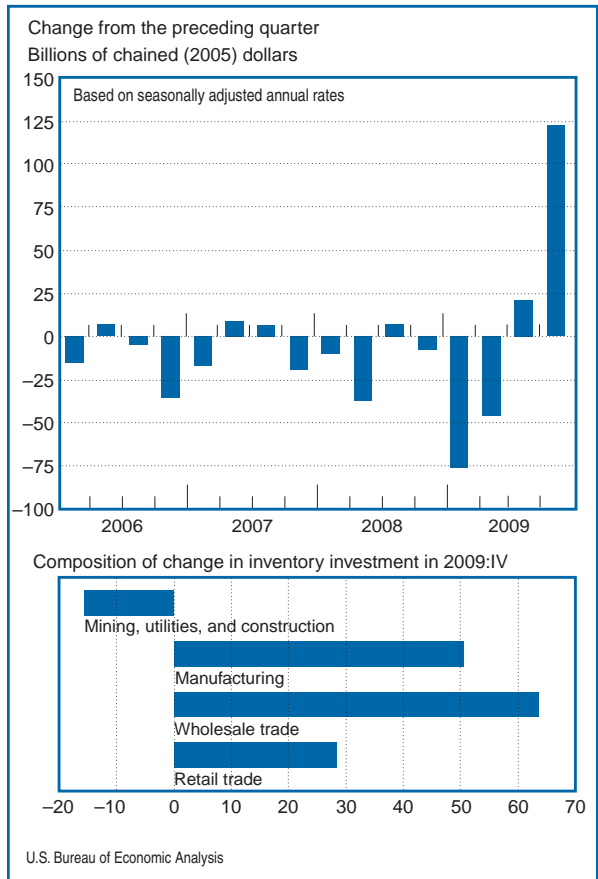
Inventory investment in manufacturing industries increased \$50.6 billion. The increase reflected a smaller drawdown in durable-goods industries than in the third quarter and an accumulation in nondurable-goods industries.

Inventory investment in wholesale trade industries increased \$63.5 billion. The increase mainly reflected a smaller drawdown in durable-goods industries than in the third quarter and an accumulation in nondurable-goods industries.

Inventory investment in retail trade industries increased \$28.4 billion. The increase mainly reflected a larger buildup in motor vehicle and parts dealers and a smaller drawdown in "other" retail stores.

The ratio of private inventories to final sales decreased to 2.31, the third consecutive quarterly decrease.

**Chart 4. Real Private Inventory Investment**



### Inventory Investment

The change in real 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.



## 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)			
		2009				2009			
		IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Exports of goods and services</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-29.9</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>-29.9</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Exports of goods</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>68.0</b>	<b>-36.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>-25.76</b>	<b>-4.19</b>	<b>15.82</b>	<b>21.79</b>
Foods, feeds, and beverages	6.1	-20.1	23.5	-0.2	55.4	-1.01	1.27	0.10	3.05
Industrial supplies and materials.....	19.0	-34.6	10.5	38.9	14.1	-6.34	1.72	6.43	2.83
Capital goods, except automotive.....	24.7	-28.3	-18.9	8.8	34.3	-6.81	-5.29	2.34	7.88
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts.....	6.2	-83.0	-17.8	182.7	111.1	-8.50	-0.89	5.47	4.75
Consumer goods, except automotive.....	9.6	-23.8	-2.7	12.6	29.2	-2.09	-0.26	1.28	2.65
Other.....	2.4	-35.1	-25.4	8.1	27.1	-1.00	-0.74	0.20	0.63
<b>Exports of services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>32.0</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-4.18</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-36.4</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-36.40</b>	<b>-14.70</b>	<b>21.30</b>	<b>15.30</b>
<b>Imports of goods</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>81.8</b>	<b>-41.0</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>-34.65</b>	<b>-13.30</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>16.00</b>
Foods, feeds, and beverages	3.9	-20.9	-1.6	-1.1	1.3	-0.74	-0.03	0.02	0.07
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products.....	9.9	-51.6	-39.5	24.4	27.7	-6.85	-4.86	2.28	2.49
Petroleum and products.....	14.2	-15.9	-21.9	5.3	-31.1	-1.84	-2.76	0.73	-5.21
Capital goods, except automotive.....	18.8	-44.0	-19.9	22.7	45.6	-8.99	-3.93	4.20	7.32
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts.....	9.8	-82.3	-7.3	279.5	83.0	-11.00	-0.45	11.35	5.92
Consumer goods, except automotive.....	21.3	-25.3	-3.8	4.5	27.0	-4.87	-0.71	1.24	5.35
Other.....	4.0	-11.7	-12.4	-2.9	1.2	-0.35	-0.56	-0.04	0.07
<b>Imports of services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>18.3</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-1.72</b>	<b>-1.45</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>-0.72</b>
<b>Addenda:</b>									
Exports of agricultural goods <sup>3</sup> .....	6.5	-17.8	12.3	-2.3	48.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports of nonagricultural goods.....	61.5	-38.6	-8.2	28.0	32.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imports of nonpetroleum goods.....	67.6	-44.9	-15.5	29.4	35.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

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 picked up in the fourth quarter, reflecting an acceleration in exports of goods. Exports of services slowed.

The acceleration in exports of goods reflected major contributions by nonautomotive capital goods, foods, feeds, and beverages, and nonautomotive consumer goods. In contrast, industrial supplies and materials decelerated sharply, and automotive vehicles, engines, and parts slowed.

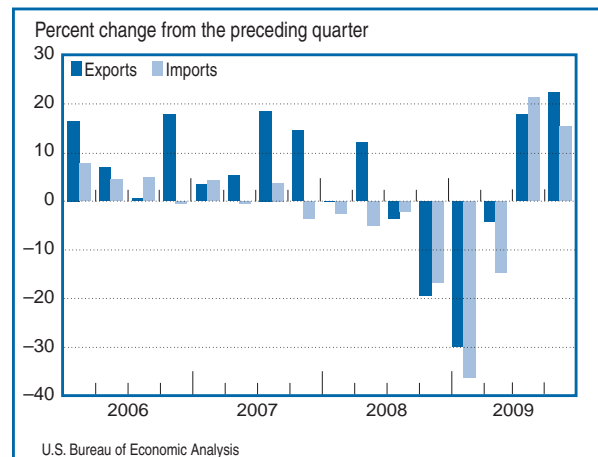
The slowdown in exports of services mainly reflected a downturn in transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts and a deceleration in travel. Exports of "other" transportation services picked up.

Imports of goods and services slowed, reflecting a slowdown in imports of goods and a downturn in imports of services.

The slowdown in imports of goods mainly reflected a downturn in petroleum and products and a deceleration in automotive vehicles, engines, and parts. In contrast, both nonautomotive consumer goods and nonautomotive capital goods picked up.

The largest contributors to the downturn in imports of services were downturns in both passenger fares and travel and a slowdown in "other" private services.

**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)			
		2009					2009			
	2009	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	
Consumption expenditures.....	82.7	-1.3	4.0	1.8	0.6	-1.04	3.37	1.48	0.48	
Gross investment.....	17.3	-8.7	20.3	6.8	-9.0	-1.57	3.35	1.17	-1.64	
<b>Federal.....</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.66</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.06</b>	
<b>National defense.....</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-1.36</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	
Consumption expenditures.....	23.0	-4.9	12.2	8.0	-1.3	-1.10	2.66	1.76	-0.30	
Gross investment.....	3.8	-6.6	24.7	11.0	-15.4	-0.25	0.87	0.41	-0.64	
<b>Nondefense.....</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.00</b>	
Consumption expenditures.....	11.1	2.4	5.6	6.3	8.3	0.26	0.63	0.67	0.88	
Gross investment.....	1.6	-29.6	9.7	11.7	7.8	-0.56	0.15	0.18	0.12	
<b>State and local.....</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.95</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	
Consumption expenditures.....	48.6	-0.4	0.1	-2.0	-0.2	-0.20	0.08	-0.96	-0.10	
Gross investment.....	11.9	-6.1	20.4	4.8	-8.9	-0.75	2.33	0.59	-1.12	

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 in the fourth quarter, reflecting a deceleration in federal government spending and a larger decrease in state and local government spending.

The slowdown in federal government spending reflected a downturn in national defense spending that was partly offset by a slight pickup in nondefense spending. The downturn in national defense spending reflected downturns both in consumption expenditures and in gross investment. The pickup in nondefense spending was mainly due to a slight pickup in consumption expenditures.

The larger decrease in state and local government spending reflected a downturn in structures. Consumption expenditures decreased less than in the third quarter.

### Government Spending

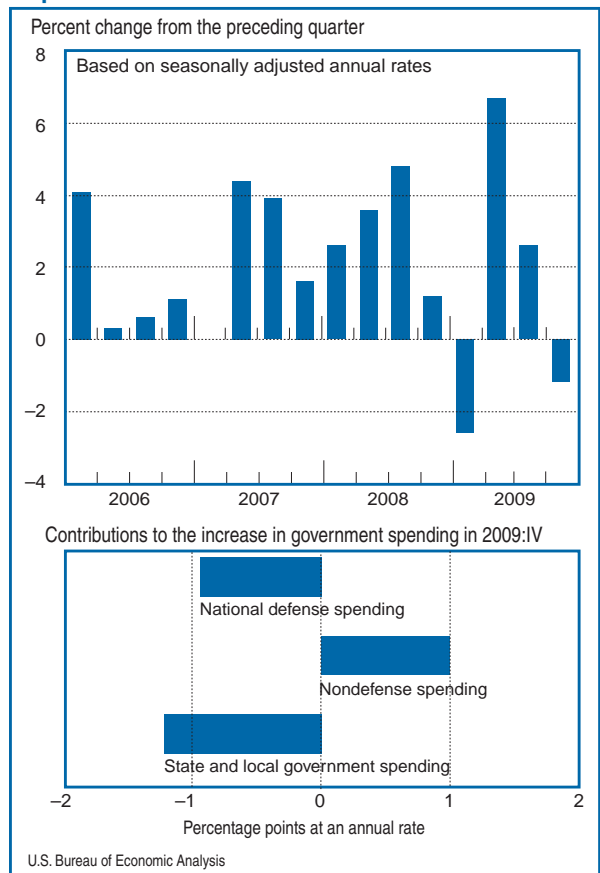
“Government consumption expenditures and gross investment,” or “government spending,” consists of two components: (1) consumption expenditures by federal government and by state and local governments and (2) gross investment by government and government-owned enterprises.

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 (which represents a partial measure of the services provided by government-owned fixed capital).

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.

**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 (2005=100)]

	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in gross domestic purchases prices (percentage points)			
	2009				2009			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic purchases<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-1.01</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.60</b>
Goods .....	-6.0	2.7	5.4	2.6	-1.35	0.58	1.17	0.59
Durable goods .....	-1.7	0.3	-3.1	-0.1	-0.12	0.02	-0.22	0.00
Nondurable goods .....	-7.9	3.8	9.6	3.9	-1.23	0.56	1.39	0.59
Services .....	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.34	0.34	0.60	1.01
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-0.07</b>
Fixed investment .....	-2.0	-4.4	-4.4	-0.4	-0.27	-0.55	-0.54	-0.05
Nonresidential .....	-1.3	-4.2	-4.9	-1.4	-0.13	-0.42	-0.47	-0.13
Structures .....	-3.5	-10.2	-10.1	-1.6	-0.14	-0.38	-0.35	-0.05
Equipment and software .....	0.1	-0.6	-1.9	-1.3	0.01	-0.04	-0.12	-0.08
Residential .....	-4.9	-5.2	-2.7	3.1	-0.14	-0.13	-0.07	0.08
Change in private inventories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	0.04	-0.09	-0.02
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.37</b>
Federal .....	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.16
National defense .....	0.9	0.3	1.9	2.5	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.14
Nondefense .....	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02
State and local .....	-2.8	0.4	0.6	1.8	-0.34	0.05	0.08	0.22
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Gross domestic purchases:								
Food .....	-1.1	-3.5	-2.0	0.0	-0.06	-0.20	-0.11	0.00
Energy goods and services .....	-36.1	-1.3	39.8	20.1	-1.59	-0.05	1.16	0.68
Excluding food and energy .....	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.22	0.75	0.28	1.22
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE):								
Food and beverages for off-premises consumption .....	-1.1	-3.6	-2.1	-0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Energy goods and services .....	-36.7	-2.0	40.6	19.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluding food and energy .....	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
"Market-based" PCE .....	-1.2	1.5	2.8	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluding food and energy .....	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross domestic product .....	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Prices paid by U.S. residents, as measured by the gross domestic purchases price index, picked up, increasing 1.9 percent in the fourth quarter after increasing 1.3 percent in the third quarter.

Consumer prices slowed slightly in the fourth quarter, increasing 2.3 percent after increasing 2.6 percent; the slowdown reflected a deceleration in nondurable-goods prices that was mainly due to a slowdown in prices paid for gasoline and other energy goods and a downturn in clothing and footwear prices. In contrast, services prices picked up, and durable-goods prices were unchanged after a third-quarter decrease.

Prices paid for nonresidential fixed investment decreased less than in the third quarter, mainly reflecting a smaller decrease in prices paid for structures.

Prices paid for residential investment turned up, the first increase in these prices since the fourth quarter of 2007.

Prices paid by government accelerated, reflecting pick-ups in prices paid by both state and local governments and federal government.

Consumer prices excluding food and energy, a measure of the "core" rate of inflation, picked up, increasing 1.6 percent after increasing 1.2 percent.

The GDP price index increased 0.4 percent, 1.5 percentage points less than the percent change in the price index for gross domestic purchases, reflecting a larger increase in import prices (16.5 percent) than in export prices (5.6 percent).

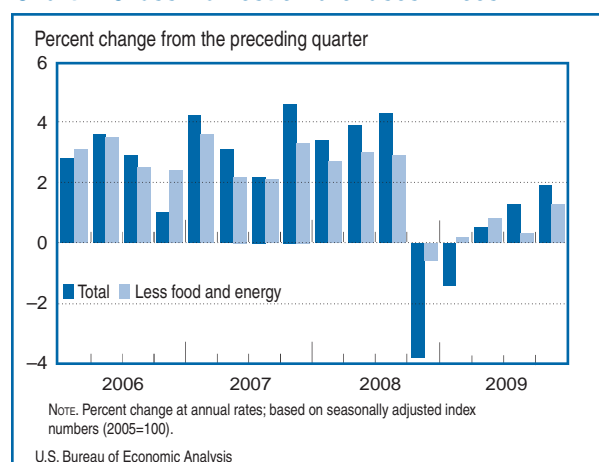
### Note on Prices

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 imports prices (included in the gross domestic purchases index) and the exports 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 Second Estimates for the Fourth Quarter of 2009**  
[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Change from preceding quarter (percent)			Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)		
	Advance	Second	Second minus advance	Advance	Second	Second minus advance
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>-0.21</b>
Goods .....	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.61	0.66	0.05
Durable goods .....	-0.9	0.2	1.1	-0.06	0.02	0.08
Nondurable goods .....	4.3	4.1	-0.2	0.67	0.64	-0.03
Services .....	1.7	1.2	-0.5	0.83	0.57	-0.26
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	<b>39.3</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Fixed investment .....	3.5	6.2	2.7	0.43	0.75	0.32
Nonresidential .....	2.9	6.5	3.6	0.29	0.62	0.33
Structures .....	-15.4	-13.9	1.5	-0.52	-0.47	0.05
Equipment and software .....	13.3	18.2	4.9	0.81	1.09	0.28
Residential .....	5.7	5.0	-0.7	0.14	0.13	-0.01
Change in private inventories .....				3.39	3.88	0.49
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....				<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>-0.20</b>
Exports .....	18.1	22.4	4.3	1.90	2.32	0.42
Goods .....	28.1	34.2	6.1	1.90	2.27	0.37
Services .....	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.00	0.05	0.05
Imports .....	10.5	15.3	4.8	-1.41	-2.02	-0.61
Goods .....	14.5	20.2	5.7	-1.55	-2.13	-0.58
Services .....	-5.2	-3.9	1.3	0.14	0.11	-0.03
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-0.21</b>
Federal .....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.00
National defense .....	-3.5	-3.5	0.0	-0.19	-0.19	0.00
Nondefense .....	8.1	8.3	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.00
State and local .....	-0.3	-2.0	-1.7	-0.04	-0.25	-0.21
<b>Addenda:</b>						
Final sales of domestic product .....	2.2	1.9	-0.3	2.34	2.04	-0.30
Gross domestic purchases price index .....	2.1	1.9	-0.2			
GDP price index .....	0.6	0.4	-0.2			

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

The “second” estimate of the fourth-quarter increase in real GDP is 0.2 percentage point higher than the advance estimate, primarily reflecting upward revisions to inventory investment, to exports, and to nonresidential fixed investment that were partly offset by an upward revision to imports and downward revisions to consumer spending and to state and local government spending. The average revision (without regard to sign) between the advance estimate and the “second” estimate is 0.5 percentage point.

The downward revision to consumer spending was more than accounted for by a downward revision to services that was due mainly to electricity and gas services and to financial services and insurance.

The upward revision to nonresidential fixed investment primarily reflected an upward revision to software.

The upward revision to inventory investment primarily reflected upward revisions to retail trade and to nondurable-goods manufacturing inventories.

The upward revision to exports was widespread. The largest contributors were nonautomotive capital goods, industrial supplies and materials and foods, feeds, and beverages.

The upward revision to imports was also widespread. The largest contributor was petroleum and products.

The downward revision to state and local government spending primarily reflected a downward revision to gross investment in structures.

### Source Data for the Second Estimates

*Personal consumption expenditures:* retail sales for Nov. and Dec. (revised). Motor vehicle registrations for Dec. (new). Retail natural gas sales for Nov. (new). Consumer price index, seasonal factors for Oct., Nov., and Dec. (revised). Energy Information Administration seasonal factors for Oct., Nov., and Dec. (revised).

*Nonresidential fixed investment:* construction spending (value put in place) for Oct. and Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new). Manufacturers’ shipments (M3) of machinery and equipment for Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new). Exports and imports for Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new). Additional software company revenue data for the fourth quarter.

*Residential fixed investment:* construction spending (value put in place) and one-unit deflator for Oct. and Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new).

*Change in private inventories:* manufacturers’ inventories for Nov. and Dec. (revised) and trade inventories for Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new).

*Exports and imports of goods and services:* international transactions for Oct. and Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new).

*Government consumption expenditures and gross investment:* state and local construction spending (value put in place) for Oct. and Nov. (revised) and Dec. (new).

### Personal Income for the Third Quarter of 2009

With the release of the second 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 third-quarter tabulations from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage and salary disbursements decreased \$63.9 billion, a downward revision of \$84.0 billion. Personal current taxes decreased \$11.6 billion, a downward revision of \$15.1 billion. Contributions for government social insurance, which is subtracted in calculating personal income, decreased \$8.4 billion, a downward revision of \$11.5 billion.

As a result of these revisions,

- Personal income decreased \$43.6 billion, a downward revision of \$78.7 billion.
- Disposable personal income decreased \$31.9 billion, a downward revision of \$63.5 billion.
- Personal saving decreased \$164.2 billion, a downward revision of \$63.5 billion.
- The personal saving rate was 3.9 percent, a downward revision of 0.6 percentage point.

# NIPA Translation of the Fiscal Year 2011 Federal Budget

By Mark S. Ludwick and Andrew P. Cairns

ON FEBRUARY 1, 2010, the President submitted the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011* to Congress. The *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the budget includes a presentation of federal government transactions in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) for fiscal years 2000–2011. 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 help gauge the impact of the federal budget on aggregate economic activity. BEA also provides the Office of Management and Budget with fiscal year gross domestic product (GDP) statistics, which are shown in the *Historical Tables* volume of the budget.

BEA translates the information in the budget into a NIPA framework, using actual receipts and outlays for fiscal year 2009 and projected and proposed receipts and outlays for the current fiscal year, 2010, and the budget year 2011. This article presents NIPA estimates that are more detailed than the comparable estimates shown in the budget, including a presentation of quarterly estimates.

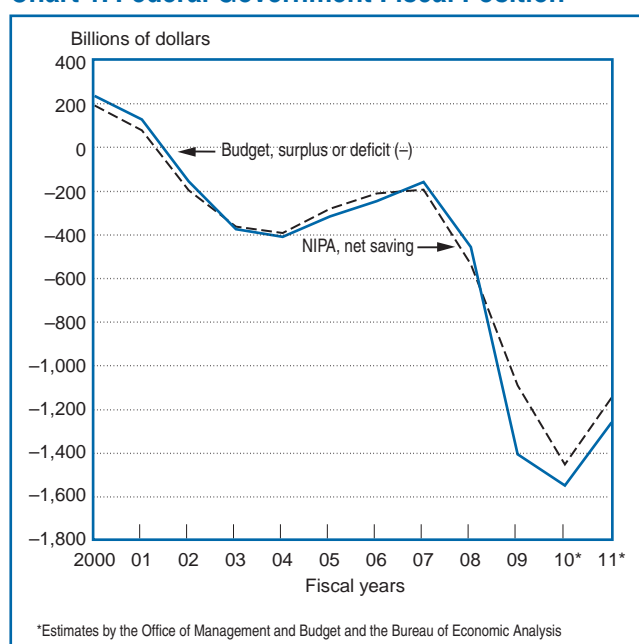
The NIPA estimates for 2011 allow for more detailed analysis of the macroeconomic effects of the budget and provide economic forecasters with source data for their models. In addition, the translated estimates for all 3 years are used by BEA to derive quarterly NIPA estimates, including the federal government component of GDP.

The overall translation results are summarized by comparing the budget surplus or deficit to the NIPA measure of net federal saving (chart 1, table 1). For fiscal year 2011, the NIPA estimate of net federal government saving of  $-\$1,151.3$  billion is a smaller deficit than the estimated budget deficit of  $-\$1,266.7$  billion. For more information about the types of adjustments that contribute to this difference, see the box “NIPA Estimates of the Federal Sector and the Federal Budget Estimates.”

This article consists of 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 major legislative proposals

and program changes on the budget are reviewed. Third, detailed annual and quarterly NIPA estimates for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 are presented. Fourth, the methodology used to translate the budget projections into the NIPA framework is explained.

**Chart 1. Federal Government 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		2010	2011
	2009	2010	2011		
<b>Budget:</b>					
Receipts.....	2,105.0	2,165.1	2,567.2	60.1	402.1
Outlays.....	3,517.7	3,720.7	3,833.9	203.0	113.2
Surplus or deficit (-).....	-1,412.7	-1,555.6	-1,266.7	-142.9	288.9
<b>NIPAs:</b>					
Current receipts.....	2,247.0	2,393.7	2,780.1	146.8	386.4
Current expenditures.....	3,342.7	3,853.0	3,931.4	510.2	78.5
Net federal government saving.....	-1,095.7	-1,459.3	-1,151.3	-363.6	308.0
		Differences			
Budget receipts less NIPA current receipts.....	-142.0	-228.6	-212.9	-86.6	15.7
Budget outlays less NIPA current expenditures.....	175.0	-132.3	-97.5	-307.3	34.8
Budget deficit less NIPA net federal government saving.....	-317.0	-96.3	-115.4	220.7	-19.1

Sources: *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2011* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPAs National income and product accounts

### 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 sector estimates are designed to facilitate macroeconomic analyses of the effects of federal government activity on economic activity.<sup>1</sup>

In translating budget estimates into the framework of the NIPAs, three primary types of adjustments are made. These adjustments result in NIPA estimates of current receipts and expenditures that differ from corresponding estimates of receipts and outlays in the budget.

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

The arrangement of federal transactions in the federal sector NIPA statistics differs from that in the budget because of different treatments of capital transactions. Unlike the federal budget, the NIPAs distinguish current transactions from capital transactions, which include expenditures to acquire, improve, or dispose of nonfinancial assets such as property or equipment. In the NIPAs, current transactions for production, income, and consumption are presented in summary NIPA accounts one through five, while capital transactions are presented in summary NIPA accounts six and seven.<sup>2</sup> 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 six 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.<sup>3</sup> Capital transfers include certain investment grants-in-aid to state and local governments, investment sub-

sidies 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, the implied subsidy costs of financial stabilization equity purchases, the payments of insurance benefits related to catastrophes, and estate and gift taxes.

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

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

- **Retirement plans.** NIPA federal government receipts exclude government employee contributions to retirement plans, which are included in budget receipts, because these contributions are included in NIPA personal income as part of the income of employees. Similarly, NIPA current expenditures exclude federal employee retirement benefits, which are included in budget outlays, because these benefits are paid from assets that represent equity belonging to the personal sector.
- **Other differences.** The NIPA federal government sector also excludes other transactions, such as receipts to, and outlays from, the Federal Communication Commission Universal Service Fund. In the NIPAs, this fund is treated as nonprofit institution serving business, and these transactions are included in the NIPA business sector.

#### 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 2 and 3 and NIPA table 3.18B. See also “National Income and Product Accounts” in *Analytical Perspectives: Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2011*, 433–438.

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* 89 (September 2009): 48–49. 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.

## Comparison of Budget and NIPA Estimates

As defined in the NIPA framework, net federal government saving would increase \$308.0 billion in fiscal year 2011 after decreasing \$363.6 billion in fiscal year 2010 (table 1 and chart 1). The upturn in saving results from an acceleration in federal government current receipts and a deceleration in federal government current expenditures.

NIPA current receipts are greater than budget receipts for fiscal years 2009 through 2011. NIPA current expenditures are less than budget outlays for fiscal year 2009 and greater than budget outlays for fiscal years 2010 and 2011. 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). The adjustments for national defense spending are shown in table 4.

## Budget Estimates

According to the budget, federal receipts are projected to increase \$60.1 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$402.1 billion in fiscal year 2011 (table 5). The acceleration in receipts can be attributed to accelerations in individual and corporate income taxes. These taxes are expected to accelerate as the result of a rebound in economic activity that is projected in the budget for fiscal year 2011 after the recession in fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

According to the budget, federal outlays are projected to increase \$203.0 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$113.2 billion in fiscal year 2011 (table 6). The deceleration in outlays can be largely attributed to a downturn in outlays for income security, reflecting lower pay-

ments for unemployment compensation in 2011 than in 2010. The downturn in outlays for “commerce and housing credit” in 2010 reflects the pattern of financial stabilization payments.<sup>1</sup>

## Proposed legislative and program changes

The budget proposes changes to legislation and programs that would increase the federal deficit \$125.3 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$121.3 billion in fiscal year 2011 (table 7).

If this proposed legislation is enacted, receipts

1. For details about the treatment of financial stabilization programs in the budget, see “Financial Stabilization Efforts and Their Budgetary Effects,” in *Analytical Perspectives: Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2011* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2010): 27–44. For details about the different treatment of these programs in the NIPAs, see the box “Treatment of Financial Stabilization Programs” in Benjamin A. Mandel and Bryan A. Williams, “NIPA Translation of the Fiscal Year 2010 Federal Budget,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 89 (June 2009): 22.

**Table 3. Relation of NIPA Federal Government Current Expenditures to Budget Outlays**

[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal years		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>Budget outlays</b> .....	<b>3,517.7</b>	<b>3,720.7</b>	<b>3,833.9</b>
Less: Coverage differences .....	333.9	72.1	68.7
Federal employee retirement plan transactions <sup>1</sup> .....	-34.7	-57.8	-62.4
Interest received.....	-43.2	-60.2	-63.3
Contributions received (employer).....	-121.6	-131.6	-137.0
Benefits paid.....	129.9	133.8	137.8
Administrative expenses.....	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financing disbursements from credit programs <sup>2</sup> .....	-431.8	-143.9	-133.6
Other differences in funds covered <sup>3</sup> .....	6.7	8.2	8.1
Net investment <sup>4</sup> .....	33.4	49.9	56.2
Capital transfers paid <sup>5</sup> .....	236.5	209.6	109.8
Financial transactions.....	540.6	6.3	94.4
Loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales.....	316.9	96.2	124.7
Deposit insurance.....	33.0	28.9	14.9
Net purchases of foreign currency.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	190.7	-118.8	-45.2
Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	-16.9	-0.2	-3.6
Outer Continental Shelf.....	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Land and other <sup>6</sup> .....	-16.6	-0.2	-3.6
Other <sup>7</sup> .....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netting and grossing differences.....	-151.1	-202.8	-179.3
Supplementary medical insurance premiums.....	-56.8	-61.4	-68.5
Interest receipts.....	-20.2	-28.0	-29.2
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	-3.4	-3.4	-6.6
Other <sup>8</sup> .....	-70.6	-110.0	-75.0
Plus: Timing differences.....	7.9	1.5	-13.0
Purchases (increase in payables net of advances).....	1.2	-2.1	-3.7
Interest.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current transfer payments.....	11.1	4.0	-10.9
Other timing <sup>9</sup> .....	-4.4	-0.4	1.6
<b>Equals: Federal government current expenditures, NIPAs</b> .....	<b>3,342.7</b>	<b>3,853.0</b>	<b>3,931.4</b>

**Table 2. Relation of NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts to Budget Receipts**

[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>Budget receipts</b> .....	<b>2,105.0</b>	<b>2,165.1</b>	<b>2,567.2</b>
Less: Coverage differences.....	34.9	29.1	37.1
Contributions received by federal employee retirement plans <sup>1</sup> .....	4.1	4.4	4.3
Capital transfers received <sup>2</sup> .....	23.2	16.8	24.8
Financial transactions.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	7.5	7.9	8.1
Netting and grossing differences.....	-151.1	-202.8	-179.3
Supplementary medical insurance premiums.....	-56.8	-61.4	-68.5
Income receipts on assets.....	-20.2	-28.0	-29.2
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	-3.4	-3.4	-6.6
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	-70.6	-110.0	-75.0
Plus: Timing differences.....	25.8	54.9	70.8
Taxes on corporate income.....	35.9	39.0	61.5
Federal and state unemployment insurance taxes.....	0.1	1.4	1.1
Withheld personal current tax and social security contributions.....	-13.9	48.9	-1.1
Excise taxes.....	4.0	-0.2	-5.3
Other.....	-0.3	-34.3	14.5
<b>Equals: NIPA federal government current receipts</b> .....	<b>2,247.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>	<b>2,780.1</b>

1. Included in the NIPA personal sector.

2. Consists of estate and gift taxes.

3. Beginning with 1996, consists largely of Universal Service Fund receipts. Includes certain revenues collected from and repaid to U.S. territories and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Mariana Islands.

4. 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 2011* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPAs National income and product accounts

1. These transactions are included in the NIPA personal sector and include the Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund.

2. Consists of transactions (not included in the budget totals) that record all cash flows arising from post-1991 direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments. Many of these flows are for new loans or loan repayments; therefore, related entries are included in “Loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales.”

3. Consists largely of obligations or accounts, such as the Postal Service and the Federal Financing Bank, that were not included in the budget in some periods, and the Universal Service Fund. Includes repayments of certain collections from the U.S. territories and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Mariana Islands.

4. Net investment is gross investment less consumption of fixed capital for government enterprises and general government.

5. Consists of investment grants to state and local governments and maritime construction subsidies. Excludes 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.

6. Consists of net sales of land other than the Outer Continental Shelf and includes the auction of the radio spectrum.

7. Consists largely of net expenditures of foreign currencies.

8. 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 data but that are added to both receipts and expenditures in the NIPAs.

9. Primarily includes timing on subsidies and government enterprises.

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPAs National income and product accounts

would decrease \$47.5 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$15.8 billion in fiscal year 2011, relative to the current-services baseline. Outlays would increase \$77.8 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$105.5 billion in 2011, relative to the current-services baseline.

**Extensions of the Recovery Act.** The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was signed into law on February 17, 2009.<sup>2</sup> Several of the legislative proposals that would affect receipts and expenditures are extensions of provisions of the ARRA.

- A proposal to extend the “Making Work Pay” tax credit would reduce individual income tax receipts by \$29.4 billion in fiscal year 2011.<sup>3</sup>
- A proposal to extend temporary bonus depreciation benefits to apply to capital expenditures incurred in 2010 would reduce individual and corporate income tax receipts by a combined \$22.4 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$15.2 billion in fiscal year 2011.<sup>4</sup>
- A proposal to extend COBRA health insurance premium tax credits, which reimburse health insurance providers for 65 percent of the premiums of eligible individual COBRA insurance recipients, would

2. For updated information on the effects of the ARRA on NIPA estimates of federal receipts and expenditures, see [www.bea.gov/recovery](http://www.bea.gov/recovery). For a brief description of the provisions of the ARRA, see the box “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009,” SURVEY 89 (June 2009): 17.

3. The “Making Work Pay” tax credit is equal to 6.2 percent of an individual’s earned income, up to a maximum credit of \$400 per person. Eligibility for the credit depends on several factors, including income level and filing status.

4. Temporary bonus depreciation benefits allow for the immediate write-off of 50 percent of the cost of certain depreciable properties. These benefits were first established in the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008; the ARRA extended these benefits to apply to properties acquired in 2009.

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

[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>Budget outlays for national defense</b> .....	661.0	719.2	749.7
Department of Defense, military .....	636.8	692.0	721.3
Military personnel .....	147.3	155.0	159.2
Operation and maintenance .....	259.3	279.4	318.8
Procurement .....	129.2	147.2	141.4
Aircraft .....	30.6	37.4	39.9
Missiles .....	6.4	8.3	7.8
Ships .....	11.3	12.8	13.7
Weapons .....	9.4	10.3	8.5
Ammunition .....	2.3	2.7	2.6
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	69.3	75.8	69.0
Research, development, test, and evaluation .....	79.0	79.3	77.9
Other .....	21.9	31.0	24.0
Atomic energy and other defense-related activities .....	24.3	27.1	28.5
Plus: Consumption of general government fixed capital .....	85.4	89.6	93.3
Additional payments to military and civilian retirement funds .....	42.8	47.8	49.9
Less: Grants-in-aid to state and local governments and net interest paid .....	3.7	4.1	4.2
Timing differences .....	-0.1	-0.4	2.7
Other differences .....	20.3	20.2	23.2
<b>Equals: NIPA national defense consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	<b>765.4</b>	<b>832.8</b>	<b>862.9</b>
Less: National defense gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	112.0	128.0	132.7
<b>Equals: NIPA national defense consumption expenditures</b> .....	<b>653.4</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>730.2</b>

1. Includes outlays for military construction, family housing, and anticipated funding for war operations.

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 2011* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPAs National income and product accounts

reduce tax receipts by \$2.9 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$4.7 billion in fiscal year 2011.<sup>5</sup>

- Outlays for health would increase \$0.3 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$25.8 billion in fiscal year 2011, reflecting an extension of increased federal payments to states to fund Medicaid.
- Outlays for social security would increase \$12.5 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$0.8 billion in fiscal year 2011, reflecting proposed economic recovery payments of \$250 to more than 50 million people who receive social security or other benefits.

**Receipts.** The following legislative proposals would also noticeably affect receipts.

5. Individuals who were involuntarily terminated between September 1, 2008, and February 28, 2010, are eligible for extended premium reductions. Premium reductions last for up to 15 months. For a discussion of how COBRA premium assistance is treated in the NIPAs, see FAQ 546 at [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov).

**Table 5. Budget Receipts by Source**

[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year				Change from preceding year		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
<b>Budget receipts</b> .....	<b>2,524.0</b>	<b>2,105.0</b>	<b>2,165.1</b>	<b>2,567.2</b>	<b>-419.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>402.1</b>
Individual income taxes .....	1,145.7	915.3	935.8	1,121.3	-230.4	20.5	185.5
Corporation income taxes .....	304.3	138.2	156.7	296.9	-166.1	18.5	140.2
Social insurance taxes and contributions .....	900.2	890.9	875.8	935.1	-9.2	-15.2	59.4
Excise taxes .....	67.3	62.5	73.2	74.3	-4.9	10.7	1.1
Estate and gift taxes .....	28.8	23.5	17.0	25.0	-5.4	-6.5	8.0
Customs duties .....	27.6	22.5	23.8	27.4	-5.1	1.3	3.7
Miscellaneous receipts .....	50.0	52.1	82.8	87.1	2.1	30.7	4.3

Source: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011*.

**Table 6. Budget Outlays by Function**

[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year				Change from preceding year		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
<b>Budget outlays</b> .....	<b>2,982.6</b>	<b>3,517.7</b>	<b>3,720.7</b>	<b>3,833.9</b>	<b>535.1</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>113.2</b>
National defense .....	616.1	661.0	719.2	749.7	45.0	58.1	30.6
International affairs .....	28.9	37.5	51.1	54.2	8.7	13.6	3.1
General science, space, and technology .....	27.7	29.4	33.0	31.6	1.7	3.6	-1.5
Energy .....	0.6	4.7	19.0	24.9	4.1	14.2	5.9
Natural resources and environment .....	31.8	35.6	47.0	42.5	3.7	11.5	-4.5
Agriculture .....	18.4	22.2	26.6	25.6	3.9	4.4	-1.0
Commerce and housing credit .....	27.9	291.5	-25.3	22.1	263.7	-316.9	47.4
Transportation .....	77.6	84.3	106.5	104.2	6.7	22.2	-2.3
Community and regional development .....	24.0	27.7	28.5	32.0	3.7	0.8	3.5
Education, training, employment, and social services .....	91.3	79.7	142.5	126.4	-11.5	62.8	-16.1
Health .....	280.6	334.3	372.3	400.7	53.7	38.0	28.3
Medicare .....	390.8	430.1	457.2	497.3	39.3	27.1	40.2
Income security .....	431.3	533.2	685.9	595.0	101.9	152.6	-90.9
Social security .....	617.0	683.0	721.5	736.3	65.9	38.5	14.8
Veterans benefits and services .....	84.7	95.4	124.7	124.5	10.8	29.2	-0.1
Administration of justice .....	47.1	51.5	55.0	57.3	4.4	3.5	2.3
General government .....	20.3	22.0	29.3	27.7	1.7	7.3	-1.6
Net interest .....	252.8	186.9	187.8	250.0	-65.9	0.9	62.9
Allowances <sup>1</sup> .....	0.0	0.0	18.8	21.7	0.0	18.8	2.9
Undistributed offsetting receipts <sup>2</sup> .....	-86.2	-92.6	-79.7	-90.5	-6.4	12.9	-10.7

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 that are not reflected in the program details.

2. These 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 2011*.



The following proposals would reduce receipts:

- Legislative allowances for proposals to spur job creation would reduce receipts \$12.0 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$25.0 billion in fiscal year 2011.
- A proposal to extend expiring income tax provisions for individuals and corporations through December 31, 2011, would reduce receipts by a combined \$8.0 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$14.9 billion in fiscal year 2011.
- A proposal to extend existing tax credits for qualified research and experimentation would reduce corporate tax receipts \$2.7 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$4.8 billion in fiscal year 2011. These tax credits, which are intended to stimulate spending on research, have been extended 13 times since they

were enacted in 1981. The current proposal would extend the credits permanently.

The following proposals would increase receipts:

- Proposed tax provisions for upper-income individuals, which include reinstating the 36 percent tax rate and limitations on itemized deductions for those making over \$200,000 (\$250,000 for joint filers) and imposing a 20 percent tax rate on capital gains and dividends, would increase receipts by \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$41.5 billion in fiscal year 2011.
- Legislative allowances for health insurance reform would boost tax receipts by \$16.0 billion in fiscal year 2011.
- A proposal to impose a financial crisis responsibility fee would increase receipts by \$8.0 billion in fiscal year 2011. This fee would require large financial firms to reimburse the government for the costs of financial stabilization programs funded through the Troubled Asset Relief Program. The fee is intended to recoup the costs of these programs, estimated to be \$117 billion, over the next 12 years.

● A proposal to modify the cellulosic biofuel producer credit would increase receipts by \$0.8 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$6.6 billion in fiscal year 2011.<sup>6</sup> The proposal would impose stricter quality standards on biofuels, effectively disqualifying the producers of some forms of biofuel from receiving this credit.

**Outlays.** The following legislative proposals would noticeably affect outlays:

- Outlays for national defense would increase \$8.7 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$40.5 billion in fiscal year 2011, reflecting proposed changes in overseas contingency operations.
- Outlays for income security would increase \$34.1 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$25.8 billion in fiscal year 2011, reflecting continued funding for

6. Cellulosic biofuels are liquid fuels produced from organic plant matter, including corn and switchgrass, that meet registration requirements for fuels and fuel additives established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

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

	Fiscal Year	
	2010	2011
<b>Receipts</b>		
Current-services estimates <sup>1</sup> .....	2,212.6	2,583.0
Plus: Proposed legislation excluding proposals assumed in the baseline <sup>2</sup> .....	-47.5	-15.8
Extend making work pay individual tax credit for 2011 .....	0.0	-29.4
Jobs initiatives .....	-12.0	-25.0
Extend temporary bonus depreciation for certain property .....	-22.4	-15.2
Corporation income taxes .....	-13.7	-9.3
Individual income taxes .....	-8.7	-6.0
Continue certain expiring tax provisions through calendar year 2011 .....	-8.0	-14.9
Individual income taxes .....	-4.7	-9.2
Corporation income taxes .....	-3.3	-5.7
Make research and experimentation business tax credit permanent .....	-2.7	-4.8
Extend COBRA health insurance premium assistance .....	-2.9	-4.7
Modify the cellulosic biofuel producer credit .....	0.8	6.6
Impose a financial crisis responsibility fee .....	0.0	8.0
Health insurance reform .....	0.0	16.0
Upper-income individual tax provisions .....	1.4	41.5
Other .....	-1.6	6.2
<b>Equals: The budget</b> .....	<b>2,165.1</b>	<b>2,567.2</b>
<b>Outlays</b>		
Current-services estimates <sup>1</sup> .....	3,642.9	3,728.4
Plus: Program changes excluding proposals assumed in the baseline <sup>2</sup> .....	77.8	105.5
National Defense .....	8.7	40.5
Health .....	0.3	25.8
Income security .....	34.1	25.8
Allowances <sup>3</sup> .....	17.5	18.4
International Affairs .....	1.1	6.4
Community and regional development .....	-0.6	3.2
Net Interest .....	-0.1	0.9
Social security .....	12.5	0.8
Veterans benefits and services .....	0.5	0.5
General government .....	3.5	0.4
Transportation .....	0.0	0.4
Energy .....	0.0	-0.2
Agriculture .....	0.7	-0.3
General science, space and technology .....	0.0	-0.4
Medicare .....	0.0	-0.4
Natural resources and environment .....	0.0	-0.5
Undistributed offsetting receipts .....	0.0	-0.9
Administration of Justice .....	0.0	-2.0
Education, training, employment and social services .....	-0.4	-4.8
Commerce and housing credit .....	0.0	-8.1
Other .....	0.0	0.0
<b>Equals: The budget</b> .....	<b>3,720.7</b>	<b>3,833.9</b>
Current-services surplus or deficit (-) .....	-1,430.3	-1,145.4
Proposed changes, receipts less outlays .....	-125.3	-121.3
Administration budget surplus or deficit (-) .....	-1,555.6	-1,266.7
<b>Addenda:</b>		
Net effect of adjustments to the Budget Enforcement Act current-services baseline .....	26.0	233.0
Adjustments to the baseline for receipts .....	-18.0	-199.0
Adjustments to the baseline for outlays .....	8.0	34.0

1. These 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.

3. Allowances are included in budget totals to cover certain budgetary transactions that are expected to increase or decrease outlays, receipts, or budget authority but that are not reflected in the program details.

Source: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011*.

### Acknowledgments

Translation of fiscal year 2011 federal budget data into the framework of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) was conducted under the general direction of Pamela A. Kelly, Chief of the Government Division, and Benjamin A. Mandel, Chief of the Federal Branch of the Government Division. The following economists contributed to the preparation of the NIPA federal government statistics presented in this article: Peter G. Beall, Stan J. Bellotti, Andrew P. Cairns, Andrea L. Cook, Raymen G. Labella, Mark S. Ludwick, Kyle D. Mulgrew, Farah Naz, Michael D. Randall, Michelle D. Robinson, Mary L. Roy, Benyam Tsehaye, Andrew E. Vargo, and Bryan A. Williams.

emergency unemployment compensation benefits to individuals who have exhausted regular state benefits. This would be the second extension of these benefits, which were established in the Unemployment Compensation Act of 2008.

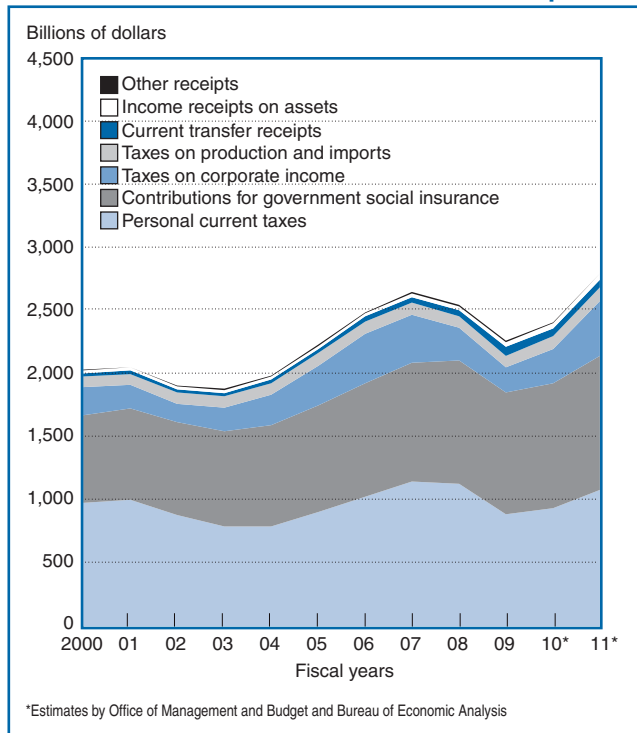
- Allowances for proposed jobs initiatives, health insurance reform, and other small initiatives would increase outlays \$17.5 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$18.4 billion in fiscal year 2011.

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

	Change from preceding fiscal year		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	<b>-290.8</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>386.4</b>
Current tax receipts .....	-304.4	120.2	317.3
Personal current taxes .....	-243.8	47.4	147.6
Due to tax bases .....	-243.8	91.8	318.7
Due to proposed legislation .....	0.0	-44.4	-171.1
Taxes on production and imports .....	-2.4	10.1	4.7
Due to tax bases .....	-2.4	11.1	12.3
Due to proposed legislation .....	0.0	-1.0	-7.6
Taxes on corporate income .....	-56.1	64.4	164.9
Due to tax bases .....	-56.1	96.1	102.0
Due to proposed legislation .....	0.0	-31.7	62.9
Taxes from the rest of the world .....	-2.0	-1.6	0.0
Contributions for government social insurance .....	-11.5	29.3	66.6
Due to tax bases .....	-11.5	29.3	66.2
Due to proposed legislation .....	0.0	0.0	0.4
Income receipts on assets .....	2.9	5.8	4.9
Current transfer receipts .....	22.0	-8.2	0.7
Current surplus of government enterprises .....	0.1	-0.3	-3.1
<b>Addenda:</b>			
Total due to tax bases .....	-313.8	228.3	499.2
Total due to proposed legislation .....	0.0	-77.2	-115.3

Sources: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011 and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. NIPAs National income and product accounts

**Chart 2. Federal Government Current Receipts**



**NIPA Estimates**

**Fiscal year estimates**

**Receipts.** Total NIPA federal government current receipts are projected to increase \$146.8 billion in 2010 and \$386.4 billion in 2011 (table 8 and chart 2). The acceleration results from projected increases in the tax base. The estimates of the tax base are based on the administration's economic assumptions and do not include the effects of proposed legislation, which are projected to decrease tax receipts in fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

**Expenditures.** Total NIPA federal government current expenditures are projected to increase \$510.2 billion in fiscal year 2010 and \$78.5 billion in fiscal year 2011 (table 9 and chart 3). The deceleration reflects a downturn in current transfer payments and decelerations in consumption expenditures and subsidies. Within current transfer payments, unemployment benefits, veterans benefits, and earned income and other tax credits are projected to turn down, and social

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

	Change from preceding fiscal year		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total current expenditures</b> .....	<b>266.6</b>	<b>510.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>
Consumption expenditures .....	66.2	97.3	30.4
National defense .....	36.7	51.4	25.4
Pay raise and locality pay <sup>1</sup> .....	0.0	6.3	5.3
Other .....	36.7	45.1	20.1
Nondefense .....	29.5	45.9	5.0
Pay raise and locality pay <sup>1</sup> .....	0.0	2.3	1.0
Other .....	29.5	43.7	3.9
Current transfer payments .....	273.4	334.1	-30.1
Government social benefits to persons .....	197.9	227.8	-42.5
Social security .....	51.3	37.0	26.3
Medicare .....	37.7	24.3	40.6
Supplemental security income .....	2.7	3.6	1.9
Earned income and other tax credits .....	9.9	6.5	-2.5
Veterans benefits .....	4.8	22.1	-7.1
Unemployment benefits .....	69.7	65.9	-78.2
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program .....	16.5	14.4	4.3
Other .....	5.3	54.0	-27.9
Government social benefits to the rest of the world .....	0.4	1.8	-0.3
Grants-in-aid to state and local governments .....	73.9	98.2	7.7
General public service .....	0.2	-0.4	-0.1
National defense .....	-0.2	0.3	0.0
Public order and safety .....	-0.4	0.9	3.2
Economic affairs .....	3.4	15.0	4.6
Transportation .....	0.1	0.0	0.0
Space .....	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Other economic affairs .....	3.6	15.2	4.7
General economic and labor affairs .....	0.9	9.2	4.5
Agriculture .....	0.8	0.8	-0.2
Energy .....	1.1	5.3	0.3
Natural resources .....	0.8	-0.1	0.0
Housing and community services .....	-2.1	6.6	3.3
Health .....	49.2	27.1	24.7
Medicaid .....	49.4	24.4	21.3
Prescription drug plan clawback .....	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5
Other .....	0.3	3.5	3.9
Recreation and culture .....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education .....	11.4	31.6	-22.0
Income security .....	12.3	17.1	-6.0
Disability .....	0.3	0.4	0.3
Welfare and social services .....	8.3	14.0	-2.1
Unemployment .....	1.2	1.5	-1.4
Other .....	2.6	1.2	-2.8
Other current transfer payments paid to the rest of the world .....	1.2	6.3	5.1
Federal interest paid .....	-80.0	55.3	70.7
Subsidies .....	7.0	23.5	7.4
Agriculture .....	0.8	2.6	0.0
Housing .....	0.9	2.7	1.7
Other .....	5.2	18.3	5.7

1. Beginning in January 2010.  
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.  
NIPAs National income and product accounts

security benefits and grants-in-aid to state and local governments are projected to decelerate.

### Quarterly pattern

BEA prepares seasonally adjusted quarterly NIPA estimates of federal government current receipts and current expenditures for 2010 and 2011 that are consistent with the federal budget and that reflect the quarterly patterns that would result from enacted and proposed legislation (table 10). These estimates are extrapolated from published NIPA estimates for the fourth quarter of 2009, which were released on February 26, 2010.<sup>7</sup>

**Receipts.** The quarterly NIPA estimates of current receipts are also based on the administration's projected pattern of wages and reflect BEA's methodology for deriving quarterly estimates of income tax payments and of "final settlements less refunds."<sup>8</sup>

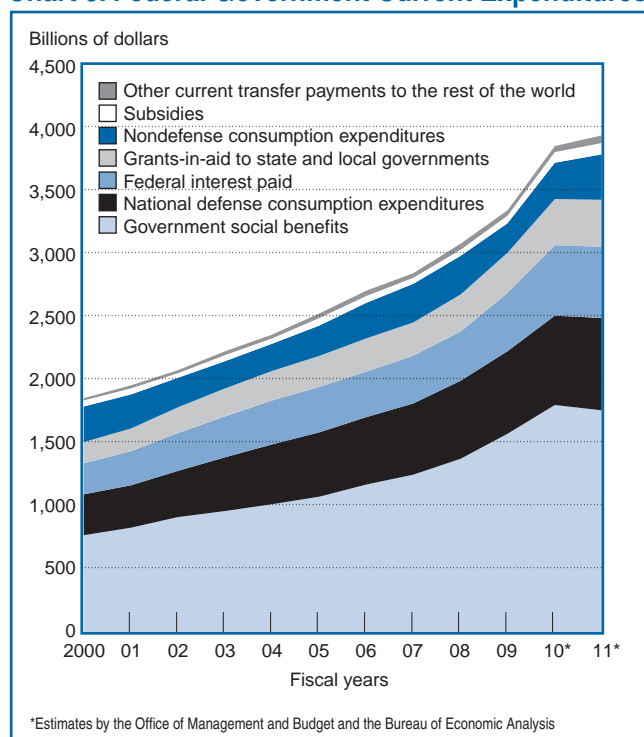
**Expenditures.** The quarterly NIPA estimates of current expenditures also reflect the effects of legislation that would adjust pay for federal government employees and the projected absence of cost-of-living increases for social security and other programs in 2011, as in 2010.

**Net saving.** NIPA estimates of net federal government saving reflect the differences between receipts

7. Because quarterly NIPA estimates have been extrapolated from published values, the average of fiscal year quarters may not equal the displayed fiscal year values, which are consistent with budget data.

8. For details about the methodology, see Eugene P. Seskin, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," *SURVEY 78* (August 1998): 29–31.

**Chart 3. Federal Government Current Expenditures**



and expenditures. Net saving would turn up during the course of fiscal years 2010 and 2011, reflecting an acceleration in current receipts and a deceleration in current expenditures.

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.

### Translation into a NIPA Framework

BEA uses a detailed analytical process to translate federal budget receipts and outlays into a NIPA framework.

#### Receipts

Fiscal year budget data for receipts are supplemented by information on the effects of budget proposals from the Department of the Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis and information included in the budget's *Appendix*.<sup>9</sup> 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 from the *Monthly Treasury Statement*.

#### 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.<sup>10</sup> The quarterly projections are mainly derived by interpolation from fiscal year projections.

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*.<sup>11</sup> Supplemental data are also used. A detailed reconciliation of defense consumption expenditures and gross investment with outlays is

9. See *Appendix: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011*.

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

11. 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](http://www.fms.treas.gov/mts).





# Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the Annual Industry Accounts

## Changes in Definitions, Classification, and Statistical Methods

By Nicole M. Mayerhauser and Erich H. Strassner

ON MAY 25, 2010, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) will release the initial results of its comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts. These widely used accounts provide statistics on industries—their interactions with each other and the roles they play in the economy. More specifically, the annual industry accounts provide statistics on 65 industries and commodities, detailing the goods and services produced and purchased as part of production processes and the incomes earned from production. The value of the accounts is symbolized by the “use” table (chart 1), which shows the interdependencies among industries, the contribution of each industry to gross domestic product (GDP), and expenditure-based categories of GDP (consumer spending, exports, investment, government spending).

The annual industry accounts—which include the annual GDP by industry accounts and the annual input-output (I-O) accounts—are typically updated once a year in annual revisions. Comprehensive revisions, which occur every 5 years, typically go beyond annual revisions by incorporating more detailed methodological and other changes. Traditionally, comprehensive revisions adopt two major types of improvements: (1) changes in definitions and classifications that update the accounts to more accurately portray the evolving U.S. economy and (2) statistical changes that update the accounts to reflect the introduction of new and improved methodologies and the incorporation of newly available and revised source data.

While this comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts is in keeping with traditional comprehensive revisions, BEA will soon move toward “flexible annual revisions,” which will allow for annual improvements that traditionally were reserved for comprehensive revisions (see the box “Flexible Annual Revisions”).

This article presents the major changes that will be introduced in the 2010 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts (chart 2, page 23). This comprehensive revision incorporates the results from the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts and the 2009 national income and product accounts (NIPAs) comprehensive revision as well as a range of other changes that, taken

together, provide more accurate industry statistics.<sup>1</sup> It also incorporates an improved methodology to prepare an integrated time series of annual industry accounts for 1998–2008.

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1. For a complete discussion of the changes made in the 2002 benchmark input-output accounts, see Ricky L. Stewart, Jessica Brede Stone, and Mary L. Streitwieser, “U.S. Benchmark Input-Output Accounts, 2002,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 87 (October 2007): 19–48. For a complete discussion of the changes made in the 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision, see Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, “Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts: Results of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision,” *SURVEY* 89 (September 2009): 15–35.

### Flexible Annual Revisions

As part of its goal to accurately portray the changing U.S. economy, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in 2010 will introduce “flexible” annual revisions that will retain the features of the current annual revisions but that will also allow for the kind of improvements that previously were reserved for comprehensive revisions.<sup>1</sup> For example, when necessary, the current 3-year period of revision will be expanded to earlier periods. In some cases, changes in definitions and presentations, as well as new and improved estimating methodologies, may also be incorporated as part of the flexible annual revisions. To keep BEA’s customers up to date, BEA will continue to announce these planned improvements and the periods subject to revision in advance of their implementation to ensure that users have adequate time to prepare.

Comprehensive revisions and the future “flexible” annual revisions provide the opportunity to introduce major changes that are outlined in BEA’s strategic plan for maintaining and improving its economic accounts. In discussing the national and industry accounts, BEA’s strategic plan outlines several major objectives, including addressing data gaps and other shortcomings, improving consistency and integration with other accounts, and improving consistency with international guidelines. The changes in definitions and presentations described in this article and the planned statistical improvements constitute important steps toward meeting each of these objectives.

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1. See “Improving BEA’s Accounts Through Flexible Annual Revisions,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 88 (June 2008): 29–32.

Chart 1. Use Table: Commodities Used by Industries and Final Uses

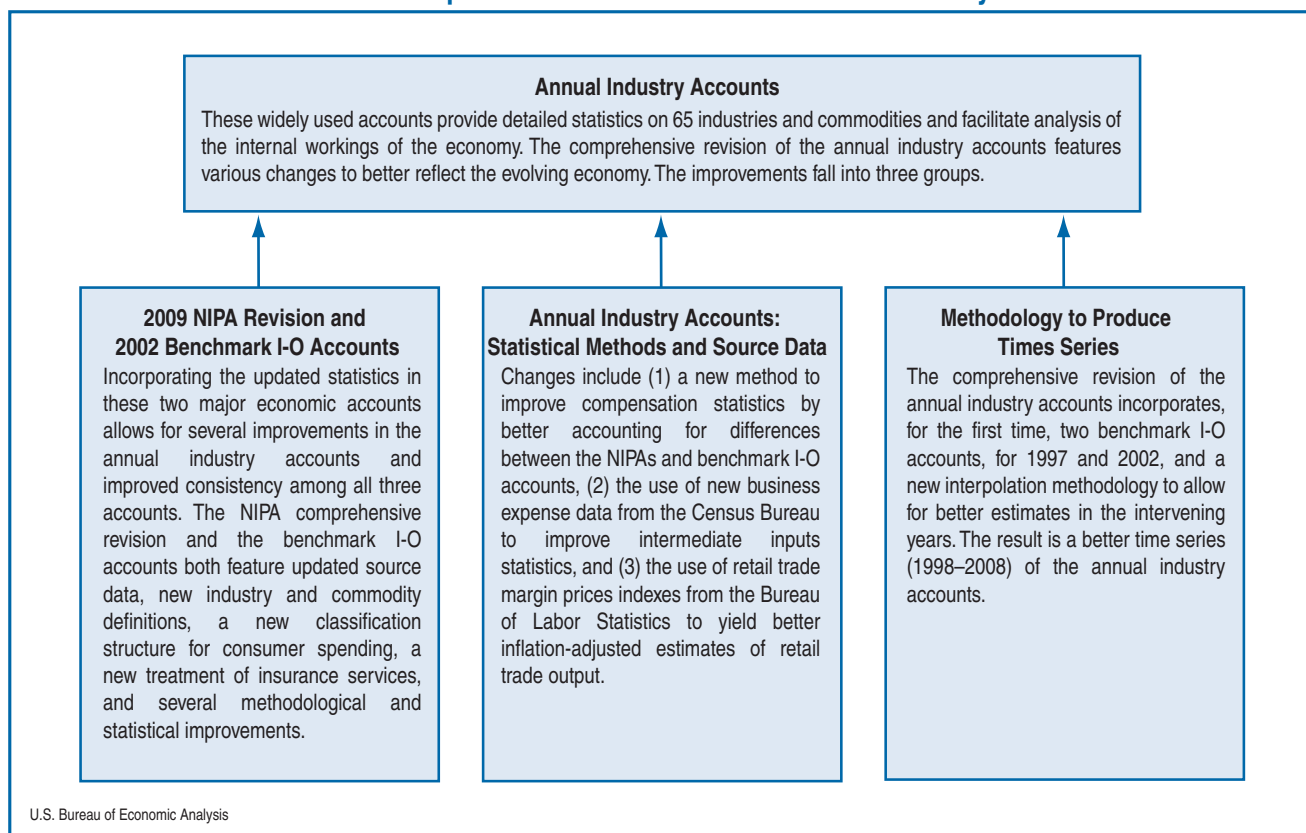
	Industries										Final uses					Total commodity output							
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information and communication	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	Professional and business services	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	Other services, except government	Government		Total intermediate use	Personal consumption expenditures	Private fixed investment	Change in private inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment
Commodities	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	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	Other services, except government	Government	Total intermediate use	Personal consumption expenditures	Private fixed investment	Change in private inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	Total commodity output
Value added																							
Total industry output																							

An article in the June issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS will describe the results of this comprehensive revision and will include the results of the advance GDP by industry statistics for 2009.

The comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts will do the following:

- Incorporate the 2002 benchmark I-O account to reflect structural changes in the economy and classification changes such as moving to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the new personal consumption expenditures (PCE) classification structure. The comprehensive revision will also incorporate revised measures of industry and commodity output and intermediate inputs that reflect 2002 economic census data and improved measurement techniques for a variety of industry output measures and final use components.
- Incorporate the results of the NIPA comprehensive revision released in July 2009, which improved misreporting adjustments on industry output and business income, improved measures of insurance output for government enterprises, and incorporated a wide range of statistical improvements throughout the NIPAs.
- Incorporate an improved method for updating the industry-specific adjustments that were made to account for differences in compensation statistics that result from classification and methodological differences between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)-based NIPA industry distributions and the Census-Bureau based statistics published in the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts.
- Incorporate BLS producer prices indexes (PPIs) for retail trade margin output by type of retailer, replacing BEA's current methodology of using retail sales prices and improving the annual industry accounts' measures of the retail trade sector.
- Incorporate available Census Bureau data on detailed industry operating expenses from the Services Annual Survey (SAS) and Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in order to update the mix of intermediate input commodities purchased by an industry annually, providing for a more accurate deflation of intermediate inputs and a more accurate measure of real value added by industry.
- Introduce an interpolation methodology in order to develop a consistent time series of annual industry accounts. The new method will ensure that the structures of the revised 1997 and 2002 benchmark I-O accounts inform the preparation of the annual industry statistics for the years between the benchmarks.
- Incorporate an improved method for reconciling

## Chart 2. Overview of the 2010 Comprehensive Revision of the Annual Industry Accounts





value added in the revised 2002 benchmark I-O accounts with the annual industry accounts. The new method will continue to impose the I-O accounting constraints while considering also the relative quality of the initial estimates. Relative quality is determined by quantitative and qualitative information.

### Changes From the 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts and the 2009 NIPA Comprehensive Revision

As part of its comprehensive revision, the annual industry accounts benchmark industry gross output, industry intermediate inputs and commodity gross output to the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts published in September 2007.<sup>2</sup> The comprehensive revision also incorporates the comprehensive revision of the NIPAs, released in July 2009, into its final use components and value added components.<sup>3</sup> The final use categories are PCE, private gross investment, and government consumption expenditures and investment. The value added categories are compensation, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus (table A).

#### Source data, classification, and definition changes

**Source data.** An important improvement to the annual industry accounts is the incorporation of more accurate data into the measures of industry and commodity output, industry intermediate purchases, and commodity final uses, which are provided through detailed 2002 economic census data and data on industry expenses collected by the Census Bureau. These data are available every 5 years and provide detailed information on shipments, revenues, inventories, expenses, and class of customer—all of which are used to develop the detailed benchmark I-O accounts and composition of GDP. Along with newly available Census Bureau data, the annual industry accounts incorporate revised NIPA data on compensation, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and the components of gross domestic income (GDI) by industry.<sup>4</sup>

**2002 NAICS.** The annual industry accounts' industry and commodity definitions will be updated to reflect the 2002 NAICS.<sup>5</sup> NAICS primarily classifies establishments that have similar production processes in the same industry. NAICS recognizes new and emerging industries and new and advanced technologies and provides greater industry detail for the in-

creasingly important services-producing sector. The annual industry accounts will continue to be published at roughly the three-digit NAICS industry and commodity level, but the underlying structure of aggregation is updated to reflect changes introduced in the 2002 NAICS.

The 2002 NAICS includes major changes to the classification of industries within the information sector, NAICS 51. The sector was restructured, and new industries were created to account for new services and emerging technologies. Internet publishing and broadcasting was moved from 1997 NAICS 511 and 514 into its own industry, NAICS 5161. This new

**Table A. Major Annual Industry Accounts Changes**

Type of change	Effect of change
From the 2002 benchmark input-output (I-O) accounts	
Incorporated the following data on industry and product receipts and shipments and industry expenses: 2002 Census Bureau 2002 Business Expense Survey 2002 Services Annual Survey.	Benchmarked industry and commodity gross output, intermediate inputs, and gross operating surplus for all industries to the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts.
Shifted to 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) from 1997 NAICS.	Reclassified industry and commodity gross output, intermediate inputs, and gross operating surplus, mainly for industries in NAICS sector 51.
Improved measures of royalty output.	Improved measures of industry and commodity gross output of rental and leasing services and all industries' purchases of rental and leasing services (NAICS 532).
New treatment of inventory valuation adjustment.	Included inventory valuation adjustments on specific commodities in industries' intermediate inputs.
Updated methods for distributing passenger air transportation services, purchases of food away from home, and telecommunications services across intermediate business use and final demand.	Benchmarked all industries' intermediate inputs of telecommunication services, food purchases away from home, and air passenger travel to the new 2002 benchmark I-O distributions.
From the 2009 comprehensive NIPA revision	
New personal consumption expenditures (PCE) classification.	Added new PCE categories in the annual industry accounts use table.
New estimates of underreporting and nonreporting of income using more recent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data and Census Bureau data.	Improved industry and commodity gross output, industry intermediate inputs, and industry value added across the annual industry accounts.
New treatment of insurance services by government enterprises.	Improved measures of industry and commodity output and gross operating surplus of federal and state and local government enterprises.
From the annual industry accounts	
New method for adjusting compensation by industry to BLS-based NIPA distribution from Census Bureau-based distribution.	Improved measures of industry output, intermediate inputs, and gross operating surplus for central administrative offices (NAICS 55) and professional employer organizations (NAICS 56) and industries supported by these establishments.
New retail trade margin prices from BLS.	Improved measures of real gross output and value added of the retail trade industry.
New business expense data from the Census Bureau.	Improved the commodity mix of most industries' intermediate inputs.

2. See Stewart, Stone, and Streitwieser, 19–48.

3. See Seskin and Smith, 15–35.

4. See Seskin and Smith, 15–35.

5. This is consistent with 2002 Economic Census data.

industry includes electronic publishing by newspapers, periodicals, books, databases, greeting cards, and atlases and maps. “Web search portals” was moved from “other information services” (NAICS 51419), and a new industry, “Internet service providers, Web search portals, and data processing” (NAICS 5180), was created. “Online information services” was renamed “Internet service providers” to better reflect the activity of the industry.

**New PCE classification.** The annual industry accounts reflect the new classification system for PCE introduced with the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts and the 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision. This new system defines new categories of expenditures by type of product and by function to reflect changes that have occurred in consumer buying patterns since the 1940s, when the currently used classifications were developed, and to bring the classifications closer to the SNA 2008.<sup>6</sup>

**New treatment of insurance services by government enterprises.** In order to improve consistency with the treatment of the services provided by private property and casualty insurance companies, the annual industry accounts revised its measure of gross output of government enterprises to account for the implicit services funded by investment income and to provide a more appropriate treatment of insured losses. The new treatment will be made for two federal government insurance enterprises—the National Flood Insurance Program and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—and by one state enterprise—the Florida Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.<sup>7</sup>

### Methodological and statistical changes

In addition to classification and definition changes, the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts and 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision incorporate a number of statistical changes that have improved the accuracy of the accounts. The annual industry accounts incorporate these changes as part of its comprehensive revision:

- Improved measures of gross output and operating surplus that incorporate underreporting and nonreporting of income using more recent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data and Census Bureau data.<sup>8</sup>

- Improved measures of royalty output from the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts that incorporated data on international services on royalties and licensing fees. These data supplemented economic census data for royalty and licensing income and payments and IRS Statistics of Income data to allow the removal of copyright receipts from royalty receipts.<sup>9</sup>
- Improved estimates of PCE for telecommunications, air transportation, and “food away from home,” which reflect extensive research into new source data and estimation methodologies.
- Improved estimates of PCE for consumer electronics introduced in the 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision. Beginning with 2003, new retail point-of-sale scanner data from a trade group is being used in the NIPAs to measure the annual composition of goods sold at electronics stores. The annual industry accounts incorporated these revised PCE values into its annual process of balancing the use table.<sup>10</sup>
- New treatment of inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) adopted in the 2002 benchmark I-O account. This new treatment explicitly accounts for the IVA by holding industry, commodity, and inventory type, which includes materials and supplies, work-in-process, finished goods, and merchandise trade inventories. Currently, the IVA is included as a secondary product in industry gross output and as a separate commodity in final uses.
- Improved estimates of wages and salaries that incorporate new information on employee “cafeteria plans” introduced in the 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision. Under these plans, employees may use a portion of their salaries on a pretax basis to pay for health insurance and to contribute to “flexible spending arrangements,” which reimburse them for medical care and dependent care expenses. Because employees’ participation is voluntary, these contributions are included as part of NIPA wages and salaries.<sup>11</sup>

6. See Clinton P. McCully and Teresita D. Teensma, “Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: New Classifications for Personal Consumption Expenditures,” SURVEY 88 (May 2008): 6–17.

7. For more information on this change, see Brent R. Moulton and Eugene P. Seskin, “Preview of the 2003 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Changes in Definitions and Classifications,” SURVEY 83 (June 2003): 19–23 and Baoline Chen and Dennis J. Fixler, “Measuring the Services of Property-Casualty Insurance in the NIPAs,” SURVEY 83 (October 2003): 10–26.

8. For more information, see Clinton P. McCully and Steven Payson, “Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision of the NIPAs: Statistical Changes,” SURVEY 89 (May 2009): 6–16.

9. See Stewart, Stone, and Streitwieser, 19–48.

10. The annual scanner data is used to adjust the composition of commodities sold for each of three retail industries: NAICS 443112 (radio, television, and electronics stores), NAICS 443120 (computer and software stores), and NAICS 443130 (camera and photographic supplies stores). The primary goods sold through these industries are televisions, other video equipment, audio equipment, computers and peripherals, telephones and facsimile equipment, other information processing equipment, and cameras and other photographic equipment. As part of the integration efforts between the annual industry accounts and the NIPAs, the annual industry accounts use the PCE category estimates derived in the NIPAs as controls when balancing commodity and industry output within the annual use table.

11. For more information, see McCully and Payson, 6–16.

## Annual Industry Accounts: Statistical Methods and Source Data

Notable changes in statistical methods and source data that are incorporated as part of this comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts include (1) an improved method for incorporating BLS-based industry distributions of compensation into the annual industry accounts, (2) the use of new business expense data from Census Bureau annual surveys, and (3) the use of retail trade margin PPIs from BLS.

### Compensation in the annual industry accounts

The 2010 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts incorporates a new method to update the industry-specific adjustments that are designed to account for differences in compensation statistics between the BLS-based NIPA industry distributions and the Census Bureau-based statistics published in the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts. The new method takes into account more of the sources of classification and methodology differences in industry compensation estimates. Classification differences arise because of differences between BLS and the Census Bureau in the industry classifications of establishments, especially the identification and classification of central administrative offices (CAOs) and other types of auxiliaries. The differences primarily affect wages and salaries by industry, but they can also affect supplements to wages and salaries. Methodological differences involve differences due to the reporting and processing of source data and the estimation of adjustments to source data for items such as misreporting and supplements to wages and salaries.

The new method focuses on two special types of classification differences related to the classification of CAO auxiliaries and the treatment of establishments in the professional employer organizations (PEOs) industry.<sup>12</sup> For both of these industries, data was available for 2002 on the magnitude of the differences that can, in part, be attributed to classification. The method determines the size of the total downward adjustments to the gross output of the CAO and PEO industries and then adjusts downward the use of these services by other industries in proportion to their use in the published 2002 benchmark I-O accounts. In other words, the existing industry distributions remain the same. The total downward adjustment to the gross output of the CAO industry equals all of the expenses of Census

12. For all other industries, the compensation differences for each industry are offset in each industry's initial estimate of gross operating surplus in the revised 2002 benchmark I-O accounts, which is then reconciled with the gross domestic income-based GDP by industry measure of gross operating surplus.

Bureau CAOs that BLS classifies in other (non-CAO) industries. This means that all of the value added and intermediate inputs of CAOs are reduced to match the dollar value of the gross output adjustment. The total downward adjustment to the gross output of the PEO industry equals the amount of compensation paid to the leased employees that BLS classifies in other (non-PEO) industries. The only adjustment to the inputs of the PEO industry is a downward adjustment of the same dollar value to its compensation. Industries that consume CAO and PEO services as intermediate inputs receive adjustments to their use of these services that in the aggregate, match the aggregate reduction in the gross output of these services. For 1997, adjustments to the industrial structure for CAOs and PEOs and to purchases of CAO and PEO services by other industries is based on percentages from 2002.

### Annual business expense data from the Census Bureau

The 2010 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts incorporates source data for measuring industries' intermediate purchases. Starting with 2005, the Census Bureau expanded its Services Annual Survey (SAS) questionnaire to include a standard set of detailed expense questions aimed at collecting data on the different types of expenses incurred by industries. These categories cover 13 different types of expenses including 9 separate intermediate input categories. This set of consistent intermediate expense data across all SAS-covered industries will improve the quality of the annual I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts by providing more accurate measures of the mix of intermediate inputs that an industry uses to produce its output on an annual basis.<sup>13</sup>

Previously, detailed expense data was only available for years corresponding with the Economic Census. In estimating an industry's intermediate purchases on an annual basis, the annual industry accounts assume that the intermediate inputs purchased by an industry move in line with the real (inflation-adjusted) output of the industry, and the mix of intermediate inputs an industry purchases to produce its output does not change from year to year. In other words, an industry's production function remains relatively the same as that of the benchmark I-O year from which the

13. Along with the SAS expense data, the annual industry accounts also incorporate existing materials and energy expense data collected in the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). Together, materials and energy purchases provide coverage of about 80 percent of the intermediate inputs purchased by manufacturers. Currently, data on purchased services by the manufacturing industries is limited. Starting in 2006, the ASM questionnaire was expanded to include questions on purchased service expenses, and BEA hopes to begin incorporating these data into the annual industry accounts in the future.

subsequent years are extrapolated (currently 1997).

Incorporating annual data on detailed expense categories by industry will help inform the annual industry accounts about how industries change their spending on intermediate inputs from year to year and allow a loosening of the assumption that real inputs move in line with real industry output.<sup>14</sup> These expense data will provide a more accurate breakout of the intermediate inputs purchased by an industry, which will improve the accuracy of real value added by industry. Currently, BEA measures real value added for an industry by deflating an industry's gross output and intermediate inputs separately, known as double deflation. A more accurate mix of intermediate inputs will provide more accurate weights for calculating the industry's real value added. These expense data will play a major role in better distributing the "pot" of intermediate inputs among different commodity groups. These data also provide an important first step toward a third independent measure of GDP using a full production approach in which value added is measured as the difference between gross output and intermediate inputs.

### Retail trade margin price indexes from BLS

The 2010 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts introduces a new method for deflating output of the retail trade sector. Starting in 2000, BLS introduced new PPIs that better capture the margin activity of retail trade businesses and that are consistent with BEA's measure of retail trade sector gross output. Over the past several years, BLS expanded its coverage of these retail trade prices. BEA can now use these indexes to deflate about two-thirds of all gross output for the retail trade sector.

BEA measures gross output of the retail trade sector using a net sales concept, which measures the difference between sales and the costs of those goods purchased for sale; this difference is referred to as gross margin output. Gross margin output represents the service provided by retailers of moving goods from distributors to consumers and reflects the shelving, marketing, convenience, and other activity aimed at selling merchandise to customers.

Until BLS expanded its PPIs to include retail trade

margin activity, there was no direct measure of retail margin price change, and BEA had few options for deflating retail margin output.<sup>15</sup> Previously, BEA prepared retail margin price deflators by type of retailer by multiplying the retailer's average margin rate times a corresponding sales price index. Margin rates are developed from the Census Bureau's Annual Retail Trade Survey data of sales, cost of goods sold, and inventories; the sales price indexes are retail industry price deflators calculated as the ratio between nominal industry sales and inflation-adjusted industry sales, the same sales values used to measure the real inventory-to-sales ratios published by BEA.<sup>16</sup> Using these derived retail margin price indexes yields real margin output that measures changes in each retailer's real sales, but does not account for changes in its real margin output per unit of real sale.

BEA will now be able to deflate retail margin directly using BLS retail trade PPIs. These PPIs measure the difference between sales and acquisition prices. This difference, the gross margin price, reflects the price for the retailer's services such as marketing, storing, displaying, and convenience. The BLS method for deriving a retail business's margin price is to take the total sales for an individual product and subtract the total purchase of the same product, yielding the margin. This margin value is divided by the number of units sold to yield the per unit price. The different margin prices are then summed to derive an average margin price for the retail industry as a whole.<sup>17</sup> These retail margin PPIs do not cover the full retail trade sector, and BEA will continue to use its methodology of applying margin rates to retail sales prices for those retail businesses for which PPIs are unavailable.

### Methodology to Produce Times Series

This comprehensive revision of the annual I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts is the first to include more than 1 year of benchmark I-O accounts; specifically, it used the benchmark I-O accounts for 1997 and 2002. Benchmark I-O accounts are important because they set the "best levels" and the relationships for the annual industry accounts time series. This necessitated an interpolation methodology, which was developed to ensure that the underlying structure of

14. The methodology for extrapolating initial intermediate inputs at a detailed item level (see the methodology section of this article) will not change. These expense categories represent groups of expenses to which the annual industry accounts have matched detailed intermediate purchases. These expense categories will act as controls during the balancing of the use table (see the methodology section of this article) such that the detailed intermediate inputs matched to these expense categories will be scaled during the balancing process. For those industries where expense category data are not available, the detailed intermediate inputs will continue to reflect the assumption that real inputs move in line with real industry gross output.

15. See Robert E. Yuskavage, "Distributive Services in the U.S. Economic Accounts" (paper prepared for the National Bureau for Economic Research Conference on Research in Income and Wealth Summer Institute 2006, July 17, 2006).

16. For more information on BEA's measures of inventory-to-sales ratios, see Enrico Tan, "Real Inventories, Sales, and Inventory-Sales Ratios for Manufacturing and Trade," *SURVEY* 89 (October 2009) 15–20.

17. For more information on the BLS PPI program and details on retail trade PPIs, see "Chapter 14, Producer Prices," BLS Handbook of Methods at [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov).

both the revised 1997 and 2002 benchmark I-O accounts informs the annual composition of industrial production, intermediate purchases by industry, and final demand (see the box “Interpolation”).

The methodology can be described in a sequence of five steps: (1) converting the revised 1997 benchmark I-O accounts to the 2002 NAICS structure, (2) revising the 1997 benchmark and previously published 2002 benchmark I-O accounts, (3) updating the time series for the annual estimates of value added by industry for 1998–2008, (4) updating and balancing the annual I-O accounts for 1998–2008 on the basis of the revised 1997 and 2002 benchmark I-O accounts and on the 1998–2008 estimates of value added by industry, and (5) preparing price and quantity indexes and contributions to growth for the GDP by industry accounts and KLEMS statistics for 1998–2008.

### Converting the revised 1997 benchmark I-O accounts to the 2002 NAICS

The first step in updating the annual industry accounts is to convert the revised 1997 benchmark I-O accounts to the 2002 NAICS basis because the annual time series of I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts are based on the 2002 NAICS.<sup>18</sup>

The conversion of the revised 1997 benchmark I-O accounts is completed separately for the make and use tables. First, the make table for 1997 is converted using a concordance between 1997 and 2002 NAICS at the six-digit industry and detailed product level. This concordance is used to reallocate the 1997 make table to a 2002 structure using weights for 1997 that are the result of a back-extrapolation of the 2002 benchmark make table. Second, the 1997 use table is reallocated to a 2002 NAICS basis using concordances that separately convert the intermediate inputs and final demand structures to be consistent with that of the 2002 use table.

### Revising the benchmark I-O accounts

The second step in updating the annual industry accounts is to revise the 1997 benchmark and previously published 2002 benchmark I-O accounts because the annual I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts are based on the relationships and levels set by the revised accounts. The revisions are from two sources.

First, the benchmark I-O accounts are modified to incorporate the changes in definition, methodology, and statistics from the 2009 comprehensive NIPA revision.

18. Preparing a revised 1997 best-level benchmark I-O accounts was the first step in integrating the annual I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts during the 2004 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts. However, these statistics were not formalized into a full set of accounts.

Incorporating these changes ensures that the annual industry accounts for 1998–2008 are consistent with the levels of GDP in the NIPAs.

Second, after the NIPA revision is incorporated, the level and the composition of value added for each industry are further modified on the basis of information from both the I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts. For this comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts, an improved model—first introduced as part of the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts—was used to “reconcile” independent measures of value added by industry from the revised 2002 benchmark I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts.<sup>19</sup> BEA’s new reconciliation method is based on a generalized least squares framework that imposes I-O accounting constraints to produce a “combined” value

19. The estimates of “compensation of employees” and “taxes on production and imports, less subsidies” in the revised benchmark I-O accounts are consistent with those published in the NIPAs. For census-covered industries, the compensation in the previously published 2002 benchmark I-O accounts was based on the 2002 Economic Census.

#### Interpolation

The interpolation methodology used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis is known as the modified Denton proportional first difference method.<sup>1</sup> This method preserves the pattern of the annual growth series (indicator series) by minimizing the proportional period-to-period change, while meeting the benchmark year level constraints. The advantage of this method is that it makes full use of the wide array of high-quality annual source data available from the federal economic statistical system and other sources, including the Census Bureau annual survey data, to estimate the changes in the underlying structure of the U.S. economy, while ensuring that the best levels and relationships introduced through comprehensive, economic census-based benchmark year statistics are met.

The interpolation methodology is used to prepare a time series of annual industry and commodity gross output statistics in the make table and value added and intermediate inputs statistics in the use table. For each series, interpolation occurs after each series has been updated to reflect definitional, classification, and statistical changes introduced in the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts and in the 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision.

1. For more information on temporal distribution and interpolation procedures, 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): 31–37.

added by industry that is an average, with weights determined by the relative quality of the initial estimates from each set of accounts.<sup>20</sup>

For 2002, value added by industry in the I-O accounts was computed as the difference between gross output and intermediate inputs by industry, and value added by industry in the GDP by industry accounts is computed from the industry distributions of GDI from the NIPAs.<sup>21</sup> In the reconciliation model, initial estimates of intermediate inputs from the revised benchmark I-O accounts and initial estimates of the components of gross operating surplus from the GDP by industry accounts are assigned a reliability indicator from two sources: (1) coefficients of variation, which measure sampling errors, from the source data provided by the Census Bureau and the IRS and (2) qualitative reliability weights determined by criteria that indicate the relative quality of underlying data for which there are no coefficients of variation.<sup>22</sup> The reconciliation method makes adjustments to initial estimates based on the strengths and weaknesses of the data that underlie those estimates. Initial estimates that are considered relatively weak are adjusted more than initial estimates that are considered relatively reliable. Essentially, the combined measure is an average of the two initial estimates; the weights are determined by the relative variances—an initial estimate with a smaller variance receives a larger weight. In other words, reconciliation results for a given industry are closer to the initial estimate that has the highest relative quality.

For 1997, the combined value added for each industry first established in the 2004 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts was updated to reflect the classification change to the 2002 NAICS and revisions in the GDI-based GDP by industry measures of value added that were introduced in the 2009 NIPA comprehensive revision.

The revised 1997 and 2002 benchmark I-O accounts are balanced after the two sets of revisions have been made. For this balancing, each industry's new measure

of value added is fixed, and total intermediate inputs are estimated. Balancing ensures that the use of commodities equals the supply of commodities, the sum of value added and intermediate inputs by industry equals gross output by industry, and the sum of final uses equals GDP. The revised 1997 and 2002 benchmark I-O accounts then provide a starting point for preparing the annual I-O accounts for 1998–2008.

### Developing a time series of value added

The third step in updating the annual industry accounts is to develop a time series of value added by industry. This requires (1) interpolating between the revised 1997 and 2002 value added by industry and (2) extrapolating forward the revised 2002 value added by industry to 2008 using the annual percent changes in the GDI-based measure of value added by industry. The components of GDI that compose value added by industry and information on the major source data and the industrial distribution for each component are shown in table B.

GDI-based value added measures consist of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. Gross operating surplus includes several items, such as corporate profits before tax, corporate net interest, and corporate capital consumption allowances, that are based on corporate tax return data from the IRS. Because the consolidated tax return data on an enterprise may account for activities of several industries, BEA converts these enterprise-based, or company-based, data to an establishment, or plant, basis. The conversion is based on the employment of establishments that are cross-classified by enterprises in Economic Census years. The annual percent change in gross operating surplus between 1997 and 2002 reflects an interpolation of establishment-based business income data based on both the 1997 and the 2002 economic censuses. As a final step, any differences between the sum of annual value added across all industries and GDP are distributed across industries.

### Annual I-O accounts updates for 1998–2008

The fourth step in updating the annual industry accounts is updating and balancing the annual I-O accounts, which requires five steps for each year. Each task provides essential inputs for the next step. These steps include (1) calculating industry and commodity gross output, (2) estimating the commodity composition of intermediate inputs for each industry, (3) estimating the domestic supply of each commodity, (4) incorporating the commodity compositions of the GDP expenditure components for PCE, gross private fixed investment, and government consumption and

20. Initial work on reconciling gross operating surplus by industry using the improved method is described in Dylan G. Rassier, Thomas F. Howells III, Edward T. Morgan, Nicholas R. Empey, and Conrad E. Roesch, "Integrating the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts and the 2002 Annual Industry Accounts," *SURVEY* 87 (December 2007): 14–22.

21. In general, these two measures of value added for an industry will differ because of differences in implementation of the 2002 NAICS classification by agencies within the federal economic statistical system and because of differing source data and statistical methods.

22. The qualitative criteria used to evaluate data that do not have coefficients of variation are consistent with that used in the reconciliation of value added for the revised 1997 benchmark I-O accounts. For more information, see Brian C. Moyer, Mark A. Planting, Mahnaz Fahim-Nader, and Sherlene K. S. Lum, "Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the Annual Industry Accounts: Integrating the Annual Input-Output Accounts and Gross-Domestic-Product-by-Industry Accounts," *SURVEY* 84 (March 2004): 50–51.

Table B. Principal Source Data for Value-Added Extrapolators

Component of gross domestic income	Major source data	Industrial distribution	
		Distribution available in source data	Data or assumption used if distribution by establishment is unavailable in source data
<b>Compensation of employees, paid</b>			
Wage and salary accruals <sup>1</sup>	For most private industries and state and local government, BLS tabulations from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). For other private industries, a variety of sources. For military wages, OPM.	Establishment.	
Supplements to wages and salaries			
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	For health insurance, HHS Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; for pension plans, DOL tabulations of IRS Form 5500; for other types, trade associations.	For pension plans, company; for the others, none.	BLS employer cost index; BLS QCEW.
Employer contributions for government social insurance	Tabulations from the SSA and other agencies administering social insurance programs.	None.	SSA and BLS tabulations.
<b>Taxes on production and imports less subsidies</b>			
Taxes on production and imports	For state and local government, Census Bureau. For federal government excise taxes, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau collections from the OTA and IRS. For customs duties, Treasury Department <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> .	Establishment.	Property taxes are based on BEA capital stock distributions.
Subsidies	For federal government, USDA Commodity Credit Corporation subsidy payments and OMB <i>Budget of the United States</i> . For state and local government, Census Bureau and California administrative records.	None.	Payments are assigned to the industries being supported.
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>			
Private enterprises			
Net interest and miscellaneous payments, domestic industries			
Corporate	IRS tabulations from corporate tax returns (Form 1120), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, FFIEC call report data on commercial banks, and trade association data.	Company.	Census Bureau company-establishment employment matrix.
Noncorporate	IRS tabulations of tax return data from sole proprietorships (Form 1040 Schedule C) and partnerships (Form 1065), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, FFIEC call report data on commercial banks, FRB mortgage debt times BEA interest rate for residential mortgage interest.	Company.	Assumed to be equivalent to an establishment distribution.
Business current transfer payments (net)	IRS tabulations from business tax returns; OMB Budget of the United States; Census Bureau Census of Governments and annual surveys; other government agency reports; trade sources.	Company.	Industry-specific payments are assigned to those industries; others are based on IRS company industry distribution.
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and without capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj)			
Farm	USDA farm income data.	Establishment.	
Nonfarm			
Proprietors' income without IVA and CCAdj	IRS tabulations of tax returns from sole proprietorships (Form 1040 Schedule C) and partnerships (Form 1065), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences.	Company.	Assumed to be equivalent to an establishment distribution.
Inventory valuation adjustment	BLS PPI prices and IRS inventory data.	Establishment/company.	
Rental income of persons without CCAdj	Census Bureau data on housing units and rents from the American Housing Survey, FRB mortgage debt data, BEA interest rate data, USDA data, and IRS tabulations from individual tax returns (Form 1040).	Establishment.	
Corporate profits before tax with IVA and without CCAdj, domestic industries			
Corporate profits before tax without IVA and CCAdj	IRS tabulations from corporate tax returns (Form 1120 series) and regulatory agencies and public financial reports.	Company.	Census Bureau company-establishment employment matrix.
Inventory valuation adjustment	BLS PPI prices and IRS inventory data.	Establishment/company.	
Capital consumption allowances			
Corporate	IRS tabulations from corporate tax returns (Form 1120 series), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences.	Company.	Census Bureau company-establishment employment matrix.
Noncorporate	IRS tabulations from sole proprietorships (Form 1040 Schedule C) and partnerships (Form 1065).	Company.	Assumed to be equivalent to an establishment distribution.
Current surplus of government enterprises	For federal government, reports from various agencies and BEA consumption of fixed capital. For state and local governments, Census Bureau surveys of government finances.	Establishment.	
Consumption of fixed capital			
Households and institutions <sup>2</sup>	BEA capital stock data.	Establishment.	
Government	BEA capital stock data.	Type of agency.	

1. Includes wage and salary disbursements to the rest of the world and excludes wages and salaries received from the rest of the world.

2. Consists of owner-occupied housing and nonprofit institutions primarily serving households.

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics

DOL Department of Labor

FFIEC Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

FRB Federal Reserve Board

HHS Department of Health and Human Services

IRS Internal Revenue Service

PPI Producer Price Index

OPM Office of Personnel Management

OTA Office of Tax Analysis, Treasury Department

SSA Social Security Administration

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

investment expenditures, and (5) balancing the use table.

**Industry and commodity gross output.** A time series of industry and commodity gross output is prepared by interpolating between the revised 1997 and 2002 benchmark make tables and by extrapolating forward the revised 2002 make table to 2008. A wide array of source data is used to prepare annual estimates of industry and commodity gross output. For manufacturing, trade, and most service industries, the annual source data are based on surveys from the Census Bureau. For agriculture, insurance, and government enterprises, and for parts of transportation, utilities, finance, and real estate, the annual source data are based on other government and private sources. For the industries and commodities for which annual source data at the benchmark I-O level of detail are not available, aggregate source data are used to extrapolate the industry and commodity gross output. Table C shows the source data used to prepare annual statistics on industry and commodity gross output.

**Commodity composition of intermediate inputs.** The estimates of the composition of intermediate inputs by industry are based on the revised benchmark I-O relationships and are adjusted for changes in relative prices and other factors.

First, each industry's current-year output is valued in the prices for the previous year and is estimated using an industry price index that is calculated—in a Fisher index-number formula—based on the commodity price indexes for that industry's output. Generally, the number of price indexes available for commodities is fewer than the number of commodities; for commodities for which a price index is unavailable, an aggregate price index is applied to multiple commodities.

Second, each industry's output for the current year, valued in the prices for the previous year, is multiplied by the previous year's direct requirements coefficient for the industry to yield current-year intermediate inputs valued in the prices of the previous year.<sup>23</sup> This procedure assumes that in the current year, the composition of an industry's intermediate inputs per dollar of output (valued in the prices of the previous year) is unchanged from the previous year. The results are then reflated to current-year prices using the commodity price indexes.

Finally, commodity taxes, transportation costs, and trade margins for each intermediate input are estimated. Commodity taxes are added to raise the intermediate inputs from a basic price valuation to a

producers' price valuation.<sup>24</sup> Transportation costs and trade margins are estimated to provide a purchasers' price valuation of intermediate inputs.

**Domestic supply.** Domestic supply is the total value of goods and services available for consumption as intermediate inputs by industries or as PCE, private fixed investment, and government consumption and investment expenditures; it is calculated as domestic commodity gross output, plus imports, less exports, less the change in private inventories. The estimates of imports and exports are based on foreign trade statistics from the Census Bureau and from BEA's international transactions accounts. For the current year, the change in private inventories by industry are from the NIPAs, and the commodity composition of inventories held by industries are based on the revised benchmark I-O relationships.

**Commodity composition of final uses excluding trade and changes in private inventories.** The annual estimates of the major expenditure components of final uses for PCE, private fixed investment, and government consumption and investment are obtained from the NIPAs. Initial commodity compositions for these expenditure components are estimated using commodity-flow relationships from the revised benchmark I-O accounts.

**Balancing the use table.** The use table is balanced with a biproportional adjustment procedure—that is, with a procedure that sequentially adjusts rows and columns to equal a set of predetermined control totals. In a series of iterations, the adjustments are made (1) until the use of commodities by industries, PCE, private investment, and government consumption and investment equaled the domestic supply of commodities, (2) until the sum of value added by industry and intermediate inputs by industry equals gross output by industry, and (3) until the sum of the commodity composition of PCE, private fixed investment, and government consumption and investment equals that for expenditures in the NIPAs.

After the results are reviewed and verified, the annual I-O accounts for 1998–2008 are finalized. The measures of gross output, intermediate inputs, and value added by industry are then incorporated into the GDP by industry accounts.

### **Price and quantity indexes for the GDP by industry accounts and KLEMS statistics**

The fifth step in updating the annual industry accounts is preparing price and quantity indexes for the GDP by industry accounts and KLEMS statistics for

23. The direct requirements coefficient is the amount of a commodity required by the industry to produce a dollar of the industry's output.

24. The basic price is the price received by the producer for goods that are sold; it excludes the taxes collected by the producer from purchasers as well as transportation costs and trade margins.



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

Industry and commodity	Source data for extrapolator	Source data for price index
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b> Farms	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).	USDA prices received by farmers; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Producer Price Index (PPI).
Forestry, fishing and related activities	For forestry, fishing, hunting, trapping, and support activities, USDA data; for logging, Census Bureau Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and Manufacturers Shipments, Inventories, and Orders Survey (M3).	USDA; BLS PPI; personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price indexes from the national income and product accounts (NIPAs); for fisheries for aquaculture, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
<b>Mining</b>	Energy Information Agency (EIA) data on quantities produced and prices.	BLS PPI; EIA.
Oil and gas extraction	For coal mining, EIA <i>U.S. Coal Supply and Demand in Review</i> ; for uranium, EIA <i>Uranium Marketing Annual Report</i> ; for all others, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) <i>Mineral Commodity Summaries</i> .	EIA; USGS; BLS PPI.
Mining, except oil and gas	For coal mining, EIA <i>U.S. Coal Supply and Demand in Review</i> ; for uranium, EIA <i>Uranium Marketing Annual Report</i> ; for all others, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) <i>Mineral Commodity Summaries</i> .	EIA; USGS; BLS PPI.
Support activities for mining	For mining exploration, trade source data on drilling costs and footage drilled; for all other support activities, USGS <i>Mineral Commodity Summaries</i> .	EIA; USGS; BLS PPI; trade sources.
<b>Utilities</b>	For electric power generation, transmission, and distribution, EIA forms 861 and 826; for natural gas distribution, EIA <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> ; for water and sewage and other systems, NIPA PCE water and sanitary services and water and sewage maintenance.	BLS Consumer Price Index (CPI) and PPI; EIA.
<b>Construction</b>	Census Bureau construction spending (value put in place) survey.	Census Bureau price deflator for new single-family houses under construction; NIPA price index for multifamily home construction.
Residential	Census Bureau construction spending (value put in place) survey.	Census Bureau price deflator for new single-family houses under construction; NIPA price index for multifamily home construction.
Nonresidential	Census Bureau construction spending survey; Department of Defense (DOD) expenditures; USDA expenditures.	NIPA composite price indexes based on cost per square foot; cost indexes from trade source data; for single-family houses under construction, Census Bureau price deflator; BLS PPI.
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Census Bureau ASM, M3 survey, and Economic Census.	BLS PPI; NIPA price indexes based on DOD prices paid for military equipment; NIPA hedonic price indexes.
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	Census Bureau <i>Annual Wholesale Trade Report (AWTR)</i> , <i>Monthly Wholesale Trade Report (MWTR)</i> , and Wholesale Trade Economic Census.	Census Bureau AWTR and MWTR data to derive margin rates; IRS Statistics of Income (SOI); NIPA sales prices and import prices; IRS SOI commodity taxes.
<b>Retail trade</b>	Census Bureau Annual Retail Trade Survey (ARTS) and Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MRTS); IRS SOI.	BLS PPI; NIPA retail sales prices; Census Bureau ARTS and MRTS; IRS SOI.
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Air Carrier Financial Statistics (ACFS) and Air Carrier Traffic Statistics (ACTS); foreign trade statistics.	BLS PPI; BTS prices.
Air transportation	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Air Carrier Financial Statistics (ACFS) and Air Carrier Traffic Statistics (ACTS); foreign trade statistics.	BLS PPI; BTS prices.
Rail transportation	For rail passenger, <i>Amtrak Annual Report</i> ; for rail freight, trade sources.	For rail passengers, BLS CPI; for freight, BLS PPI.
Water transportation	For freight, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers <i>Waterborne Commerce of the United States</i> ; for inland passenger travel on ferry boats and cruise ships, NIPA PCE; trade source data on receipts.	BLS PPI and BLS CPI; trade source data.
Truck transportation	Census Bureau Services Annual Survey (SAS).	BLS PPI.
Transit and ground passenger transportation	BTS National Transportation Statistics; BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data; for ground passenger transportation, NIPA PCE.	NIPA PCE price indexes; BLS QCEW.
Pipeline transportation	Trade source data on receipts; Federal Energy Regulation Commission Form 6.	BLS PPI.
Other transportation and support activities	NIPA PCE; trade source data on receipts; BTS ACFS and ACTS.	NIPA PCE price index; BLS PPI.
Warehousing and storage	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI.
<b>Information</b>	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI.
Publishing industries (includes software)	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS CPI; NIPA PCE price indexes.
Motion picture and sound recording industries	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI; for radio and TV broadcasting, NIPA PCE price index based on BLS PPI.
Broadcasting and telecommunications	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI; for radio and TV broadcasting, NIPA PCE price index based on BLS PPI.
Information and data processing services	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS CPI and PPI; for publishing and broadcasting content on the Internet, NIPA PCE price indexes.
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	For financial services, NIPA PCE price index based on BLS quantity output indexes for commercial banks and employee hours for other depository institutions; BLS PPI and CPI.
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	Federal Reserve Board data; Office of Thrift Supervision data; NIPA financial services indirectly measured; private trade source data.	For financial services, NIPA PCE price index based on BLS quantity output indexes for commercial banks and employee hours for other depository institutions; BLS PPI and CPI.
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	Securities and Exchange Commission Focus Report; Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI and CPI; NIPA PCE price indexes.
Insurance carriers and related activities	For reinsurance carriers, life insurance, and property and casualty insurance, private trade source data; for all other insurance carriers and related activities, BLS QCEW.	For life insurance, NIPA PCE data on input prices; for health insurance, quantity extrapolations of premiums and benefits deflated with BLS PPI; for all other property and casualty insurance, BLS PPI; for agents, brokers, and services, composite indexes based on trade source data and NIPA PCE price indexes.
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	For imputed service charges for other financial institutions, NIPA PCE.	BLS CPI; NIPA PCE price indexes.

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

Industry and commodity	Source data for extrapolator	Source data for price index
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> Real estate	For residential dwellings, Census Bureau's biannual American Housing Survey and monthly Current Population Survey data on housing stock and rental prices and USDA data on farm housing; for nonresidential dwellings, IRS SOI tabulations of business tax returns and NIPA rental value of buildings owned by nonprofit institutions.	For residential dwellings, BLS CPI; for nonresidential dwellings, BLS PPI; for real estate managers and agents, BLS PPI and trade source data.
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	For rental and leasing services, Census Bureau SAS; for royalties, IRS SOI tabulations of business tax returns.	BLS PPI.
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		
Legal services	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI.
Computer systems design and related services	Census Bureau SAS.	NIPA price indexes for prepackaged, custom, and own-account software.
Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services	Census Bureau SAS.	BLS PPI and QCEW.
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	BLS QCEW.	BLS QCEW.
<b>Administrative and waste management services</b>		
Administrative and support services	Census Bureau SAS; BLS QCEW.	NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI data; BLS QCEW; BLS PPI.
Waste management and remediation services	Census Bureau SAS; BLS QCEW.	NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI data; BLS QCEW and PPI.
<b>Educational Services</b>	Department of Education; BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey.	NIPA PCE price index based on trade source data for input costs.
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		
Ambulatory health care services	Census Bureau SAS.	NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI; BLS PPI.
Hospital and nursing and residential care facilities	Census Bureau SAS.	NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
Social assistance	Census Bureau SAS.	NIPA PCE price index based on trade source data on input costs.
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		
Performing arts, spectator sports, museums and related industries	Census Bureau SAS.	NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI.
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	Census Bureau SAS.	NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI.
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		
Accommodations	For hotels and motels, NIPA PCE; for recreational vehicle parks and for bed and breakfasts, BLS QCEW.	BLS PPI; NIPA PCE price index based on BLS CPI.
Food services and drinking places	Census Bureau ARTS.	Census Bureau ARTS; BLS PPI composite price index.
<b>Other services except government</b>	For religious, grant making, civic, and other nonprofit services, personal services, and dry cleaning services, Census Bureau SAS and National Center for Charitable Statistics; for repair and maintenance, BLS QCEW; for private household services, NIPA PCE.	BLS CPI; NIPA PCE price indexes based on BLS CPI.
<b>Federal</b>		
General government	NIPA government expenditure statistics; for federal structures, DOD investment expenditures.	NIPA price index based on BLS PPI and CPI; for military facilities, DOD data on employment, prices for military construction; construction cost indexes from trade sources.
Government enterprises	U.S. Postal Service receipts; for electric utilities, EIA; for specific enterprises, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, and other government agencies.	BLS PPI; NIPA PCE price indexes based on BLS PPI and agency data.
<b>State and local</b>		
General	NIPA government expenditure statistics.	BLS PPI; NIPA PCE price index based on CPI.
Enterprises	NIPA statistics on government enterprises based on Census Bureau Annual Survey of Government Finances; for electric utilities, EIA; for state and local government structures, Census Bureau construction spending survey.	BLS PPI.

1998–2008. That requires completing two steps. First, price and quantity indexes for gross output and intermediate inputs by industry are prepared. Second, information on gross output and intermediate inputs by industry are combined using the double-deflation procedure to derive price and quantity indexes for value added by industry.

**Indexes for gross output and intermediate inputs by industry.** Price and quantity indexes for gross output by industry are derived by separately deflating each commodity produced by an industry and included as part of its gross output. This information is obtained from the annual I-O make tables. Price and quantity indexes for intermediate inputs are derived by deflating the commodities that compose an industry's intermediate inputs in the annual I-O use tables. The domestic and imported portions of intermediate inputs are deflated separately in order to account for the goods and services purchased as inputs from domestic and foreign sources separately. For each detailed commodity used by an industry, the portion attributable to imports is calculated as a percentage of the total purchase value using the economy-wide ratio of imports to the total domestic supply of the commodity. The primary data sources used to prepare the commodity price indexes for deflation are shown in table C. When a commodity price index is based on more than one detailed price index, a Fisher index-number formula is used to prepare the composite index.

**Indexes for value added by industry.** Price and quantity indexes for value added by industry are calculated using the double-deflation method. In the double-deflation method, the separate estimates of gross output and intermediate inputs by industry are combined in a Fisher index-number formula in order to

generate price and quantity indexes for value added by industry.<sup>25</sup> This method is preferred for computing price and quantity indexes for value added by industry because it requires the fewest assumptions about the relationships among gross output by industry and intermediate inputs by industry.

**KLEMS statistics.** Intermediate inputs are disaggregated into the cost categories of energy, materials, and purchased services by assigning each detailed product that is used as an intermediate input according to the consuming industry's production process.<sup>26</sup> The assignment of cost categories is generally based on business expense data from economic censuses and annual surveys by the Census Bureau. For most industries, a detailed product is consumed as an energy input, materials input, or purchased-service input. However, in a few cases, detailed products may be assigned to different cost categories, depending on the using industry.<sup>27</sup> The computation of chain-type price and quantity indexes for energy, materials and purchased services uses the same procedures as that for total intermediate inputs, but with the additional step of aggregating by cost category within the Fisher index-number formula.

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25. See Moyer, Planting, Fahim-Nader, and Lum, 50–51.

26. For information on the BEA KLEMS statistics, see Erich H. Strassner, Gabriel W. Medeiros, and George M. Smith, "Annual Industry Accounts: Introducing KLEMS Input Estimates for 1997–2003," *SURVEY* 85 (September 2005): 31–65.

27. For example, the assignment of petroleum-derived inputs depends on the consuming industry: When a petroleum-derived product is consumed by most industries, it is categorized as an energy input, but when consumed by the petroleum refining industry and the chemical manufacturing industry, it is categorized as a material input.

## 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 February 26, 2010. These estimates include the “second” estimates for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for 2009 annual totals. Also included are revised estimates of wages and salaries and of affected income-side series for the third quarter of 2009 and for the 2009 annual totals.

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](http://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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009				
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	2	-0.2	-0.6	-3.1	0.6	-0.9	2.8	1.7
Goods .....	3	-2.1	-1.9	-10.0	2.5	-3.1	7.2	2.8
Durable goods .....	4	-4.5	-3.9	-20.3	3.9	-5.6	20.4	0.2
Nondurable goods .....	5	-0.8	-1.0	-4.9	1.9	-1.9	1.5	4.1
Services .....	6	0.7	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	7	-7.3	-23.1	-24.2	-50.5	-23.7	5.0	48.9
Fixed investment .....	8	-5.1	-18.3	-20.2	-39.0	-12.5	-1.3	6.2
Nonresidential .....	9	1.6	-17.7	-19.5	-39.2	-9.6	-5.9	6.5
Structures .....	10	10.3	-19.6	-7.2	-43.6	-17.3	-18.4	-13.9
Equipment and software .....	11	-2.6	-16.7	-25.9	-36.4	-4.9	1.5	18.2
Residential .....	12	-22.9	-20.4	-23.2	-38.2	-23.3	18.9	5.0
Change in private inventories .....	13							
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....	14							
Exports .....	15	5.4	-9.6	-19.5	-29.9	-4.1	17.8	22.4
Goods .....	16	5.9	-12.2	-25.5	-36.9	-6.3	24.6	34.2
Services .....	17	4.2	-4.1	-4.3	-13.6	0.1	5.6	1.4
Imports .....	18	-3.2	-13.9	-16.7	-36.4	-14.7	21.3	15.3
Goods .....	19	-3.9	-16.0	-19.6	-41.0	-16.5	25.1	20.2
Services .....	20	0.7	-3.7	-0.9	-11.5	-7.5	7.0	-3.9
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	21	3.1	1.9	1.2	-2.6	6.7	2.6	-1.2
Federal .....	22	7.7	5.2	6.5	-4.3	11.4	8.0	0.1
National defense .....	23	7.8	5.4	3.8	-5.1	14.0	8.4	-3.5
Nondefense .....	24	7.3	4.8	12.7	-2.5	6.1	7.0	8.3
State and local .....	25	0.5	-0.2	-2.0	-1.5	3.9	-0.6	-2.0

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

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009				
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Percent change at annual rate:</b>								
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
<b>Percentage points at annual rates:</b>								
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	2	-0.17	-0.42	-2.15	0.44	-0.62	1.96	1.23
Goods .....	3	-0.50	-0.46	-2.41	0.56	-0.71	1.59	0.66
Durable goods .....	4	-0.36	-0.30	-1.64	0.28	-0.41	1.36	0.02
Nondurable goods .....	5	-0.13	-0.16	-0.78	0.29	-0.29	0.23	0.64
Services .....	6	0.32	0.04	0.26	-0.13	0.09	0.37	0.57
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	7	-1.18	-3.44	-3.91	-8.98	-3.10	0.54	4.63
Fixed investment .....	8	-0.81	-2.73	-3.28	-6.62	-1.68	-0.15	0.75
Nonresidential .....	9	0.19	-2.07	-2.47	-5.29	-1.01	-0.59	0.62
Structures .....	10	0.39	-0.83	-0.31	-2.28	-0.69	-0.68	-0.47
Equipment and software .....	11	-0.20	-1.25	-2.15	-3.01	-0.32	0.10	1.09
Residential .....	12	-1.00	-0.65	-0.81	-1.33	-0.67	0.43	0.13
Change in private inventories .....	13	-0.37	-0.71	-0.64	-2.36	-1.42	0.69	3.88
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....	14	1.20	1.07	0.45	2.64	1.65	-0.81	0.30
Exports .....	15	0.64	-1.18	-2.67	-3.95	-0.45	1.78	2.32
Goods .....	16	0.48	-1.02	-2.50	-3.41	-0.45	1.58	2.27
Services .....	17	0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.54	0.00	0.20	0.05
Imports .....	18	0.56	2.25	3.12	6.58	2.09	-2.59	-2.02
Goods .....	19	0.58	2.15	3.09	6.25	1.89	-2.41	-2.13
Services .....	20	-0.02	0.10	0.03	0.34	0.21	-0.18	0.11
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	21	0.59	0.37	0.24	-0.52	1.33	0.55	-0.23
Federal .....	22	0.53	0.39	0.49	-0.33	0.85	0.62	0.02
National defense .....	23	0.37	0.28	0.20	-0.27	0.70	0.45	-0.19
Nondefense .....	24	0.16	0.11	0.29	-0.06	0.15	0.17	0.21
State and local .....	25	0.06	-0.02	-0.25	-0.19	0.48	-0.08	-0.25





**Table 1.2.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product**  
[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
Final sales of domestic product .....	2	0.8	-1.7	-4.7	-4.1	0.7	1.5	1.9
Change in private inventories .....	3							
<b>Goods</b> .....	4	0.4	-4.8	-16.4	-8.7	-3.2	6.3	23.9
Final sales .....	5	1.8	-2.2	-14.1	0.4	2.2	3.4	6.9
Change in private inventories .....	6							
Durable goods .....	7	1.4	-10.9	-23.6	-30.1	-3.2	13.8	20.5
Final sales .....	8	1.2	-5.8	-19.8	-6.5	-1.6	5.8	1.9
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	9							
Nondurable goods .....	10	-0.7	2.0	-7.2	20.5	-3.2	-0.3	27.2
Final sales .....	11	2.4	1.9	-7.3	8.2	6.2	1.1	12.1
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	12							
<b>Services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	13	1.5	0.4	0.7	-0.9	1.5	1.1	1.2
<b>Structures</b> .....	14	-5.9	-14.9	-12.9	-34.0	-9.7	-0.8	-8.1
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Motor vehicle output .....	15	-18.4	-24.6	-50.5	-64.5	13.3	131.8	25.0
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output .....	16	1.0	-1.9	-4.1	-4.9	-0.9	0.8	5.6
Final sales of computers <sup>3</sup> .....	17	21.3	0.9	2.9	11.2	-7.3	-13.9	-2.9
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers .....	18	0.3	-2.4	-5.4	-6.5	-0.7	2.3	6.0
Gross domestic purchases excluding final sales of computers to domestic purchasers .....	19	-0.8	-3.4	-5.4	-8.6	-2.4	2.9	5.1

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1996 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. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.  
 3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.

**Table 1.2.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product**

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Percent change at annual rate:</b>								
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
<b>Percentage points at annual rates:</b>								
Final sales of domestic product .....	2	0.81	-1.71	-4.74	-4.07	0.68	1.54	2.04
Change in private inventories .....	3	-0.37	-0.71	-0.64	-2.36	-1.42	0.69	3.88
<b>Goods</b> .....	4	0.11	-1.28	-4.54	-2.19	-0.84	1.60	5.75
Final sales .....	5	0.48	-0.57	-3.90	0.17	0.58	0.91	1.87
Change in private inventories .....	6	-0.37	-0.71	-0.64	-2.36	-1.42	0.69	3.88
Durable goods .....	7	0.20	-1.52	-3.66	-4.55	-0.41	1.64	2.49
Final sales .....	8	0.18	-0.81	-2.97	-0.84	-0.22	0.76	0.30
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	9	0.02	-0.71	-0.70	-3.71	-0.19	0.88	2.19
Nondurable goods .....	10	-0.09	0.25	-0.87	2.36	-0.43	-0.04	3.26
Final sales .....	11	0.30	0.24	-0.93	1.01	0.80	0.15	1.57
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	12	-0.39	0.01	0.06	1.35	-1.23	-0.19	1.69
<b>Services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	13	0.94	0.29	0.46	-0.53	0.96	0.70	0.84
<b>Structures</b> .....	14	-0.61	-1.43	-1.30	-3.70	-0.86	-0.06	-0.66
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Motor vehicle output .....	15	-0.52	-0.53	-1.41	-1.69	0.19	1.45	0.44
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output .....	16	0.96	-1.89	-3.96	-4.74	-0.93	0.78	5.48
Final sales of computers <sup>3</sup> .....	17	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.06	-0.04	-0.08	-0.01
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers .....	18	0.32	-2.43	-5.39	-6.49	-0.69	2.32	5.93

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1996 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. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.  
 3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.

**Table 1.2.3. Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product, Quantity Indexes**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	105.331	102.784	103.984	102.271	102.082	102.648	104.136
Final sales of domestic product .....	2	105.980	104.166	104.806	103.713	103.888	104.280	104.783
Change in private inventories .....	3							
<b>Goods</b> .....	4	109.567	104.275	105.044	102.693	101.854	103.433	109.118
Final sales .....	5	112.169	109.752	108.292	108.393	108.981	109.893	111.743
Change in private inventories .....	6							
Durable goods .....	7	111.888	99.715	106.664	97.531	96.739	99.908	104.683
Final sales .....	8	113.514	106.905	108.169	106.357	105.925	107.416	107.922
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	9							
Nondurable goods .....	10	106.918	109.032	103.152	108.081	107.193	107.108	113.747
Final sales .....	11	110.586	112.704	108.327	110.486	112.153	112.458	115.718
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	12							
<b>Services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	13	106.571	107.043	106.756	106.527	106.917	107.198	107.528
<b>Structures</b> .....	14	88.410	75.216	85.598	77.143	75.197	75.044	73.481
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Motor vehicle output .....	15	79.505	59.918	66.784	51.533	53.168	65.605	69.365
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output .....	16	106.149	104.105	105.145	103.833	103.589	103.790	105.207
Final sales of computers <sup>3</sup> .....	17	185.528	187.111	188.585	193.669	190.016	183.043	181.716
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers .....	18	104.959	102.399	103.599	101.866	101.688	102.275	103.768
Gross domestic purchases excluding final sales of computers to domestic purchasers .....	19	102.808	99.320	101.370	99.119	98.511	99.209	100.439

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1996 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. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.  
 3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.

**Table 1.2.4. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	108.481	109.736	109.155	109.661	109.656	109.763	109.865
Final sales of domestic product .....	2	108.507	109.646	109.078	109.566	109.550	109.681	109.787
Change in private inventories .....	3							
<b>Goods</b> .....	4	99.432	102.098	100.312	102.224	102.397	102.381	101.390
Final sales .....	5	99.456	101.676	99.967	101.781	101.907	101.980	101.034
Change in private inventories .....	6							
Durable goods .....	7	96.530	96.265	96.484	96.634	96.750	95.907	95.767
Final sales .....	8	96.454	96.211	96.429	96.525	96.592	95.908	95.818
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	9							
Nondurable goods .....	10	102.946	109.087	104.987	108.950	109.187	110.075	108.136
Final sales .....	11	103.097	108.203	104.261	108.073	108.266	109.190	107.283
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	12							
<b>Services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	13	111.432	112.491	111.963	112.000	112.187	112.593	113.182
<b>Structures</b> .....	14	115.500	113.415	116.537	115.965	113.815	111.920	111.962
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Motor vehicle output .....	15	96.404	98.631	94.773	95.916	98.366	99.455	100.787
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output .....	16	108.860	110.113	109.592	110.086	110.039	110.127	110.202
Final sales of computers <sup>3</sup> .....	17	59.633	51.274	56.265	54.774	52.463	49.218	48.642
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers .....	18	108.888	110.251	109.606	110.134	110.157	110.303	110.412

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1996 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. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.  
 3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.

**Table 1.2.5. Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	14,441.4	14,258.2	14,347.3	14,178.0	14,151.2	14,242.1	14,461.7
Final sales of domestic product .....	2	14,476.2	14,378.4	14,391.8	14,305.3	14,327.4	14,398.7	14,482.1
Change in private inventories .....	3	-34.8	-120.1	-44.5	-127.4	-176.2	-156.5	-20.4
<b>Goods</b>	4	3,783.8	3,699.8	3,661.4	3,649.3	3,625.7	3,679.9	3,844.4
Final sales .....	5	3,818.6	3,819.9	3,705.9	3,776.7	3,801.9	3,836.4	3,864.8
Change in private inventories .....	6	-34.8	-120.1	-44.5	-127.4	-176.2	-156.5	-20.4
Durable goods .....	7	2,042.3	1,814.9	1,946.6	1,782.4	1,769.8	1,811.6	1,895.6
Final sales .....	8	2,032.0	1,908.7	1,935.7	1,905.2	1,898.8	1,911.9	1,919.1
Change in private inventories .....	9	10.3	-93.9	10.8	-122.7	-129.0	-100.2	-23.5
Non-durable goods .....	10	1,741.5	1,884.9	1,714.8	1,866.8	1,855.9	1,868.2	1,948.8
Final sales .....	11	1,786.6	1,911.2	1,770.2	1,871.5	1,903.1	1,924.6	1,945.8
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	12	-45.1	-26.3	-55.3	-4.6	-47.2	-56.3	3.1
<b>Services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	13	9,265.4	9,394.9	9,325.7	9,308.8	9,358.4	9,417.0	9,495.4
<b>Structures</b> .....	14	1,392.2	1,163.5	1,360.2	1,219.9	1,167.0	1,145.3	1,121.9
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Motor vehicle output .....	15	321.2	247.8	264.9	206.9	218.8	273.0	292.6
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output .....	16	14,120.2	14,010.4	14,082.4	13,971.0	13,932.4	13,969.1	14,169.1
Final sales of computers <sup>3</sup> .....	17	87.4	75.9	83.8	83.8	78.7	71.1	69.8
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers .....	18	14,354.0	14,182.4	14,263.6	14,094.2	14,072.4	14,171.0	14,391.9

1. Estimates for durable goods and non-durable goods for 1996 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. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.  
3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.

**Table 1.2.6. Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars**  
[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	13,312.2	12,990.3	13,141.9	12,925.4	12,901.5	12,973.0	13,161.1
Final sales of domestic product .....	2	13,341.2	13,112.8	13,193.5	13,055.8	13,077.8	13,127.2	13,190.5
Change in private inventories .....	3	-25.9	-107.6	-37.4	-113.9	-160.2	-139.2	-16.9
Residual .....	4	-3.1	-14.9	-14.2	-16.5	-16.1	-15.0	-12.5
<b>Goods</b>	5	3,805.1	3,621.3	3,648.1	3,566.4	3,537.3	3,592.1	3,789.5
Final sales .....	6	3,839.5	3,756.7	3,706.7	3,710.2	3,730.3	3,761.5	3,824.9
Change in private inventories .....	7	-25.9	-107.6	-37.4	-113.9	-160.2	-139.2	-16.9
Durable goods .....	8	2,115.9	1,885.7	2,017.1	1,844.4	1,829.4	1,889.4	1,979.7
Final sales .....	9	2,106.7	1,984.0	2,007.5	1,973.9	1,965.9	1,993.5	2,002.9
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	10	9.4	-87.9	9.2	-115.3	-121.8	-93.1	-21.5
Non-durable goods .....	11	1,691.2	1,724.6	1,631.6	1,709.6	1,695.5	1,694.2	1,799.2
Final sales .....	12	1,732.9	1,766.1	1,697.5	1,731.3	1,757.5	1,762.2	1,813.3
Change in private inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	13	-33.7	-21.6	-45.1	-1.7	-40.8	-47.6	3.8
<b>Services</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	14	8,314.8	8,351.6	8,329.3	8,311.4	8,341.8	8,363.7	8,389.5
<b>Structures</b> .....	15	1,205.4	1,025.5	1,167.0	1,051.8	1,025.2	1,023.1	1,001.8
Residual .....	16	-23.3	-27.4	-23.5	-26.0	-26.3	-28.8	-28.7
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Motor vehicle output .....	17	333.1	251.0	279.8	215.9	222.7	274.8	290.6
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output .....	18	12,970.8	12,721.0	12,848.1	12,687.8	12,658.0	12,682.5	12,855.7
Final sales of computers <sup>3</sup> .....	19	146.6	147.8	149.0	153.0	150.1	144.6	143.6
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers .....	20	13,182.1	12,860.7	13,011.4	12,793.7	12,771.3	12,845.1	13,032.6

1. Estimates for durable goods and non-durable goods for 1996 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. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.  
3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.  
NOTE: Chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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 following change in private inventories is the difference between gross domestic product and the sum of final sales of domestic product and of change in private inventories; the residual line following structures is the difference between gross domestic product and the sum of the detailed lines of goods, of services, and of structures.

**Table 1.3.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Value Added by Sector**  
[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
<b>Business</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2	0.0	-3.5	-7.2	-8.7	-1.0	2.2	7.5
Nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	3	-0.1	-3.6	-7.6	-8.8	-1.1	2.2	7.6
Farm .....	4	12.9	7.5	27.9	-3.3	4.0	9.2	1.2
<b>Households and institutions</b>	5	1.6	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-2.2	3.4	1.2
Households .....	6	1.3	-0.7	-1.2	0.4	-4.8	3.8	0.8
Nonprofit institutions serving households <sup>3</sup> .....	7	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.8	1.8
<b>General government</b> <sup>4</sup> .....	8	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.5
Federal .....	9	3.9	6.1	6.0	4.8	8.2	6.9	4.8
State and local .....	10	1.4	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-1.6	-0.1
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Gross housing value added	11	1.5	-0.3	-1.0	0.7	-3.6	3.7	1.2

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 1.3.3. Real Gross Value Added by Sector, Quantity Indexes**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	105.331	102.784	103.984	102.271	102.082	102.648	104.136
<b>Business</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2	105.357	101.674	103.456	101.127	100.865	101.425	103.279
Nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	3	105.376	101.567	103.378	101.035	100.760	101.303	103.172
Farm .....	4	101.368	108.982	107.831	106.917	107.962	110.363	110.684
<b>Households and institutions</b>	5	106.118	106.245	106.066	106.172	105.575	106.458	106.776
Households .....	6	107.745	106.956	107.264	107.384	106.076	107.079	107.287
Nonprofit institutions serving households <sup>3</sup> .....	7	103.952	105.318	104.474	104.560	104.937	105.655	106.122
<b>General government</b> <sup>4</sup> .....	8	104.247	106.166	105.095	105.409	106.107	106.381	106.768
Federal .....	9	104.664	111.052	106.925	108.183	110.327	112.191	113.505
State and local .....	10	104.066	104.040	104.298	104.202	104.269	103.852	103.837
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Gross housing value added	11	109.488	109.133	109.120	109.305	108.306	109.294	109.628

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 1.3.4. Price Indexes for Gross Value Added by Sector**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	108.481	109.736	109.155	109.661	109.656	109.763	109.865
<b>Business</b> <sup>1</sup>	2	107.225	108.191	107.678	108.219	108.134	108.187	108.225
Nontfarm <sup>2</sup>	3	107.039	108.367	107.696	108.399	108.307	108.433	108.328
Farm	4	127.716	95.197	108.504	94.830	95.362	89.179	101.416
<b>Households and institutions</b>	5	112.593	114.347	114.500	114.035	114.099	114.512	114.741
Households	6	112.599	114.870	114.530	114.560	115.000	115.120	114.799
Nonprofit institutions serving households <sup>3</sup>	7	112.557	113.596	114.433	113.284	112.832	113.644	114.622
<b>General government</b> <sup>4</sup>	8	112.750	115.399	113.603	114.907	115.346	115.482	115.862
Federal	9	112.192	114.662	111.954	114.569	114.501	114.488	115.090
State and local	10	112.994	115.716	114.331	115.040	115.713	115.919	116.192
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Gross housing value added	11	113.212	115.720	115.358	115.433	115.880	115.937	115.628

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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	14,441.4	14,258.2	14,347.3	14,178.0	14,151.2	14,242.1	14,461.7
<b>Business</b> <sup>1</sup>	2	10,953.1	10,668.2	10,802.9	10,614.2	10,578.5	10,641.0	10,839.1
Nontfarm <sup>2</sup>	3	10,821.0	10,562.4	10,683.3	10,510.4	10,473.0	10,540.6	10,725.3
Farm	4	132.1	105.9	119.6	103.8	105.5	100.4	113.8
<b>Households and institutions</b>	5	1,799.9	1,830.2	1,829.5	1,823.9	1,814.7	1,836.5	1,845.6
Households	6	1,048.7	1,062.1	1,062.0	1,063.4	1,054.5	1,065.6	1,064.7
Nonprofit institutions serving households <sup>3</sup>	7	751.2	768.1	767.5	760.5	760.1	770.9	780.9
<b>General government</b> <sup>4</sup>	8	1,688.4	1,759.9	1,715.0	1,739.8	1,758.0	1,764.7	1,776.9
Federal	9	515.2	558.7	525.2	543.8	554.3	563.6	573.2
State and local	10	1,173.2	1,201.2	1,189.7	1,196.0	1,203.8	1,201.1	1,203.7
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Gross housing value added	11	1,306.5	1,331.2	1,326.9	1,330.0	1,322.9	1,335.6	1,336.2

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 (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	13,312.2	12,990.3	13,141.9	12,925.4	12,901.5	12,973.0	13,161.1
<b>Business</b> <sup>1</sup>	2	10,214.8	9,857.8	10,030.6	9,804.7	9,779.3	9,833.6	10,013.4
Nontfarm <sup>2</sup>	3	10,109.2	9,743.8	9,917.5	9,692.7	9,666.4	9,718.5	9,897.7
Farm	4	103.4	111.2	110.0	109.1	110.1	112.6	112.9
<b>Households and institutions</b>	5	1,598.6	1,600.5	1,597.8	1,599.4	1,590.4	1,603.7	1,608.5
Households	6	931.3	924.5	927.2	928.2	916.9	925.6	927.4
Nonprofit institutions serving households <sup>3</sup>	7	667.4	676.2	670.8	671.3	673.7	678.3	681.3
<b>General government</b> <sup>4</sup>	8	1,497.5	1,525.1	1,509.7	1,514.2	1,524.2	1,528.1	1,533.7
Federal	9	459.2	487.2	469.1	474.6	484.1	492.2	498.0
State and local	10	1,038.3	1,038.0	1,040.6	1,039.7	1,040.3	1,036.2	1,036.0
Residual	11	3.4	9.4	6.7	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.8
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Gross housing value added	12	1,154.0	1,150.3	1,150.1	1,152.1	1,141.6	1,152.0	1,155.5

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 (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	5.4	-9.6	-19.5	-29.9	-4.1	17.8	22.4
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	-3.2	-13.9	-16.7	-36.4	-14.7	21.3	15.3
<b>Equals: Gross domestic purchases</b>	4	-0.7	-3.3	-5.5	-8.6	-2.3	3.0	5.5
Less: Change in private inventories	5							
<b>Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers</b>	6	-0.4	-2.7	-4.9	-6.4	-0.9	2.3	1.6
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Final sales of domestic product	7	0.8	-1.7	-4.7	-4.1	0.7	1.5	1.9

**Table 1.4.3. Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Quantity Indexes**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	105.331	102.784	103.984	102.271	102.082	102.648	104.136
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	124.842	112.799	120.149	109.922	108.766	113.315	119.193
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	104.721	90.120	100.547	89.804	86.292	90.554	93.830
<b>Equals: Gross domestic purchases</b>	4	103.294	99.834	101.818	99.566	98.988	99.721	101.060
Less: Change in private inventories	5							
<b>Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers</b>	6	103.896	101.124	102.583	100.913	100.678	101.247	101.658
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Final sales of domestic product	7	105.980	104.166	104.806	103.713	103.888	104.280	104.783

**Table 1.4.4. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	1	108.481	109.736	109.155	109.661	109.656	109.763	109.865
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	112.389	106.239	108.871	105.265	105.284	106.473	107.934
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	119.559	107.036	112.730	103.746	104.821	107.688	111.886
<b>Equals: Gross domestic purchases</b>	4	109.765	109.809	109.790	109.395	109.533	109.895	110.414
Less: Change in private inventories	5							
<b>Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers</b>	6	109.792	109.727	109.718	109.311	109.437	109.819	110.339
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Final sales of domestic product	7	108.507	109.646	109.078	109.566	109.550	109.681	109.787

**Table 1.4.5. Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers**

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	14,441.4	14,258.2	14,347.3	14,178.0	14,151.2	14,242.1	14,461.7
Less: Exports of goods and services .....	2	1,831.1	1,563.7	1,706.2	1,509.3	1,493.7	1,573.8	1,678.1
Plus: Imports of goods and services .....	3	2,538.9	1,956.0	2,296.7	1,887.9	1,832.8	1,976.0	2,127.3
<b>Equals: Gross domestic purchases</b> .....	4	15,149.2	14,650.5	14,937.8	14,556.5	14,490.3	14,644.3	14,910.8
Less: Change in private inventories .....	5	-34.8	-120.1	-44.5	-127.4	-176.2	-156.5	-20.4
<b>Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers</b> .....	6	15,183.9	14,770.6	14,982.3	14,683.9	14,666.5	14,800.9	14,931.2
<b>Addendum:</b> Final sales of domestic product .....	7	14,476.2	14,378.4	14,391.8	14,305.3	14,327.4	14,398.7	14,482.1

**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 (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	13,312.2	12,990.3	13,141.9	12,925.4	12,901.5	12,973.0	13,161.1
Less: Exports of goods and services .....	2	1,629.3	1,472.1	1,568.0	1,434.5	1,419.5	1,478.8	1,555.5
Plus: Imports of goods and services .....	3	2,123.5	1,827.4	2,038.9	1,821.0	1,749.8	1,836.2	1,902.7
<b>Equals: Gross domestic purchases</b> .....	4	13,801.2	13,338.9	13,604.0	13,303.1	13,225.9	13,323.8	13,502.8
Less: Change in private inventories .....	5	-25.9	-107.6	-37.4	-113.9	-160.2	-139.2	-16.9
<b>Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers</b> .....	6	13,829.8	13,460.8	13,654.9	13,432.7	13,401.4	13,477.2	13,531.8
<b>Addendum:</b> Final sales of domestic product .....	7	13,341.2	13,112.8	13,193.5	13,055.8	13,077.8	13,127.2	13,190.5

NOTE: Chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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 1.5.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail**

[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.4	-0.7	2.2	5.9
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	2	-0.2	-0.6	-3.1	0.6	-0.9	2.8	1.7
Goods .....	3	-2.1	-1.9	-10.0	2.5	-3.1	7.2	2.8
Durable goods .....	4	-4.5	-3.9	-20.3	3.9	-5.6	20.4	0.2
Motor vehicles and parts .....	5	-13.6	-8.7	-32.5	6.7	-6.3	43.6	-20.7
Furnishings and durable household equipment .....	6	-2.9	-5.9	-14.1	-7.0	-7.8	6.8	10.6
Recreational goods and vehicles .....	7	5.4	2.2	-12.4	9.3	-4.6	17.5	16.5
Other durable goods .....	8	-4.8	-3.0	-19.9	7.2	-1.9	6.6	1.3
Nondurable goods .....	9	-0.8	-1.0	-4.9	1.9	-1.9	1.5	4.1
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption .....	10	0.0	-0.5	-7.3	0.6	3.6	3.8	5.0
Clothing and footwear .....	11	-0.3	-4.3	-8.9	-1.7	-8.2	-0.3	7.4
Gasoline and other energy goods .....	12	-4.4	1.8	10.6	8.6	1.1	-1.8	-3.4
Other nondurable goods .....	13	-0.1	-1.1	-7.7	2.2	-5.5	1.2	5.1
Services .....	14	0.7	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2
Household consumption expenditures (for services) ...	15	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1
Housing and utilities .....	16	0.9	0.6	3.6	0.1	-1.2	0.5	2.4
Health care .....	17	3.0	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.9	0.1	1.9
Transportation services .....	18	-5.0	-3.7	-7.8	-7.0	1.0	3.9	0.5
Recreation services .....	19	0.0	-1.3	-3.9	1.8	-1.6	-3.0	-0.5
Food services and accommodations .....	20	-0.4	-2.9	-8.0	-1.6	-2.3	-2.0	-0.7
Financial services and insurance .....	21	-1.6	-0.2	-4.1	0.4	2.5	3.0	0.3
Other services .....	22	-0.6	0.9	4.3	1.5	0.1	1.1	-0.4
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) <sup>1</sup> .....	23	8.9	-3.7	10.8	-21.3	-10.9	7.3	3.6
Gross output of nonprofit institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	24	3.5	0.2	3.3	-3.0	0.1	-0.5	1.3
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	25	1.6	1.5	0.7	4.5	4.1	-2.9	0.5
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	26	-7.3	-23.1	-24.2	-50.5	-23.7	5.0	48.9
Fixed investment .....	27	-5.1	-18.3	-20.2	-39.0	-12.5	-1.3	6.2
Nonresidential .....	28	1.6	-17.7	-19.5	-39.2	-9.6	-5.9	6.5
Structures .....	29	10.3	-19.6	-7.2	-43.6	-17.3	-18.4	-13.9
Equipment and software .....	30	-2.6	-16.7	-25.9	-36.4	-4.9	1.5	18.2
Information processing equipment and software .....	31	6.0	-5.5	-16.9	-19.6	5.5	7.6	27.0
Computers and peripheral equipment .....	32	8.4	-5.6	-29.2	-14.7	16.8	9.7	90.9
Software <sup>4</sup> .....	33	6.4	-6.4	-9.1	-24.0	1.3	5.2	22.1
Other .....	34	4.4	-4.1	-21.0	-15.6	6.9	9.9	14.3
Industrial equipment .....	35	-3.5	-23.5	-14.1	-49.7	-15.1	-13.4	-6.3
Transportation equipment .....	36	-27.3	-48.9	-68.9	-81.3	20.7	22.6	66.5
Other equipment .....	37	-2.1	-19.5	-24.8	-31.1	-29.8	-10.4	-2.7
Residential .....	38	-22.9	-20.4	-23.2	-38.2	-23.3	18.9	5.0
Change in private inventories .....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm .....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonfarm .....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports .....	43	5.4	-9.6	-19.5	-29.9	-4.1	17.8	22.4
Goods .....	44	5.9	-12.2	-25.5	-36.9	-6.3	24.6	34.2
Services .....	45	4.2	-4.1	-4.3	-13.6	0.1	5.6	1.4
Imports .....	46	-3.2	-13.9	-16.7	-36.4	-14.7	21.3	15.3
Goods .....	47	-3.9	-16.0	-19.6	-41.0	-16.5	25.1	20.2
Services .....	48	0.7	-3.7	-0.9	-11.5	-7.5	7.0	-3.9
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	49	3.1	1.9	1.2	-2.6	6.7	2.6	-1.2
Federal .....	50	7.7	5.2	6.5	-4.3	11.4	8.0	0.1
National defense .....	51	7.8	5.4	3.8	-5.1	14.0	8.4	-3.5
Consumption expenditures .....	52	6.5	4.9	3.3	-4.9	12.2	8.0	-1.3
Gross investment .....	53	16.7	8.4	6.7	-6.6	24.7	11.0	-15.4
Nondefense .....	54	7.3	4.8	12.7	-2.5	6.1	7.0	8.3
Consumption expenditures .....	55	7.2	4.8	7.8	2.4	5.6	6.3	8.3
Gross investment .....	56	8.3	4.4	50.9	-29.6	9.7	11.7	7.8
State and local .....	57	0.5	-0.2	-2.0	-1.5	3.9	-0.6	-2.0
Consumption expenditures .....	58	0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-2.0	-0.2
Gross investment .....	59	-0.6	-0.2	-11.1	-6.1	20.4	4.8	-8.9

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.
2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).
3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.
4. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.





**Table 1.5.6. Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail, Chained Dollars**  
 [Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	<b>13,312.2</b>	<b>12,990.3</b>	<b>13,141.9</b>	<b>12,925.4</b>	<b>12,901.5</b>	<b>12,973.0</b>	<b>13,161.1</b>
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	2	<b>9,290.9</b>	<b>9,235.6</b>	<b>9,195.3</b>	<b>9,209.2</b>	<b>9,189.0</b>	<b>9,252.6</b>	<b>9,291.7</b>
<b>Goods</b> .....	3	3,206.0	3,144.1	3,110.4	3,129.8	3,105.4	3,159.6	3,181.8
Durable goods.....	4	1,146.3	1,101.3	1,076.8	1,087.2	1,071.7	1,122.7	1,123.4
Motor vehicles and parts.....	5	347.5	317.2	306.2	311.2	306.2	335.2	316.3
Furnishings and durable household equipment.....	6	275.5	259.2	264.2	259.4	254.2	258.4	265.0
Recreational goods and vehicles.....	7	403.0	411.8	394.3	403.1	398.4	414.8	431.0
Other durable goods.....	8	128.0	124.2	121.4	123.5	122.9	124.9	125.3
Nondurable goods.....	9	2,057.3	2,037.0	2,026.1	2,035.5	2,025.7	2,033.3	2,053.7
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption.....	10	700.7	697.4	686.4	687.4	693.5	700.1	708.6
Clothing and footwear.....	11	345.0	330.0	335.4	334.0	326.9	326.7	332.6
Gasoline and other energy goods.....	12	287.4	292.5	287.2	293.2	294.0	292.7	290.1
Other nondurable goods.....	13	728.7	720.3	720.8	724.7	714.5	716.7	725.6
<b>Services</b> .....	14	6,083.1	6,088.4	6,080.4	6,076.0	6,078.8	6,096.6	6,108.2
Household consumption expenditures (for services).....	15	5,817.6	5,832.0	5,806.6	5,817.2	5,826.7	5,834.3	5,849.7
Housing and utilities.....	16	1,647.2	1,656.6	1,656.3	1,656.9	1,651.8	1,654.0	1,664.0
Health care.....	17	1,416.4	1,446.6	1,422.4	1,434.3	1,448.2	1,448.6	1,455.3
Transportation services.....	18	273.8	263.7	266.7	261.9	262.5	265.0	265.3
Recreation services.....	19	349.8	345.2	346.1	347.7	346.3	343.6	343.1
Food services and accommodations.....	20	545.4	529.8	535.9	533.7	530.5	527.9	526.9
Financial services and insurance.....	21	759.8	757.9	750.6	751.4	756.1	761.8	762.3
Other services.....	22	825.7	833.3	829.2	832.2	832.4	834.6	833.9
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) <sup>1</sup> .....	23	266.6	256.7	275.4	259.4	252.0	256.5	258.8
Gross output of nonprofit institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	24	956.7	958.3	965.1	957.8	958.2	957.0	960.0
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	25	691.0	701.6	691.0	698.7	705.7	700.5	701.4
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	26	<b>1,989.4</b>	<b>1,529.6</b>	<b>1,857.7</b>	<b>1,558.5</b>	<b>1,456.7</b>	<b>1,474.4</b>	<b>1,628.7</b>
<b>Fixed investment</b> .....	27	<b>2,018.4</b>	<b>1,649.3</b>	<b>1,909.3</b>	<b>1,687.5</b>	<b>1,631.9</b>	<b>1,626.7</b>	<b>1,651.2</b>
Nonresidential.....	28	1,569.7	1,291.9	1,496.1	1,321.2	1,288.4	1,269.0	1,289.1
Structures.....	29	486.8	391.4	484.0	419.4	400.0	380.2	366.2
Equipment and software.....	30	1,068.6	890.3	993.7	887.5	876.5	879.8	917.4
Information processing equipment and software.....	31	588.8	556.5	567.6	537.5	544.8	554.9	589.0
Software <sup>5</sup> .....	33	257.0	240.6	252.2	235.5	236.2	239.2	251.4
Other.....	34	211.1	202.4	204.3	195.8	199.1	203.9	210.8
Industrial equipment.....	35	174.7	133.6	167.2	140.8	135.2	130.4	128.3
Transportation equipment.....	36	128.9	65.9	90.9	59.8	62.7	66.0	74.9
Other equipment.....	37	180.3	145.1	172.6	157.3	144.0	140.1	139.1
Residential.....	38	451.1	359.0	415.0	367.9	344.4	359.6	364.0
Change in private inventories.....	39	-25.9	-107.6	-37.4	-113.9	-160.2	-139.2	-16.9
Farm.....	40	-5.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.3	2.2	1.9	-5.7
Nonfarm.....	41	-20.4	-107.7	-35.7	-114.9	-163.1	-141.4	-11.2
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....	42	<b>-494.3</b>	<b>-355.4</b>	<b>-470.9</b>	<b>-386.5</b>	<b>-330.4</b>	<b>-357.4</b>	<b>-347.1</b>
Exports.....	43	1,629.3	1,472.1	1,568.0	1,434.5	1,419.5	1,478.8	1,555.5
Goods.....	44	1,127.5	990.1	1,072.9	956.1	940.7	993.9	1,069.7
Services.....	45	501.7	481.0	494.9	477.2	477.4	483.9	485.6
Imports.....	46	2,123.5	1,827.4	2,038.9	1,821.0	1,749.8	1,836.2	1,902.7
Goods.....	47	1,767.3	1,483.8	1,682.6	1,474.4	1,409.4	1,490.6	1,560.9
Services.....	48	356.5	343.2	356.9	346.2	339.5	345.3	341.8
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	49	<b>2,518.1</b>	<b>2,564.8</b>	<b>2,544.0</b>	<b>2,527.2</b>	<b>2,568.6</b>	<b>2,585.5</b>	<b>2,577.9</b>
Federal.....	50	975.9	1,026.7	1,007.3	996.3	1,023.5	1,043.3	1,043.7
National defense.....	51	659.4	695.1	681.7	672.8	695.2	709.3	703.1
Consumption expenditures.....	52	561.6	589.3	578.7	571.5	588.2	599.6	597.7
Gross investment.....	53	98.4	106.7	103.8	102.0	107.8	110.7	106.1
Nondefense.....	54	316.4	331.5	325.4	323.4	328.2	333.8	340.5
Consumption expenditures.....	55	273.5	286.6	278.4	280.1	284.0	288.3	294.2
Gross investment.....	56	43.0	44.9	47.2	43.3	44.3	45.5	46.4
State and local.....	57	1,543.7	1,541.1	1,539.3	1,533.3	1,548.0	1,545.5	1,537.8
Consumption expenditures.....	58	1,251.5	1,249.4	1,253.6	1,252.3	1,252.7	1,246.6	1,245.9
Gross investment.....	59	292.3	291.6	285.9	281.5	294.9	298.4	291.5
Residual.....	60	-1.2	-11.7	8.4	-1.1	-2.9	-13.7	-29.4

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.

2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).

3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.

4. The quantity index for computers can be used to accurately measure the real growth of this component.

However, because computers exhibit rapid changes in prices relative to other prices in the economy, the chained-dollar estimates should not be used to measure the component's relative importance or its contribution to the growth rate of more aggregate series; accurate estimates of these contributions are shown in table 1.5.2, and real growth rates are shown in table 1.5.1.

5. Excludes software "embedded" or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

Note. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.





**Table 1.7.5. Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income**

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	<b>14,441.4</b>	<b>14,258.2</b>	<b>14,347.3</b>	<b>14,178.0</b>	<b>14,151.2</b>	<b>14,242.1</b>	<b>14,461.7</b>
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world.....	2	809.2	.....	714.4	579.6	571.3	590.6	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world.....	3	667.3	.....	607.4	479.7	478.6	469.1	.....
<b>Equals: Gross national product</b> .....	4	<b>14,583.3</b>	.....	<b>14,454.3</b>	<b>14,277.9</b>	<b>14,243.8</b>	<b>14,363.7</b>	.....
Less: Consumption of fixed capital.....	5	1,847.1	1,863.5	1,881.0	1,883.6	1,864.0	1,850.7	1,855.8
Private.....	6	1,536.2	1,538.3	1,562.6	1,561.3	1,540.5	1,525.5	1,525.7
Domestic business.....	7	1,252.3	1,257.2	1,276.8	1,277.0	1,259.4	1,246.9	1,245.5
Capital consumption allowances.....	8	1,340.2	1,269.6	1,357.3	1,267.6	1,270.1	1,269.7	1,271.2
Less: Capital consumption adjustment.....	9	87.8	12.5	80.5	-9.3	10.6	22.8	25.7
Households and institutions.....	10	283.9	281.1	285.8	284.4	281.1	278.6	280.3
Government.....	11	310.9	325.2	318.4	322.3	323.5	325.2	330.0
General government.....	12	259.5	272.2	265.6	269.0	270.4	272.4	277.1
Government enterprises.....	13	51.4	53.0	52.7	53.2	53.1	52.8	52.9
<b>Equals: Net national product</b> .....	14	<b>12,736.2</b>	.....	<b>12,573.3</b>	<b>12,394.3</b>	<b>12,379.8</b>	<b>12,512.9</b>	.....
Less: Statistical discrepancy.....	15	101.0	.....	139.4	185.4	161.7	253.3	.....
<b>Equals: National income</b> .....	16	<b>12,635.2</b>	.....	<b>12,433.9</b>	<b>12,208.9</b>	<b>12,218.1</b>	<b>12,259.7</b>	.....
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	17	1,360.4	.....	1,123.6	1,182.7	1,226.5	1,358.9	.....
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies.....	18	993.8	963.5	982.1	963.2	964.6	955.4	970.6
Contributions for government social insurance, domestic.....	19	990.6	967.0	993.3	969.7	970.9	962.5	964.7
Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets.....	20	815.1	786.8	854.7	826.2	784.4	759.7	777.0
Business current transfer payments (net).....	21	118.8	134.0	131.8	137.9	145.4	124.8	128.1
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	22	-6.9	-8.1	-8.9	-10.7	-8.8	-6.3	-6.5
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	23	-5.0	5.0	-20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets.....	24	1,994.4	1,792.0	1,958.1	1,845.5	1,773.4	1,763.1	1,785.9
Personal current transfer receipts.....	25	1,875.9	2,108.8	1,898.0	1,987.3	2,140.3	2,137.5	2,170.1
<b>Equals: Personal income</b> .....	26	<b>12,238.8</b>	<b>12,030.3</b>	<b>12,233.5</b>	<b>11,952.7</b>	<b>12,048.8</b>	<b>12,005.2</b>	<b>12,114.3</b>
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Gross domestic income.....	27	14,340.4	.....	14,207.9	13,992.5	13,989.5	13,988.9	.....
Gross national income.....	28	14,482.3	.....	14,314.9	14,092.5	14,082.1	14,110.4	.....
Gross national factor income <sup>1</sup> .....	29	13,376.7	.....	13,209.9	13,002.0	12,980.8	13,036.5	.....
Net domestic product.....	30	12,594.3	12,394.7	12,466.4	12,294.4	12,287.2	12,391.4	12,605.9
Net domestic income.....	31	12,493.3	.....	12,327.0	12,108.9	12,125.5	12,138.2	.....
Net national factor income <sup>2</sup> .....	32	11,529.6	.....	11,329.0	11,118.5	11,116.9	11,185.8	.....

1. Consists of compensation of employees, proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj), rental income of persons with CCAAdj, 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 (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	1	<b>13,312.2</b>	<b>12,990.3</b>	<b>13,141.9</b>	<b>12,925.4</b>	<b>12,901.5</b>	<b>12,973.0</b>	<b>13,161.1</b>
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world.....	2	739.3	.....	652.7	530.9	522.5	538.2	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world.....	3	609.1	.....	554.2	438.5	437.5	427.5	.....
<b>Equals: Gross national product</b> .....	4	<b>13,442.6</b>	.....	<b>13,240.5</b>	<b>13,018.1</b>	<b>12,986.8</b>	<b>13,084.0</b>	.....
Less: Consumption of fixed capital.....	5	1,715.2	1,737.9	1,726.2	1,732.8	1,735.2	1,738.4	1,745.3
Private.....	6	1,441.3	1,453.8	1,449.8	1,453.9	1,453.2	1,453.1	1,455.1
Government.....	7	274.0	283.7	276.4	278.9	281.7	284.8	289.3
General government.....	8	229.5	238.4	231.7	233.9	236.5	239.5	243.7
Government enterprises.....	9	44.5	45.3	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.4	45.6
<b>Equals: Net national product</b> .....	10	<b>11,727.5</b>	.....	<b>11,514.6</b>	<b>11,285.8</b>	<b>11,252.3</b>	<b>11,346.1</b>	.....
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Gross domestic income <sup>1</sup> .....	11	13,219.0	.....	13,014.3	12,756.3	12,754.1	12,742.3	.....
Gross national income <sup>2</sup> .....	12	13,349.5	.....	13,112.9	12,848.9	12,839.4	12,853.3	.....
Net domestic product.....	13	11,597.1	11,252.7	11,416.0	11,193.2	11,167.0	11,235.2	11,415.7
Net domestic income <sup>3</sup> .....	14	11,504.1	.....	11,288.3	11,024.4	11,020.0	11,005.6	.....

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 (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross national product</b> .....	1	<b>105.552</b>	.....	<b>103.965</b>	<b>102.219</b>	<b>101.973</b>	<b>102.737</b>	.....
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world.....	2	126.175	.....	118.343	104.687	103.431	107.423	.....
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world <sup>1</sup> .....	3	119.893	.....	115.232	106.266	104.185	106.803	.....
<b>Equals: Command-basis gross national product</b> .....	4	<b>104.625</b>	.....	<b>103.507</b>	<b>102.452</b>	<b>102.084</b>	<b>102.645</b>	.....
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Percent change from preceding period in command-basis real gross national product.....	5	-0.2	.....	-4.0	-4.0	-1.4	2.2	.....

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 (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross national product</b> .....	1	<b>13,442.6</b>	.....	<b>13,240.5</b>	<b>13,018.1</b>	<b>12,986.8</b>	<b>13,084.0</b>	.....
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world.....	2	2,369.7	.....	2,222.6	1,966.1	1,942.5	2,017.5	.....
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world <sup>1</sup> .....	3	2,251.7	.....	2,164.6	1,996.2	1,957.1	2,006.3	.....
<b>Equals: Command-basis gross national product</b> .....	4	<b>13,324.6</b>	.....	<b>13,182.6</b>	<b>13,048.2</b>	<b>13,001.4</b>	<b>13,072.8</b>	.....
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Terms of trade <sup>2</sup> .....	5	95.021	.....	97.393	101.531	100.752	99.445	.....

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 (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross domestic income</b> .....	1	<b>14,340.4</b>	.....	<b>14,207.9</b>	<b>13,992.5</b>	<b>13,989.5</b>	<b>13,988.9</b>	.....
<b>Compensation of employees, paid</b> .....	2	<b>8,044.8</b>	<b>7,798.9</b>	<b>8,037.9</b>	<b>7,833.0</b>	<b>7,823.0</b>	<b>7,758.5</b>	<b>7,781.1</b>
Wage and salary accruals.....	3	6,548.2	6,296.4	6,531.0	6,335.0	6,320.2	6,256.2	6,274.3
Disbursements.....	4	6,553.2	6,291.4	6,551.0	6,315.0	6,320.2	6,256.2	6,274.3
To persons.....	5	6,542.8	.....	6,540.5	6,304.8	6,310.2	6,246.2	.....
To the rest of the world.....	6	10.4	.....	10.5	10.2	10.0	10.0	.....
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	7	-5.0	5.0	-20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	8	1,496.6	1,502.5	1,506.8	1,498.0	1,502.8	1,502.3	1,506.7
<b>Taxes on production and imports</b> .....	9	<b>1,047.3</b>	<b>1,023.1</b>	<b>1,037.3</b>	<b>1,018.8</b>	<b>1,019.6</b>	<b>1,023.1</b>	<b>1,031.0</b>
<b>Less: Subsidies</b> .....	10	<b>53.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>
<b>Net operating surplus</b> .....	11	<b>3,454.8</b>	.....	<b>3,307.0</b>	<b>3,312.7</b>	<b>3,337.9</b>	<b>3,424.3</b>	.....
Private enterprises.....	12	3,461.7	.....	3,315.9	3,323.4	3,346.7	3,430.6	.....
Net interest and miscellaneous payments, domestic industries.....	13	1,043.1	.....	1,072.5	1,034.8	986.0	954.3	.....
Business current transfer payments (net).....	14	118.8	134.0	131.8	137.9	145.4	124.8	128.1
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	15	1,106.3	1,041.3	1,083.6	1,037.8	1,028.0	1,037.9	1,061.6
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.....	16	210.4	268.3	236.7	245.9	262.0	277.9	287.4
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, domestic industries.....	17	983.2	.....	791.3	867.0	925.3	1,035.7	.....
Taxes on corporate income.....	18	292.2	.....	223.3	270.3	305.9	321.0	.....
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	19	691.0	.....	568.0	596.6	619.4	714.7	.....
Net dividends.....	20	543.3	.....	580.0	515.3	455.5	397.0	.....
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	21	147.7	.....	-11.9	81.3	163.8	317.7	.....
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	22	-6.9	-8.1	-8.9	-10.7	-8.8	-6.3	-6.5
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b> .....	23	<b>1,847.1</b>	<b>1,863.5</b>	<b>1,881.0</b>	<b>1,883.6</b>	<b>1,864.0</b>	<b>1,850.7</b>	<b>1,855.8</b>
Private.....	24	1,536.2	1,538.3	1,562.6	1,561.3	1,540.5	1,525.5	1,525.7
Government.....	25	310.9	325.2	318.4	322.3	323.5	325.2	330.0
<b>Addendum:</b>								
Statistical discrepancy.....	26	101.0	.....	139.4	185.4	161.7	253.3	.....

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

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>National income</b> .....	1	<b>12,635.2</b>		<b>12,433.9</b>	<b>12,208.9</b>	<b>12,218.1</b>	<b>12,259.7</b>	
<b>Compensation of employees</b> .....	2	<b>8,037.4</b>	<b>7,791.8</b>	<b>8,030.3</b>	<b>7,825.8</b>	<b>7,815.9</b>	<b>7,751.5</b>	<b>7,774.0</b>
Wage and salary accruals .....	3	6,540.8	6,289.4	6,523.5	6,327.8	6,313.1	6,249.2	6,267.3
Government .....	4	1,141.3	1,182.4	1,154.9	1,171.8	1,184.4	1,184.8	1,188.6
Other .....	5	5,399.6	5,107.0	5,368.6	5,156.0	5,128.8	5,064.3	5,078.7
Supplements to wages and salaries .....	6	1,496.6	1,502.5	1,506.8	1,498.0	1,502.8	1,502.3	1,506.7
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds .....	7	1,023.9	1,043.9	1,033.2	1,037.8	1,042.0	1,046.1	1,049.8
Employer contributions for government social insurance .....	8	472.7	458.5	473.6	460.2	460.8	456.2	456.9
<b>Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj</b> .....	9	<b>1,106.3</b>	<b>1,041.3</b>	<b>1,083.6</b>	<b>1,037.8</b>	<b>1,028.0</b>	<b>1,037.9</b>	<b>1,061.6</b>
Farm .....	10	48.7	29.4	39.0	27.3	28.9	25.8	35.3
Nontfarm .....	11	1,057.5	1,012.0	1,044.5	1,010.5	999.1	1,012.0	1,026.3
<b>Rental income of persons with CCAAdj</b> .....	12	<b>210.4</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>287.4</b>
<b>Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj</b> .....	13	<b>1,360.4</b>		<b>1,123.6</b>	<b>1,182.7</b>	<b>1,226.5</b>	<b>1,358.9</b>	
Taxes on corporate income .....	14	292.2		223.3	270.3	305.9	321.0	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj .....	15	1,068.2		900.4	912.4	920.6	1,037.9	
Net dividends .....	16	689.9	576.2	669.9	618.1	556.0	549.9	580.6
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj .....	17	378.3		230.5	294.2	364.5	488.0	
<b>Net interest and miscellaneous payments</b> .....	18	<b>815.1</b>	<b>786.8</b>	<b>854.7</b>	<b>826.2</b>	<b>784.4</b>	<b>759.7</b>	<b>777.0</b>
<b>Taxes on production and imports</b> .....	19	<b>1,047.3</b>	<b>1,023.1</b>	<b>1,037.3</b>	<b>1,018.8</b>	<b>1,019.6</b>	<b>1,023.1</b>	<b>1,031.0</b>
<b>Less: Subsidies</b> .....	20	<b>53.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>
<b>Business current transfer payments (net)</b> .....	21	<b>118.8</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>128.1</b>
To persons (net) .....	22	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.8	32.9
To government (net) .....	23	78.8	96.8	91.5	100.3	107.9	87.5	91.4
To the rest of the world (net) .....	24	7.3	4.5	7.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.7
<b>Current surplus of government enterprises</b> .....	25	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
<b>Addenda for corporate cash flow:</b>								
Net cash flow with IVA .....	26	1,478.4		1,559.2	1,575.4	1,544.9	1,573.3	
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj .....	27	378.3		230.5	294.2	364.5	488.0	
Consumption of fixed capital .....	28	1,036.8	1,041.2	1,058.1	1,058.2	1,043.0	1,032.5	1,031.1
Less: Capital transfers paid (net) .....	29	-63.3		-270.7	-223.0	-137.3	-52.9	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj .....	30	1,106.3	1,041.3	1,083.6	1,037.8	1,028.0	1,037.9	1,061.6
Farm .....	31	48.7	29.4	39.0	27.3	28.9	25.8	35.3
Proprietors' income with IVA .....	32	55.6	36.0	46.0	34.4	35.5	32.3	41.6
Capital consumption adjustment .....	33	-6.8	-6.6	-7.0	-7.1	-6.6	-6.4	-6.3
Nontfarm .....	34	1,057.5	1,012.0	1,044.5	1,010.5	999.1	1,012.0	1,026.3
Proprietors' income (without IVA and CCAAdj) .....	35	888.0	850.4	846.0	842.7	836.3	852.2	870.2
Inventory valuation adjustment .....	36	-5.1	0.7	19.8	10.0	2.3	-2.6	-6.8
Capital consumption adjustment .....	37	174.6	160.9	178.8	157.7	160.5	162.4	162.9
Rental income of persons with CCAAdj .....	38	210.4	268.3	236.7	245.9	262.0	277.9	287.4
Rental income of persons (without CCAAdj) .....	39	226.2	282.8	252.3	261.0	276.6	292.1	301.6
Capital consumption adjustment .....	40	-15.8	-14.5	-15.6	-15.1	-14.6	-14.2	-14.2
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj .....	41	1,360.4		1,123.6	1,182.7	1,226.5	1,358.9	
Corporate profits with IVA .....	42	1,424.5		1,199.3	1,327.6	1,355.1	1,477.8	
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj) .....	43	1,462.7		1,060.1	1,246.5	1,337.1	1,495.0	
Taxes on corporate income .....	44	292.2		223.3	270.3	305.9	321.0	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj) .....	45	1,170.6		836.8	976.1	1,031.1	1,173.9	
Net dividends .....	46	689.9	576.2	669.9	618.1	556.0	549.9	580.6
Undistributed profits (without IVA and CCAAdj) .....	47	480.7		166.9	358.0	475.1	624.1	
Inventory valuation adjustment .....	48	-38.2		139.2	81.1	18.1	-17.1	
Capital consumption adjustment .....	49	-64.1	-127.3	-75.6	-144.9	-128.6	-118.9	-116.7

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment  
CCAAdj 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Gross value added of corporate business <sup>1</sup></b> .....	1	<b>8,112.1</b>		<b>7,973.8</b>	<b>7,839.9</b>	<b>7,844.0</b>	<b>7,838.6</b>	
Consumption of fixed capital.....	2	1,036.8	1,041.2	1,058.1	1,058.2	1,043.0	1,032.5	1,031.1
Net value added.....	3	7,075.2		6,915.8	6,781.7	6,801.0	6,806.2	
Compensation of employees.....	4	5,005.9	4,727.8	4,970.7	4,781.3	4,749.8	4,686.2	4,693.7
Wage and salary accruals.....	5	4,162.9	3,893.4	4,124.8	3,946.1	3,914.0	3,853.4	3,859.9
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	6	843.0	834.4	845.9	835.3	835.8	832.8	833.8
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies.....	7	665.4	644.7	658.1	645.8	646.3	637.3	649.5
Net operating surplus.....	8	1,404.0		1,287.0	1,354.5	1,405.0	1,482.7	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments.....	9	334.0		398.8	384.3	370.5	354.5	
Business current transfer payments (net).....	10	86.8	100.1	97.0	103.2	109.2	92.5	95.6
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj.....	11	983.2		791.3	867.0	925.3	1,035.7	
Taxes on corporate income.....	12	292.2		223.3	270.3	305.9	321.0	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj.....	13	691.0		568.0	596.6	619.4	714.7	
Net dividends.....	14	543.3		580.0	515.3	455.5	397.0	
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj.....	15	147.7		-11.9	81.3	163.8	317.7	
<b>Gross value added of financial corporate business <sup>1</sup></b> .....	16	<b>1,140.6</b>		<b>1,039.7</b>	<b>1,136.1</b>	<b>1,172.2</b>	<b>1,225.1</b>	
<b>Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business <sup>1</sup></b> .....	17	<b>6,971.5</b>		<b>6,934.1</b>	<b>6,703.8</b>	<b>6,671.9</b>	<b>6,613.6</b>	
Consumption of fixed capital.....	18	898.4	901.5	917.1	916.7	903.0	894.0	892.2
Net value added.....	19	6,073.0		6,017.0	5,787.1	5,768.9	5,719.6	
Compensation of employees.....	20	4,427.9	4,183.1	4,410.1	4,238.5	4,194.4	4,146.7	4,152.8
Wage and salary accruals.....	21	3,677.2	3,440.0	3,656.8	3,494.7	3,450.0	3,405.0	3,410.3
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	22	750.7	743.1	753.3	743.8	744.3	741.6	742.6
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies.....	23	621.0	601.4	614.2	602.7	603.1	593.9	605.8
Net operating surplus.....	24	1,024.1		992.7	945.8	971.4	979.0	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments.....	25	242.1		246.8	237.4	229.2	219.2	
Business current transfer payments (net).....	26	70.4	77.8	76.5	79.2	83.2	73.1	75.5
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj.....	27	711.6		669.4	629.2	659.0	686.6	
Taxes on corporate income.....	28	237.8		177.7	197.9	217.0	227.0	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj.....	29	473.8		491.6	431.3	442.1	459.6	
Net dividends.....	30	409.3		449.9	373.1	362.7	332.7	
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj.....	31	64.5		41.7	58.1	79.3	126.9	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
<b>Corporate business:</b>								
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj).....	32	1,085.5		727.7	930.7	1,035.9	1,171.8	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj).....	33	793.4		504.5	660.4	729.9	850.7	
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	34	-38.2		139.2	81.1	18.1	-17.1	
Capital consumption adjustment.....	35	-64.1	-127.3	-75.6	-144.9	-128.6	-118.9	-116.7
<b>Nonfinancial corporate business:</b>								
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj).....	36	806.7		597.4	676.9	755.2	809.4	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj).....	37	568.8		419.7	478.9	538.2	582.4	
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	38	-38.2		139.2	81.1	18.1	-17.1	
Capital consumption adjustment.....	39	-56.8	-112.9	-67.2	-128.7	-114.2	-105.7	-103.0
				Value added, in billions of chained (2005) dollars				
<b>Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business <sup>2</sup></b> .....	40	<b>6,675.5</b>		<b>6,579.3</b>	<b>6,278.8</b>	<b>6,269.8</b>	<b>6,242.7</b>	
Consumption of fixed capital <sup>3</sup> .....	41	837.3	842.5	842.6	844.0	842.6	841.6	842.0
Net value added <sup>4</sup> .....	42	5,838.2		5,736.7	5,434.8	5,427.1	5,401.2	

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 2005 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Price per unit of real gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business <sup>1</sup></b> .....	1	<b>1.044</b>		<b>1.054</b>	<b>1.068</b>	<b>1.064</b>	<b>1.059</b>	
<b>Compensation of employees (unit labor cost)</b> .....	2	<b>0.663</b>		<b>0.670</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>0.669</b>	<b>0.664</b>	
<b>Unit nonlabor cost</b> .....	3	<b>0.275</b>		<b>0.282</b>	<b>0.293</b>	<b>0.290</b>	<b>0.285</b>	
Consumption of fixed capital.....	4	0.135		0.139	0.146	0.144	0.143	
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies plus business current transfer payments (net).....	5	0.104		0.105	0.109	0.109	0.107	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments.....	6	0.036		0.038	0.038	0.037	0.035	
<b>Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj (unit profits from current production)</b> .....	7	<b>0.107</b>		<b>0.102</b>	<b>0.100</b>	<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.110</b>	
Taxes on corporate income.....	8	0.036		0.027	0.032	0.035	0.036	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj.....	9	0.071		0.075	0.069	0.071	0.074	

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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Personal income</b> .....	1	<b>12,238.8</b>	<b>12,030.3</b>	<b>12,233.5</b>	<b>11,952.7</b>	<b>12,048.8</b>	<b>12,005.2</b>	<b>12,114.3</b>
Compensation of employees, received.....	2	8,042.4	7,786.8	8,050.3	7,805.8	7,815.9	7,751.4	7,774.0
Wage and salary disbursements.....	3	6,545.9	6,284.4	6,543.5	6,307.8	6,313.1	6,249.2	6,267.3
Private industries.....	4	5,404.6	5,102.0	5,388.6	5,136.0	5,128.8	5,064.3	5,078.7
Government.....	5	1,141.3	1,182.4	1,154.9	1,171.8	1,184.4	1,184.8	1,188.6
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	6	1,496.6	1,502.5	1,506.8	1,498.0	1,502.8	1,502.3	1,506.7
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds.....	7	1,023.9	1,043.9	1,033.2	1,037.8	1,042.0	1,046.1	1,049.8
Employer contributions for government social insurance.....	8	472.7	458.5	473.6	460.2	460.8	456.2	456.9
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	9	1,106.3	1,041.3	1,083.6	1,037.8	1,028.0	1,037.9	1,061.6
Farm.....	10	48.7	29.4	39.0	27.3	28.9	25.8	35.3
Nonfarm.....	11	1,057.5	1,012.0	1,044.5	1,010.5	999.1	1,012.0	1,026.3
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.....	12	210.4	268.3	236.7	245.9	262.0	277.9	287.4
Personal income receipts on assets.....	13	1,994.4	1,792.0	1,958.1	1,845.5	1,773.4	1,763.1	1,785.9
Personal interest income.....	14	1,308.0	1,237.4	1,292.9	1,243.4	1,241.1	1,234.9	1,230.0
Personal dividend income.....	15	686.4	554.6	665.2	602.1	532.3	528.2	555.9
Personal current transfer receipts.....	16	1,875.9	2,108.8	1,898.0	1,987.3	2,140.3	2,137.5	2,170.1
Government social benefits to persons.....	17	1,843.2	2,076.1	1,865.3	1,954.7	2,107.7	2,104.7	2,137.2
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	18	1,070.3	1,156.7	1,087.0	1,128.5	1,151.1	1,165.8	1,181.4
Government unemployment insurance benefits.....	19	50.6	120.2	70.3	96.2	122.5	135.7	126.5
Veterans benefits.....	20	45.6	52.0	46.5	50.3	50.5	52.0	55.0
Family assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	21	18.9	19.8	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.1
Other.....	22	657.9	727.4	642.3	660.4	763.9	731.2	754.2
Other current transfer receipts, from business (net).....	23	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.8	32.9
Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic.....	24	990.6	967.0	993.3	969.7	970.9	962.5	964.7
<b>Less: Personal current taxes</b> .....	25	<b>1,432.4</b>	<b>1,101.4</b>	<b>1,434.3</b>	<b>1,187.3</b>	<b>1,082.6</b>	<b>1,071.0</b>	<b>1,064.7</b>
<b>Equals: Disposable personal income</b> .....	26	<b>10,806.4</b>	<b>10,928.9</b>	<b>10,799.1</b>	<b>10,765.4</b>	<b>10,966.2</b>	<b>10,934.3</b>	<b>11,049.7</b>
<b>Less: Personal outlays</b> .....	27	<b>10,520.0</b>	<b>10,457.4</b>	<b>10,389.9</b>	<b>10,362.3</b>	<b>10,370.5</b>	<b>10,502.8</b>	<b>10,594.2</b>
Personal consumption expenditures.....	28	10,129.9	10,088.5	10,009.8	9,987.7	9,999.3	10,132.9	10,234.3
Personal interest payments <sup>2</sup> .....	29	237.7	214.3	228.8	220.4	216.7	215.5	204.6
Personal current transfer payments.....	30	152.3	154.6	151.3	154.2	154.5	154.4	155.3
To government.....	31	87.9	92.2	89.5	90.4	91.4	92.5	94.5
To the rest of the world (net).....	32	64.5	62.4	61.8	63.8	63.1	61.9	60.7
<b>Equals: Personal saving</b> .....	33	<b>286.4</b>	<b>471.5</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>403.1</b>	<b>595.7</b>	<b>431.5</b>	<b>455.5</b>
<b>Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income</b> .....	34	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Addenda:</b>								
<b>Personal income excluding current transfer receipts, billions of chained (2005) dollars<sup>3</sup></b> .....	35	<b>9,504.6</b>	<b>9,082.7</b>	<b>9,494.4</b>	<b>9,188.7</b>	<b>9,105.5</b>	<b>9,010.5</b>	<b>9,028.4</b>
<b>Disposable personal income:</b>								
Total, billions of chained (2005) dollars <sup>3</sup> .....	36	9,911.3	10,004.9	9,920.4	9,926.4	10,077.5	9,984.4	10,032.0
Per capita:								
Current dollars.....	37	35,540	35,543	35,304	35,124	35,709	35,522	35,815
Chained (2005) dollars.....	38	32,514	32,538	32,431	32,387	32,815	32,436	32,516
Population (midperiod, thousands).....	39	304,831	307,483	305,890	306,496	307,101	307,815	308,521
Percent change from preceding period:								
<b>Disposable personal income, current dollars</b> .....	40	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Disposable personal income, chained (2005) dollars</b> .....	41	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>

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. The current-dollar measure is deflated by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

Table 2.2B. Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> .....	1	<b>6,545.9</b>	<b>6,284.4</b>	<b>6,543.5</b>	<b>6,307.8</b>	<b>6,313.1</b>	<b>6,249.2</b>	<b>6,267.3</b>
<b>Private industries</b> .....	2	<b>5,404.6</b>	<b>5,102.0</b>	<b>5,388.6</b>	<b>5,136.0</b>	<b>5,128.8</b>	<b>5,064.3</b>	<b>5,078.7</b>
Goods-producing industries.....	3	1,206.5	1,063.1	1,192.2	1,107.3	1,067.8	1,042.1	1,035.4
Manufacturing.....	4	742.0	658.2	732.2	681.0	662.0	644.9	644.8
Services-producing industries.....	5	4,198.1	4,038.8	4,196.5	4,028.8	4,061.0	4,022.2	4,043.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	6	1,048.3	986.6	1,039.4	1,002.3	989.3	977.0	977.9
Other services-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	7	3,149.8	3,052.2	3,157.1	3,026.5	3,071.7	3,045.2	3,065.5
<b>Government</b> .....	8	<b>1,141.3</b>	<b>1,182.4</b>	<b>1,154.9</b>	<b>1,171.8</b>	<b>1,184.4</b>	<b>1,184.8</b>	<b>1,188.6</b>

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 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).



**Table 2.3.4. Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	1	<b>109.031</b>	<b>109.229</b>	<b>108.855</b>	<b>108.449</b>	<b>108.814</b>	<b>109.510</b>	<b>110.141</b>
<b>Goods</b> .....	2	<b>106.150</b>	<b>103.540</b>	<b>103.784</b>	<b>102.186</b>	<b>102.864</b>	<b>104.216</b>	<b>104.894</b>
Durable goods.....	3	95.537	94.009	94.743	94.326	94.407	93.660	93.642
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4	98.523	98.708	96.905	96.689	97.904	99.073	101.164
Furnishings and durable household equipment.....	5	98.049	97.735	98.082	98.574	98.882	97.362	96.124
Recreational goods and vehicles.....	6	84.337	79.697	83.030	81.789	80.666	78.794	77.540
Other durable goods.....	7	111.534	113.348	112.853	112.707	113.380	113.035	114.269
Nondurable goods.....	8	112.188	108.997	108.971	106.739	107.736	110.227	111.289
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption.....	9	111.926	113.289	114.690	114.382	113.339	112.730	112.702
Clothing and footwear.....	10	97.823	98.713	97.354	98.186	98.361	99.431	98.876
Gasoline and other energy goods.....	11	143.694	104.051	111.728	92.354	94.966	110.761	118.123
Other nondurable goods.....	12	106.098	111.020	107.176	108.596	111.264	111.954	112.267
<b>Services</b> .....	13	<b>110.582</b>	<b>112.233</b>	<b>111.542</b>	<b>111.749</b>	<b>111.954</b>	<b>112.312</b>	<b>112.918</b>
Household consumption expenditures (for services).....	14	110.838	112.621	111.837	112.113	112.341	112.705	113.326
Housing and utilities.....	15	111.926	113.310	113.029	113.400	113.283	113.213	113.344
Health care.....	16	109.726	112.415	110.721	111.416	112.045	112.730	113.468
Transportation services.....	17	112.403	115.462	114.588	115.115	114.643	115.515	116.574
Recreation services.....	18	109.517	110.785	110.038	110.270	110.165	111.325	111.380
Food services and accommodations.....	19	111.599	114.315	113.305	113.783	114.201	114.358	114.918
Financial services and insurance.....	20	109.986	109.341	109.713	108.695	109.100	109.270	110.298
Other services.....	21	110.819	113.230	112.136	112.478	112.771	113.259	114.413
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) <sup>1</sup> .....	22	104.531	103.295	104.641	103.349	103.043	103.269	103.517
Gross output of nonprofit institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	23	109.691	111.611	110.478	110.752	111.236	111.885	112.572
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	24	111.530	114.649	112.582	113.457	114.230	115.031	115.880
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Energy goods and services <sup>4</sup> .....	25	134.981	108.902	115.976	103.432	102.900	112.040	117.237
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy <sup>5</sup> .....	26	107.207	108.840	107.866	108.173	108.712	109.027	109.448
Market-based personal consumption expenditures <sup>6</sup> .....	27	108.954	109.270	108.781	108.452	108.848	109.606	110.174
Market-based personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy <sup>6</sup> .....	28	106.811	108.826	107.616	108.133	108.737	109.060	109.373

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.

2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).

3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.

4. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

5. Food consists of food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption; food services, which include purchased meals and beverages, are not classified as food.

6. This index is a supplemental measure that is based on household expenditures for which there are observable price measures. It excludes most implicit prices (for example, financial services furnished without payment) and the final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.

**Table 2.3.5. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	1	<b>10,129.9</b>	<b>10,088.5</b>	<b>10,009.8</b>	<b>9,987.7</b>	<b>9,999.3</b>	<b>10,132.9</b>	<b>10,234.3</b>
<b>Goods</b> .....	2	<b>3,403.2</b>	<b>3,255.2</b>	<b>3,227.5</b>	<b>3,197.7</b>	<b>3,193.8</b>	<b>3,292.3</b>	<b>3,337.0</b>
Durable goods.....	3	1,095.2	1,034.9	1,019.9	1,025.2	1,011.5	1,051.3	1,051.7
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4	342.3	312.8	296.4	300.6	299.5	331.7	319.6
Furnishings and durable household equipment.....	5	270.1	253.3	259.1	255.7	251.3	251.6	254.7
Recreational goods and vehicles.....	6	339.9	328.0	327.3	329.6	321.3	326.8	334.1
Other durable goods.....	7	142.8	140.8	137.1	139.3	139.4	141.3	143.3
Nondurable goods.....	8	2,308.0	2,220.2	2,207.6	2,172.4	2,182.2	2,241.0	2,285.3
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption.....	9	784.3	790.3	787.5	786.5	786.3	789.4	798.9
Clothing and footwear.....	10	337.5	325.8	326.5	327.9	321.6	324.8	328.8
Gasoline and other energy goods.....	11	413.0	304.5	321.2	271.0	279.4	324.4	343.0
Other nondurable goods.....	12	773.2	799.7	772.5	787.0	795.0	802.3	814.6
<b>Services</b> .....	13	<b>6,726.8</b>	<b>6,833.4</b>	<b>6,782.3</b>	<b>6,790.0</b>	<b>6,805.6</b>	<b>6,840.6</b>	<b>6,897.3</b>
Household consumption expenditures (for services).....	14	6,448.0	6,568.3	6,494.1	6,522.0	6,545.9	6,575.7	6,629.4
Housing and utilities.....	15	1,843.7	1,877.1	1,872.1	1,878.8	1,871.1	1,872.5	1,886.0
Health care.....	16	1,554.2	1,626.2	1,574.9	1,598.0	1,622.6	1,633.0	1,651.3
Transportation services.....	17	307.8	304.6	305.7	301.6	301.1	306.3	309.4
Recreation services.....	18	383.1	382.4	380.9	383.4	381.5	382.5	382.2
Food services and accommodations.....	19	608.7	605.7	607.3	607.3	606.0	603.7	605.6
Financial services and insurance.....	20	835.6	828.7	823.5	816.7	824.9	832.4	840.8
Other services.....	21	915.0	943.5	929.8	936.0	938.7	945.3	954.0
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) <sup>1</sup> .....	22	278.7	265.1	288.2	268.0	259.7	264.9	267.9
Gross output of nonprofit institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	23	1,049.4	1,069.5	1,066.1	1,060.8	1,065.8	1,070.7	1,080.7
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	24	770.7	804.4	778.0	792.7	806.1	805.8	812.8
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Energy goods and services <sup>4</sup> .....	25	636.6	516.1	550.9	495.3	485.1	526.8	557.3
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy <sup>5</sup> .....	26	8,709.1	8,782.1	8,671.4	8,705.8	8,727.9	8,816.6	8,878.1

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.

2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).

3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.

4. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

5. Food consists of food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption; food services, which include purchased meals and beverages, are not classified as food.

**Table 2.3.6. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars**  
[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	1	<b>9,290.9</b>	<b>9,235.6</b>	<b>9,195.3</b>	<b>9,209.2</b>	<b>9,189.0</b>	<b>9,252.6</b>	<b>9,291.7</b>
<b>Goods</b> .....	2	<b>3,206.0</b>	<b>3,144.1</b>	<b>3,110.4</b>	<b>3,129.8</b>	<b>3,105.4</b>	<b>3,159.6</b>	<b>3,181.8</b>
Durable goods .....	3	1,146.3	1,101.3	1,076.8	1,087.2	1,071.7	1,122.7	1,123.4
Motor vehicles and parts .....	4	347.5	317.2	306.2	311.2	306.2	335.2	316.3
Furnishings and durable household equipment .....	5	275.5	259.2	264.2	259.4	254.2	258.4	265.0
Recreational goods and vehicles .....	6	403.0	411.8	394.3	403.1	398.4	414.8	431.0
Other durable goods .....	7	128.0	124.2	121.4	123.5	122.9	124.9	125.3
Nondurable goods .....	8	2,057.3	2,037.0	2,026.1	2,035.5	2,025.7	2,033.3	2,053.7
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption .....	9	700.7	697.4	686.4	687.4	693.5	700.1	708.6
Clothing and footwear .....	10	345.0	330.0	335.4	334.0	326.9	326.7	332.6
Gasoline and other energy goods .....	11	287.4	292.5	287.2	293.2	294.0	292.7	290.1
Other nondurable goods .....	12	728.7	720.3	720.8	724.7	714.5	716.7	725.6
<b>Services</b> .....	13	<b>6,083.1</b>	<b>6,088.4</b>	<b>6,080.4</b>	<b>6,076.0</b>	<b>6,078.8</b>	<b>6,090.6</b>	<b>6,108.2</b>
Household consumption expenditures (for services) .....	14	5,817.6	5,832.0	5,806.6	5,817.2	5,826.7	5,834.3	5,849.7
Housing and utilities .....	15	1,647.2	1,656.6	1,656.3	1,656.9	1,651.8	1,654.0	1,664.0
Health care .....	16	1,416.4	1,446.6	1,422.4	1,434.3	1,448.2	1,448.6	1,455.3
Transportation services .....	17	273.8	263.7	266.7	261.9	262.5	265.0	265.3
Recreation services .....	18	349.8	345.2	346.1	347.7	346.3	343.6	343.1
Food services and accommodations .....	19	545.4	529.8	535.9	533.7	530.5	527.9	526.9
Financial services and insurance .....	20	759.8	757.9	750.6	751.4	756.1	761.8	762.3
Other services .....	21	825.7	833.3	829.2	832.2	832.4	834.6	833.9
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) <sup>1</sup> .....	22	266.6	256.7	275.4	259.4	252.0	256.5	258.8
Gross output of nonprofit institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	23	956.7	958.3	965.1	957.8	958.2	957.0	960.0
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	24	691.0	701.6	691.0	698.7	705.7	700.5	701.4
Residual .....	25	-8.7	-6.8	-1.9	-4.5	-1.9	-8.9	-12.2
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Energy goods and services <sup>4</sup> .....	26	471.6	473.4	474.5	478.3	470.9	469.7	474.8
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy <sup>5</sup> .....	27	8,123.6	8,068.4	8,038.7	8,047.7	8,028.2	8,086.3	8,111.4

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.

2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).

3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.

4. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

5. Food consists of food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption; food services, which include purchased meals and beverages, are not classified as food.

NOTE. Chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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 2.3.7. Percent Change from Preceding Period in Prices for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product**

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	1	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Goods</b> .....	2	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Durable goods .....	3	-1.2	-1.6	-3.3	-1.7	0.3	-3.1	-0.1
Motor vehicles and parts .....	4	-1.0	0.2	-6.7	-0.9	5.1	4.9	8.7
Furnishings and durable household equipment .....	5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	2.0	1.3	-6.0	-5.0
Recreational goods and vehicles .....	6	-4.5	-5.5	-4.2	-5.8	-5.4	-9.0	-6.2
Other durable goods .....	7	5.1	1.6	1.7	-0.5	2.4	-1.2	4.4
Nondurable goods .....	8	5.6	-2.8	-21.5	-7.9	3.8	9.6	3.9
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption .....	9	6.0	1.2	4.7	-1.1	-3.6	-2.1	-0.1
Clothing and footwear .....	10	-0.8	0.9	-4.4	3.5	0.7	4.4	-2.2
Gasoline and other energy goods .....	11	17.4	-27.6	-78.8	-53.3	11.8	85.0	29.4
Other nondurable goods .....	12	2.5	4.6	3.3	5.4	10.2	2.5	1.1
<b>Services</b> .....	13	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Household consumption expenditures (for services) .....	14	3.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.2
Housing and utilities .....	15	3.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.5
Health care .....	16	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6
Transportation services .....	17	5.4	2.7	3.7	1.9	-1.6	3.1	3.7
Recreation services .....	18	3.1	1.2	-1.3	0.8	-0.4	4.3	0.2
Food services and accommodations .....	19	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	2.0
Financial services and insurance .....	20	3.1	-0.6	-2.4	-3.7	1.5	0.6	3.8
Other services .....	21	4.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	4.1
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) <sup>1</sup> .....	22	1.0	-1.2	-2.4	-4.8	-1.2	0.9	1.0
Gross output of nonprofit institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	23	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.5
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	24	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Energy goods and services <sup>4</sup> .....	25	14.1	-19.3	-64.0	-36.7	-2.0	40.6	19.9
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy <sup>5</sup> .....	26	2.4	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.6
Market-based personal consumption expenditures <sup>6</sup> .....	27	3.4	0.3	-5.3	-1.2	1.5	2.8	2.1
Market-based personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy <sup>6</sup> .....	28	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.

2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).

3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.

4. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

5. Food consists of food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption; food services, which include purchased meals and beverages, are not classified as food.

6. This index is a supplemental measure that is based on household expenditures for which there are observable price measures. It excludes most implicit prices (for example, financial services furnished without payment) and the final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.

## 3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

Table 3.1. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Current receipts</b> .....	1	<b>4,057.6</b>		<b>3,996.8</b>	<b>3,775.0</b>	<b>3,728.4</b>	<b>3,708.5</b>	
Current tax receipts .....	2	2,758.0		2,681.8	2,463.7	2,395.4	2,401.5	
Personal current taxes .....	3	1,432.4	1,101.4	1,434.3	1,187.3	1,082.6	1,071.0	1,064.7
Taxes on production and imports .....	4	1,047.3	1,023.1	1,037.3	1,018.8	1,019.6	1,023.1	1,031.0
Taxes on corporate income .....	5	263.3		194.2	244.2	281.2	296.7	
Taxes from the rest of the world .....	6	15.0	11.8	15.9	13.5	12.1	10.8	10.8
Contributions for government social insurance .....	7	995.6	972.0	998.4	974.8	976.0	967.6	969.8
Income receipts on assets .....	8	144.2	164.3	144.6	156.5	166.5	165.7	168.7
Interest and miscellaneous receipts .....	9	140.7	142.8	139.8	140.5	142.8	144.0	143.9
Dividends .....	10	3.5	21.5	4.8	16.0	23.7	21.7	24.7
Current transfer receipts .....	11	166.7	189.0	181.0	190.7	199.3	180.0	186.0
From business (net) .....	12	78.8	96.8	91.5	100.3	107.9	87.5	91.4
From persons .....	13	87.9	92.2	89.5	90.4	91.4	92.5	94.5
Current surplus of government enterprises .....	14	-6.9	-8.1	-8.9	-10.7	-8.8	-6.3	-6.5
<b>Current expenditures</b> .....	15	<b>4,740.3</b>	<b>4,993.9</b>	<b>4,726.9</b>	<b>4,780.6</b>	<b>5,021.9</b>	<b>5,077.0</b>	<b>5,095.9</b>
Consumption expenditures .....	16	2,386.9	2,416.9	2,397.1	2,378.6	2,409.0	2,431.0	2,448.8
Current transfer payments .....	17	1,904.0	2,138.3	1,925.3	2,009.2	2,175.2	2,174.4	2,194.3
Government social benefits .....	18	1,859.2	2,091.8	1,879.4	1,969.7	2,123.5	2,120.8	2,153.1
To persons .....	19	1,843.2	2,076.1	1,865.3	1,954.7	2,107.7	2,104.7	2,137.2
To the rest of the world .....	20	16.0	15.7	14.1	15.0	15.9	16.1	15.9
Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world (net) .....	21	44.8	46.5	45.9	39.5	51.7	53.7	41.2
Interest payments .....	22	395.9	379.1	349.3	337.3	382.8	403.8	392.4
To persons and business .....	23	230.6		191.5	191.3	243.9	272.4	
To the rest of the world .....	24	165.3		157.8	146.0	138.8	131.4	
Subsidies .....	25	53.5	59.6	55.2	55.5	54.9	67.7	60.3
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements .....	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net government saving</b> .....	27	<b>-682.7</b>		<b>-730.2</b>	<b>-1,005.7</b>	<b>-1,293.5</b>	<b>-1,368.5</b>	
Social insurance funds .....	28	-53.2	-228.2	-85.0	-175.6	-222.0	-256.3	-258.9
Other .....	29	-629.5		-645.1	-830.1	-1,071.5	-1,112.3	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	30	<b>4,091.4</b>		<b>4,029.0</b>	<b>3,805.8</b>	<b>3,759.7</b>	<b>3,740.0</b>	
Current receipts .....	31	4,057.6		3,996.8	3,775.0	3,728.4	3,708.5	
Capital transfer receipts .....	32	33.9	30.3	32.2	30.8	31.3	31.5	27.5
<b>Total expenditures</b> .....	33	<b>5,025.0</b>	<b>5,354.7</b>	<b>5,197.7</b>	<b>5,205.5</b>	<b>5,408.2</b>	<b>5,385.3</b>	<b>5,419.7</b>
Current expenditures .....	34	4,740.3	4,993.9	4,726.9	4,780.6	5,021.9	5,077.0	5,095.9
Gross government investment .....	35	496.3	514.2	508.9	500.4	520.4	524.3	511.6
Capital transfer payments .....	36	105.5	165.5	305.8	260.6	178.7	94.0	129.0
Net purchases of nonproduced assets .....	37	-6.2	6.3	-25.5	-13.9	10.6	15.3	13.3
Less: Consumption of fixed capital .....	38	310.9	325.2	318.4	322.3	323.5	325.2	330.0
<b>Net lending or net borrowing (-)</b> .....	39	<b>-933.6</b>		<b>-1,168.7</b>	<b>-1,399.7</b>	<b>-1,648.5</b>	<b>-1,645.4</b>	



**Table 3.2. Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Current receipts</b> .....	1	<b>2,475.0</b>		<b>2,447.8</b>	<b>2,251.3</b>	<b>2,237.0</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	
Current tax receipts.....	2	1,421.7		1,382.9	1,191.5	1,157.4	1,138.1	
Personal current taxes.....	3	1,102.5	829.6	1,120.2	900.3	829.9	795.8	792.3
Taxes on production and imports.....	4	92.0	92.3	90.2	85.7	91.6	93.5	98.5
Excise taxes.....	5	62.7	69.5	62.1	62.2	70.0	72.4	73.5
Customs duties.....	6	29.2	22.8	28.1	23.6	21.6	21.0	25.0
Taxes on corporate income.....	7	212.3		156.5	192.0	223.8	238.1	
Federal Reserve banks.....	8	31.7		36.5	25.6	40.9	51.2	
Other.....	9	180.6		120.0	166.4	182.9	186.8	
Taxes from the rest of the world.....	10	15.0	11.8	15.9	13.5	12.1	10.8	10.8
Contributions for government social insurance.....	11	974.5	950.2	976.4	953.0	954.3	945.7	947.7
Income receipts on assets.....	12	30.3	48.3	30.0	40.7	50.8	49.5	52.1
Interest receipts.....	13	19.7	24.0	20.2	21.9	23.7	25.3	25.1
Dividends.....	14	0.6	18.8	1.7	12.8	21.0	19.1	22.4
Rents and royalties.....	15	10.0	5.5	8.1	6.1	6.2	5.1	4.6
Current transfer receipts.....	16	52.3	68.1	64.0	72.7	79.8	58.7	61.1
From business.....	17	33.2	48.9	44.8	53.5	60.6	39.5	42.0
From persons.....	18	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.0
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	19	-3.8	-4.9	-5.4	-6.7	-5.3	-3.5	-4.2
<b>Current expenditures</b> .....	20	<b>3,117.6</b>	<b>3,455.9</b>	<b>3,121.9</b>	<b>3,220.3</b>	<b>3,505.9</b>	<b>3,542.1</b>	<b>3,555.2</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	21	934.4	986.3	955.4	954.2	979.1	1,001.2	1,010.8
Current transfer payments.....	22	1,840.6	2,139.0	1,869.5	1,981.2	2,195.6	2,178.1	2,201.1
Government social benefits.....	23	1,404.1	1,615.9	1,421.1	1,504.1	1,646.1	1,640.7	1,672.7
To persons.....	24	1,388.2	1,600.2	1,407.0	1,489.1	1,630.2	1,624.6	1,656.8
To the rest of the world.....	25	16.0	15.7	14.1	15.0	15.9	16.1	15.9
Other current transfer payments.....	26	436.5	523.1	448.4	477.2	549.6	537.3	528.4
Grants-in-aid to state and local governments.....	27	391.7	476.6	402.4	437.7	497.9	483.7	487.2
To the rest of the world (net).....	28	44.8	46.5	45.9	39.5	51.7	53.7	41.2
Interest payments.....	29	292.0	272.3	244.6	231.3	277.4	296.3	284.1
To persons and business.....	30	126.6		86.8	85.3	138.6	164.9	
To the rest of the world.....	31	165.3		157.8	146.0	138.8	131.4	
Subsidies.....	32	50.6	58.2	52.4	53.6	53.7	66.5	59.1
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net federal government saving</b> .....	34	<b>-642.6</b>		<b>-674.1</b>	<b>-969.1</b>	<b>-1,268.9</b>	<b>-1,353.6</b>	
Social insurance funds.....	35	-55.2	-230.1	-87.5	-177.7	-223.9	-258.1	-260.7
Other.....	36	-587.4		-586.6	-791.3	-1,045.0	-1,095.5	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	37	<b>2,503.3</b>		<b>2,474.3</b>	<b>2,276.4</b>	<b>2,262.6</b>	<b>2,214.6</b>	
Current receipts.....	38	2,475.0		2,447.8	2,251.3	2,237.0	2,188.5	
Capital transfer receipts.....	39	28.3	24.8	26.5	25.1	25.6	26.1	22.1
<b>Total expenditures</b> .....	40	<b>3,288.4</b>	<b>3,705.2</b>	<b>3,485.4</b>	<b>3,534.5</b>	<b>3,772.9</b>	<b>3,743.2</b>	<b>3,769.9</b>
Current expenditures.....	41	3,117.6	3,455.9	3,121.9	3,220.3	3,505.9	3,542.1	3,555.2
Gross government investment.....	42	148.2	158.6	158.9	152.4	159.2	163.1	159.6
Capital transfer payments.....	43	161.6	223.4	364.2	311.2	234.5	162.3	185.6
Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	44	-19.2	-7.0	-38.4	-26.9	-2.6	1.8	-0.4
Less: Consumption of fixed capital.....	45	119.8	125.6	121.2	122.5	124.0	126.1	130.0
<b>Net lending or net borrowing (-)</b> .....	46	<b>-785.1</b>		<b>-1,011.1</b>	<b>-1,258.2</b>	<b>-1,510.3</b>	<b>-1,528.6</b>	

**Table 3.3. State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Current receipts</b> .....	1	<b>1,974.2</b>		<b>1,951.4</b>	<b>1,961.4</b>	<b>1,989.3</b>	<b>2,003.6</b>	
Current tax receipts.....	2	1,336.3		1,298.9	1,272.2	1,238.1	1,263.5	
Personal current taxes.....	3	330.0	271.8	314.1	287.0	252.7	275.2	272.4
Income taxes.....	4	302.4	243.9	286.4	259.2	224.9	247.2	244.3
Other.....	5	27.6	27.9	27.7	27.8	27.8	28.0	28.1
Taxes on production and imports.....	6	955.3	930.8	947.1	933.0	928.0	929.7	932.5
Sales taxes.....	7	443.9	423.3	436.3	429.4	420.7	421.2	421.8
Property taxes.....	8	410.6	421.8	415.0	417.7	420.4	423.2	425.9
Other.....	9	100.9	85.7	95.9	85.9	86.9	85.3	84.8
Taxes on corporate income.....	10	51.0		37.7	52.2	57.4	58.6	
Contributions for government social insurance.....	11	21.1	21.9	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.9	22.1
Income receipts on assets.....	12	113.9	116.0	114.5	115.8	115.7	116.2	116.5
Interest receipts.....	13	100.1	101.8	100.3	101.2	101.5	102.0	102.4
Dividends.....	14	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.4
Rents and royalties.....	15	11.0	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8
Current transfer receipts.....	16	506.1	597.5	519.5	555.7	617.4	604.9	612.1
Federal grants-in-aid.....	17	391.7	476.6	402.4	437.7	497.9	483.7	487.2
From business (net).....	18	45.8	47.9	46.6	46.8	47.3	48.0	49.4
From persons.....	19	68.6	73.1	70.4	71.2	72.2	73.3	75.5
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	20	-3.2	-3.2	-3.5	-4.0	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3
<b>Current expenditures</b> .....	21	<b>2,014.4</b>	<b>2,014.6</b>	<b>2,007.5</b>	<b>1,998.0</b>	<b>2,013.9</b>	<b>2,018.6</b>	<b>2,027.9</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	22	1,452.4	1,430.5	1,441.7	1,424.4	1,429.9	1,429.8	1,438.0
Government social benefit payments to persons.....	23	455.0	475.9	458.3	465.7	477.5	480.0	480.4
Interest payments.....	24	103.9	106.8	104.7	106.0	105.4	107.5	108.3
Subsidies.....	25	3.0	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net state and local government saving</b> .....	27	<b>-40.2</b>		<b>-56.1</b>	<b>-36.6</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	
Social insurance funds.....	28	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Other.....	29	-42.2		-58.5	-38.7	-26.5	-16.8	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	30	<b>2,035.9</b>		<b>2,015.6</b>	<b>2,017.7</b>	<b>2,050.8</b>	<b>2,077.4</b>	
Current receipts.....	31	1,974.2		1,951.4	1,961.4	1,989.3	2,003.6	
Capital transfer receipts.....	32	61.7	63.4	64.1	56.3	61.4	73.8	62.0
<b>Total expenditures</b> .....	33	<b>2,184.3</b>	<b>2,184.0</b>	<b>2,173.2</b>	<b>2,159.2</b>	<b>2,189.0</b>	<b>2,194.2</b>	<b>2,193.6</b>
Current expenditures.....	34	2,014.4	2,014.6	2,007.5	1,998.0	2,013.9	2,018.6	2,027.9
Gross government investment.....	35	348.2	355.6	350.0	347.9	361.3	361.3	352.0
Capital transfer payments.....	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	37	12.9	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.7
Less: Consumption of fixed capital.....	38	191.2	199.6	197.2	199.8	199.5	199.1	200.0
<b>Net lending or net borrowing (-)</b> .....	39	<b>-148.4</b>		<b>-157.6</b>	<b>-141.5</b>	<b>-138.2</b>	<b>-116.8</b>	

**Table 3.9.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment**  
[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	3.1	1.9	1.2	-2.6	6.7	2.6	-1.2
Consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	2	3.0	1.8	2.0	-1.3	4.0	1.8	0.6
Gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	3	3.4	2.0	-2.9	-8.7	20.3	6.8	-9.0
Structures.....	4	-0.1	2.0	-8.3	-4.3	23.7	8.6	-12.6
Equipment and software.....	5	10.1	1.8	7.0	-15.8	14.5	3.6	-2.2
<b>Federal</b> .....	6	7.7	5.2	6.5	-4.3	11.4	8.0	0.1
Consumption expenditures.....	7	6.7	4.9	4.7	-2.6	10.0	7.4	1.7
Gross investment.....	8	14.0	7.2	18.3	-14.2	20.1	11.2	-9.2
Structures.....	9	10.3	22.2	44.8	8.2	15.0	43.1	-16.3
Equipment and software.....	10	14.8	4.2	13.4	-18.6	21.4	4.8	-7.4
<b>National defense</b> .....	11	7.8	5.4	3.8	-5.1	14.0	8.4	-3.5
Consumption expenditures.....	12	6.5	4.9	3.3	-4.9	12.2	8.0	-1.3
Gross investment.....	13	16.7	8.4	6.7	-6.6	24.7	11.0	-15.4
Structures.....	14	20.4	29.7	71.1	17.6	21.6	72.7	-39.5
Equipment and software.....	15	16.2	5.4	-0.4	-10.1	25.2	2.6	-10.1
<b>Nondefense</b> .....	16	7.3	4.8	12.7	-2.5	6.1	7.0	8.3
Consumption expenditures.....	17	7.2	4.8	7.8	2.4	5.6	6.3	8.3
Gross investment.....	18	8.3	4.4	50.9	-29.6	9.7	11.7	7.8
Structures.....	19	0.9	14.1	20.7	-1.7	7.4	11.9	26.6
Equipment and software.....	20	11.1	0.8	64.2	-38.2	10.7	11.7	1.0
<b>State and local</b> .....	21	0.5	-0.2	-2.0	-1.5	3.9	-0.6	-2.0
Consumption expenditures.....	22	0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-2.0	-0.2
Gross investment.....	23	-0.6	-0.2	-11.1	-6.1	20.4	4.8	-8.9
Structures.....	24	-0.9	0.3	-12.0	-5.5	24.6	5.6	-12.2
Equipment and software.....	25	1.1	-3.3	-6.2	-9.2	0.2	0.7	11.2

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 3.9.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment**

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Percent change at annual rate:</b>								
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	3.1	1.9	1.2	-2.6	6.7	2.6	-1.2
<b>Percentage points at annual rates:</b>								
Consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2.48	1.51	1.67	-1.04	3.37	1.48	0.48
Gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	3	0.59	0.35	-0.51	-1.57	3.35	1.17	-1.64
Structures.....	4	-0.02	0.24	-0.95	-0.49	2.47	0.95	-1.51
Equipment and software.....	5	0.60	0.11	0.44	-1.08	0.88	0.22	-0.14
<b>Federal</b> .....	6	2.78	1.96	2.40	-1.66	4.31	3.02	0.06
Consumption expenditures.....	7	2.11	1.59	1.50	-0.84	3.29	2.43	0.58
Gross investment.....	8	0.66	0.37	0.90	-0.82	1.02	0.59	-0.52
Structures.....	9	0.08	0.19	0.34	0.08	0.15	0.38	-0.19
Equipment and software.....	10	0.58	0.18	0.56	-0.89	0.87	0.21	-0.34
<b>National defense</b> .....	11	1.93	1.39	0.97	-1.36	3.53	2.17	-0.94
Consumption expenditures.....	12	1.39	1.09	0.73	-1.10	2.66	1.76	-0.30
Gross investment.....	13	0.54	0.30	0.25	-0.25	0.87	0.41	-0.64
Structures.....	14	0.08	0.13	0.26	0.09	0.11	0.33	-0.30
Equipment and software.....	15	0.46	0.17	-0.01	-0.34	0.76	0.09	-0.35
<b>Nondefense</b> .....	16	0.85	0.57	1.42	-0.30	0.78	0.85	1.00
Consumption expenditures.....	17	0.73	0.50	0.77	0.26	0.63	0.67	0.88
Gross investment.....	18	0.12	0.07	0.65	-0.56	0.15	0.18	0.12
Structures.....	19	0.00	0.06	0.08	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.11
Equipment and software.....	20	0.12	0.01	0.57	-0.56	0.12	0.12	0.01
<b>State and local</b> .....	21	0.29	-0.10	-1.23	-0.95	2.41	-0.37	-1.22
Consumption expenditures.....	22	0.37	-0.08	0.17	-0.20	0.08	-0.96	-0.10
Gross investment.....	23	-0.08	-0.02	-1.41	-0.75	2.33	0.59	-1.12
Structures.....	24	-0.10	0.05	-1.29	-0.57	2.32	0.57	-1.32
Equipment and software.....	25	0.02	-0.07	-0.12	-0.19	0.01	0.01	0.20

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 3.9.3. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment, Quantity Indexes**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	106.252	108.225	107.346	106.639	108.386	109.097	108.779
Consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	2	105.464	107.387	106.664	106.321	107.373	107.849	108.005
Gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	3	110.214	112.413	110.777	108.298	113.431	115.300	112.623
Structures.....	4	103.617	105.730	102.491	101.364	106.908	109.127	105.519
Equipment and software.....	5	122.760	124.999	126.819	121.488	125.664	126.765	126.078
<b>Federal</b> .....	6	111.362	117.162	114.946	113.693	116.801	119.057	119.098
Consumption expenditures.....	7	109.048	114.379	111.933	111.206	113.899	115.958	116.453
Gross investment.....	8	128.020	137.259	136.747	131.612	137.790	141.501	138.134
Structures.....	9	132.686	162.147	149.567	152.558	157.967	172.782	165.281
Equipment and software.....	10	127.155	132.504	134.326	127.609	133.942	135.522	132.942
<b>National defense</b> .....	11	111.939	118.004	115.732	114.219	118.014	120.419	119.364
Consumption expenditures.....	12	109.088	114.455	112.401	111.005	114.258	116.468	116.088
Gross investment.....	13	132.547	143.734	139.865	137.493	145.286	149.128	143.030
Structures.....	14	147.710	191.599	170.560	177.604	186.485	213.769	188.538
Equipment and software.....	15	130.625	137.708	136.004	132.443	140.101	140.999	137.289
<b>Nondefense</b> .....	16	110.153	115.393	113.288	112.576	114.259	116.203	118.534
Consumption expenditures.....	17	108.959	114.199	110.931	111.598	113.130	114.874	117.196
Gross investment.....	18	118.607	123.796	130.316	119.377	122.180	125.617	128.008
Structures.....	19	119.169	135.971	130.805	130.250	132.593	136.371	144.668
Equipment and software.....	20	118.576	119.545	130.380	115.581	118.558	121.875	122.165
<b>State and local</b> .....	21	103.355	103.184	103.061	102.660	103.640	103.479	102.958
Consumption expenditures.....	22	103.255	103.080	103.431	103.323	103.356	102.848	102.794
Gross investment.....	23	103.800	103.557	101.554	99.976	104.735	105.975	103.543
Structures.....	24	101.683	102.038	99.395	98.008	103.554	104.973	101.616
Equipment and software.....	25	114.255	110.490	112.291	109.625	109.669	109.851	112.815

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 3.9.4. Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	114.502	114.282	114.233	113.924	114.051	114.312	114.841
Consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	2	114.427	113.787	113.623	113.111	113.434	113.968	114.634
Gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	3	114.877	116.713	117.196	117.879	117.058	116.022	115.895
Structures.....	4	123.540	126.698	127.147	128.686	127.268	125.559	125.278
Equipment and software.....	5	101.208	101.196	101.685	101.167	101.210	101.156	101.252
<b>Federal</b> .....	6	110.938	111.513	110.628	111.084	111.214	111.601	112.151
Consumption expenditures.....	7	111.892	112.595	111.453	112.046	112.245	112.746	113.342
Gross investment.....	8	104.776	104.619	105.219	104.885	104.617	104.349	104.626
Structures.....	9	117.990	118.672	119.169	121.023	119.152	117.366	117.146
Equipment and software.....	10	102.563	102.274	102.878	102.124	102.170	102.209	102.592
<b>National defense</b> .....	11	111.913	112.085	111.334	111.584	111.664	112.195	112.899
Consumption expenditures.....	12	112.891	113.124	112.120	112.502	112.653	113.288	114.054
Gross investment.....	13	105.630	105.485	106.140	105.650	105.338	105.300	105.654
Structures.....	14	117.040	117.530	116.775	119.518	117.683	116.320	116.601
Equipment and software.....	15	104.376	104.138	104.985	104.024	103.939	104.110	104.478
<b>Nondefense</b> .....	16	108.935	110.358	109.198	110.085	110.320	110.401	110.627
Consumption expenditures.....	17	109.848	111.532	110.109	111.136	111.117	111.656	111.902
Gross investment.....	18	102.951	102.746	103.237	103.258	103.093	102.267	102.365
Structures.....	19	119.025	119.759	121.801	122.580	120.670	118.322	117.464
Equipment and software.....	20	98.060	97.620	97.585	97.369	97.781	97.453	97.877
<b>State and local</b> .....	21	116.642	115.898	116.396	115.587	115.713	115.889	116.403
Consumption expenditures.....	22	116.057	114.501	115.003	113.738	114.145	114.702	115.418
Gross investment.....	23	119.132	121.958	122.372	123.579	122.481	121.054	120.717
Structures.....	24	123.978	127.365	127.808	129.312	127.943	126.246	125.959
Equipment and software.....	25	98.669	99.247	99.493	99.527	99.259	99.259	98.711

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 3.9.5. Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b>	1	<b>2,883.2</b>	<b>2,931.0</b>	<b>2,905.9</b>	<b>2,879.0</b>	<b>2,929.4</b>	<b>2,955.4</b>	<b>2,960.4</b>
Consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2,386.9	2,416.9	2,397.1	2,378.6	2,409.0	2,431.0	2,448.8
Gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	3	496.3	514.2	508.9	500.4	520.4	524.3	511.6
Structures.....	4	315.5	330.1	321.2	321.5	335.4	337.7	325.8
Equipment and software.....	5	180.8	184.1	187.6	178.8	185.1	186.6	185.8
<b>Federal</b> .....	6	<b>1,082.6</b>	<b>1,144.9</b>	<b>1,114.3</b>	<b>1,106.7</b>	<b>1,138.3</b>	<b>1,164.3</b>	<b>1,170.4</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	7	934.4	986.3	955.4	954.2	979.1	1,001.2	1,010.8
Gross investment.....	8	148.2	158.6	158.9	152.4	159.2	163.1	159.6
Structures.....	9	24.6	30.2	28.0	29.0	29.6	31.9	30.4
Equipment and software.....	10	123.6	128.4	130.9	123.4	129.6	131.2	129.2
<b>National defense</b> .....	11	<b>737.9</b>	<b>779.1</b>	<b>758.9</b>	<b>750.7</b>	<b>776.2</b>	<b>795.8</b>	<b>793.8</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	12	634.0	666.6	648.8	642.9	662.7	679.3	681.6
Gross investment.....	13	103.9	112.5	110.1	107.8	113.5	116.5	112.1
Structures.....	14	12.9	16.8	14.8	15.8	16.4	18.5	16.4
Equipment and software.....	15	91.0	95.7	95.3	91.9	97.2	98.0	95.7
<b>Nondefense</b> .....	16	<b>344.7</b>	<b>365.8</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>356.0</b>	<b>362.1</b>	<b>368.5</b>	<b>376.7</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	17	300.4	319.7	306.6	311.3	316.4	321.9	329.2
Gross investment.....	18	44.3	46.1	48.8	44.7	45.7	46.6	47.5
Structures.....	19	11.7	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	14.0
Equipment and software.....	20	32.5	32.7	35.6	31.5	32.4	33.2	33.5
<b>State and local</b> .....	21	<b>1,800.6</b>	<b>1,786.1</b>	<b>1,791.7</b>	<b>1,772.3</b>	<b>1,791.2</b>	<b>1,791.1</b>	<b>1,790.0</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	22	1,452.4	1,430.5	1,441.7	1,424.4	1,429.9	1,429.8	1,438.0
Gross investment.....	23	348.2	355.6	350.0	347.9	361.3	361.3	352.0
Structures.....	24	290.9	299.9	293.2	292.5	305.8	305.9	295.4
Equipment and software.....	25	57.3	55.7	56.8	55.4	55.4	55.4	56.6

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. 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 (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures and gross investment</b>	1	<b>2,518.1</b>	<b>2,564.8</b>	<b>2,544.0</b>	<b>2,527.2</b>	<b>2,568.6</b>	<b>2,585.5</b>	<b>2,577.9</b>
Consumption expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2,085.9	2,124.0	2,109.7	2,102.9	2,123.7	2,133.1	2,136.2
Gross investment <sup>2</sup> .....	3	432.1	440.7	434.3	424.5	444.7	452.0	441.5
Structures.....	4	255.4	260.6	252.6	249.8	263.5	269.0	260.1
Equipment and software.....	5	178.7	181.9	184.6	176.8	182.9	184.5	183.5
<b>Federal</b> .....	6	<b>975.9</b>	<b>1,026.7</b>	<b>1,007.3</b>	<b>996.3</b>	<b>1,023.5</b>	<b>1,043.3</b>	<b>1,043.7</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	7	835.1	876.0	857.2	851.7	872.3	888.1	891.8
Gross investment.....	8	141.4	151.6	151.1	145.4	152.2	156.3	152.6
Structures.....	9	20.9	25.5	23.5	24.0	24.8	27.2	26.0
Equipment and software.....	10	120.5	125.5	127.3	120.9	126.9	128.4	126.0
<b>National defense</b> .....	11	<b>659.4</b>	<b>695.1</b>	<b>681.7</b>	<b>672.8</b>	<b>695.2</b>	<b>709.3</b>	<b>703.1</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	12	561.6	589.3	578.7	571.5	588.2	599.6	597.7
Gross investment.....	13	98.4	106.7	103.8	102.0	107.8	110.7	106.1
Structures.....	14	11.0	14.3	12.7	13.2	13.9	15.9	14.1
Equipment and software.....	15	87.2	91.9	90.8	88.4	93.5	94.1	91.7
<b>Nondefense</b> .....	16	<b>316.4</b>	<b>331.5</b>	<b>325.4</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>328.2</b>	<b>333.8</b>	<b>340.5</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	17	273.5	286.6	278.4	280.1	284.0	288.3	294.2
Gross investment.....	18	43.0	44.9	47.2	43.3	44.3	45.5	46.4
Structures.....	19	9.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.0
Equipment and software.....	20	33.2	33.5	36.5	32.3	33.2	34.1	34.2
<b>State and local</b> .....	21	<b>1,543.7</b>	<b>1,541.1</b>	<b>1,539.3</b>	<b>1,533.3</b>	<b>1,548.0</b>	<b>1,545.5</b>	<b>1,537.8</b>
Consumption expenditures.....	22	1,251.5	1,249.4	1,253.6	1,252.3	1,252.7	1,246.6	1,245.9
Gross investment.....	23	292.3	291.6	285.9	281.5	294.9	298.4	291.5
Structures.....	24	234.6	235.5	229.4	226.2	239.0	242.2	234.5
Equipment and software.....	25	58.0	56.1	57.0	55.7	55.7	55.8	57.3
Residual.....	26	-2.4	-3.0	-3.9	-3.3	-2.6	-2.4	-3.7

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 (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Government consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Gross output of general government .....	2	2.9	1.6	1.3	-1.0	3.6	1.6	0.4
Value added .....	3	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.5
Compensation of general government employees.....	4	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.4
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	5	3.5	3.9	2.1	4.0	4.5	5.1	7.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	6	4.1	1.3	0.5	-4.5	5.3	2.4	-1.3
Durable goods.....	7	11.7	5.2	7.0	-16.7	25.1	19.6	-11.0
Nondurable goods.....	8	1.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	4.0	-3.7	-4.4
Services.....	9	4.3	1.1	-0.9	-4.9	3.9	2.9	0.9
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	10	3.5	0.7	-3.2	0.7	6.5	-1.4	-8.4
Sales to other sectors.....	11	2.4	0.4	-3.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0
<b>Federal consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	12	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Gross output of general government .....	13	6.6	5.0	3.6	-2.1	10.1	7.5	1.7
Value added .....	14	3.9	6.1	6.0	4.8	8.2	6.9	4.8
Compensation of general government employees.....	15	3.8	6.3	7.3	4.5	8.6	6.7	2.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	16	4.4	5.3	1.4	5.8	6.7	7.7	12.6
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	17	10.0	3.6	0.9	-9.9	12.6	8.2	-1.9
Durable goods.....	18	18.1	7.8	9.7	-24.3	40.2	31.0	-15.2
Nondurable goods.....	19	7.3	5.3	6.9	4.9	22.7	-14.0	-18.3
Services.....	20	9.4	2.9	-1.1	-9.6	7.8	8.8	2.8
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	21	7.6	10.1	5.2	29.3	-4.5	10.5	-1.2
Sales to other sectors.....	22	-4.2	13.0	-66.6	51.7	29.3	14.1	5.2
<b>Defense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	23	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Gross output of general government .....	24	6.2	4.9	3.2	-4.7	12.2	8.0	-1.3
Value added .....	25	4.0	6.5	5.7	4.5	8.5	8.3	6.1
Compensation of general government employees.....	26	3.9	6.9	7.1	4.2	9.0	8.4	4.1
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	27	4.4	5.4	1.4	5.7	6.9	8.0	13.0
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	28	8.9	3.1	0.7	-14.3	16.7	7.6	-9.5
Durable goods.....	29	18.4	7.9	9.5	-25.7	43.2	31.9	-16.7
Nondurable goods.....	30	3.4	2.9	11.8	-14.2	34.9	-7.7	-44.0
Services.....	31	7.9	2.3	-2.2	-12.0	10.7	5.0	-3.3
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	32	4.6	14.4	-7.0	58.2	7.5	7.1	7.4
Sales to other sectors.....	33	-28.6	1.4	3.7	-1.5	1.6	13.8	-11.8
<b>Nondefense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	34	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Gross output of general government .....	35	7.4	5.1	4.5	3.5	6.0	6.5	8.3
Value added .....	36	3.9	5.4	6.7	5.2	7.6	4.4	2.2
Compensation of general government employees.....	37	3.8	5.4	7.8	5.1	7.8	3.9	0.4
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	38	4.4	5.1	1.4	6.1	6.3	7.0	11.5
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	39	12.8	4.7	1.5	1.2	3.7	9.6	17.4
Durable goods.....	40	14.4	6.5	13.1	-1.7	5.5	18.9	8.1
Nondurable goods.....	41							
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change .....	42							
Other nondurable goods .....	43	13.0	8.1	2.8	39.5	14.6	-17.7	8.2
Services.....	44	12.7	4.1	1.3	-4.1	1.7	17.7	17.5
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	45	10.0	7.1	15.0	11.8	-12.7	13.2	-7.5
Sales to other sectors.....	46	20.4	19.7	-82.2	100.4	47.7	14.3	14.9
<b>State and local consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	47	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Gross output of general government .....	48	1.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-1.6	-0.3
Value added .....	49	1.4	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-1.6	-0.1
Compensation of general government employees.....	50	1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-2.3	-0.5
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	51	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	52	0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-1.6	-0.8
Durable goods.....	53	1.4	0.3	1.9	-0.5	0.9	-0.5	-1.5
Nondurable goods.....	54	0.8	0.0	1.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-0.8
Services.....	55	0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.6	-2.1	-0.8
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	56	2.6	-1.3	-4.9	-5.0	9.4	-4.1	-10.1
Sales to other sectors.....	57	2.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Tuition and related educational charges .....	58	1.2	-1.0	-3.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Health and hospital charges .....	59	4.2	0.5	0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Other sales .....	60	1.3	0.5	-0.4	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.6

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 3.10.3. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Quantity Indexes**  
[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Government consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	<b>105.464</b>	<b>107.387</b>	<b>106.664</b>	<b>106.321</b>	<b>107.373</b>	<b>107.849</b>	<b>108.005</b>
Gross output of general government .....	2	105.437	107.158	106.472	106.207	107.163	107.576	107.687
Value added .....	3	104.247	106.166	105.095	105.409	106.107	106.381	106.768
Compensation of general government employees .....	4	103.272	104.795	104.089	104.271	104.877	104.960	105.071
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	5	109.980	114.243	111.009	112.094	113.336	114.750	116.794
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	6	107.395	108.763	108.721	107.478	108.879	109.528	109.169
Durable goods .....	7	125.976	132.465	130.886	125.031	132.221	138.284	134.323
Nondurable goods .....	8	103.804	104.758	104.639	104.771	105.807	104.814	103.640
Services .....	9	107.172	108.311	108.428	107.084	108.120	108.897	109.143
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	10	108.925	109.728	109.021	109.221	110.964	110.565	108.160
Sales to other sectors .....	11	104.985	105.442	104.992	105.199	105.475	105.542	105.553
<b>Federal consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	12	<b>109.048</b>	<b>114.379</b>	<b>111.933</b>	<b>111.206</b>	<b>113.899</b>	<b>115.958</b>	<b>116.453</b>
Gross output of general government .....	13	108.870	114.089	111.483	110.902	113.603	115.677	116.175
Value added .....	14	104.864	111.052	106.925	108.183	110.327	112.191	113.505
Compensation of general government employees .....	15	102.825	109.333	105.429	106.597	108.806	110.590	111.338
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	16	111.545	117.483	112.490	114.097	115.975	118.152	121.711
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	17	113.903	118.019	117.425	114.402	117.853	120.205	119.615
Durable goods .....	18	139.614	150.441	147.636	137.721	149.868	160.331	153.844
Nondurable goods .....	19	102.984	108.417	106.327	107.619	113.263	109.076	103.711
Services .....	20	112.626	115.841	115.693	112.803	114.951	117.395	118.216
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	21	101.333	111.601	104.328	111.259	109.980	112.759	112.407
Sales to other sectors .....	22	80.310	90.777	76.351	84.741	90.371	93.406	94.591
<b>Defense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	23	<b>109.088</b>	<b>114.455</b>	<b>112.401</b>	<b>111.005</b>	<b>114.258</b>	<b>116.468</b>	<b>116.088</b>
Gross output of general government .....	24	108.871	114.245	112.152	110.813	114.043	116.255	115.870
Value added .....	25	104.024	110.774	106.400	107.590	109.803	112.011	113.691
Compensation of general government employees .....	26	101.891	108.873	104.697	105.774	108.072	110.269	111.376
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	27	110.908	116.892	111.855	113.428	115.340	117.576	121.223
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	28	114.840	118.446	119.212	114.695	119.220	121.434	118.433
Durable goods .....	29	140.946	152.014	149.329	138.631	151.650	162.513	155.261
Nondurable goods .....	30	103.345	106.328	109.163	105.074	113.250	110.990	95.999
Services .....	31	112.234	114.817	115.838	112.198	115.077	116.490	115.503
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	32	97.632	111.883	96.965	108.739	110.718	112.629	114.646
Sales to other sectors .....	33	81.700	82.840	82.199	81.890	82.225	84.933	82.311
<b>Nondefense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	34	<b>108.959</b>	<b>114.199</b>	<b>110.931</b>	<b>111.598</b>	<b>113.130</b>	<b>114.874</b>	<b>117.196</b>
Gross output of general government .....	35	108.262	113.761	110.105	111.068	112.697	114.489	116.789
Value added .....	36	105.855	111.551	107.897	109.282	111.296	112.506	113.119
Compensation of general government employees .....	37	104.413	110.090	106.662	107.989	110.043	111.106	111.224
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	38	113.271	119.080	114.208	115.908	117.691	119.703	123.016
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	39	111.807	117.018	113.365	113.700	114.750	117.409	122.213
Durable goods .....	40	124.613	132.744	128.469	127.916	129.645	135.370	138.044
Nondurable goods .....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change .....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other nondurable goods .....	43	100.893	109.034	99.702	108.347	112.108	106.780	108.902
Services .....	44	113.509	118.153	115.360	114.168	114.658	119.437	124.350
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	45	104.305	111.733	110.251	113.380	109.609	113.057	110.885
Sales to other sectors .....	46	79.864	95.615	72.688	86.483	95.343	98.575	102.060
<b>State and local consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	47	<b>103.255</b>	<b>103.080</b>	<b>103.431</b>	<b>103.323</b>	<b>103.356</b>	<b>102.848</b>	<b>102.794</b>
Gross output of general government .....	48	103.819	103.694	103.973	103.865	103.945	103.525	103.441
Value added .....	49	104.066	104.040	104.298	104.202	104.269	103.852	103.837
Compensation of general government employees .....	50	103.445	103.004	103.560	103.355	103.325	102.737	102.598
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	51	108.760	111.788	109.852	110.552	111.327	112.177	113.094
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	52	103.370	103.063	103.382	103.251	103.358	102.930	102.715
Durable goods .....	53	106.335	106.694	106.823	106.682	106.915	106.790	106.390
Nondurable goods .....	54	104.020	103.975	104.293	104.164	104.142	103.897	103.696
Services .....	55	102.800	102.289	102.621	102.489	102.653	102.112	101.902
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	56	110.775	109.326	110.179	108.780	111.239	110.088	107.198
Sales to other sectors .....	57	105.753	105.911	105.860	105.833	105.957	105.939	105.917
Tuition and related educational charges .....	58	103.382	102.318	102.574	102.471	102.369	102.266	102.164
Health and hospital charges .....	59	106.851	107.353	107.622	107.514	107.407	107.299	107.192
Other sales .....	60	105.863	106.397	105.697	105.828	106.424	106.591	106.743

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, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Government consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	<b>114.427</b>	<b>113.787</b>	<b>113.623</b>	<b>113.111</b>	<b>113.434</b>	<b>113.968</b>	<b>114.634</b>
Gross output of general government .....	2	114.355	114.209	113.843	113.480	113.848	114.406	115.103
Value added .....	3	112.750	115.399	113.603	114.907	115.346	115.482	115.862
Compensation of general government employees .....	4	112.691	115.622	113.409	114.890	115.533	115.804	116.263
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	5	113.077	114.199	114.679	115.012	114.338	113.744	113.702
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	6	116.937	112.322	114.274	111.209	111.461	112.704	113.915
Durable goods .....	7	103.537	104.493	104.470	104.581	104.450	104.359	104.581
Nondurable goods .....	8	131.300	110.261	116.138	105.471	107.723	111.868	115.983
Services .....	9	113.135	113.695	114.452	113.763	113.336	113.691	113.991
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	10	112.035	112.989	112.640	112.290	112.771	113.228	113.669
Sales to other sectors .....	11	114.061	117.151	115.417	116.054	116.720	117.454	118.376
<b>Federal consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	12	<b>111.892</b>	<b>112.595</b>	<b>111.453</b>	<b>112.046</b>	<b>112.245</b>	<b>112.746</b>	<b>113.342</b>
Gross output of general government .....	13	111.872	112.519	111.402	111.968	112.170	112.671	113.265
Value added .....	14	112.192	114.662	111.954	114.569	114.501	114.488	115.090
Compensation of general government employees .....	15	113.493	116.756	113.084	116.555	116.583	116.589	117.298
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	16	107.643	107.387	107.980	107.664	107.267	107.190	107.429
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	17	111.419	109.909	110.689	108.807	109.335	110.455	111.040
Durable goods .....	18	102.607	103.148	103.289	103.122	103.039	103.086	103.345
Nondurable goods .....	19	128.011	110.812	114.816	104.308	108.897	113.718	116.326
Services .....	20	110.269	110.601	111.039	110.120	110.144	110.891	111.250
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	21	110.735	110.590	110.993	110.119	110.381	110.794	111.064
Sales to other sectors .....	22	110.668	106.068	106.826	105.255	105.776	106.307	106.933
<b>Defense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	23	<b>112.891</b>	<b>113.124</b>	<b>112.120</b>	<b>112.502</b>	<b>112.653</b>	<b>113.288</b>	<b>114.054</b>
Gross output of general government .....	24	112.878	113.089	112.122	112.470	112.618	113.252	114.016
Value added .....	25	113.490	116.023	113.179	115.819	115.689	115.839	116.743
Compensation of general government employees .....	26	115.062	118.595	114.521	118.253	118.244	118.378	119.506
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	27	108.763	108.343	109.114	108.546	108.059	108.257	108.508
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	28	112.088	109.775	110.876	108.693	109.154	110.325	110.929
Durable goods .....	29	103.449	104.145	104.288	104.139	104.031	104.094	104.316
Nondurable goods .....	30	142.673	107.264	118.559	97.584	104.108	111.486	115.879
Services .....	31	110.384	110.927	111.144	110.548	110.467	111.195	111.500
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	32	111.646	108.269	112.017	107.586	107.949	108.536	109.004
Sales to other sectors .....	33	111.470	109.914	113.128	110.005	109.411	109.913	110.326
<b>Nondefense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	34	<b>109.848</b>	<b>111.532</b>	<b>110.109</b>	<b>111.136</b>	<b>111.432</b>	<b>111.656</b>	<b>111.902</b>
Gross output of general government .....	35	109.849	111.386	109.968	110.975	111.285	111.516	111.769
Value added .....	36	109.828	112.184	109.726	112.295	112.340	112.027	112.074
Compensation of general government employees .....	37	110.933	113.721	110.713	113.755	113.845	113.637	113.647
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	38	104.684	104.863	104.987	105.334	105.171	104.369	104.580
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	39	109.871	110.249	110.290	109.101	109.786	110.786	111.325
Durable goods .....	40	93.181	91.823	91.946	91.556	91.778	91.616	92.343
Nondurable goods .....	41							
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change .....	42							
Other nondurable goods .....	43	113.175	113.549	112.101	110.499	112.991	115.006	115.701
Services .....	44	110.012	109.880	110.810	109.173	109.430	110.222	110.694
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	45	110.024	112.231	110.198	111.929	112.113	112.385	112.496
Sales to other sectors .....	46	109.718	103.885	103.263	102.608	103.706	104.249	104.976
<b>State and local consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	47	<b>116.057</b>	<b>114.501</b>	<b>115.003</b>	<b>113.738</b>	<b>114.145</b>	<b>114.702</b>	<b>115.418</b>
Gross output of general government .....	48	115.644	115.063	115.106	114.234	114.693	115.284	116.039
Value added .....	49	112.994	115.716	114.331	115.040	115.713	115.919	116.192
Compensation of general government employees .....	50	112.383	115.172	113.538	114.223	115.116	115.497	115.850
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	51	117.598	119.876	120.268	121.150	120.241	119.201	118.913
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	52	120.715	113.767	116.566	112.644	112.692	114.025	115.708
Durable goods .....	53	105.156	106.905	106.578	107.230	107.002	106.625	106.763
Nondurable goods .....	54	132.013	110.073	116.409	105.707	107.389	111.364	115.831
Services .....	55	115.572	116.338	117.391	116.916	116.074	116.059	116.303
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	56	112.315	113.525	112.994	112.771	113.304	113.772	114.255
Sales to other sectors .....	57	114.152	117.446	115.652	116.342	117.011	117.751	118.681
Tuition and related educational charges .....	58	120.444	127.719	122.897	124.687	126.685	128.973	130.532
Health and hospital charges .....	59	111.049	113.885	111.929	112.796	113.519	114.171	115.054
Other sales .....	60	114.435	115.898	116.212	115.965	115.736	115.641	116.249

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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Government consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	<b>2,386.9</b>	<b>2,416.9</b>	<b>2,397.1</b>	<b>2,378.6</b>	<b>2,409.0</b>	<b>2,431.0</b>	<b>2,448.8</b>
Gross output of general government .....	2	2,772.5	2,814.2	2,787.1	2,771.3	2,805.3	2,829.9	2,850.1
Value added .....	3	1,688.4	1,759.9	1,715.0	1,739.8	1,758.0	1,764.7	1,776.9
Compensation of general government employees .....	4	1,428.9	1,487.6	1,449.3	1,470.8	1,487.6	1,492.3	1,499.8
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	5	259.5	272.2	265.6	269.0	270.4	272.4	277.1
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	6	1,084.1	1,054.3	1,072.2	1,031.5	1,047.3	1,065.3	1,073.2
Durable goods .....	7	71.2	75.5	74.6	71.4	75.4	78.8	76.7
Nondurable goods .....	8	296.5	251.3	264.5	240.5	248.0	255.2	261.6
Services .....	9	716.3	727.5	733.1	719.6	723.9	731.4	734.9
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	10	29.0	29.5	29.2	29.2	29.8	29.8	29.2
Sales to other sectors .....	11	356.6	367.8	360.8	363.5	366.6	369.1	372.1
<b>Federal consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	12	<b>934.4</b>	<b>986.3</b>	<b>955.4</b>	<b>954.2</b>	<b>979.1</b>	<b>1,001.2</b>	<b>1,010.8</b>
Gross output of general government .....	13	947.7	1,000.8	968.2	968.0	993.4	1,016.0	1,025.8
Value added .....	14	515.2	558.7	525.2	543.8	554.3	563.6	573.2
Compensation of general government employees .....	15	402.0	439.7	410.7	428.0	437.0	444.1	449.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	16	113.2	119.0	114.5	115.8	117.3	119.4	123.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	17	432.5	442.1	442.9	424.2	439.1	452.5	452.6
Durable goods .....	18	46.3	50.1	49.3	45.9	49.9	53.4	51.4
Nondurable goods .....	19	53.5	48.8	49.6	45.6	50.1	50.4	49.0
Services .....	20	332.7	343.2	344.1	332.7	339.1	348.7	352.2
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	21	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8
Sales to other sectors .....	22	8.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	8.7	9.0	9.2
<b>Defense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	23	<b>634.0</b>	<b>666.6</b>	<b>648.8</b>	<b>642.9</b>	<b>662.7</b>	<b>679.3</b>	<b>681.6</b>
Gross output of general government .....	24	639.3	672.1	654.1	648.3	668.1	684.9	687.2
Value added .....	25	335.7	365.5	342.5	354.4	361.3	369.0	377.5
Compensation of general government employees .....	26	252.9	278.6	258.7	269.8	275.7	281.6	287.1
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	27	82.9	87.0	83.8	84.6	85.6	87.4	90.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	28	303.5	306.6	311.6	293.9	306.8	315.9	309.7
Durable goods .....	29	43.1	46.8	46.0	42.6	46.6	50.0	47.8
Nondurable goods .....	30	30.8	23.8	27.1	21.4	24.6	25.9	23.3
Services .....	31	229.6	236.0	238.6	229.8	235.6	240.0	238.7
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	32	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Sales to other sectors .....	33	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
<b>Nondefense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	34	<b>300.4</b>	<b>319.7</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>316.4</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>329.2</b>
Gross output of general government .....	35	308.5	328.7	314.0	319.7	325.3	331.1	338.6
Value added .....	36	179.4	193.2	182.7	189.4	193.0	194.5	195.7
Compensation of general government employees .....	37	149.1	161.2	152.0	158.2	161.3	162.6	162.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	38	30.4	32.0	30.7	31.3	31.7	32.0	32.9
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	39	129.0	135.5	131.3	130.3	132.3	136.6	142.9
Durable goods .....	40	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
Nondurable goods .....	41	22.7	25.0	22.5	24.2	25.5	24.5	25.8
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change .....	42	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Other nondurable goods .....	43	23.1	25.1	22.6	24.3	25.7	24.9	25.5
Services .....	44	103.0	107.1	105.5	102.8	103.5	108.6	113.6
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	45	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Sales to other sectors .....	46	5.1	5.7	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.2
<b>State and local consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	47	<b>1,452.4</b>	<b>1,430.5</b>	<b>1,441.7</b>	<b>1,424.4</b>	<b>1,429.9</b>	<b>1,429.8</b>	<b>1,438.0</b>
Gross output of general government .....	48	1,824.7	1,813.4	1,819.0	1,803.3	1,812.0	1,813.9	1,824.3
Value added .....	49	1,173.2	1,201.2	1,189.7	1,196.0	1,203.8	1,201.1	1,203.7
Compensation of general government employees .....	50	1,026.9	1,047.9	1,038.6	1,042.8	1,050.7	1,048.2	1,049.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	51	146.3	153.3	151.1	153.2	153.1	152.9	153.8
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	52	651.5	612.2	629.2	607.3	608.2	612.8	620.6
Durable goods .....	53	24.9	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.3
Nondurable goods .....	54	243.0	202.5	214.9	194.9	197.9	204.8	212.6
Services .....	55	383.6	384.3	389.0	387.0	384.8	382.7	382.7
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	56	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.5	24.1	24.0	23.4
Sales to other sectors .....	57	348.5	359.1	353.4	355.5	357.9	360.1	362.9
Tuition and related educational charges .....	58	76.2	79.9	77.1	78.1	79.3	80.7	81.6
Health and hospital charges .....	59	157.0	161.7	159.4	160.4	161.3	162.1	163.2
Other sales .....	60	115.4	117.4	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.4	118.2

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 (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Government consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	<b>2,085.9</b>	<b>2,124.0</b>	<b>2,109.7</b>	<b>2,102.9</b>	<b>2,123.7</b>	<b>2,133.1</b>	<b>2,136.2</b>
Gross output of general government .....	2	2,424.5	2,464.0	2,448.3	2,442.2	2,464.1	2,473.6	2,476.2
Value added .....	3	1,497.5	1,525.1	1,509.7	1,514.2	1,524.2	1,528.1	1,533.7
Compensation of general government employees .....	4	1,268.0	1,286.7	1,278.0	1,280.2	1,287.7	1,288.7	1,290.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	5	229.5	238.4	231.7	233.9	236.5	239.5	243.7
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	6	926.8	938.6	938.2	927.5	939.6	945.2	942.1
Durable goods .....	7	68.8	72.3	71.5	68.3	72.2	75.5	73.3
Nondurable goods .....	8	225.8	227.9	227.7	227.9	230.2	228.0	225.5
Services .....	9	633.2	639.9	640.6	632.7	638.8	643.4	644.8
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	10	25.9	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.4	26.3	25.7
Sales to other sectors .....	11	312.6	314.0	312.6	313.3	314.1	314.3	314.3
<b>Federal consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	12	<b>835.1</b>	<b>876.0</b>	<b>857.2</b>	<b>851.7</b>	<b>872.3</b>	<b>888.1</b>	<b>891.8</b>
Gross output of general government .....	13	847.2	889.4	869.1	864.6	885.6	901.8	905.7
Value added .....	14	459.2	487.2	469.1	474.6	484.1	492.2	498.0
Compensation of general government employees .....	15	354.2	376.6	363.1	367.2	374.8	380.9	383.5
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	16	105.2	110.8	106.1	107.6	109.4	111.4	114.8
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	17	388.2	402.2	400.2	389.9	401.7	409.7	407.7
Durable goods .....	18	45.1	48.6	47.7	44.5	48.4	51.8	49.7
Nondurable goods .....	19	41.8	44.0	43.2	43.7	46.0	44.3	42.1
Services .....	20	301.7	310.3	309.9	302.2	307.9	314.5	316.7
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	21	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Sales to other sectors .....	22	7.3	8.3	6.9	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.6
<b>Defense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	23	<b>561.6</b>	<b>589.3</b>	<b>578.7</b>	<b>571.5</b>	<b>588.2</b>	<b>599.6</b>	<b>597.7</b>
Gross output of general government .....	24	566.3	594.3	583.4	576.4	593.2	604.8	602.8
Value added .....	25	295.8	315.0	302.6	306.0	312.3	318.6	323.3
Compensation of general government employees .....	26	219.8	234.8	225.8	228.2	233.1	237.9	240.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	27	76.2	80.3	76.8	77.9	79.2	80.8	83.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	28	270.8	279.3	281.1	270.5	281.1	286.3	279.3
Durable goods .....	29	41.6	44.9	44.1	41.0	44.8	48.0	45.9
Nondurable goods .....	30	21.6	22.2	22.8	21.9	23.7	23.2	20.1
Services .....	31	208.0	212.8	214.7	208.0	213.3	215.9	214.1
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	32	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Sales to other sectors .....	33	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
<b>Nondefense consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	34	<b>273.5</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>278.4</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>284.0</b>	<b>288.3</b>	<b>294.2</b>
Gross output of general government .....	35	280.8	295.1	285.6	288.1	292.3	297.0	302.9
Value added .....	36	163.4	172.2	166.5	168.7	171.8	173.7	174.6
Compensation of general government employees .....	37	134.4	141.7	137.3	139.0	141.7	143.0	143.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	38	29.0	30.5	29.2	29.7	30.1	30.7	31.5
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	39	117.4	122.9	119.1	119.4	120.5	123.3	128.4
Durable goods .....	40	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8
Nondurable goods .....	41	20.2	21.9	20.1	21.6	22.4	21.3	22.2
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change .....	42	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Other nondurable goods .....	43	20.4	22.1	20.2	22.0	22.7	21.6	22.1
Services .....	44	93.7	97.5	95.2	94.2	94.6	98.6	102.6
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	45	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Sales to other sectors .....	46	4.6	5.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.9
<b>State and local consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	47	<b>1,251.5</b>	<b>1,249.4</b>	<b>1,253.6</b>	<b>1,252.3</b>	<b>1,252.7</b>	<b>1,246.6</b>	<b>1,245.9</b>
Gross output of general government .....	48	1,577.9	1,576.0	1,580.2	1,578.6	1,579.8	1,573.4	1,572.2
Value added .....	49	1,038.3	1,038.0	1,040.6	1,039.7	1,040.3	1,036.2	1,036.0
Compensation of general government employees .....	50	913.8	909.9	914.8	913.0	912.7	907.5	906.3
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	51	124.4	127.9	125.7	126.5	127.4	128.3	129.4
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	52	539.7	538.1	539.8	539.1	539.7	537.4	536.3
Durable goods .....	53	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.7
Nondurable goods .....	54	184.1	184.0	184.5	184.3	184.3	183.8	183.5
Services .....	55	332.0	330.3	331.4	331.0	331.5	329.7	329.1
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	56	21.2	20.9	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.1	20.5
Sales to other sectors .....	57	305.3	305.8	305.6	305.5	305.9	305.8	305.8
Tuition and related educational charges .....	58	63.2	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.6	62.6	62.5
Health and hospital charges .....	59	141.4	142.0	142.4	142.2	142.1	142.0	141.8
Other sales .....	60	100.8	101.3	100.6	100.8	101.3	101.5	101.6
Residual .....	61	-1.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-2.3	-2.4

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 (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
<b>Consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Gross output of general government .....	3	6.2	4.9	3.2	-4.7	12.2	8.0	-1.3
Value added .....	4	4.0	6.5	5.7	4.5	8.5	8.3	6.1
Compensation of general government employees .....	5	3.9	6.9	7.1	4.2	9.0	8.4	4.1
Military .....	6	4.5	7.7	9.9	5.6	10.3	7.5	-0.3
Civilian .....	7	2.6	5.0	1.1	1.0	6.1	10.5	14.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	8	4.4	5.4	1.4	5.7	6.9	8.0	13.0
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	9	8.9	3.1	0.7	-14.3	16.7	7.6	-9.5
Durable goods .....	10	18.4	7.9	9.5	-25.7	43.2	31.9	-16.7
Aircraft .....	11	13.1	19.4	19.1	-2.6	32.1	22.1	35.5
Missiles .....	12	5.2	2.9	7.4	-33.2	15.9	112.8	-22.8
Ships .....	13	-31.6	-12.6	-43.1	-22.0	60.8	17.3	-76.4
Vehicles .....	14	35.3	7.6	156.9	-81.6	256.7	37.5	3.4
Electronics .....	15	38.7	3.3	-1.3	-40.1	62.4	31.2	-37.2
Other durable goods .....	16	16.0	2.5	-11.9	3.8	17.9	18.1	-43.3
Nondurable goods .....	17	3.4	2.9	11.8	-14.2	34.9	-7.7	-44.0
Petroleum products .....	18	1.5	-2.0	5.0	-9.6	19.4	-32.7	-49.9
Ammunition .....	19	2.4	-5.6	15.2	-50.9	62.3	-13.7	14.4
Other nondurable goods .....	20	7.8	12.6	25.3	5.0	41.1	32.2	-53.7
Services .....	21	7.9	2.3	-2.2	-12.0	10.7	5.0	-3.3
Research and development .....	22	5.0	-1.6	61.9	-40.8	21.1	-6.5	-7.8
Installation support .....	23	3.9	9.9	-9.1	14.9	13.8	1.1	-9.4
Weapons support .....	24	18.7	-4.0	-31.0	-33.5	5.1	23.5	-32.8
Personnel support .....	25	16.6	7.3	-17.3	9.4	5.0	13.0	20.8
Transportation of material .....	26	-16.6	-20.7	-59.2	46.2	7.4	-8.7	-13.9
Travel of persons .....	27	-20.0	3.1	62.8	14.6	2.2	-10.8	-30.0
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup> .....	28	4.6	14.4	-7.0	58.2	7.5	7.1	7.4
Sales to other sectors .....	29	-28.6	1.4	3.7	-1.5	1.6	13.8	-11.8
<b>Gross investment</b> <sup>5</sup> .....	30	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
Structures .....	31	20.4	29.7	71.1	17.6	21.6	72.7	-39.5
Equipment and software .....	32	16.2	5.4	-0.4	-10.1	25.2	2.6	-10.1
Aircraft .....	33	5.1	12.7	2.4	-5.0	66.8	-44.4	63.1
Missiles .....	34	-4.7	16.9	-43.8	88.9	19.4	15.0	6.4
Ships .....	35	-0.5	6.6	23.6	-21.5	21.7	-6.6	52.6
Vehicles .....	36	47.2	-6.4	6.5	-45.8	-2.9	27.2	-14.1
Electronics and software .....	37	26.6	5.6	1.4	-22.6	36.4	23.1	-15.5
Other equipment .....	38	18.1	3.7	-4.9	5.8	12.6	15.9	-41.9

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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	737.9	779.1	758.9	750.7	776.2	795.8	793.8
<b>Consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2	634.0	666.6	648.8	642.9	662.7	679.3	681.6
Gross output of general government.....	3	639.3	672.1	654.1	648.3	668.1	684.9	687.2
Value added.....	4	335.7	365.5	342.5	354.4	361.3	369.0	377.5
Compensation of general government employees ...	5	252.9	278.6	258.7	269.8	275.7	281.6	287.1
Military.....	6	174.3	193.9	179.2	187.8	192.4	196.5	198.9
Civilian.....	7	78.6	84.7	79.5	82.0	83.3	85.1	88.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup>	8	82.9	87.0	83.8	84.6	85.6	87.4	90.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	9	303.5	306.6	311.6	293.9	306.8	315.9	309.7
Durable goods.....	10	43.1	46.8	46.0	42.6	46.6	50.0	47.8
Aircraft.....	11	12.8	15.4	14.0	14.0	14.9	15.7	16.9
Missiles.....	12	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.2
Ships.....	13	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Vehicles.....	14	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.0
Electronics.....	15	10.9	11.2	11.6	10.2	11.4	12.3	10.9
Other durable goods.....	16	10.5	11.0	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.7	10.2
Nondurable goods.....	17	30.8	23.8	27.1	21.4	24.6	25.9	23.3
Petroleum products.....	18	18.0	10.1	13.6	8.6	10.5	11.1	10.2
Ammunition.....	19	4.5	4.1	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.3
Other nondurable goods	20	8.4	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.9	10.6	8.8
Services.....	21	229.6	236.0	238.6	229.8	235.6	240.0	238.7
Research and development.....	22	62.9	62.4	69.5	61.1	63.8	63.0	61.9
Installation support.....	23	38.9	42.5	40.7	41.2	42.8	43.6	42.6
Weapons support.....	24	30.8	29.9	32.6	29.6	29.9	31.6	28.6
Personnel support.....	25	79.2	86.2	80.7	82.8	84.0	86.8	91.1
Transportation of material	26	10.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6
Travel of persons.....	27	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.9
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup>	28	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Sales to other sectors.....	29	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
<b>Gross investment</b> <sup>5</sup> .....	30	103.9	112.5	110.1	107.8	113.5	116.5	112.1
Structures.....	31	12.9	16.8	14.8	15.8	16.4	18.5	16.4
Equipment and software.....	32	91.0	95.7	95.3	91.9	97.2	98.0	95.7
Aircraft.....	33	13.9	15.8	15.1	15.0	17.1	14.7	16.6
Missiles.....	34	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2
Ships.....	35	11.0	11.1	11.7	10.5	10.9	10.9	12.3
Vehicles.....	36	9.3	8.9	10.3	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.9
Electronics and software.....	37	20.5	21.2	21.3	19.8	21.3	22.4	21.4
Other equipment.....	38	32.1	33.7	32.8	33.2	34.3	35.7	31.3

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 3.11.6. Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Chained Dollars**  
[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment</b> .....	1	659.4	695.1	681.7	672.8	695.2	709.3	703.1
<b>Consumption expenditures</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2	561.6	589.3	578.7	571.5	588.2	599.6	597.7
Gross output of general government.....	3	566.3	594.3	583.4	576.4	593.2	604.8	602.8
Value added.....	4	295.8	315.0	302.6	306.0	312.3	318.6	323.3
Compensation of general government employees ...	5	219.8	234.8	225.8	228.2	233.1	237.9	240.2
Military.....	6	148.8	160.3	153.9	156.0	159.8	162.7	162.6
Civilian.....	7	71.0	74.5	71.9	72.1	73.2	75.0	77.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital <sup>2</sup>	8	76.2	80.3	76.8	77.9	79.2	80.8	83.3
Intermediate goods and services purchased <sup>3</sup> .....	9	270.8	279.3	281.1	270.5	281.1	286.3	279.3
Durable goods.....	10	41.6	44.9	44.1	41.0	44.8	48.0	45.9
Aircraft.....	11	12.6	15.0	13.7	13.6	14.6	15.4	16.6
Missiles.....	12	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	5.2	4.9
Ships.....	13	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Vehicles.....	14	3.1	3.4	3.8	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8
Electronics.....	15	10.7	11.0	11.4	10.0	11.3	12.1	10.8
Other durable goods.....	16	10.1	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.6	11.0	9.6
Nondurable goods.....	17	21.6	22.2	22.8	21.9	23.7	23.2	20.1
Petroleum products.....	18	10.2	10.0	10.8	10.6	11.0	10.0	8.4
Ammunition.....	19	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7
Other nondurable goods	20	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.6	7.9
Services.....	21	208.0	212.8	214.7	208.0	213.3	215.9	214.1
Research and development.....	22	56.8	55.8	62.2	54.6	57.2	56.3	55.2
Installation support.....	23	34.6	38.1	36.1	37.3	38.6	38.7	37.7
Weapons support.....	24	28.8	27.7	30.3	27.3	27.7	29.2	26.4
Personnel support.....	25	72.7	78.1	73.6	75.2	76.2	78.5	82.3
Transportation of material	26	9.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.1
Travel of persons.....	27	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.8
Less: Own-account investment <sup>4</sup>	28	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Sales to other sectors.....	29	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
<b>Gross investment</b> <sup>5</sup> .....	30	98.4	106.7	103.8	102.0	107.8	110.7	106.1
Structures.....	31	11.0	14.3	12.7	13.2	13.9	15.9	14.1
Equipment and software.....	32	87.2	91.9	90.8	88.4	93.5	94.1	91.7
Aircraft.....	33	13.6	15.3	14.7	14.5	16.4	14.2	16.0
Missiles.....	34	4.0	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Ships.....	35	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.0	9.5	9.3	10.4
Vehicles.....	36	8.9	8.3	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.3
Electronics and software.....	37	21.3	22.5	22.3	20.9	22.6	23.8	22.8
Other equipment.....	38	31.0	32.1	31.4	31.9	32.8	34.1	29.7
Residual.....	39	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-1.9	-2.5	-2.5	-2.3

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 (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Current receipts from the rest of the world</b> .....	1	2,640.3		2,420.7	2,089.0	2,065.0	2,164.4	
<b>Exports of goods and services</b> .....	2	1,831.1	1,563.7	1,706.2	1,509.3	1,493.7	1,573.8	1,678.1
Goods <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1,266.9	1,038.4	1,155.7	989.5	978.1	1,045.2	1,140.7
Durable .....	4	822.8	664.6	762.7	644.7	617.0	664.2	732.6
Nondurable .....	5	444.1	373.7	393.0	344.8	361.1	381.1	408.0
Services <sup>1</sup> .....	6	564.2	525.4	550.5	519.8	515.6	528.5	537.4
<b>Income receipts</b> .....	7	809.2		714.4	579.6	571.3	590.6	
Wage and salary receipts .....	8	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	
Income receipts on assets .....	9	806.2		711.4	576.6	568.3	587.6	
Interest .....	10	261.9		232.3	174.5	158.4	146.9	
Dividends .....	11	258.7		228.6	222.0	181.4	219.9	
Reinvested earnings on U.S. direct investment abroad .....	12	285.6		250.5	180.1	228.5	220.8	
<b>Current payments to the rest of the world</b> .....	13	3,347.6		3,041.7	2,498.5	2,454.5	2,589.8	
<b>Imports of goods and services</b> .....	14	2,538.9	1,956.0	2,296.7	1,887.9	1,832.8	1,976.0	2,127.3
Goods <sup>1</sup> .....	15	2,126.4	1,575.3	1,892.5	1,508.2	1,461.1	1,592.8	1,739.1
Durable .....	16	1,160.9	892.6	1,062.1	862.5	820.9	895.3	991.5
Nondurable .....	17	965.5	682.8	830.4	645.8	640.2	697.5	747.6
Services <sup>1</sup> .....	18	412.4	380.7	404.2	379.6	371.7	383.1	388.1
<b>Income payments</b> .....	19	667.3		607.4	479.7	478.6	469.1	
Wage and salary payments .....	20	10.4		10.5	10.2	10.0	10.0	
Income payments on assets .....	21	656.9		596.9	469.5	468.6	459.1	
Interest .....	22	489.9		450.2	383.1	359.9	341.5	
Dividends .....	23	112.1		138.6	119.2	80.9	67.0	
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment in the United States .....	24	55.0		8.1	-32.8	27.8	50.5	
<b>Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)</b> .....	25	141.4	142.6	137.5	130.9	143.0	144.8	131.5
From persons (net) .....	26	64.5	62.4	61.8	63.8	63.1	61.9	60.7
From government (net) .....	27	40.8	50.4	39.1	35.9	50.4	54.0	41.3
From business (net) .....	28	36.2	29.8	36.6	31.2	29.6	28.9	29.4
<b>Balance on current account, NIPAs</b> .....	29	-707.2		-621.0	-409.5	-389.5	-425.5	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs .....	30	-706.8		-625.1	-412.6	-392.5	-428.4	
Balance on current account, NIPAs .....	31	-707.2		-621.0	-409.5	-389.5	-425.5	
Less: Capital account transactions (net) <sup>2</sup> .....	32	-0.4		4.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	

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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Gross saving</b> .....	1	1,824.1	1,770.5	1,595.3	1,530.7	1,401.7	.....	
<b>Net saving</b> .....	2	-23.0	-110.5	-288.3	-333.3	-449.0	.....	
Net private saving.....	3	659.8	619.7	717.4	960.2	919.5	.....	
Personal saving.....	4	286.4	471.5	409.2	403.1	595.7	431.5 455.5	
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	5	378.3	230.5	294.2	364.5	488.0	.....	
Undistributed profits	6	480.7	166.9	358.0	475.1	624.1	.....	
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	7	-38.2	139.2	81.1	18.1	-17.1	.....	
Capital consumption adjustment.....	8	-64.1	-127.3	-75.6	-144.9	-118.9	-116.7	
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	9	-5.0	5.0	-20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	
Net government saving.....	10	-682.7	-730.2	-1,005.7	-1,293.5	-1,368.5	.....	
Federal.....	11	-642.6	-674.1	-969.1	-1,268.9	-1,353.6	.....	
State and local.....	12	-40.2	-56.1	-36.6	-24.6	-14.9	.....	
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b> .....	13	1,847.1	1,863.5	1,881.0	1,883.6	1,864.0	1,850.7 1,855.8	
Private.....	14	1,536.2	1,538.3	1,562.6	1,561.3	1,540.5	1,525.5 1,525.7	
Domestic business.....	15	1,252.3	1,257.2	1,276.8	1,277.0	1,259.4	1,246.9 1,245.5	
Households and institutions.....	16	283.9	281.1	285.8	284.4	281.1	278.6 280.3	
Government.....	17	310.9	325.2	318.4	322.3	323.5	325.2 330.0	
Federal.....	18	119.8	125.6	121.2	122.5	124.0	126.1 130.0	
State and local.....	19	191.2	199.6	197.2	199.8	199.5	199.1 200.0	
<b>Gross domestic investment, capital account transactions, and net lending, NIPAs</b> .....	20	1,925.2	1,909.9	1,780.8	1,692.4	1,654.9	.....	
Gross domestic investment.....	21	2,632.4	2,145.1	2,530.9	2,190.3	2,082.0	2,080.4 2,227.7	
Gross private domestic investment.....	22	2,136.1	1,630.9	2,022.1	1,689.9	1,561.5	1,556.1 1,716.1	
Gross government investment.....	23	496.3	514.2	508.9	500.4	520.4	524.3 511.6	
Capital account transactions (net) <sup>1</sup>	24	-0.4	.....	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	
Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs.....	25	-706.8	.....	-625.1	-412.6	-392.5	-428.4	
<b>Statistical discrepancy</b> .....	26	101.0	.....	139.4	185.4	161.7	253.3	
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Gross private saving.....	27	2,195.9	.....	2,182.3	2,278.7	2,500.7	2,445.0	
Gross government saving.....	28	-371.8	.....	-411.8	-683.4	-970.0	-1,043.3	
Federal.....	29	-522.8	.....	-553.0	-846.6	-1,144.9	-1,227.5	
State and local.....	30	151.0	.....	141.2	163.2	174.9	184.2	
Net domestic investment.....	31	785.3	281.6	650.0	306.7	218.0	229.7 371.9	
<b>Gross saving as a percentage of gross national income</b> .....	32	12.6	.....	12.4	11.3	10.9	9.9	
<b>Net saving as a percentage of gross national income</b> .....	33	-0.2	.....	-0.8	-2.0	-2.4	-3.2	
<b>Disaster losses</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	34	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private.....	35	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Domestic business.....	36	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Households and institutions.....	37	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government.....	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Federal.....	39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
State and local.....	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

1. Consists of capital transfers and the acquisition and disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets.

2. Consists of damages to fixed assets.

Table 5.3.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Private fixed investment</b> .....	1	-5.1	-18.3	-20.2	-39.0	-12.5	-1.3	6.2
<b>Nonresidential</b> .....	2	1.6	-17.7	-19.5	-39.2	-9.6	-5.9	6.5
<b>Structures</b> .....	3	10.3	-19.6	-7.2	-43.6	-17.3	-18.4	-13.9
Commercial and health care	4	-1.8	-25.7	-28.4	-35.3	-21.6	-30.2	-32.6
Manufacturing.....	5	25.4	22.5	46.0	59.7	30.0	-29.3	-35.0
Power and communication.....	6	18.4	-0.5	-18.8	-8.8	42.5	3.1	-2.6
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	7	16.1	-41.6	16.1	-82.4	-69.1	8.6	72.0
Other structures <sup>4</sup> .....	8	11.1	-18.4	-15.3	-31.6	-7.3	-29.0	-32.3
<b>Equipment and software</b> .....	9	-2.6	-16.7	-25.9	-36.4	-4.9	1.5	18.2
Information processing equipment and software.....	10	6.0	-5.5	-16.9	-19.6	5.5	7.6	27.0
Computers and peripheral equipment.....	11	8.4	-5.6	-29.2	-14.7	16.8	9.7	90.9
Software <sup>2</sup> .....	12	6.4	-6.4	-9.1	-24.0	1.3	5.2	22.1
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	13	4.4	-4.1	-21.0	-15.6	6.9	9.9	14.3
Industrial equipment.....	14	-3.5	-23.5	-14.1	-49.7	-15.1	-13.4	-6.3
Transportation equipment.....	15	-27.3	-48.9	-68.9	-81.3	20.7	22.6	66.5
Other equipment <sup>4</sup> .....	16	-2.1	-19.5	-24.8	-31.1	-29.8	-10.4	-2.7
<b>Residential</b> .....	17	-22.9	-20.4	-23.2	-38.2	-23.3	18.9	5.0
<b>Structures</b> .....	18	-23.2	-20.7	-23.4	-38.8	-23.6	19.0	4.8
Permanent site.....	19	-33.5	-37.5	-39.0	-60.9	-44.5	29.3	1.3
Single family.....	20	-36.7	-39.4	-42.7	-67.5	-47.0	73.0	20.8
Multifamily.....	21	-14.8	-29.5	-22.9	-28.8	-36.6	-50.9	-53.2
Other structures <sup>5</sup> .....	22	-9.5	-4.5	-6.3	-13.9	-6.2	13.2	7.0
<b>Equipment</b> .....	23	-3.0	-6.1	-16.2	-7.1	-10.0	14.6	13.5
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Private fixed investment in structures.....	24	-7.5	-20.1	-14.2	-41.7	-19.9	-4.4	-6.1
Private fixed investment in equipment and software.....	25	-2.6	-16.6	-25.8	-36.1	-4.9	1.6	18.2
Private fixed investment in new structures <sup>6</sup> .....	26	-6.5	-21.0	-12.5	-42.6	-21.3	-7.5	-9.8
Nonresidential structures.....	27	10.2	-19.6	-7.2	-43.6	-17.3	-18.2	-13.8
Residential structures.....	28	-23.5	-23.1	-20.7	-40.8	-27.6	13.2	-3.3

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	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Percent change at annual rate:</b>								
Private fixed investment .....	1	-5.1	-18.3	-20.2	-39.0	-12.5	-1.3	6.2
<b>Percentage points at annual rates:</b>								
<b>Nonresidential .....</b>	2	1.19	-13.91	-15.16	-30.88	-7.36	-4.82	5.12
<b>Structures .....</b>	3	2.46	-5.56	-1.72	-13.33	-5.17	-5.61	-3.89
Commercial and health care .....	4	-0.15	-2.24	-2.60	-3.07	-2.01	-2.89	-2.85
Manufacturing .....	5	0.52	0.65	1.20	1.98	1.22	-1.59	-1.77
Power and communication .....	6	0.62	-0.02	-0.86	-0.33	1.88	0.17	-0.14
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells .....	7	1.01	-3.08	1.26	-10.36	-5.90	0.36	2.58
Other structures <sup>1</sup> .....	8	0.45	-0.87	-0.73	-1.54	-0.37	-1.66	-1.71
<b>Equipment and software .....</b>	9	-1.26	-8.35	-13.44	-17.55	-2.18	0.79	9.01
Information processing equipment and software .....	10	1.40	-1.39	-4.43	-4.55	1.60	2.19	7.50
Computers and peripheral equipment .....	11	0.31	-0.23	-1.19	-0.46	0.63	0.39	2.96
Software <sup>2</sup> .....	12	0.70	-0.77	-1.08	-2.88	0.21	0.70	2.90
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	13	0.39	-0.39	-2.17	-1.20	0.76	1.10	1.64
Industrial equipment .....	14	-0.30	-2.12	-1.19	-4.98	-1.34	-1.24	-0.55
Transportation equipment .....	15	-2.18	-3.01	-5.42	-5.26	0.83	0.85	2.31
Other equipment <sup>4</sup> .....	16	-0.18	-1.82	-2.41	-2.77	-3.26	-1.01	-0.25
<b>Residential .....</b>	17	-6.27	-4.38	-5.08	-8.10	-5.18	3.54	1.05
<b>Structures .....</b>	18	-6.25	-4.35	-5.01	-8.07	-5.13	3.46	0.98
Permanent site .....	19	-5.15	-3.87	-4.42	-6.67	-4.40	1.92	0.11
Single family .....	20	-4.82	-3.28	-3.93	-6.11	-3.53	3.14	1.20
Multifamily .....	21	-0.33	-0.59	-0.49	-0.56	-0.87	-1.22	-1.09
Other structures <sup>5</sup> .....	22	-1.10	-0.48	-0.59	-1.40	-0.73	1.54	0.87
<b>Equipment .....</b>	23	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	0.07	0.07
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Private fixed investment in structures .....	24	-3.80	-9.91	-6.73	-21.40	-10.30	-2.14	-2.91
Private fixed investment in equipment and software .....	25	-1.27	-8.38	-13.52	-17.58	-2.24	0.86	9.08
Private fixed investment in new structures <sup>6</sup> .....	26	-3.06	-9.75	-5.47	-20.77	-10.43	-3.44	-4.39
Nonresidential structures .....	27	2.43	-5.54	-1.73	-13.30	-5.16	-5.52	-3.83
Residential structures .....	28	-5.49	-4.21	-3.74	-7.46	-5.28	2.08	-0.56

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, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Private fixed investment .....</b>	1	95.106	77.715	89.964	79.514	76.895	76.647	77.804
<b>Nonresidential .....</b>	2	116.502	95.885	111.040	98.061	95.623	94.183	95.675
<b>Structures .....</b>	3	138.392	111.282	137.603	119.243	113.716	108.074	104.094
Commercial and health care .....	4	114.464	85.073	105.965	95.029	89.434	81.755	74.076
Manufacturing .....	5	169.306	207.422	187.969	211.321	225.659	206.899	185.808
Power and communication .....	6	171.103	170.184	162.439	158.762	173.474	174.819	173.680
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells .....	7	146.293	85.502	156.288	101.231	75.481	77.052	88.245
Other structures <sup>1</sup> .....	8	140.948	115.025	136.817	124.402	122.057	112.027	101.613
<b>Equipment and software .....</b>	9	107.332	89.424	99.808	89.143	88.036	88.370	92.147
Information processing equipment and software .....	10	123.885	117.100	119.436	113.092	114.624	116.748	123.937
Computers and peripheral equipment .....	11	157.032	148.279	141.747	136.221	141.609	144.929	170.358
Software <sup>2</sup> .....	12	117.896	110.358	115.688	108.007	108.358	109.728	115.338
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	13	118.346	113.478	114.554	109.792	111.640	114.298	118.182
Industrial equipment .....	14	109.426	83.714	104.733	88.186	84.659	81.663	80.349
Transportation equipment .....	15	70.937	36.238	50.037	32.912	34.498	36.302	41.239
Other equipment <sup>4</sup> .....	16	100.749	81.093	96.467	87.888	80.453	78.284	77.748
<b>Residential .....</b>	17	58.213	46.323	53.549	47.478	44.436	46.403	46.973
<b>Structures .....</b>	18	57.694	45.727	53.032	46.904	43.852	45.806	46.344
Permanent site .....	19	45.220	28.247	38.557	30.483	26.307	28.055	28.145
Single family .....	20	41.462	25.107	34.472	26.035	22.212	25.474	26.705
Multifamily .....	21	77.014	54.277	72.545	66.645	59.478	49.795	41.189
Other structures <sup>5</sup> .....	22	79.035	75.463	77.724	74.862	73.682	76.009	77.299
<b>Equipment .....</b>	23	100.478	94.362	95.593	93.839	91.411	94.576	97.624
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Private fixed investment in structures .....	24	84.941	67.867	81.715	71.400	67.545	66.785	65.736
Private fixed investment in equipment and software .....	25	107.265	89.471	99.767	89.188	88.068	88.429	92.199
Private fixed investment in new structures <sup>6</sup> .....	26	87.575	69.202	84.434	73.497	69.235	67.900	66.178
Nonresidential structures .....	27	138.574	111.465	137.753	119.377	113.852	108.282	104.349
Residential structures .....	28	57.592	44.282	52.906	46.403	42.798	44.147	43.780

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 5.3.6. Real Private Fixed Investment by Type, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Private fixed investment</b> .....	1	2,018.4	1,649.3	1,909.3	1,687.5	1,631.9	1,626.7	1,651.2
<b>Nonresidential</b> .....	2	1,569.7	1,291.9	1,496.1	1,321.2	1,288.4	1,269.0	1,289.1
<b>Structures</b> .....	3	486.8	391.4	484.0	419.4	400.0	380.2	366.2
Commercial and health care .....	4	155.6	115.6	144.0	129.2	121.6	111.1	100.7
Manufacturing .....	5	50.6	62.0	56.2	63.2	67.4	61.8	55.5
Power and communication .....	6	77.3	76.8	73.3	71.7	78.3	78.9	78.4
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells .....	7	112.7	65.9	120.4	78.0	58.2	59.4	68.0
Other structures <sup>1</sup> .....	8	89.8	73.3	87.2	79.3	77.8	71.4	64.8
<b>Equipment and software</b> .....	9	1,068.6	890.3	993.7	887.5	876.5	879.8	917.4
Information processing equipment and software .....	10	588.8	556.5	567.6	537.5	544.8	554.9	589.0
Computers and peripheral equipment <sup>2</sup> .....	11							
Software <sup>3</sup> .....	12	257.0	240.6	252.2	235.5	236.2	239.2	251.4
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	13	211.1	202.4	204.3	195.8	199.1	203.9	210.8
Industrial equipment .....	14	174.7	133.6	167.2	140.8	135.2	130.4	128.3
Transportation equipment .....	15	128.9	65.9	90.9	59.8	62.7	66.0	74.9
Other equipment <sup>5</sup> .....	16	180.3	145.1	172.6	157.3	144.0	140.1	139.1
<b>Residential</b> .....	17	451.1	359.0	415.0	367.9	344.4	359.6	364.0
<b>Structures</b> .....	18	441.5	349.9	405.8	358.9	335.5	350.5	354.6
Permanent site .....	19	217.4	135.8	185.4	146.6	126.5	134.9	135.3
Single family .....	20	179.7	108.8	149.4	112.9	96.3	110.4	115.8
Multifamily .....	21	36.4	25.7	34.3	31.5	28.1	23.6	19.5
Other structures <sup>6</sup> .....	22	224.7	214.6	221.0	212.9	209.5	216.1	219.8
<b>Equipment</b> .....	23	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.3	9.6
Residual .....	24	5.9	-7.2	15.1	2.9	-3.1	-9.2	-19.8
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Private fixed investment in structures .....	25	948.7	758.0	912.7	797.5	754.4	745.9	734.2
Private fixed investment in equipment and software .....	26	1,078.4	899.5	1,003.0	896.7	885.4	889.0	926.9
Private fixed investment in new structures <sup>7</sup> .....	27	882.1	697.0	850.4	740.3	697.4	683.9	666.6
Nonresidential structures .....	28	485.5	390.5	482.6	418.2	398.9	379.4	365.6
Residential structures .....	29	378.3	290.9	347.5	304.8	281.1	290.0	287.6

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. The quantity index for computers can be used to accurately measure the real growth rate of this component. However, because computers exhibit rapid changes in prices relative to other prices in the economy, the chained-dollar estimates should not be used to measure the component's relative importance or its contribution to the growth rate of more aggregate series; accurate estimates of these contributions are shown in table 5.3.2 and real growth rates are shown in table 5.3.1.  
 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.  
 7. Excludes net purchases of used structures and brokers' commissions on the sale of structures.

Note. Chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 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 5.6.5B. Change in Private Inventories by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Change in private inventories</b> .....	1	-34.8	-120.1	-44.5	-127.4	-176.2	-156.5	-20.4
Farm .....	2	-7.1	-2.4	-3.7	-1.3	0.6	0.0	-8.7
Mining, utilities, and construction .....	3	-2.6	1.7	-13.0	7.0	8.1	4.2	-12.6
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	4	-7.0	-35.3	11.4	-31.4	-42.7	-62.4	-4.8
Durable goods industries .....	5	12.6	-31.7	35.5	-25.4	-32.8	-53.2	-15.4
Nondurable goods industries .....	6	-19.7	-3.6	-24.1	-6.1	-9.9	-9.2	10.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	7	-7.1	-51.6	-20.1	-47.3	-81.2	-75.3	-2.8
Durable goods industries .....	8	7.7	-46.6	-1.2	-57.1	-58.6	-48.0	-22.9
Nondurable goods industries .....	9	-14.9	-5.0	-18.9	9.8	-22.6	-27.3	20.0
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	10	-13.4	-27.8	-24.2	-50.2	-54.7	-18.4	12.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	11	-0.5	-10.2	-3.7	-35.5	-32.7	4.9	22.7
Food and beverage stores .....	12	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	2.7	-0.4	0.4	-3.4
General merchandise stores .....	13	-3.4	-3.1	-4.3	-3.9	-2.9	-4.6	-0.9
Other retail stores .....	14	-9.8	-14.4	-15.3	-13.4	-18.7	-19.0	-6.3
Other industries .....	15	2.5	-4.7	5.0	-4.1	-6.3	-4.7	-3.5
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Change in private inventories .....	16	-34.8	-120.1	-44.5	-127.4	-176.2	-156.5	-20.4
Durable goods industries .....	17	10.3	-93.9	10.8	-122.7	-129.0	-100.2	-23.5
Nondurable goods industries .....	18	-45.1	-26.3	-55.3	-4.6	-47.2	-56.3	3.1
<b>Nonfarm industries</b> .....	19	-27.7	-117.8	-40.8	-126.1	-176.8	-156.5	-11.7
Nonfarm change in book value <sup>1</sup> .....	20	17.6	-129.0	-234.1	-225.7	-203.7	-134.2	47.7
Nonfarm inventory valuation adjustment <sup>2</sup> .....	21	-45.3	11.2	193.2	99.6	26.9	-22.2	-59.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	22	-7.1	-51.6	-20.1	-47.3	-81.2	-75.3	-2.8
Merchant wholesale trade .....	23	0.0	-43.4	-10.1	-37.2	-70.8	-66.0	0.5
Durable goods industries .....	24	10.8	-40.8	0.1	-48.4	-51.5	-42.1	-21.1
Nondurable goods industries .....	25	-10.7	-2.5	-10.3	11.2	-19.2	-23.7	21.6
Nonmerchant wholesale trade .....	26	-7.1	-8.3	-9.9	-10.1	-10.4	-9.3	-3.3

1. This series is derived from the Census Bureau series "current cost inventories."  
 2. The inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) shown in this table differs from the IVA that adjusts business incomes. The IVA in this table reflects the mix of methods (such as first-in, first-out and last-in, first-out) underlying inventories derived primarily from Census Bureau statistics (see footnote 1). This mix differs from that underlying business income derived primarily from Internal Revenue Service statistics.  
 Note. Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

**Table 5.6.6B. Change in Real Private Inventories by Industry, Chained Dollars**  
[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
					IV	I	II	III
<b>Change in private inventories</b> .....	1	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>-107.6</b>	<b>-37.4</b>	<b>-113.9</b>	<b>-160.2</b>	<b>-139.2</b>	<b>-16.9</b>
Farm .....	2	-5.3	-0.3	-1.9	0.3	2.2	1.9	-5.7
Mining, utilities, and construction .....	3	-2.4	1.7	-11.3	6.6	7.6	4.0	-11.5
Manufacturing .....	4	-3.8	-32.1	8.2	-28.9	-39.8	-55.3	-4.7
Durable goods industries .....	5	11.5	-29.1	31.9	-23.5	-30.7	-48.3	-14.0
Nondurable goods industries .....	6	-14.2	-3.4	-22.0	-5.6	-9.4	-7.6	8.7
Wholesale trade .....	7	-5.2	-46.2	-16.8	-42.3	-72.9	-66.5	-3.0
Durable goods industries .....	8	6.7	-43.2	-1.6	-53.1	-54.7	-44.2	-20.7
Nondurable goods industries .....	9	-10.7	-4.4	-14.6	8.7	-19.2	-22.8	15.6
Retail trade .....	10	-11.8	-26.2	-21.5	-47.2	-51.4	-17.3	11.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	11	-0.5	-10.3	-3.7	-35.6	-32.8	4.7	22.3
Food and beverage stores .....	12	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	2.3	-0.3	0.3	-2.9
General merchandise stores .....	13	-3.1	-2.8	-4.0	-3.6	-2.6	-4.3	-0.9
Other retail stores .....	14	-8.3	-13.1	-13.0	-12.3	-17.2	-17.4	-5.7
Other industries .....	15	2.5	-4.1	5.4	-3.4	-5.8	-4.3	-3.1
Residual .....	16	-2.3	1.5	-1.9	5.3	2.7	-1.2	1.0
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Change in private inventories .....	17	-25.9	-107.6	-37.4	-113.9	-160.2	-139.2	-16.9
Durable goods industries .....	18	9.4	-87.9	9.2	-115.3	-121.8	-93.1	-21.5
Nondurable goods industries .....	19	-33.7	-21.6	-45.1	-1.7	-40.8	-47.6	3.8
Nonfarm industries .....	20	-20.4	-107.7	-35.7	-114.9	-163.1	-141.4	-11.2
Wholesale trade .....	21	-5.2	-46.2	-16.8	-42.3	-72.9	-66.5	-3.0
Merchant wholesale trade .....	22	1.2	-38.6	-6.7	-33.1	-63.1	-58.2	-0.2
Durable goods industries .....	23	9.5	-37.7	-0.2	-44.9	-48.0	-38.7	-19.0
Nondurable goods industries .....	24	-7.3	-2.3	-6.4	9.7	-16.0	-19.8	16.8
Nonmerchant wholesale trade .....	25	-6.4	-7.6	-10.3	-9.5	-9.8	-8.3	-2.9

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).  
Chained (2005) dollar series for real change in private inventories are calculated as the period-to-period change in chained-dollar end-of-period inventories. Quarterly changes in end-of-period inventories are stated at annual rates. 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 5.7.5B. Private Inventories and Domestic Final Sales by Industry**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals				
		2008	2009			
			IV	I	II	III
<b>Private inventories</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	<b>2,015.9</b>	<b>1,948.1</b>	<b>1,912.2</b>	<b>1,892.3</b>	<b>1,919.8</b>
Farm .....	2	178.4	171.9	171.6	168.6	170.1
Mining, utilities, and construction .....	3	100.1	96.4	96.8	97.7	98.6
Manufacturing .....	4	592.8	575.8	567.4	564.3	569.8
Durable goods industries .....	5	357.2	346.3	336.7	331.6	327.2
Nondurable goods industries .....	6	235.7	229.4	230.7	232.7	242.6
Wholesale trade .....	7	482.7	464.3	449.6	436.6	445.6
Durable goods industries .....	8	288.4	271.4	256.7	248.0	244.4
Nondurable goods industries .....	9	194.3	192.9	192.8	188.6	201.2
Retail trade .....	10	506.4	489.7	478.5	477.1	486.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	11	159.2	148.1	140.9	143.7	151.1
Food and beverage stores .....	12	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.8
General merchandise stores .....	13	80.4	79.2	78.6	77.4	77.7
Other retail stores .....	14	224.3	220.1	216.8	213.8	215.1
Other industries .....	15	155.5	150.0	148.3	147.9	149.0
<b>Addenda:</b>						
Private inventories .....	16	2,015.9	1,948.1	1,912.2	1,892.3	1,919.8
Durable goods industries .....	17	916.7	874.6	840.3	828.6	827.0
Nondurable goods industries .....	18	1,099.1	1,073.4	1,071.9	1,063.7	1,092.8
Nonfarm industries .....	19	1,837.5	1,776.1	1,740.6	1,723.7	1,749.8
Wholesale trade .....	20	482.7	464.3	449.6	436.6	445.6
Merchant wholesale trade .....	21	428.6	413.8	400.5	388.2	396.0
Durable goods industries .....	22	257.7	243.1	230.2	222.7	219.4
Nondurable goods industries .....	23	170.9	170.7	170.3	165.5	176.7
Nonmerchant wholesale trade .....	24	54.1	50.5	49.1	48.4	49.6
<b>Final sales of domestic business</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	25	<b>800.0</b>	<b>794.1</b>	<b>792.5</b>	<b>795.3</b>	<b>799.8</b>
<b>Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	26	<b>419.7</b>	<b>413.9</b>	<b>411.6</b>	<b>412.7</b>	<b>413.1</b>
<b>Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:</b>						
Private inventories to final sales .....	27	2.52	2.45	2.41	2.38	2.40
Nonfarm inventories to final sales .....	28	2.30	2.24	2.20	2.17	2.19
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures .....	29	4.38	4.29	4.23	4.18	4.24

<sup>1</sup> Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. The quarter-to-quarter change in inventories calculated from current-dollar inventories in this table is not the current-dollar change in private inventories component of GDP. The former is the difference between two inventory stocks, each valued at its respective end-of-quarter prices. The latter is the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at average prices of the quarter. In addition, changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas, the change in private inventories is stated at annual rates.

<sup>2</sup> Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Final sales of domestic business equals final sales of domestic product less gross output of general government, gross value added of nonprofit institutions, compensation paid to domestic workers, and imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing. It includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by government enterprises.

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 5.7.6B. Real Private Inventories and Real Domestic Final Sales by Industry, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals				
		2008	2009			
			IV	I	II	III
<b>Private inventories</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1,818.8	1,790.3	1,750.2	1,715.4	1,711.2
Farm .....	2	150.7	150.7	151.3	151.8	150.3
Mining, utilities, and construction .....	3	87.5	89.2	91.1	92.1	89.2
Manufacturing .....	4	537.1	529.9	520.0	506.2	505.0
Durable goods industries .....	5	327.7	321.9	314.2	302.1	298.6
Nondurable goods industries .....	6	210.3	208.9	206.6	204.7	206.9
Wholesale trade .....	7	429.6	419.0	400.8	384.1	383.4
Durable goods industries .....	8	265.6	252.3	238.6	227.6	222.4
Nondurable goods industries .....	9	165.0	167.1	162.4	156.7	160.6
Retail trade .....	10	474.6	462.8	450.0	445.7	448.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	11	158.1	149.2	141.0	142.2	147.7
Food and beverage stores .....	12	36.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	36.4
General merchandise stores .....	13	73.6	72.7	72.0	71.0	70.8
Other retail stores .....	14	206.5	203.4	199.1	194.8	193.4
Other industries .....	15	138.9	138.1	136.6	135.6	134.8
Residual .....	16	-1.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1
<b>Addenda:</b>						
Private inventories .....	17	1,818.8	1,790.3	1,750.2	1,715.4	1,711.2
Durable goods industries .....	18	852.4	823.6	793.1	769.8	764.5
Nondurable goods industries .....	19	967.8	967.4	957.2	945.3	946.2
Nonfarm industries .....	20	1,668.6	1,639.8	1,599.1	1,563.7	1,560.9
Wholesale trade .....	21	429.6	419.0	400.8	384.1	383.4
Merchant wholesale trade .....	22	379.4	371.2	355.4	340.8	340.8
Durable goods industries .....	23	236.9	225.6	213.6	203.9	199.2
Nondurable goods industries .....	24	143.3	145.7	141.7	136.7	140.9
Nonmerchant wholesale trade .....	25	50.1	47.7	45.3	43.2	42.5
<b>Final sales of domestic business</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	26	746.0	734.7	734.3	737.2	741.9
<b>Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	27	402.3	391.9	391.1	393.4	396.7
<b>Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:</b>						
Private inventories to final sales .....	28	2.44	2.44	2.38	2.33	2.31
Nonfarm inventories to final sales .....	29	2.24	2.23	2.18	2.12	2.10
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures .....	30	4.15	4.18	4.09	3.97	3.93

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. The quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the change in private inventories component of GDP is stated at annual rates.  
2. Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Final sales of domestic business equals final sales of domestic product less gross output of general government, gross value added of nonprofit institutions, compensation paid to domestic workers, and imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing. It includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by government enterprises.

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Chained (2005) dollar inventory series are calculated to ensure that the chained (2005) dollar change in inventories for 2005 equals the current-dollar change in inventories for 2005 and that the average of the 2004 and 2005 end-of-year chain-weighted and fixed-weighted inventories are equal.

Table 5.7.9B. Implicit Price Deflators for Private Inventories by Industry

[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	Seasonally adjusted				
		2008	2009			
			IV	I	II	III
<b>Private inventories</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1	110.836	108.813	109.255	110.308	112.191
Farm .....	2	118.414	114.052	113.459	111.100	113.118
Mining, utilities, and construction .....	3	114.311	108.082	106.252	106.134	110.484
Manufacturing .....	4	110.370	108.649	109.115	111.478	112.838
Durable goods industries .....	5	108.981	107.597	107.169	109.758	109.566
Nondurable goods industries .....	6	112.047	109.810	111.642	113.659	117.281
Wholesale trade .....	7	112.369	110.809	112.179	113.656	116.218
Durable goods industries .....	8	108.604	107.563	107.588	108.972	109.869
Nondurable goods industries .....	9	117.773	115.410	118.781	120.392	125.318
Retail trade .....	10	106.687	105.814	106.346	107.064	108.547
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	11	100.732	99.297	99.963	101.071	102.272
Food and beverage stores .....	12	116.088	113.887	113.785	113.775	117.650
General merchandise stores .....	13	109.277	108.978	109.170	109.107	109.802
Other retail stores .....	14	108.618	108.200	108.876	109.737	111.268
Other industries .....	15	111.911	108.633	108.552	109.134	110.557
<b>Addenda:</b>						
Private inventories .....	16	110.836	108.813	109.255	110.308	112.191
Durable goods industries .....	17	107.549	106.202	105.950	107.627	108.177
Nondurable goods industries .....	18	113.569	110.962	111.987	112.528	115.492
Nonfarm industries .....	19	110.122	108.312	108.851	110.230	112.100
Wholesale trade .....	20	112.369	110.809	112.179	113.656	116.218
Merchant wholesale trade .....	21	112.953	111.485	112.697	113.903	116.200
Durable goods industries .....	22	108.797	107.735	107.778	109.215	110.127
Nondurable goods industries .....	23	119.284	117.175	120.171	121.030	125.345
Nonmerchant wholesale trade .....	24	108.022	105.741	108.356	111.969	116.653

1. Implicit price deflators are as of the end of the quarter and are consistent with inventory stocks.

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

## 6. Income and Employment by Industry

**Table 6.1D. National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>National income without capital consumption adjustment</b> .....	1	12,547.4		12,353.4	12,218.2	12,207.5	12,236.9	
<b>Domestic industries</b> .....	2	12,405.4		12,246.4	12,118.3	12,114.8	12,115.4	
<b>Private industries</b> .....	3	10,863.0		10,686.4	10,539.0	10,517.4	10,512.0	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	4	116.6		106.7	96.4	96.7	92.3	
Mining .....	5	231.6		233.2	199.7	183.6	181.5	
Utilities .....	6	191.8		194.0	207.7	205.9	212.1	
Construction .....	7	626.3		611.6	573.8	550.4	548.2	
Manufacturing .....	8	1,328.0		1,293.6	1,209.5	1,198.0	1,171.2	
Durable goods .....	9	742.7		705.6	668.7	656.4	633.3	
Nondurable goods .....	10	585.3		587.9	540.8	541.6	537.9	
Wholesale trade .....	11	753.6		783.6	744.8	731.0	714.5	
Retail trade .....	12	861.2		848.6	835.5	844.6	836.5	
Transportation and warehousing .....	13	338.5		337.3	320.4	310.1	309.3	
Information .....	14	428.0		385.4	412.2	414.3	420.0	
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing .....	15	2,239.9		2,204.3	2,185.3	2,203.5	2,254.9	
Professional and business services <sup>1</sup> .....	16	1,730.9		1,649.9	1,722.0	1,728.7	1,700.1	
Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	17	1,167.9		1,191.0	1,200.1	1,221.7	1,230.5	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	18	475.0		471.7	464.7	464.9	472.2	
Other services, except government .....	19	373.5		375.6	366.9	363.9	368.9	
<b>Government</b> .....	20	1,542.5		1,560.0	1,579.3	1,597.5	1,603.3	
<b>Rest of the world</b> .....	21	141.9		107.0	99.9	92.6	121.5	

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 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

**Table 6.16D. Corporate Profits by Industry**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008	2009			
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments</b> .....	1	1,360.4		1,123.6	1,182.7	1,226.5	1,358.9	
<b>Domestic industries</b> .....	2	983.2		791.3	867.0	925.3	1,035.7	
Financial <sup>1</sup> .....	3	271.6		121.9	237.8	266.3	349.1	
Nonfinancial .....	4	711.6		669.4	629.2	659.0	686.6	
<b>Rest of the world</b> .....	5	377.2		332.4	315.8	301.2	323.2	
Receipts from the rest of the world .....	6	544.2		479.1	402.2	409.9	440.8	
Less: Payments to the rest of the world .....	7	167.0		146.8	86.4	108.7	117.6	
<b>Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment</b> .....	8	1,424.5		1,199.3	1,327.6	1,355.1	1,477.8	
<b>Domestic industries</b> .....	9	1,047.3		866.9	1,011.9	1,053.9	1,154.6	
Financial .....	10	278.9		130.3	253.9	280.7	362.4	
Federal Reserve banks .....	11	35.7		41.1	28.8	46.1	57.6	
Other financial <sup>2</sup> .....	12	243.2		89.2	225.1	234.6	304.8	
Nonfinancial .....	13	768.4		736.6	758.0	773.3	792.2	
Utilities .....	14	40.1		40.8	53.6	53.4	61.5	
Manufacturing .....	15	175.5		148.6	121.6	132.3	129.7	
Durable goods .....	16	30.7		1.5	8.0	11.9	6.7	
Fabricated metal products .....	17	17.6		19.2	19.3	13.7	10.9	
Machinery .....	18	16.1		19.6	12.8	10.4	8.1	
Computer and electronic products .....	19	4.7		2.2	3.2	3.9	3.1	
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components .....	20	-4.1		-8.4	-6.3	-9.1	-9.6	
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts .....	21	-47.5		-53.4	-54.8	-38.5	-16.6	
Other durable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	22	43.9		22.3	33.9	31.5	10.8	
Nondurable goods .....	23	144.9		147.1	113.6	120.4	122.9	
Food and beverage and tobacco products .....	24	33.7		31.3	34.7	33.1	35.1	
Petroleum and coal products .....	25	66.5		79.7	29.4	15.2	15.8	
Chemical products .....	26	31.3		21.7	29.6	39.4	37.4	
Other nondurable goods <sup>4</sup> .....	27	13.3		14.4	19.8	32.8	34.5	
Wholesale trade .....	28	75.1		111.5	94.0	87.5	80.6	
Retail trade .....	29	78.2		79.7	83.1	95.1	98.8	
Transportation and warehousing .....	30	11.4		11.5	6.7	1.3	4.8	
Information .....	31	84.7		63.6	95.4	99.4	107.0	
Other nonfinancial <sup>5</sup> .....	32	303.4		280.8	303.6	304.2	309.9	
<b>Rest of the world</b> .....	33	377.2		332.4	315.8	301.2	323.2	

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 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

7. Supplemental Tables

**Table 7.1. Selected Per Capita Product and Income Series in Current and Chained Dollars**  
[Dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Current dollars:</b>								
Gross domestic product.....	1	47,375	46,371	46,904	46,258	46,080	46,268	46,874
Gross national product.....	2	47,841	.....	47,253	46,584	46,381	46,663	.....
Personal income.....	3	40,149	39,125	39,993	38,998	39,234	39,001	39,266
Disposable personal income.....	4	35,450	35,543	35,304	35,124	35,709	35,522	35,815
Personal consumption expenditures.....	5	33,231	32,810	32,724	32,587	32,560	32,919	33,172
Goods.....	6	11,164	10,587	10,551	10,433	10,400	10,696	10,816
Durable goods.....	7	3,593	3,366	3,334	3,345	3,294	3,415	3,409
Nondurable goods.....	8	7,571	7,221	7,217	7,088	7,106	7,280	7,407
Services.....	9	22,067	22,224	22,172	22,154	22,161	22,223	22,356
<b>Chained (2005) dollars:</b>								
Gross domestic product.....	10	43,671	42,247	42,963	42,172	42,011	42,146	42,659
Gross national product.....	11	44,098	.....	43,285	42,474	42,288	42,506	.....
Disposable personal income.....	12	32,514	32,538	32,431	32,387	32,815	32,436	32,516
Personal consumption expenditures.....	13	30,479	30,036	30,061	30,047	29,922	30,059	30,117
Goods.....	14	10,517	10,225	10,168	10,211	10,112	10,265	10,313
Durable goods.....	15	3,760	3,582	3,520	3,547	3,490	3,647	3,641
Nondurable goods.....	16	6,749	6,625	6,624	6,641	6,596	6,606	6,657
Services.....	17	19,956	19,801	19,878	19,824	19,794	19,786	19,798
Population (midperiod, thousands).....	18	304,831	307,483	305,890	306,496	307,101	307,815	308,521

**Table 7.2.1B. Percent Change from Preceding Period in Real Motor Vehicle Output**  
[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2008		2009		
				IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Motor vehicle output.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>-50.5</b>	<b>-64.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Auto output.....	2	-6.9	-32.9	-63.6	-77.4	77.8	66.2	12.1
Truck output.....	3	-25.4	-18.2	-37.2	-52.2	-15.4	187.6	33.3
<b>Final sales of domestic product.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>-51.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
<b>Personal consumption expenditures.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>-36.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>-23.8</b>
New motor vehicles.....	6	-19.7	-12.8	-47.0	-1.4	-4.7	111.8	-31.8
Autos.....	7	-10.7	-17.0	-50.4	-17.9	-20.1	310.3	-53.3
Light trucks (including utility vehicles).....	8	-26.1	-9.2	-43.9	14.1	8.2	25.0	-6.2
Net purchases of used autos and used light trucks.....	9	-5.3	-2.6	-13.6	28.6	-8.7	-10.2	-7.5
Used autos.....	10	-5.5	-3.2	-24.2	29.9	-6.4	-1.0	1.4
Used light trucks (including utility vehicles).....	11	-5.1	-2.0	-4.3	27.6	-10.4	-16.5	-13.7
<b>Private fixed investment.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-30.0</b>	<b>-53.5</b>	<b>-76.1</b>	<b>-82.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>234.7</b>
New motor vehicles.....	13	-20.4	-32.0	-61.8	-65.0	38.4	28.7	78.6
Autos.....	14	-13.9	-28.1	-70.8	-61.8	103.9	11.6	48.5
Trucks.....	15	-24.6	-34.8	-53.2	-67.1	1.4	45.1	106.3
Light trucks (including utility vehicles).....	16	-24.9	-35.0	-61.9	-63.7	18.6	43.9	109.2
Other.....	17	-23.5	-33.7	-10.6	-75.2	-39.5	49.7	96.0
Net purchases of used autos and used light trucks.....	18	-1.1	1.5	-33.6	-31.8	85.8	39.2	12.7
Used autos.....	19	1.2	-0.5	-42.0	-34.1	69.6	31.8	70.8
Used light trucks (including utility vehicles).....	20	-3.1	3.3	-25.4	-29.9	100.2	45.4	-21.4
<b>Gross government investment.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-32.3</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-50.3</b>	<b>-48.1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Autos.....	22	-6.3	-14.4	-7.3	-38.9	-38.7	70.5	5.3
Trucks.....	23	1.6	-37.7	-80.1	-54.2	-51.6	104.2	27.2
<b>Net exports.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
Exports.....	25	6.4	-39.0	-51.5	-87.9	-27.9	190.2	139.8
Autos.....	26	16.6	-44.1	-51.7	-91.9	-20.7	173.1	135.9
Trucks.....	27	-4.8	-32.3	-51.2	-80.4	-35.1	210.4	144.2
Imports.....	28	-11.7	-34.4	-49.5	-86.1	-1.3	352.4	87.0
Autos.....	29	-0.6	-29.2	-30.4	-89.3	7.6	389.6	58.5
Trucks.....	30	-22.2	-40.7	-68.5	-79.4	-12.6	302.0	138.0
<b>Change in private inventories.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
Autos.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Used.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trucks.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Used <sup>1</sup> .....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Addenda:</b>								
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers.....	42	-18.8	-21.4	-50.5	-23.3	-7.9	48.5	-2.0
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks.....	43	-20.0	-31.7	-66.7	-62.8	56.5	26.1	76.3
Domestic output of new autos <sup>2</sup> .....	44	-4.6	-41.6	-57.0	-94.6	79.5	281.4	64.1
Sales of imported new autos <sup>3</sup> .....	45	-10.4	-17.6	-55.5	-21.2	1.0	121.8	-30.2

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 sales of imported new autos in personal consumption expenditures, in private fixed investment, and in 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 September 2009 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 (2005) dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Chain-type price indexes [2005=100]		Implicit price deflators [2005=100]		Percent change from preceding period			
	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross national product	Real gross domestic product	Real 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	2,762.5	2,764.0	2,780.5	7.2	6.3	18.348	17.972	18.340	18.320	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
1960	2,830.9	2,836.6	2,850.6	2.5	2.6	18.604	18.220	18.596	18.577	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1961	2,896.9	2,904.6	2,918.6	2.3	2.4	18.814	18.412	18.805	18.786	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1962	3,072.4	3,064.9	3,096.8	6.1	5.5	19.071	18.654	19.062	19.044	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
1963	3,206.7	3,202.6	3,232.8	4.4	4.5	19.273	18.871	19.265	19.248	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
1964	3,392.3	3,393.7	3,420.4	5.8	6.0	19.572	19.175	19.563	19.546	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
1965	3,610.1	3,590.7	3,639.5	6.4	5.8	19.928	19.507	19.919	19.903	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
1966	3,845.3	3,806.6	3,873.1	6.5	6.0	20.493	20.054	20.484	20.469	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
1967	3,942.5	3,923.3	3,971.1	2.5	3.1	21.124	20.637	21.115	21.098	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
1968	4,133.4	4,119.4	4,164.1	4.8	5.0	22.022	21.508	22.012	21.996	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
1969	4,261.8	4,248.6	4,291.6	3.1	3.1	23.110	22.563	23.099	23.081	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
1970	4,269.9	4,287.9	4,299.4	0.2	0.9	24.328	23.778	24.317	24.299	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
1971	4,413.3	4,407.4	4,446.0	3.4	2.8	25.545	25.000	25.533	25.515	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
1972	4,647.7	4,640.6	4,682.9	5.3	5.3	26.647	26.112	26.634	26.617	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
1973	4,917.0	4,888.2	4,964.5	5.8	5.3	28.124	27.623	28.112	28.097	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6
1974	4,889.9	4,874.1	4,944.0	-0.6	-0.3	30.669	30.459	30.664	30.643	9.0	10.3	9.1	9.1
1975	4,879.5	4,926.3	4,921.4	-0.2	1.1	33.577	33.300	33.563	33.541	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.5
1976	5,141.3	5,120.2	5,191.2	5.4	3.9	35.505	35.208	35.489	35.472	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
1977	5,377.7	5,344.9	5,433.7	4.6	4.4	37.764	37.586	37.751	37.735	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4
1978	5,677.6	5,639.7	5,733.2	5.6	5.5	40.413	40.252	40.400	40.385	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0
1979	5,855.0	5,841.2	5,930.2	3.1	3.6	43.773	43.797	43.761	43.745	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.3
1980	5,839.0	5,878.7	5,913.4	-0.3	0.6	47.776	48.408	47.751	47.728	9.1	10.5	9.1	9.1
1981	5,987.2	5,959.5	6,052.5	2.5	1.4	52.281	52.864	52.225	52.206	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.4
1982	5,870.9	5,923.3	5,939.1	-1.9	-0.6	55.467	55.859	55.412	55.391	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.1
1983	6,136.2	6,172.9	6,202.3	4.5	4.2	57.655	57.817	57.603	57.586	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.0
1984	6,577.1	6,495.6	6,639.8	7.2	5.2	59.823	59.854	59.766	59.749	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8
1985	6,849.3	6,838.9	6,893.9	4.1	5.3	61.633	61.553	61.576	61.562	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
1986	7,086.5	7,098.7	7,116.5	3.5	3.8	63.003	62.948	62.937	62.920	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
1987	7,313.3	7,296.2	7,342.2	3.2	2.8	64.763	64.923	64.764	64.749	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9
1988	7,613.9	7,607.8	7,650.4	4.1	4.3	66.990	67.159	66.988	66.974	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
1989	7,865.9	7,867.5	7,924.0	3.6	3.4	69.520	69.706	69.518	69.511	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
1990	8,033.9	8,032.7	8,081.8	1.9	2.1	72.213	72.540	72.201	72.199	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
1991	8,015.1	8,034.8	8,055.6	-0.2	0.0	74.762	74.917	74.760	74.755	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5
1992	8,287.1	8,284.3	8,326.4	3.4	3.1	76.537	76.724	76.533	76.521	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
1993	8,523.4	8,515.3	8,563.2	2.9	2.8	78.222	78.339	78.224	78.224	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
1994	8,870.7	8,809.2	8,900.5	4.1	3.5	79.867	79.962	79.872	79.874	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1995	9,093.7	9,073.2	9,129.4	2.5	3.0	81.533	81.674	81.536	81.542	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1996	9,433.9	9,412.5	9,471.1	3.7	3.7	83.083	83.150	83.088	83.096	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
1997	9,854.3	9,782.6	9,881.8	4.5	3.9	84.554	84.397	84.555	84.558	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8
1998	10,283.5	10,217.1	10,304.0	4.4	4.4	85.507	84.962	85.511	85.509	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1
1999	10,779.8	10,715.7	10,812.1	4.8	4.9	86.766	86.304	86.768	86.766	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
2000	11,226.0	11,167.5	11,268.8	4.1	4.2	88.648	88.463	88.647	88.645	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
2001	11,347.2	11,391.7	11,404.6	1.1	2.0	90.654	90.123	90.650	90.648	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3
2002	11,553.0	11,543.5	11,606.9	1.8	1.3	92.113	91.422	92.118	92.113	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
2003	11,840.7	11,824.8	11,914.2	2.5	2.4	94.099	93.550	94.100	94.096	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
2004	12,263.8	12,198.2	12,358.5	3.6	3.2	96.769	96.400	96.770	96.767	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
2005	12,638.4	12,588.4	12,735.5	3.1	3.2	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3
2006	12,976.2	12,917.1	13,046.1	2.7	2.6	103.263	103.380	103.257	103.260	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
2007	13,254.1	13,234.3	13,362.8	2.1	2.5	106.221	106.408	106.214	106.215	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
2008	13,312.2	13,341.2	13,442.6	0.4	0.8	108.481	109.765	108.483	108.486	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.1
2009	12,990.3	13,112.8	.....	-2.4	-1.7	109.736	109.809	109.761	.....	1.2	0.0	.....	.....



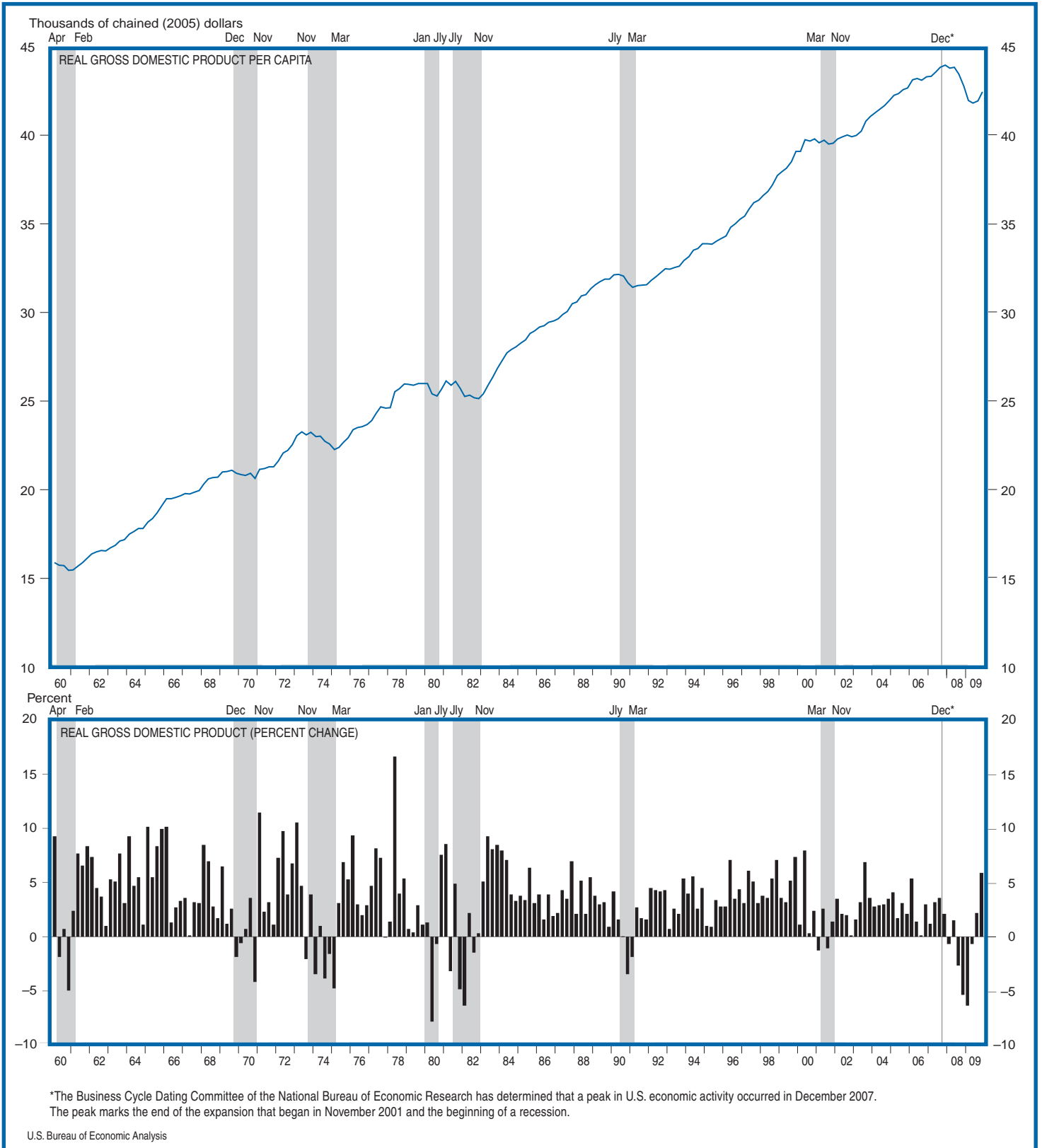




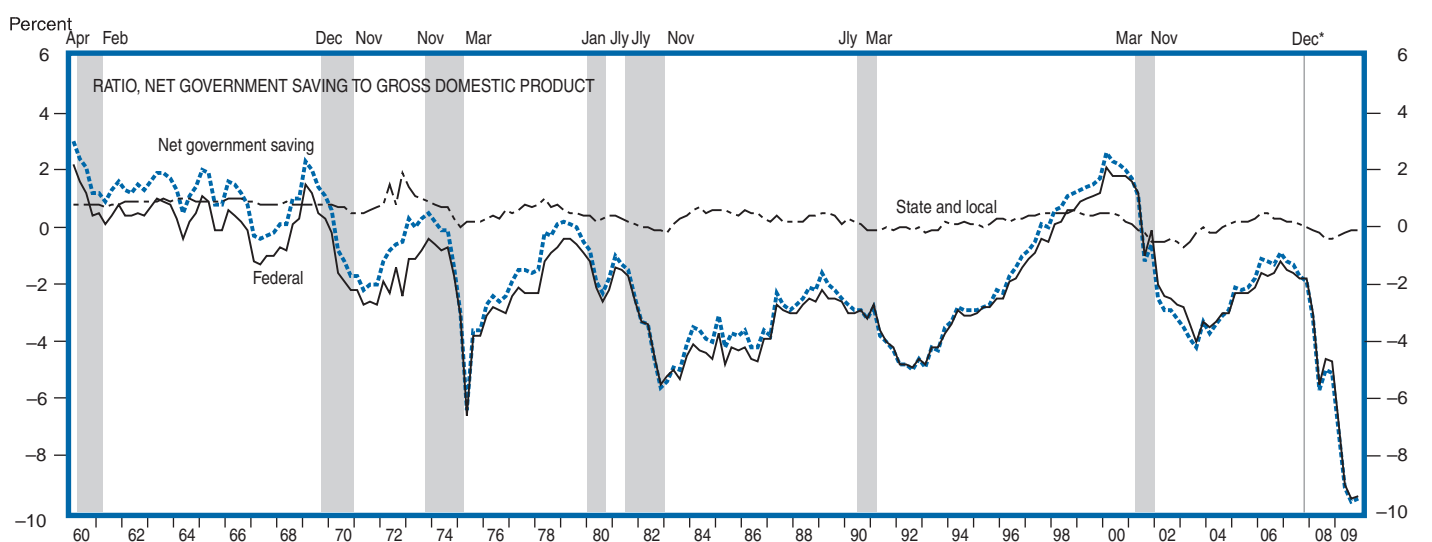
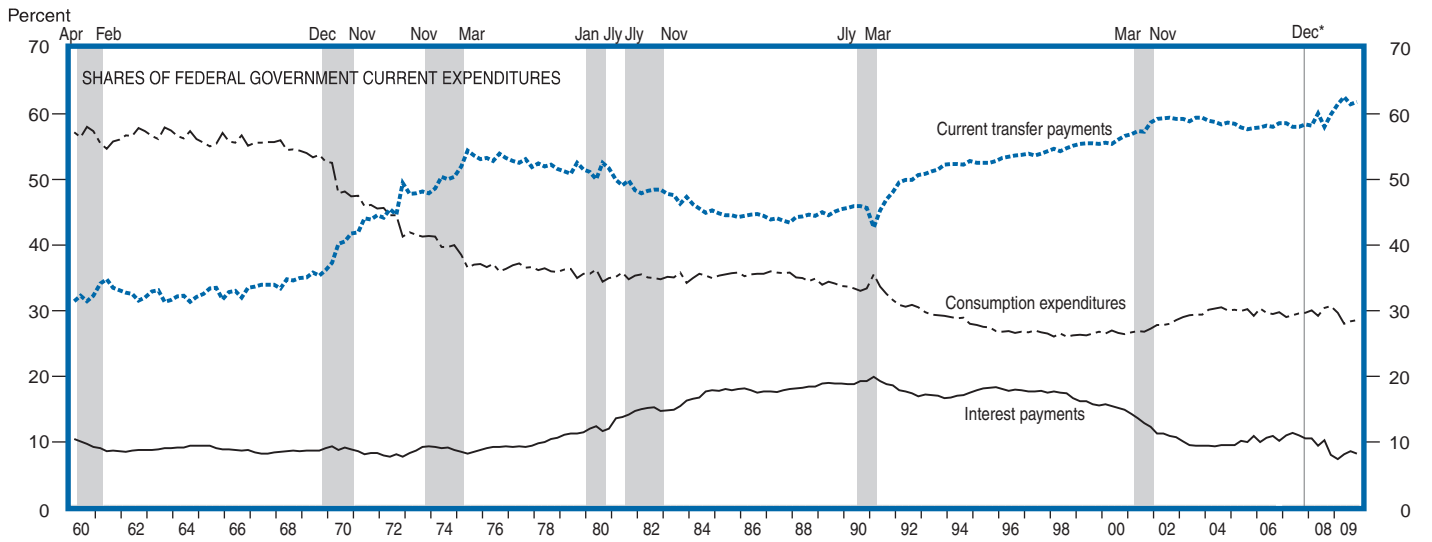
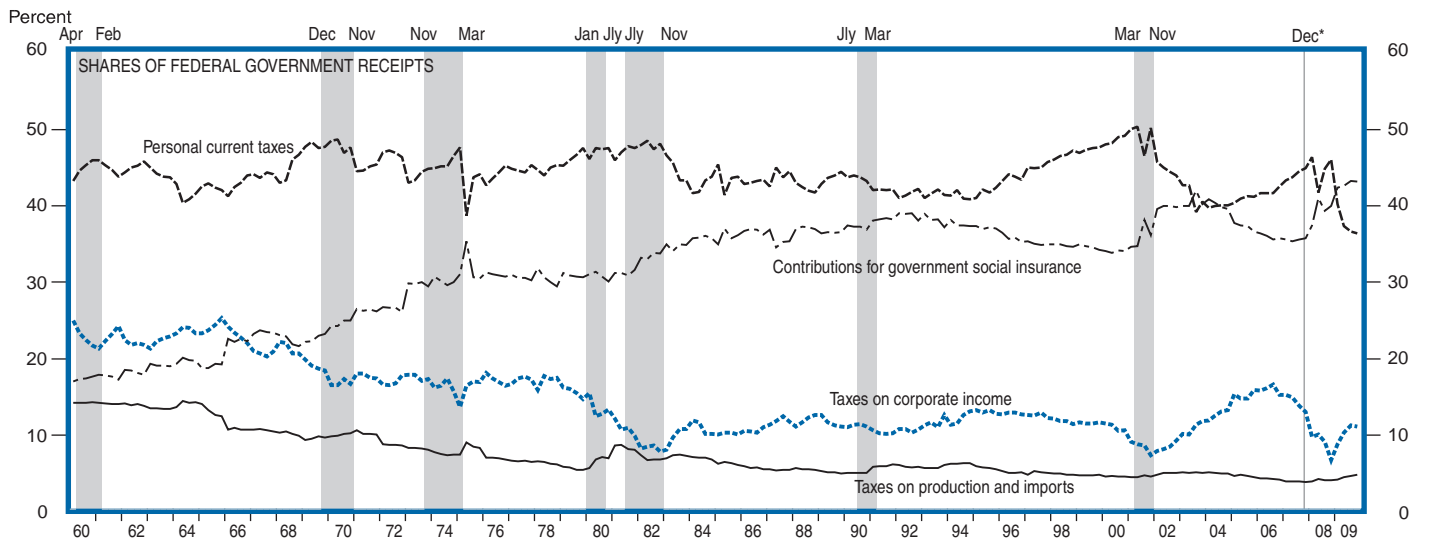
### D. Charts

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



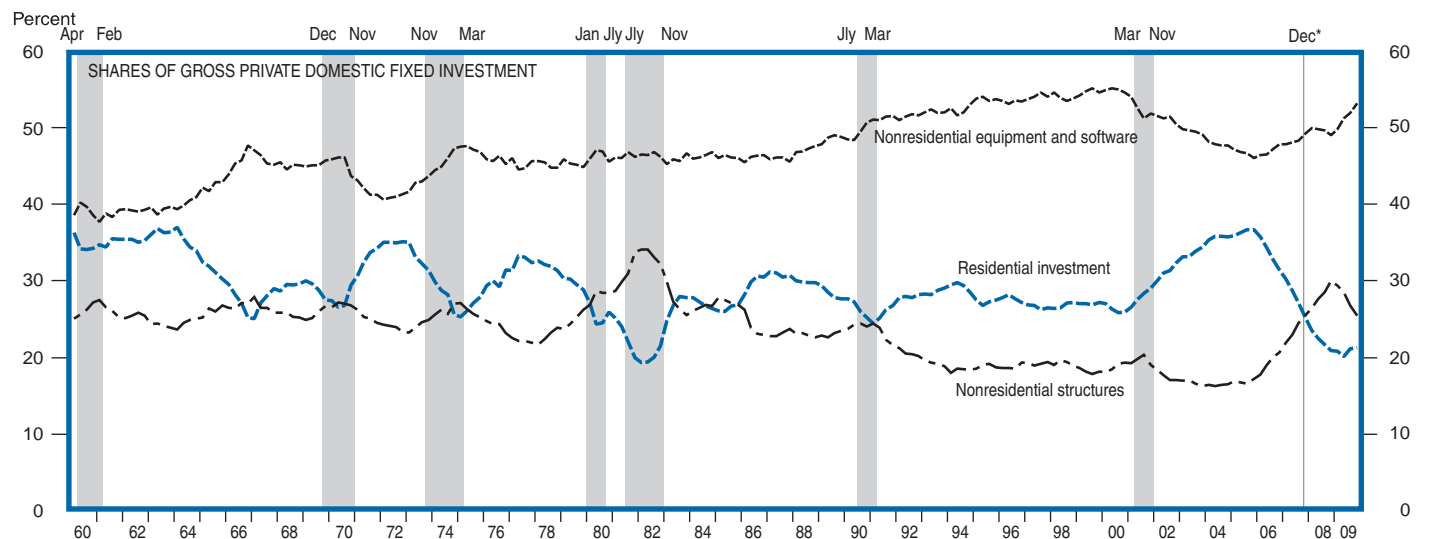
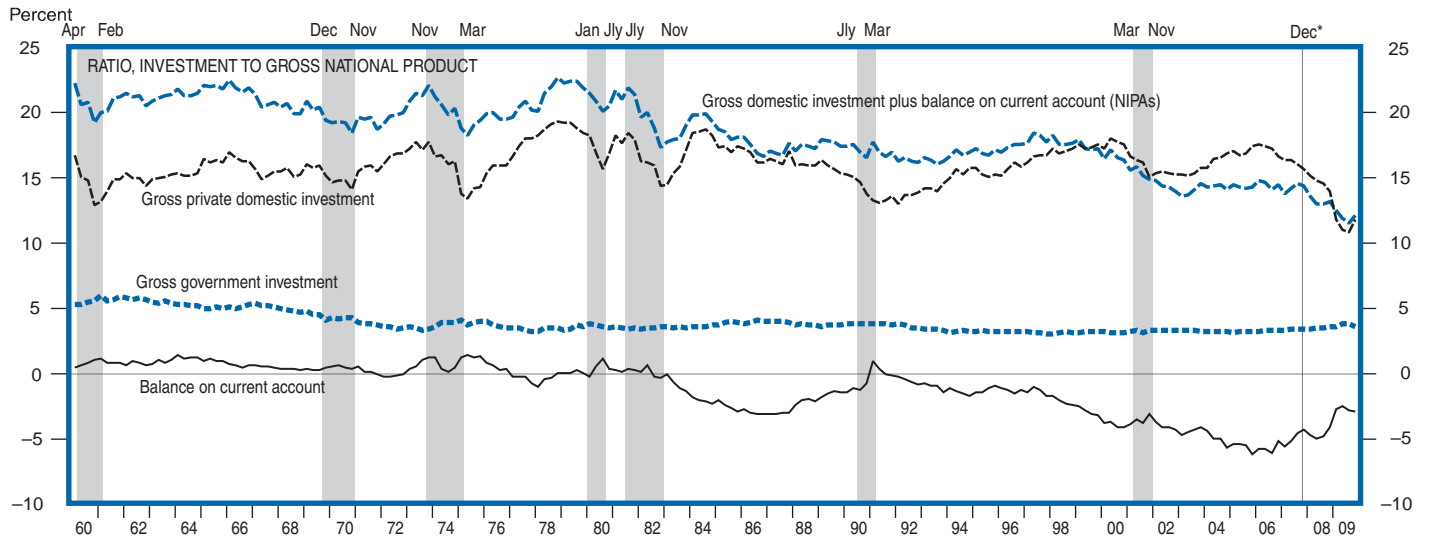
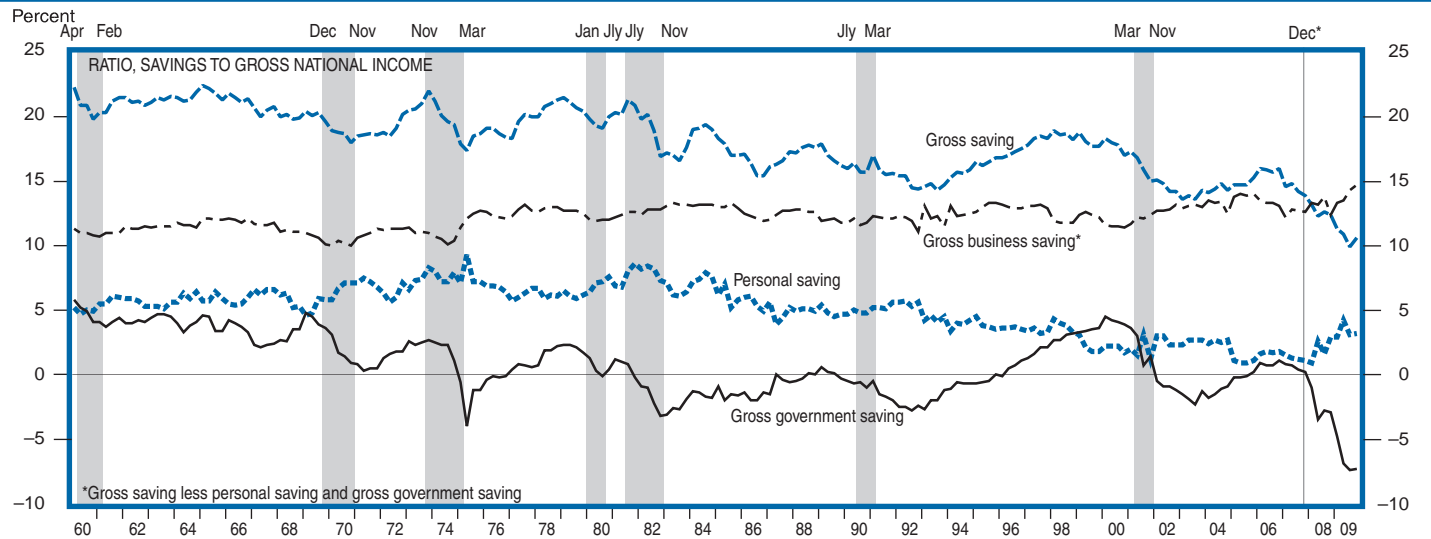
\*The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that a peak in U.S. economic activity occurred in December 2007.

The peak marks the end of the expansion that began in November 2001 and the beginning of a recession.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

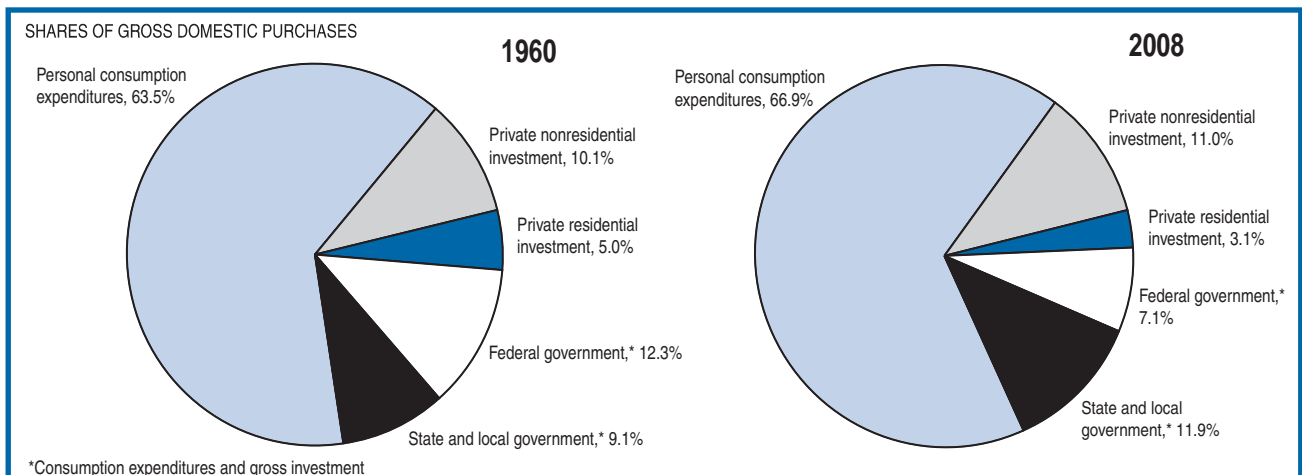
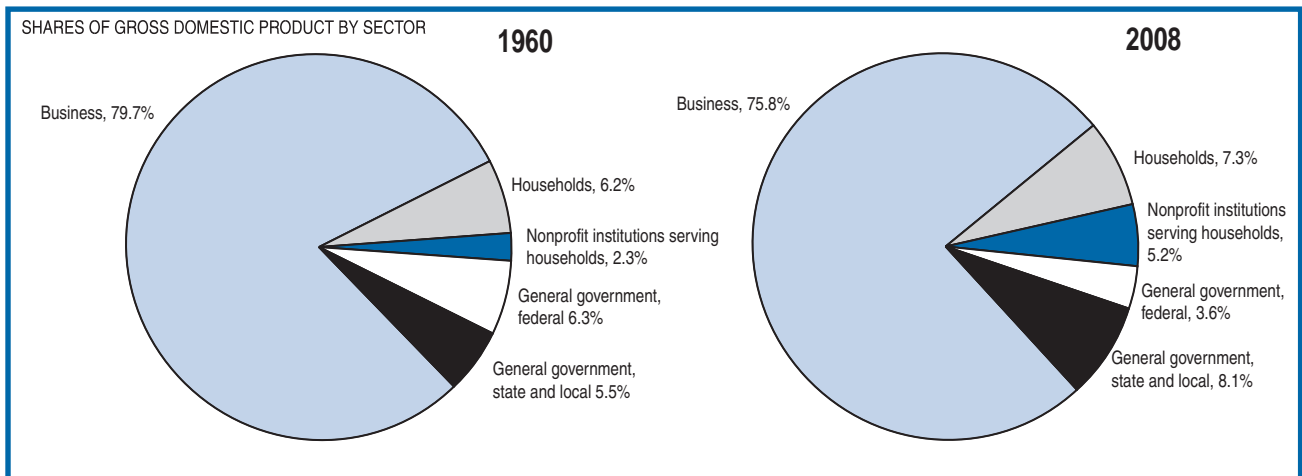
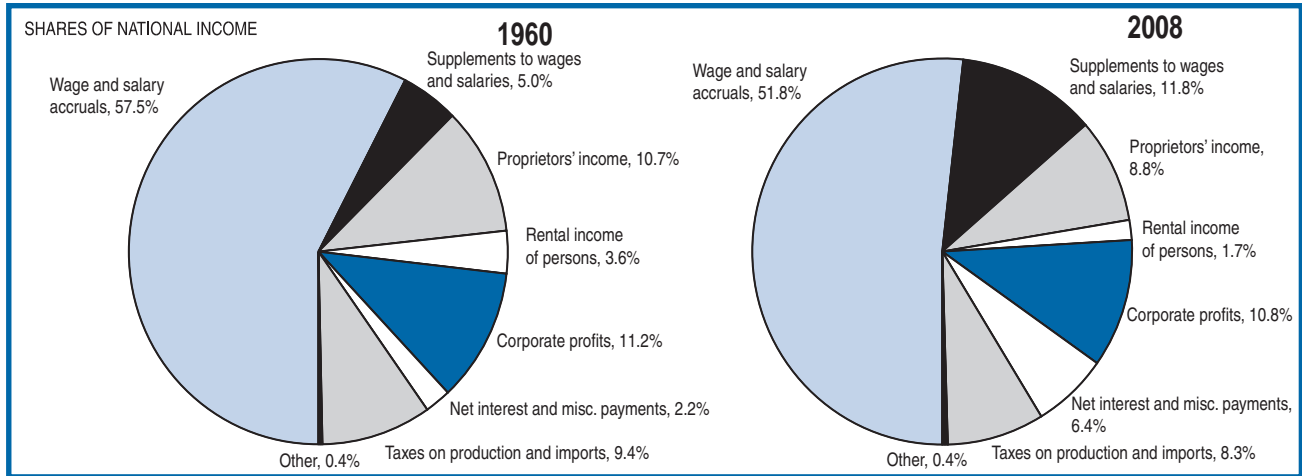


**SELECTED NIPA SERIES**

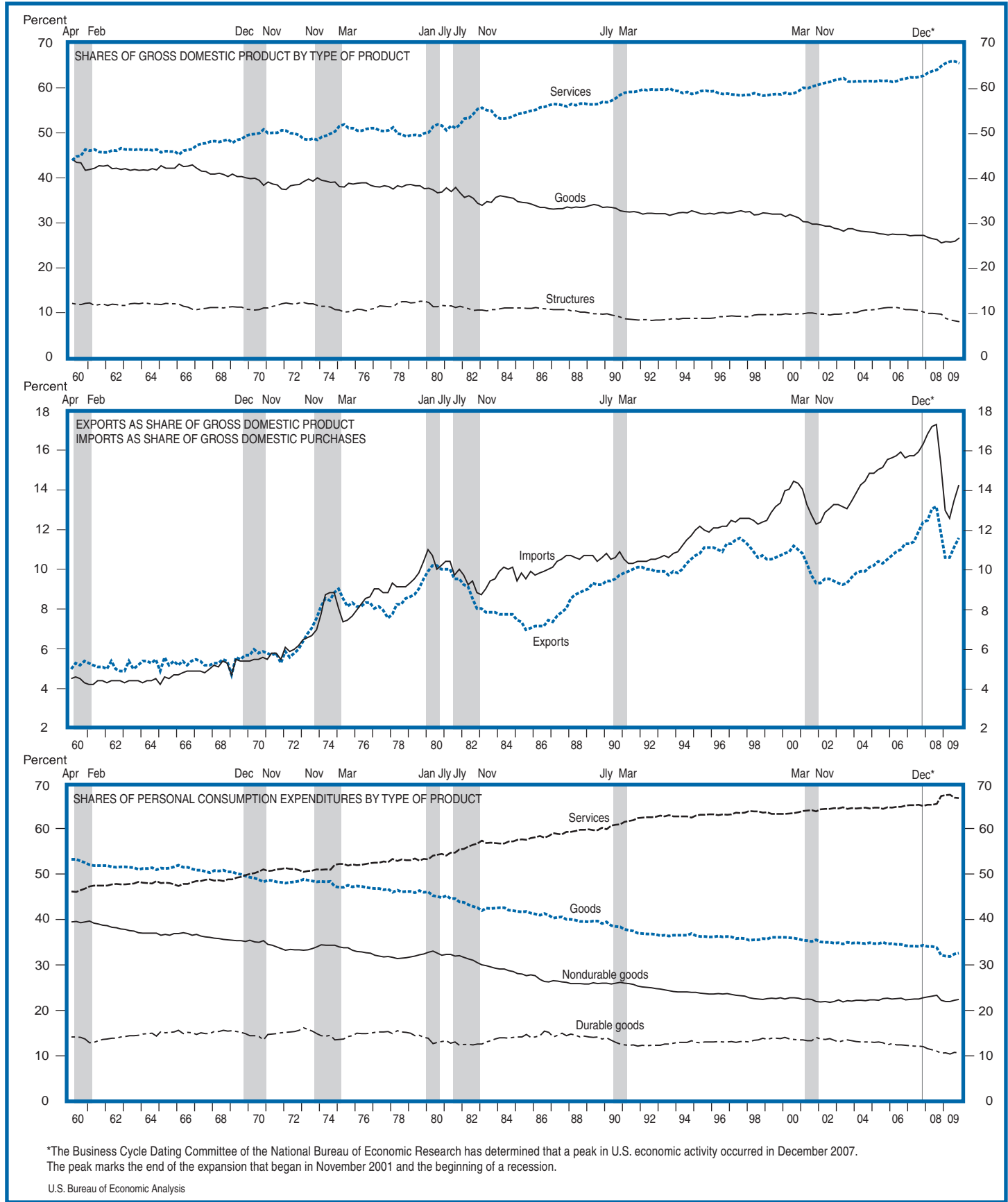


\*The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that a peak in U.S. economic activity occurred in December 2007. The peak marks the end of the expansion that began in November 2001 and the beginning of a recession.

**SELECTED NIPA SERIES**

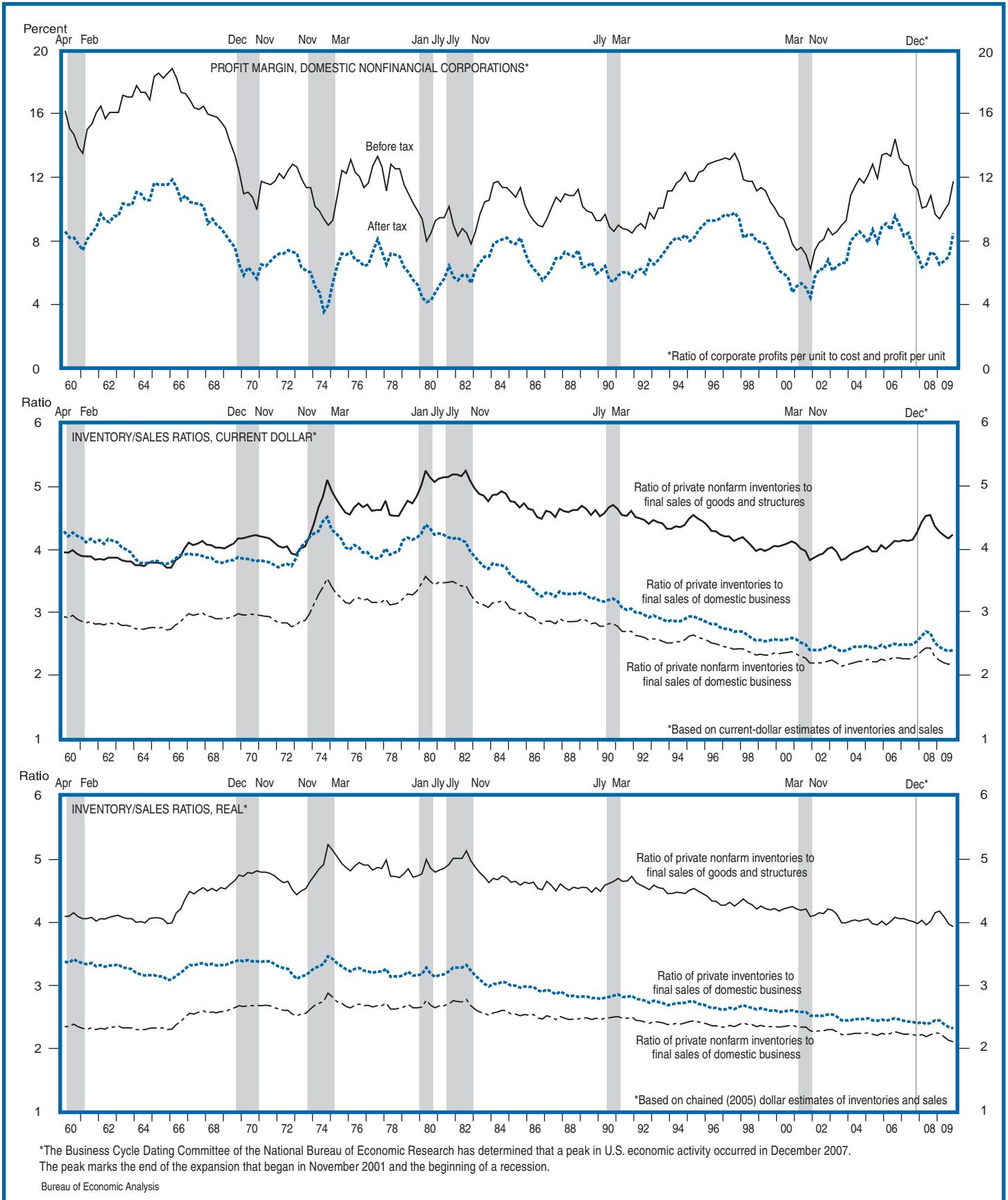


### SELECTED NIPA SERIES



\*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**



















## G. Investment Tables

Table G.1. International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend, 2007 and 2008

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of investment	Position, 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Changes in position in 2008					Position, 2008 <sup>p</sup>
			Attributable to				Total (a+b+c+d)	
			Valuation adjustments					
			Financial flows (a)	Price changes (b)	Exchange-rate changes <sup>1</sup> (c)	Other changes <sup>2</sup> (d)		
1	<b>Net international investment position of the United States (lines 2+3)</b> .....	<b>-2,139,916</b>	<b>-505,060</b>	<b>-720,137</b>	<b>-583,040</b>	<b>478,907</b>	<b>-1,329,330</b>	<b>-3,469,246</b>
2	Financial derivatives, net (line 5 less line 25) <sup>3</sup> .....	71,472	28,905	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 59,205	88,110	159,582
3	Net international investment position, excluding financial derivatives (line 6 less line 26).....	-2,211,388	-533,965	-720,137	-583,040	419,702	-1,417,440	-3,628,828
4	<b>U.S.-owned assets abroad (lines 5+6)</b> .....	<b>18,278,842</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>1,609,316</b>	<b>19,888,158</b>
5	Financial derivatives (gross positive fair value).....	2,559,332	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4,065,217	6,624,549
6	U.S.-owned assets abroad, excluding financial derivatives (lines 7+12+17).....	15,719,510	106	-1,954,331	-681,066	179,390	-2,455,901	13,263,609
7	U.S. official reserve assets.....	277,211	4,848	9,414	2,259	0	16,521	293,732
8	Gold.....	218,025	0	<sup>5</sup> 9,414	0	<sup>6</sup> 0	9,414	227,439
9	Special drawing rights.....	9,476	106	0	-242	0	-136	9,340
10	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.....	4,244	3,473	0	-34	0	3,439	7,683
11	Foreign currencies.....	45,466	1,269	0	2,535	0	3,804	49,270
12	U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets.....	94,471	529,615	0	0	14	529,629	624,100
13	U.S. credits and other long-term assets <sup>7</sup> .....	70,015	-152	0	0	14	-138	69,877
14	Repayable in dollars.....	69,742	-152	0	0	14	-138	69,604
15	Other <sup>8</sup> .....	273	0	0	0	0	0	273
16	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets <sup>9</sup> .....	24,456	529,766	0	0	0	529,766	554,222
17	U.S. private assets.....	15,347,828	-534,357	-1,963,745	-683,325	179,376	-3,002,051	12,345,777
18	Direct investment at current cost.....	3,451,482	332,012	31,016	-110,804	-4,922	247,302	3,698,784
19	Foreign securities.....	6,835,079	-60,761	-1,994,761	-535,246	0	-2,590,768	4,244,311
20	Bonds.....	1,587,089	-62,095	-95,005	-37,086	0	-194,186	1,392,903
21	Corporate stocks.....	5,247,990	1,334	-1,899,756	-498,160	0	-2,396,582	2,851,408
22	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.....	1,239,718	-372,229	0	-16,059	140,490	-247,798	991,920
23	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere <sup>10</sup> .....	3,821,549	-433,379	0	-21,216	43,808	-410,787	3,410,762
24	<b>Foreign-owned assets in the United States (lines 25+26)</b> .....	<b>20,418,758</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	<b>2,938,646</b>	<b>23,357,404</b>
25	Financial derivatives (gross negative fair value).....	2,487,860	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3,977,107	6,464,967
26	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, excluding financial derivatives (lines 27+34).....	17,930,898	534,071	-1,234,194	-98,026	-240,312	-1,038,461	16,892,437
27	Foreign official assets in the United States.....	3,403,995	487,021	-12,915	0	-6,739	467,367	3,871,362
28	U.S. government securities.....	2,540,062	543,498	148,201	-3,323	0	688,376	3,228,438
29	U.S. Treasury securities.....	1,736,687	477,652	112,084	-751	0	588,985	2,325,672
30	Other.....	803,375	65,846	36,117	0	-2,572	99,391	902,766
31	Other U.S. government liabilities <sup>11</sup> .....	24,024	8,626	0	0	0	8,626	32,650
32	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere <sup>10</sup> .....	406,031	-153,443	0	0	0	-153,443	252,588
33	Other foreign official assets.....	433,878	88,340	-161,116	0	-3,416	-76,192	357,686
34	Other foreign assets.....	14,526,903	47,050	-1,221,279	-98,026	-233,573	-1,505,828	13,021,075
35	Direct investment at current cost.....	2,450,132	319,737	24,986	-6,393	-141,615	196,715	2,646,847
36	U.S. Treasury securities.....	639,715	196,619	54,349	0	-5,718	245,250	884,965
37	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities.....	6,190,067	-126,737	-1,300,614	-67,037	7,850	-1,486,538	4,703,529
38	Corporate and other bonds.....	3,289,077	-183,822	-180,165	-67,037	7,850	-423,174	2,865,903
39	Corporate stocks.....	2,900,990	57,085	-1,120,449	0	0	-1,063,364	1,837,626
40	U.S. currency.....	271,952	29,187	0	0	0	29,187	301,139
41	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.....	1,000,430	-45,167	0	-14,921	-67,115	-127,203	873,227
42	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere <sup>10</sup> .....	3,974,607	-326,589	0	-9,675	-26,975	-363,239	3,611,368
43	<b>Memoranda:</b>							
43	Direct investment abroad at market value.....	5,227,962	332,012	-2,240,547	-205,504	-42,734	-2,156,773	3,071,189
44	Direct investment in the United States at market value.....	3,593,291	319,737	-1,210,708	0	-145,438	-1,036,409	2,556,882

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<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000 (+/-)<sup>5</sup> 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).

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. Includes foreign-currency-denominated assets obtained through temporary reciprocal currency arrangements between the Federal Reserve System and foreign central banks. These assets are included in the investment position at the dollar value established at the time they were received, reflecting the valuation of these assets in the Federal Reserve System's balance sheet. The movement of exchange rates does not affect this valuation.

10. Also includes claims/liabilities reported by U.S. securities brokers.

11. 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, 2005-2008

[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis				Capital outflows without current-cost adjustment (inflows(-))				Income without current-cost adjustment <sup>1</sup>			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>All countries, all industries</b> .....	<b>2,241,656</b>	<b>2,477,268</b>	<b>2,916,930</b>	<b>3,162,021</b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>224,220</b>	<b>378,362</b>	<b>311,796</b>	<b>271,877</b>	<b>304,114</b>	<b>343,012</b>	<b>350,531</b>
<b>By country of foreign affiliate</b>												
Canada .....	231,836	205,134	233,971	227,298	13,556	-1,551	22,659	13,034	20,712	23,542	19,936	25,433
Europe .....	1,210,679	1,397,704	1,659,499	1,809,876	-29,035	147,687	234,577	180,172	136,038	153,702	176,794	172,490
<i>Of which:</i>												
France .....	60,526	63,008	70,113	75,040	-1,156	7,076	10,029	5,909	4,475	5,801	5,874	7,109
Germany .....	100,473	93,620	100,806	110,784	7,978	2,703	9,028	4,907	6,875	8,081	9,439	9,351
Ireland .....	55,173	86,372	114,876	146,194	-15,041	20,148	19,144	22,035	17,082	17,865	20,046	20,784
Netherlands .....	240,205	279,373	389,430	442,926	-19,284	41,118	103,408	53,376	33,888	35,644	40,888	42,009
Switzerland .....	100,692	102,022	97,917	123,358	-8,545	11,019	6,240	24,484	15,341	14,231	15,854	19,248
United Kingdom .....	351,513	406,358	424,612	420,873	6,269	30,535	24,239	21,791	22,836	26,772	26,308	23,872
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere .....	379,582	418,429	508,711	563,809	74	35,672	48,099	64,492	48,049	53,532	65,063	71,508
<i>Of which:</i>												
Bermuda .....	113,222	133,480	162,286	165,857	-1,000	19,944	10,953	7,150	11,547	15,586	21,838	18,914
Brazil .....	30,882	33,504	47,750	45,500	1,400	223	5,612	4,136	3,554	5,253	7,927	9,789
Mexico .....	73,687	82,965	91,259	95,618	9,596	9,444	11,226	7,170	8,634	9,606	11,790	10,202
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean .....	83,164	84,817	108,559	139,290	-12,586	-6,374	9,807	21,834	9,239	5,112	7,439	12,356
Africa .....	22,756	28,158	32,496	36,640	2,564	5,157	4,421	3,348	5,282	7,208	6,716	6,895
Middle East .....	21,115	24,206	28,256	32,488	3,785	5,699	3,857	4,058	5,110	6,043	7,699	9,041
Asia and Pacific .....	375,689	403,637	453,997	491,910	24,426	31,556	64,748	46,693	56,688	60,086	66,804	65,163
<i>Of which:</i>												
Australia .....	75,669	67,632	83,346	88,549	(D)	1,473	9,111	8,613	6,269	6,596	7,651	7,704
Hong Kong .....	36,415	39,636	50,199	51,505	4,688	4,174	10,891	1,395	5,056	8,130	8,654	5,938
Japan .....	81,175	84,428	81,923	79,235	5,940	2,709	15,788	-3,234	10,803	7,627	7,834	9,298
Singapore .....	76,390	81,879	94,810	106,529	3,206	8,035	13,407	10,731	15,809	15,563	18,450	19,033
<b>By industry of foreign affiliate</b>												
Mining .....	109,280	121,006	143,430	151,859	12,015	21,903	19,943	27,272	24,559	29,848	29,403	36,690
Manufacturing .....	430,737	441,724	493,064	512,293	28,121	42,359	66,717	44,980	46,896	57,677	64,846	64,012
Food .....	27,638	31,215	39,100	41,802	1,171	2,736	10,701	4,530	3,558	4,278	4,441	5,128
Chemicals .....	106,975	94,519	102,678	108,049	3,911	5,778	7,937	13,018	13,056	12,523	15,340	17,467
Primary and fabricated metals .....	23,013	18,773	22,389	24,038	-703	2,490	2,927	2,689	1,815	2,044	2,246	2,323
Machinery .....	26,433	29,136	32,397	36,807	2,077	3,711	5,421	7,239	2,253	3,344	5,796	5,616
Computers and electronic products .....	50,773	63,113	69,159	76,453	3,607	13,458	6,440	9,426	7,714	12,542	11,060	9,830
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components .....	15,449	16,293	18,909	24,095	1,662	2,753	2,255	5,458	1,703	1,919	1,807	2,778
Transportation equipment .....	50,739	50,663	58,768	51,774	-250	1,563	11,820	-6,692	1,936	4,257	4,915	2,759
Other manufacturing .....	129,716	138,013	149,664	149,275	16,645	9,869	19,216	9,312	14,862	16,771	19,241	18,110
Wholesale trade .....	132,915	138,211	154,780	178,213	12,517	14,835	13,637	29,874	24,494	24,321	27,421	27,421
Information .....	102,848	100,445	114,578	121,864	2,831	3,851	9,219	10,551	10,832	11,526	12,188	10,974
Depository institutions (banking) .....	66,707	81,637	127,047	141,557	-4,751	-6,441	12,008	4,709	164	-6,362	-8,135	-1,102
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance .....	463,981	514,462	617,312	634,046	13,079	25,825	83,466	43,061	27,911	39,402	43,993	39,852
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	57,164	69,213	68,978	81,242	-2,055	9,377	7,767	7,427	9,272	9,480	8,606	9,377
Holding companies (nonbank) .....	710,386	838,566	998,618	1,128,538	-66,351	97,498	148,753	123,806	109,566	120,884	142,755	141,810
Other industries .....	167,640	172,004	199,123	212,409	19,964	15,012	16,851	20,115	18,184	17,338	21,936	21,498

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. For 2005, income without current-cost adjustment is presented net, or after deduction, of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes. Beginning with 2006, it is presented gross, or before deduction, of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes.

NOTE. The data in this table are from tables 14 and 15 in "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad Tables" in the September 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.3. Selected Financial and Operating Statistics of Nonbank Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Country and by Industry of Affiliate, 2007

	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	
<b>All countries, all industries</b> .....	<b>14,201,291</b>	<b>5,517,143</b>	<b>846,753</b>	<b>257,660</b>	<b>331,934</b>	<b>11,737.5</b>	<b>13,180,221</b>	<b>4,736,009</b>	<b>765,240</b>	<b>1,117,585</b>	<b>247,642</b>	<b>312,405</b>	<b>10,016.6</b>
<b>By country of affiliate</b>													
Canada .....	1,008,970	557,756	49,556	77,484	(D)	1,115.2	964,240	537,033	48,525	116,180	75,236	101,107	1,099.2
Europe .....	8,969,832	2,837,736	480,600	67,991	81,442	4,800.9	8,466,519	2,488,777	441,220	610,921	66,164	80,530	4,184.5
<i>Of which:</i>													
France .....	346,286	228,351	13,257	(D)	6,974	654.3	323,954	214,413	12,071	56,196	5,244	6,793	616.1
Germany .....	612,612	357,227	18,891	8,670	(D)	672.7	552,104	313,905	15,905	86,649	8,658	7,658	610.6
Netherlands .....	1,254,382	258,064	104,569	(D)	(D)	239.8	1,180,344	188,706	97,665	29,515	11,136	4,716	223.8
United Kingdom .....	3,497,971	672,000	60,572	14,740	15,858	1,344.4	3,391,268	625,442	53,812	172,310	14,695	15,817	1,191.9
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere .....	1,881,001	627,995	161,979	54,828	68,163	2,360.6	1,702,327	541,548	148,747	123,544	52,441	64,365	1,962.9
<i>Of which:</i>													
Brazil .....	178,215	134,087	11,018	4,548	(D)	490.5	164,224	126,839	10,406	33,090	4,347	2,758	469.7
Mexico .....	207,500	199,571	13,365	39,523	52,245	1,152.1	170,372	163,511	10,214	31,327	37,574	49,163	940.2
Africa .....	164,115	97,627	22,380	1,379	(D)	206.3	150,872	86,769	19,688	43,269	1,325	3,445	164.7
Middle East .....	144,942	93,966	22,005	1,166	3,102	109.6	81,288	38,941	8,663	16,036	893	2,497	78.9
Asia and Pacific .....	2,032,431	1,302,063	110,233	54,812	67,676	3,144.8	1,814,975	1,042,941	98,397	207,635	51,583	60,461	2,526.4
<i>Of which:</i>													
Australia .....	296,549	159,117	14,855	5,008	2,031	328.6	282,479	130,264	14,142	44,088	4,929	2,028	295.9
China .....	128,808	146,172	11,619	4,546	(D)	792.9	106,798	117,748	10,122	22,429	3,463	7,041	679.2
India .....	50,635	34,839	2,647	626	(D)	334.8	39,597	28,053	2,287	7,307	540	816	276.5
Japan .....	653,755	299,492	12,645	12,438	6,680	612.9	571,076	185,303	9,806	38,954	11,648	1,447	302.9
<b>By industry of affiliate</b>													
Mining .....	669,188	356,849	82,534	2,062	(D)	M	562,252	247,440	64,436	152,285	2,045	17,062	186.9
Utilities .....	97,670	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	49.1	78,844	45,704	2,457	11,145	(D)	(D)	45.3
Manufacturing .....	2,208,845	2,515,449	165,699	169,165	251,900	5,489.0	1,868,890	2,130,455	135,914	509,962	161,053	232,888	4,682.8
<i>Of which:</i>													
Food .....	143,279	168,500	8,425	3,833	5,974	481.3	128,820	152,435	7,115	30,403	3,468	5,834	428.8
Chemicals .....	536,617	453,926	53,669	26,715	21,107	687.8	488,464	415,503	46,188	107,519	25,689	19,650	615.3
Primary and fabricated metals .....	99,565	83,435	5,899	3,662	5,984	238.4	94,963	77,419	5,554	21,192	3,636	5,935	229.7
Machinery .....	134,401	150,503	9,989	9,971	15,014	465.4	118,550	130,570	9,115	32,404	9,312	13,523	396.3
Computers and electronic products .....	260,144	335,120	22,027	29,381	55,988	721.5	245,019	329,090	22,123	50,473	29,345	55,477	695.9
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components .....	69,677	55,583	4,153	(D)	(D)	289.6	63,254	48,614	3,960	13,085	3,330	6,585	243.9
Transportation equipment .....	330,021	508,824	8,380	68,918	(D)	1,069.1	291,814	438,311	5,483	71,208	65,153	86,219	973.0
Wholesale trade .....	743,700	1,235,764	57,766	70,819	57,781	802.4	718,427	1,204,009	55,754	151,964	69,469	57,590	775.5
Information .....	409,118	253,420	20,358	(D)	106	502.5	252,305	155,093	10,193	45,079	612	106	354.5
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance .....	5,266,283	374,325	73,553	(D)	22	369.4	5,157,585	348,312	70,572	51,656	(D)	22	318.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	265,692	163,520	17,148	3,680	1,553	644.4	261,710	159,765	16,904	61,383	3,680	1,548	621.8
Other industries .....	4,540,795	(D)	(D)	11,012	1,553	M	4,280,209	445,231	409,010	134,111	(D)	(D)	3,031.6

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Notes. 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.

The data in this table are from "U.S. Multinational Companies: Operations in the United States and Abroad in 2007" in the August 2009 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, 2005-2008

[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis				Capital inflows without current-cost adjustment (outflows(-))				Income without current-cost adjustment <sup>1</sup>			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>All countries, all industries .....</b>	<b>1,634,121</b>	<b>1,840,463</b>	<b>2,109,876</b>	<b>2,278,892</b>	<b>104,773</b>	<b>237,136</b>	<b>271,176</b>	<b>316,112</b>	<b>110,324</b>	<b>144,755</b>	<b>121,950</b>	<b>117,237</b>
<b>By country of foreign parent</b>												
Canada .....	165,667	165,281	207,925	221,870	14,868	14,770	43,962	23,684	6,075	14,555	11,691	11,578
Europe .....	1,154,048	1,326,738	1,507,594	1,622,911	77,896	182,575	172,361	206,453	80,684	98,286	74,530	88,606
<i>Of which:</i>												
France .....	114,260	147,799	160,116	163,430	10,053	29,078	6,132	14,031	11,218	14,550	2,802	10,938
Germany .....	177,176	205,969	214,506	211,521	12,101	39,540	9,997	5,816	6,053	10,324	4,400	3,115
Luxembourg .....	79,680	89,157	120,524	113,248	4,235	17,923	42,919	1,228	2,462	2,710	4,316	3,227
Netherlands .....	156,602	182,014	208,177	259,385	-1,871	25,543	25,949	71,857	15,743	20,250	20,756	10,407
Switzerland .....	133,387	134,568	153,277	165,697	6,551	1,177	1,858	35,476	4,462	2,862	6,165	24,211
United Kingdom .....	371,350	414,629	426,545	454,123	36,132	38,547	18,388	54,711	33,274	36,555	22,021	22,752
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere .....	57,175	66,583	55,816	49,233	-3,169	11,808	-5,577	27,445	4,359	7,113	6,276	2,936
<i>Of which:</i>												
Bermuda .....	2,147	9,223	4,697	10,750	-5,380	7,047	-12,176	6,907	-41	670	328	1,180
Mexico .....	3,595	5,310	6,287	7,948	-19	2,265	161	1,672	(D)	923	800	911
Panama .....	10,983	11,924	980	881	895	1,618	1,042	238	1,173	1,851	1,171	415
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean .....	23,063	28,367	34,423	21,604	-42	3,845	7,309	16,450	958	1,826	1,843	-888
Venezuela .....	5,292	5,380	4,196	4,563	308	-1,362	-1,966	550	(D)	818	(D)	(D)
Africa .....	2,341	1,976	1,396	2,002	323	255	-358	780	204	207	180	72
Middle East .....	8,306	10,112	15,058	14,676	1,799	2,504	4,809	1,355	592	1,243	581	-714
Asia and Pacific .....	246,585	269,772	322,087	368,200	13,056	25,225	55,979	56,395	18,410	23,350	28,691	14,759
<i>Of which:</i>												
Australia .....	36,392	38,777	50,233	64,316	-5,253	2,174	15,506	15,628	3,919	5,773	8,983	5,621
Japan .....	189,851	204,020	230,453	259,569	14,200	16,466	25,869	35,690	12,715	16,190	17,154	7,327
<b>By industry of U.S. affiliate</b>												
Manufacturing .....	499,851	569,324	703,146	795,336	55,530	98,508	113,401	91,008	46,215	55,253	46,853	43,681
Food .....	45,217	50,339	24,225	25,641	2,953	6,550	-1,011	2,372	3,370	3,987	2,531	2,960
Chemicals .....	123,784	135,054	213,483	217,777	16,678	30,404	55,783	9,751	13,798	14,015	17,412	17,272
Primary and fabricated metals .....	27,164	34,812	48,897	48,719	7,809	8,341	14,956	10,146	3,532	5,484	4,658	3,721
Machinery .....	46,433	41,600	59,110	75,184	7,325	9,957	4,759	13,530	2,162	1,908	2,840	1,556
Computers and electronic products .....	31,298	48,944	66,599	63,251	8,009	23,312	10,524	608	2,260	5,633	-2,088	1,759
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components .....	11,037	25,537	21,507	23,815	819	3,249	8,178	71	956	1,781	1,282	1,252
Transportation equipment .....	74,485	67,505	68,314	64,514	6,271	-4,134	3,328	-3,882	4,209	3,614	539	468
Other manufacturing .....	140,434	165,532	201,012	276,435	5,665	20,829	16,883	58,412	15,928	18,831	19,680	14,691
Wholesale trade .....	235,508	255,590	274,587	312,583	19,905	20,907	27,036	44,768	26,188	25,295	23,366	22,446
Retail trade .....	30,934	31,677	32,688	44,062	53	2,789	-790	8,585	1,381	2,557	2,412	2,702
Information .....	102,584	135,986	147,043	157,973	-11,929	27,321	5,520	9,516	2,781	5,720	7,455	3,562
Depository institutions (banking) .....	130,184	135,391	134,332	119,124	9,355	13,794	-4,775	20,745	4,374	7,535	-2,152	-14,959
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance .....	214,623	283,364	260,735	248,888	3,925	37,614	-1,722	84,173	4,281	7,839	11,234	25,506
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	37,341	41,924	48,526	51,995	1,119	435	6,300	2,847	2,444	3,054	2,857	1,773
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	51,546	47,597	58,770	62,118	7,757	3,636	9,218	6,275	1,291	1,566	2,407	2,890
Other industries .....	331,549	339,610	450,049	486,813	19,057	32,131	116,987	48,195	21,369	35,935	27,518	29,636

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. For 2005, income without current-cost adjustment is presented net, or after deduction, of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes. Beginning with 2006, it is presented gross, or before deduction, of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes.

NOTE. The data in this table are from tables 14 and 15 in "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States Tables" in the September 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

**Table G.5. Selected Financial and Operating Data of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner and by Industry of Affiliate, 2007**

	All affiliates						Majority-owned 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
<b>All countries, all industries .....</b>	<b>12,732,967</b>	<b>3,553,593</b>	<b>132,230</b>	<b>6,015.9</b>	<b>227,756</b>	<b>549,810</b>	<b>12,012,130</b>	<b>3,277,167</b>	<b>103,301</b>	<b>657,558</b>	<b>5,519.5</b>	<b>215,554</b>	<b>533,430</b>
<b>By country</b>													
Canada .....	1,106,039	267,691	10,230	632.2	12,035	36,089	1,047,583	248,669	8,572	64,861	542.5	11,159	35,158
Europe .....	9,579,113	2,161,219	79,712	3,885.9	117,469	207,650	9,094,374	1,998,241	58,710	412,330	3,595.4	111,537	201,929
<i>Of which:</i>													
France .....	1,306,546	278,844	15,243	563.5	15,102	20,805	1,262,812	253,627	10,288	60,733	516.0	14,364	20,085
Germany .....	1,940,056	477,477	1,987	731.0	(D)	(D)	1,825,362	442,648	1,844	85,921	653.9	40,454	69,539
Netherlands .....	1,046,613	345,483	20,770	420.4	(D)	33,776	1,000,675	323,524	16,040	43,639	391.2	13,406	33,704
Sweden .....	67,335	49,047	841	184.8	5,258	6,811	67,125	48,849	848	12,253	184.1	5,256	6,811
Switzerland .....	2,020,927	228,941	-1,280	417.1	8,030	15,018	2,005,325	223,055	-1,044	48,914	396.9	7,871	14,757
United Kingdom .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,024.8	(D)	(D)	2,216,961	499,412	27,638	117,686	949.3	20,774	33,085
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere .....	428,869	204,634	11,112	387.7	(D)	(D)	401,811	189,286	9,953	49,637	375.5	16,958	38,757
<i>Of which:</i>													
Bermuda .....	(D)	73,256	3,860	M	11,635	5,281	201,106	70,514	3,755	22,959	193.2	(D)	5,267
Mexico .....	19,982	(D)	(D)	K	(D)	3,878	19,569	20,158	475	4,800	43.0	1,048	3,878
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	33.3	164	1,902	105,447	18,242	2,307	5,683	32.7	164	1,902
Venezuela .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	I	(D)	(D)	23,053	(D)	(D)	6,485	6.6	(D)	(D)
Africa .....	(D)	7,949	84	8.5	539	(D)	6,016	7,832	44	1,124	8.4	537	754
Middle East .....	(D)	79,910	3,767	89.6	2,193	(D)	119,196	76,606	3,749	15,663	77.3	2,188	(D)
Asia and Pacific .....	1,332,752	767,177	24,310	927.7	71,396	234,541	1,270,935	706,088	20,997	104,925	857.9	66,909	227,984
<i>Of which:</i>													
Australia .....	166,702	43,442	6,174	75.1	(D)	(D)	153,560	38,175	6,038	11,505	71.5	1,803	1,626
Japan .....	1,031,578	605,291	15,953	718.4	55,637	184,867	995,480	563,739	13,356	81,475	665.2	52,339	179,390
Korea, Republic of .....	37,728	(D)	(D)	25.0	10,185	(D)	37,137	56,713	541	3,006	23.9	10,143	37,759
United States .....	149,811	65,013	3,015	84.4	(D)	(D)	72,215	50,445	1,275	9,018	62.4	6,266	(D)
<b>By industry</b>													
Manufacturing .....	1,540,180	1,304,451	37,992	2,162.6	135,579	214,191	1,343,458	1,195,807	32,946	272,898	1,998.2	125,703	200,759
Food .....	101,108	78,429	4,317	148.7	10,727	4,490	99,744	75,564	4,197	15,133	145.3	10,668	4,471
Petroleum and coal products .....	102,722	(D)	(D)	40.3	5,595	(D)	100,636	182,720	11,454	29,574	38.6	(D)	49,991
Chemicals .....	368,743	276,849	12,630	322.4	31,097	33,091	354,097	266,946	10,680	65,994	304.6	30,209	32,605
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	92,610	62,314	2,511	171.5	1,344	2,736	91,896	61,285	2,379	21,117	168.9	1,309	2,653
Primary and fabricated metals .....	82,163	90,989	4,284	169.3	6,897	8,628	74,258	78,652	3,384	17,906	160.1	6,386	6,840
Machinery .....	125,079	87,344	3,274	223.4	11,006	13,606	123,584	84,494	3,206	23,461	219.5	10,872	12,841
Computers and electronic products .....	88,776	61,172	-3,855	142.5	14,832	15,067	82,071	56,362	-3,686	13,792	134.6	13,476	14,310
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components .....	31,578	(D)	(D)	75.3	3,232	(D)	31,427	27,630	2,021	8,283	74.9	3,223	4,839
Transportation equipment .....	365,154	291,983	-1,858	490.0	38,807	65,778	245,112	247,001	-1,410	42,731	408.3	34,228	59,134
Wholesale trade .....	625,598	927,266	26,182	636.3	81,285	319,767	613,345	895,917	23,659	96,224	620.3	80,214	316,993
Retail trade .....	73,242	152,179	4,391	566.5	(D)	(D)	69,024	144,431	4,357	32,800	534.5	673	6,300
Information .....	432,109	156,280	17,985	345.8	1,213	(D)	234,301	90,292	5,007	35,341	238.1	893	415
<i>Of which:</i>													
Publishing industries .....	(D)	39,612	2,498	130.9	(D)	(D)	78,582	34,740	1,909	14,488	115.3	(D)	(D)
Telecommunications .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	M	(D)	(D)	83,174	(D)	(D)	10,568	53.2	3	5
Finance and insurance .....	9,050,933	590,050	-2,279	427.3	(D)	(D)	8,834,038	561,864	-3,560	74,769	378.5	(D)	(D)
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	154,880	34,511	7,182	32.7	17	(D)	128,015	30,459	6,076	15,488	31.0	17	(D)
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	119,793	76,181	1,898	254.4	538	491	111,933	71,646	1,863	26,117	234.1	532	491
Other industries .....	736,231	312,675	38,879	1,590.4	8,397	8,345	678,015	286,751	32,952	103,920	1,484.8	(D)	8,246

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

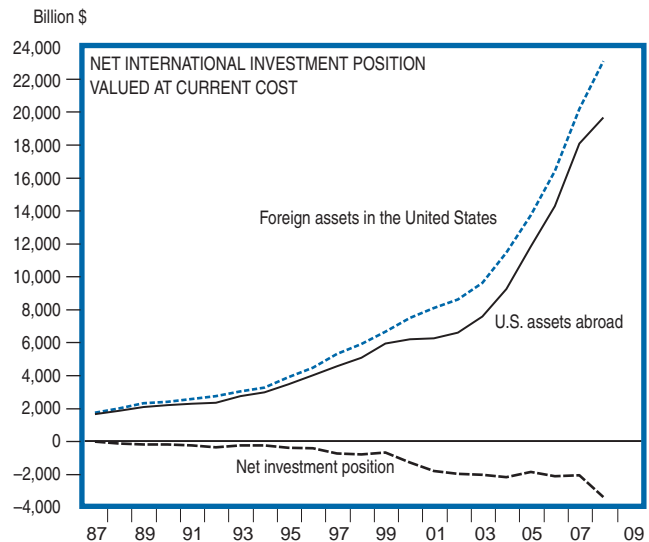
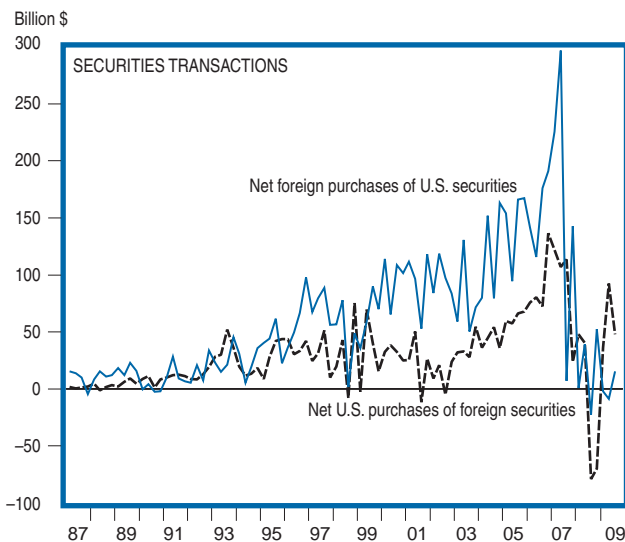
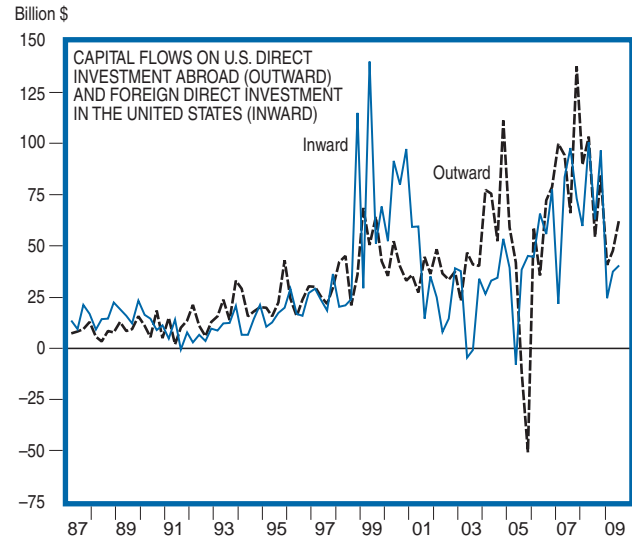
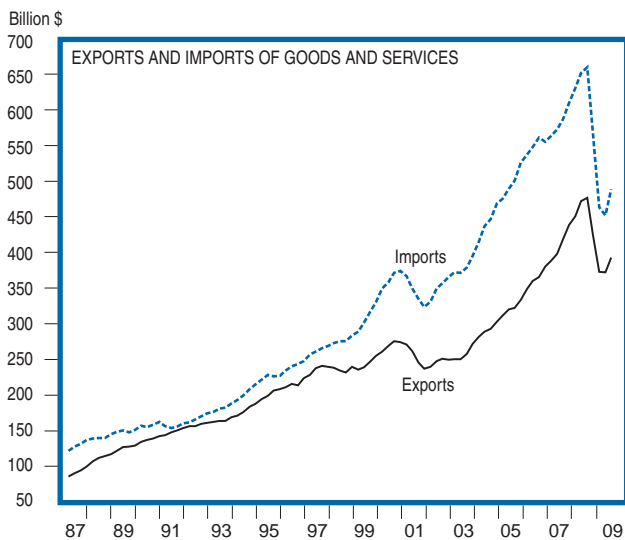
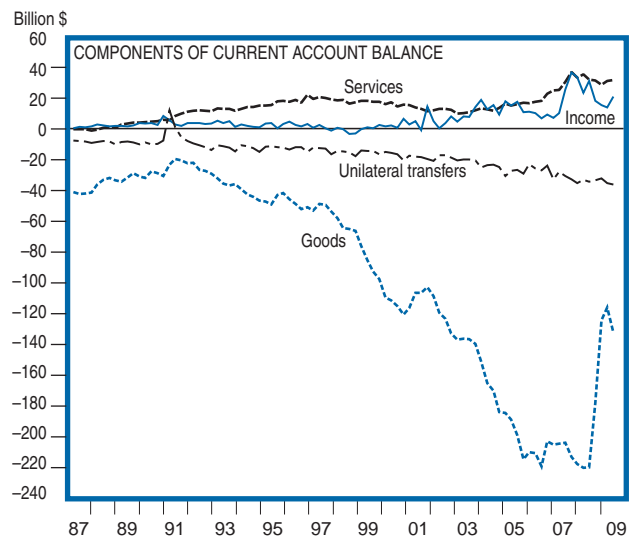
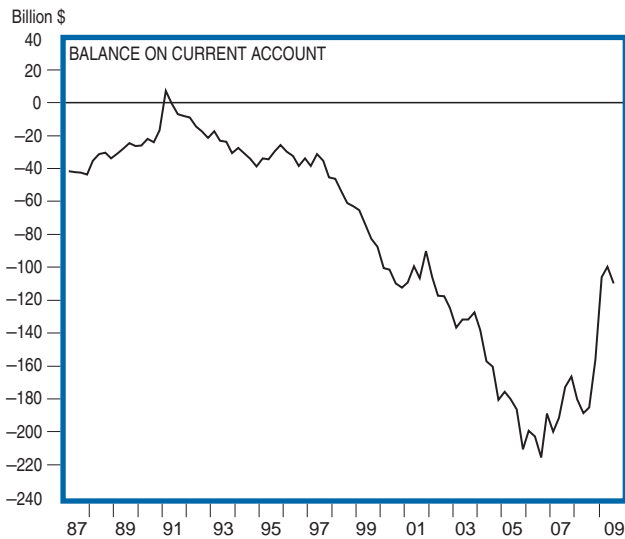
Notes: The data in this table are from BEA's benchmark survey of the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies; see "Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Preliminary Results From the 2007 Benchmark Survey" in the November 2009 Survey of Current Business.

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



NOTE: All series except those for the international investment position are quarterly and are seasonally adjusted when adjusted data are available. The series are from tables F.2, with opposite signs in some cases, and G.1.  
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Regional Data

### I. State and Regional Tables

The tables in this section include the most recent estimates of state personal income and gross domestic product by state. The sources of these estimates are noted.

The quarterly and annual estimates of state personal income and the estimates of gross domestic product by state are available online at [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov). For information on state personal income, e-mail [reis@bea.gov](mailto:reis@bea.gov); write to the Regional Economic Information System, BE-55, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; or call 202-606-5360. For information on gross domestic product by state, e-mail [gdpbystate@bea.gov](mailto:gdpbystate@bea.gov); write to the Regional Product Division, BE-61, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; or call 202-606-5340.

**Table I.1. Personal Income by State and Region**

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Area	2006			2007				2008				2009			Percent change <sup>1</sup> 2009:III
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I'	II'	III'	
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>11,196,173</b>	<b>11,327,195</b>	<b>11,493,304</b>	<b>11,687,163</b>	<b>11,811,516</b>	<b>11,932,289</b>	<b>12,088,376</b>	<b>12,134,919</b>	<b>12,275,276</b>	<b>12,273,734</b>	<b>12,218,427</b>	<b>11,944,145</b>	<b>12,039,430</b>	<b>12,077,636</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>646,048</b>	<b>653,723</b>	<b>665,127</b>	<b>676,058</b>	<b>680,686</b>	<b>687,593</b>	<b>695,008</b>	<b>697,266</b>	<b>703,457</b>	<b>705,810</b>	<b>705,332</b>	<b>684,182</b>	<b>694,095</b>	<b>697,281</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Connecticut .....	182,655	185,115	188,293	192,175	193,207	195,041	195,851	195,502	197,150	197,006	197,006	188,729	192,778	193,563	0.4
Maine .....	44,249	44,617	44,847	45,593	45,916	46,269	46,790	47,381	48,034	48,280	48,281	47,454	48,421	48,589	0.3
Massachusetts .....	303,482	306,413	312,185	317,564	319,795	324,111	329,138	330,182	333,244	334,142	334,618	325,633	328,911	330,597	0.5
New Hampshire .....	52,986	53,812	55,646	55,392	56,340	56,264	56,824	57,168	57,557	57,486	57,385	56,239	56,689	56,995	0.5
Rhode Island .....	40,529	41,203	41,394	42,191	42,101	42,394	42,737	43,199	43,477	43,361	43,838	42,634	43,281	43,437	0.4
Vermont .....	22,146	22,564	22,762	23,144	23,226	23,513	23,668	23,834	23,995	24,104	24,205	24,205	24,015	24,100	0.4
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>2,033,647</b>	<b>2,058,848</b>	<b>2,099,867</b>	<b>2,152,773</b>	<b>2,163,928</b>	<b>2,191,443</b>	<b>2,218,141</b>	<b>2,230,175</b>	<b>2,245,049</b>	<b>2,250,987</b>	<b>2,245,217</b>	<b>2,169,582</b>	<b>2,216,124</b>	<b>2,228,540</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Delaware .....	33,350	33,668	33,541	34,292	34,565	34,493	34,797	35,054	35,460	35,514	35,481	34,945	35,155	35,320	0.5
District of Columbia .....	34,887	35,480	35,901	36,860	37,228	37,989	38,137	38,786	39,033	39,198	39,507	37,574	38,301	38,568	0.7
Maryland .....	251,364	254,579	257,469	260,846	263,524	265,017	268,083	269,710	272,821	273,436	274,201	274,775	278,079	279,146	0.4
New Jersey .....	410,377	414,434	421,669	430,462	433,070	435,738	440,523	444,447	445,139	447,587	446,540	432,428	438,702	441,693	0.7
New York .....	843,975	854,675	878,930	910,913	913,269	931,309	944,761	948,489	951,191	953,640	947,518	894,896	925,048	931,008	0.6
Pennsylvania .....	459,693	466,011	472,357	479,400	482,272	486,896	491,842	493,689	501,405	501,613	501,970	494,965	500,838	502,805	0.4
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>1,630,508</b>	<b>1,644,961</b>	<b>1,659,893</b>	<b>1,684,105</b>	<b>1,694,645</b>	<b>1,706,854</b>	<b>1,726,632</b>	<b>1,732,089</b>	<b>1,749,758</b>	<b>1,747,811</b>	<b>1,741,988</b>	<b>1,698,790</b>	<b>1,712,750</b>	<b>1,719,652</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Illinois .....	502,116	507,165	515,054	523,215	530,049	534,636	544,747	542,951	547,667	548,976	545,784	533,193	534,834	536,993	0.4
Indiana .....	206,342	208,194	208,596	211,816	212,940	214,007	216,736	219,678	221,410	220,981	220,611	216,247	217,817	218,191	0.2
Michigan .....	334,713	336,341	337,158	341,009	341,981	345,287	346,063	347,628	351,594	349,552	349,675	335,474	341,283	342,431	0.3
Ohio .....	389,701	393,175	395,854	402,870	403,473	405,555	409,047	411,090	416,038	414,865	412,935	406,788	409,230	411,144	0.5
Wisconsin .....	197,637	200,086	202,231	205,194	206,203	207,370	210,038	210,743	213,049	213,438	212,984	209,088	209,587	210,893	0.6
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>713,212</b>	<b>717,964</b>	<b>728,370</b>	<b>739,454</b>	<b>750,673</b>	<b>755,780</b>	<b>769,522</b>	<b>783,777</b>	<b>787,177</b>	<b>792,657</b>	<b>791,532</b>	<b>773,644</b>	<b>777,204</b>	<b>778,876</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Iowa .....	100,403	100,904	102,413	104,043	105,986	106,783	109,204	112,013	112,081	113,145	111,927	111,032	111,856	111,885	0.0
Kansas .....	98,060	99,325	101,473	102,568	103,596	103,592	105,623	107,912	108,921	109,255	109,255	109,312	107,124	107,570	0.4
Minnesota .....	205,465	206,866	209,322	212,740	216,150	216,612	220,243	224,173	223,571	226,449	224,448	219,035	219,909	221,121	0.6
Missouri .....	198,212	199,809	202,085	204,111	206,330	208,614	211,155	213,097	216,344	215,878	220,868	213,238	213,791	213,936	0.1
Nebraska .....	63,098	62,888	64,102	65,410	66,702	67,386	68,813	69,648	69,989	70,584	69,063	68,854	68,760	68,650	-0.2
North Dakota .....	21,441	21,423	21,843	22,507	23,111	23,555	24,458	25,570	25,304	25,991	25,438	25,129	25,590	25,599	0.0
South Dakota .....	26,533	26,750	27,132	28,075	28,799	29,237	30,026	31,363	30,967	31,355	30,678	30,404	30,175	30,116	-0.2
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>2,567,922</b>	<b>2,596,672</b>	<b>2,630,769</b>	<b>2,671,896</b>	<b>2,702,696</b>	<b>2,727,561</b>	<b>2,754,555</b>	<b>2,761,998</b>	<b>2,807,022</b>	<b>2,791,991</b>	<b>2,779,703</b>	<b>2,735,455</b>	<b>2,757,417</b>	<b>2,761,925</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Alabama .....	143,922	145,510	147,126	149,489	151,211	152,911	154,934	155,741	159,375	157,813	156,759	154,283	156,637	156,668	0.0
Arkansas .....	82,626	83,440	84,771	86,842	88,696	89,764	93,004	91,769	93,391	92,646	92,215	92,278	92,070	92,060	0.0
Florida .....	687,467	696,375	703,383	708,241	710,471	716,490	718,758	716,707	725,745	721,262	715,117	699,635	701,960	702,705	0.1
Georgia .....	310,333	313,437	318,428	325,880	328,962	331,610	333,481	335,836	341,274	338,240	336,493	330,189	332,615	333,675	0.3
Kentucky .....	125,948	127,396	128,871	130,427	131,764	132,468	134,132	135,392	137,979	137,280	137,109	132,363	134,817	134,279	-0.2
Louisiana .....	142,341	144,122	146,261	148,218	155,846	156,453	158,091	157,870	161,532	160,844	162,391	159,569	159,222	158,650	-0.4
Mississippi .....	80,908	81,417	82,287	83,654	86,312	87,503	87,788	88,052	91,032	89,282	88,959	88,086	89,239	89,025	-0.2
North Carolina .....	295,384	299,155	304,569	311,280	313,961	316,789	322,042	323,785	328,309	326,856	324,866	320,109	324,324	325,616	0.4
South Carolina .....	133,607	135,118	136,729	138,878	140,373	141,921	143,802	144,620	147,748	146,863	146,109	143,956	145,096	145,511	0.4
Tennessee .....	199,591	201,065	204,531	206,323	209,532	211,823	215,672	216,332	219,125	217,940	216,095	216,234	218,150	218,916	0.4
Virginia .....	314,167	317,271	320,708	328,885	331,332	335,040	337,410	339,770	344,077	345,189	345,285	340,552	344,609	345,885	0.4
West Virginia .....	51,629	52,365	53,103	53,779	54,214	54,788	55,441	56,126	57,436	57,776	58,206	58,201	59,006	58,934	-0.1
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>1,200,484</b>	<b>1,218,070</b>	<b>1,239,049</b>	<b>1,253,750</b>	<b>1,275,481</b>	<b>1,293,361</b>	<b>1,312,803</b>	<b>1,325,218</b>	<b>1,347,490</b>	<b>1,343,572</b>	<b>1,341,772</b>	<b>1,316,666</b>	<b>1,317,217</b>	<b>1,319,249</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Arizona .....	205,275	208,854	211,780	215,403	217,018	220,231	221,906	222,532	224,710	223,492	222,004	217,370	217,788	217,722	0.0
New Mexico .....	58,957	59,610	60,451	61,629	62,550	63,805	64,744	65,462	66,782	66,563	66,542	65,898	66,377	66,456	0.1
Oklahoma .....	118,123	119,736	120,944	121,250	122,789	124,780	126,736	128,558	131,680	132,134	131,909	129,559	129,933	129,631	0.2
Texas .....	818,129	829,870	845,875	855,468	873,123	884,546	899,417	908,665	924,319	921,383	921,317	903,840	903,659	905,439	0.2
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>369,579</b>	<b>375,266</b>	<b>381,096</b>	<b>387,346</b>	<b>393,994</b>	<b>397,948</b>	<b>406,394</b>	<b>406,934</b>	<b>410,598</b>	<b>412,155</b>	<b>408,465</b>	<b>401,264</b>	<b>399,694</b>	<b>401,055</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Colorado .....	192,584	196,782	198,013	200,683	203,947	206,387	211,174	211,167	212,636	211,571	208,203	206,606	207,658	207,658	0.5
Idaho .....	46,300	46,375	47,508	48,429	48,933	49,273	50,287	50,203	50,687	50,570	50,135	48,872	48,914	49,031	0.2
Montana .....	30,223	30,785	31,204	31,817	32,268	32,623	33,193	33,295	33,540	33,673	33,554	32,805	33,207	33,211	0.0
Utah .....	77,753	78,912	80,612	82,535	84,544	85,135	86,623	86,713	87,955	87,876	87,101	86,078	86,129	86,307	0.2
Wyoming .....	22,720	23,461	23,759	23,882	24,301	24,530	25,116	25,557	25,780	26,128	26,103	25,307	24,838	24,849	0.0
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>2,034,773</b>	<b>2,061,171</b>	<b>2,089,132</b>	<b>2,121,781</b>	<b>2,149,413</b>	<b>2,171,749</b>	<b>2,205,320</b>	<b>2,197,462</b>	<b>2</b>						

Table I.2. Annual Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by State and Region

Area	Personal income							Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>							Rank in United States
	Millions of dollars						Percent change <sup>2</sup>	Dollars							
	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007 <sup>r</sup>	2008 <sup>r</sup>		2008	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007 <sup>r</sup>	2008 <sup>r</sup>	
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>9,369,072</b>	<b>9,928,790</b>	<b>10,476,669</b>	<b>11,256,516</b>	<b>11,879,836</b>	<b>12,225,589</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>32,284</b>	<b>33,899</b>	<b>35,447</b>	<b>37,728</b>	<b>39,430</b>	<b>40,208</b>	.....	
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>550,071</b>	<b>580,052</b>	<b>602,313</b>	<b>649,754</b>	<b>684,836</b>	<b>702,966</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>38,788</b>	<b>40,842</b>	<b>42,391</b>	<b>45,652</b>	<b>48,027</b>	<b>49,146</b>	.....	
Connecticut .....	151,653	161,314	168,666	183,820	194,068	197,024	1.5	43,730	46,417	48,485	52,702	55,609	56,272	1	
Maine .....	39,002	41,165	41,983	44,306	46,142	47,994	4.0	29,939	31,474	32,022	33,735	35,078	36,457	30	
Massachusetts .....	258,696	271,160	282,447	304,970	322,652	333,046	3.2	40,161	42,123	43,897	47,330	49,885	51,254	3	
New Hampshire .....	45,739	48,597	49,956	53,661	56,205	57,399	2.1	35,689	37,612	38,412	40,999	42,831	43,623	10	
Rhode Island .....	35,855	37,585	38,567	40,657	42,356	43,469	2.6	33,469	35,090	36,233	38,392	40,219	41,368	16	
Vermont .....	19,126	20,231	20,694	22,340	23,413	24,034	2.7	31,013	32,713	33,416	36,021	37,717	38,686	24	
<b>Midwest</b> .....	<b>1,707,811</b>	<b>1,808,646</b>	<b>1,899,255</b>	<b>2,047,042</b>	<b>2,181,571</b>	<b>2,242,857</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>36,317</b>	<b>38,317</b>	<b>40,137</b>	<b>43,156</b>	<b>45,859</b>	<b>47,001</b>	.....	
Delaware .....	27,586	29,521	31,077	33,307	34,537	35,377	2.4	33,879	35,753	37,062	39,168	40,068	40,519	18	
District of Columbia .....	27,442	29,821	32,169	35,172	37,554	39,131	4.2	47,529	51,458	55,268	60,080	63,881	66,119	.....	
Maryland .....	209,974	225,023	237,522	252,781	264,367	272,542	3.1	38,212	40,625	42,601	45,121	47,050	48,378	6	
New Jersey .....	347,910	365,571	379,876	411,746	434,948	445,928	2.5	40,504	42,406	43,994	47,655	50,265	51,358	2	
New York .....	695,479	741,124	786,571	851,635	925,063	950,210	2.7	36,165	38,398	40,678	43,973	47,612	48,753	4	
Pennsylvania .....	399,420	417,588	432,040	462,402	485,103	499,669	3.0	32,427	33,852	34,978	37,326	39,058	40,140	19	
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>1,457,148</b>	<b>1,507,294</b>	<b>1,552,167</b>	<b>1,635,601</b>	<b>1,703,059</b>	<b>1,742,912</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>31,843</b>	<b>32,824</b>	<b>33,717</b>	<b>35,430</b>	<b>36,793</b>	<b>37,566</b>	.....	
Illinois .....	435,952	455,416	472,185	504,628	533,162	546,344	2.5	34,569	35,957	37,168	39,549	41,569	42,347	14	
Indiana .....	182,817	190,329	195,590	206,959	213,875	220,670	3.2	29,588	30,645	31,302	32,881	33,756	34,605	40	
Michigan .....	314,192	319,358	325,664	334,769	343,585	349,612	1.8	31,214	31,650	32,265	33,198	34,188	34,949	37	
Ohio .....	350,893	361,854	372,133	390,645	405,236	413,732	2.1	30,698	31,617	32,498	34,093	35,307	36,021	33	
Wisconsin .....	173,295	180,338	186,595	198,598	207,201	212,553	2.6	31,656	32,736	33,689	35,665	37,008	37,767	27	
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>618,738</b>	<b>651,327</b>	<b>673,380</b>	<b>714,335</b>	<b>753,857</b>	<b>788,786</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>33,154</b>	<b>34,096</b>	<b>35,926</b>	<b>37,647</b>	<b>39,115</b>	.....	
Iowa .....	86,372	93,209	95,359	100,450	106,504	112,302	5.4	29,444	31,674	32,306	33,853	35,699	37,402	28	
Kansas .....	83,901	87,171	90,850	98,554	103,845	108,779	4.8	30,822	31,918	33,130	35,756	37,389	38,820	23	
Minnesota .....	178,095	188,285	193,938	205,803	216,436	224,671	3.8	35,289	37,079	37,991	40,015	41,764	43,037	11	
Missouri .....	172,505	180,518	186,732	198,683	207,552	216,547	4.3	30,239	31,435	32,278	34,062	35,308	36,631	29	
Nebraska .....	55,696	57,953	60,116	62,871	67,078	69,821	4.1	32,141	33,279	34,331	35,726	37,908	39,150	22	
North Dakota .....	18,830	19,302	20,551	21,386	23,408	25,576	9.3	29,761	30,339	32,353	33,602	36,695	39,870	20	
South Dakota .....	23,340	24,888	25,834	26,587	29,034	31,091	7.1	30,452	32,175	33,150	33,767	36,489	38,661	25	
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>2,103,264</b>	<b>2,248,429</b>	<b>2,403,019</b>	<b>2,579,839</b>	<b>2,714,177</b>	<b>2,785,178</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29,255</b>	<b>30,858</b>	<b>32,514</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>36,336</b>	.....	
Alabama .....	120,030	128,009	135,617	144,437	152,136	157,422	3.5	26,753	28,405	29,889	31,484	32,883	33,768	42	
Arkansas .....	69,239	73,725	77,478	82,929	89,576	92,505	3.3	25,475	26,905	27,981	29,573	31,646	32,397	46	
Florida .....	531,216	582,767	633,198	690,273	713,490	719,708	0.9	31,364	33,659	35,769	38,308	39,204	39,267	21	
Georgia .....	259,217	273,016	292,611	311,927	329,983	337,961	2.4	29,683	30,639	32,176	33,473	34,650	34,893	38	
Kentucky .....	108,314	113,803	118,968	126,525	132,198	136,940	3.6	26,348	27,518	28,557	30,129	31,206	32,076	47	
Louisiana .....	119,481	125,957	135,317	143,222	154,652	160,659	3.9	26,708	28,066	30,100	33,750	35,363	36,424	31	
Mississippi .....	68,798	72,602	77,777	81,136	86,314	89,331	3.5	23,999	25,169	26,836	28,010	29,549	30,399	50	
North Carolina .....	243,701	260,694	277,729	297,558	316,023	325,954	3.1	28,979	30,586	32,066	33,640	34,952	35,344	35	
South Carolina .....	110,644	117,230	124,379	134,204	146,335	156,361	3.6	26,704	27,933	29,270	31,031	32,065	32,666	45	
Tennessee .....	169,791	178,961	187,633	200,169	210,838	217,373	3.1	29,026	30,297	31,360	32,986	34,287	34,976	36	
Virginia .....	257,927	275,167	294,173	315,565	333,167	343,580	3.1	35,029	36,912	38,980	41,367	43,275	44,224	7	
West Virginia .....	44,906	46,497	48,139	51,894	54,555	57,411	5.2	24,916	25,784	26,684	28,722	30,144	31,641	49	
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>950,506</b>	<b>1,019,583</b>	<b>1,107,823</b>	<b>1,209,260</b>	<b>1,283,849</b>	<b>1,339,513</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>28,793</b>	<b>30,366</b>	<b>32,378</b>	<b>34,499</b>	<b>35,892</b>	<b>36,745</b>	.....	
Arizona .....	155,607	170,027	188,153	206,957	218,639	223,184	2.1	27,859	29,567	31,563	33,498	34,413	34,335	41	
New Mexico .....	48,141	51,576	55,342	59,274	63,182	66,337	5.0	25,773	27,300	28,931	30,587	32,163	33,430	43	
Oklahoma .....	94,148	101,179	107,641	118,747	123,889	131,070	5.8	26,929	28,810	30,492	33,280	34,336	35,985	34	
Texas .....	652,610	696,800	756,686	824,281	878,139	918,921	4.6	29,581	31,073	33,172	35,275	36,829	37,774	26	
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>299,172</b>	<b>318,334</b>	<b>341,594</b>	<b>372,407</b>	<b>396,421</b>	<b>409,538</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>30,818</b>	<b>32,289</b>	<b>34,061</b>	<b>36,312</b>	<b>37,799</b>	<b>38,275</b>	.....	
Colorado .....	159,919	168,588	179,698	194,393	205,548	212,320	3.3	35,160	36,649	38,539	40,912	42,444	42,985	12	
Idaho .....	36,082	39,559	42,215	46,273	49,231	50,399	2.4	26,472	28,453	29,642	31,668	32,905	33,074	44	
Montana .....	24,752	26,495	28,179	30,447	32,475	33,516	3.2	27,000	28,613	30,141	32,204	33,948	34,644	39	
Utah .....	61,487	65,453	71,533	78,382	84,709	87,411	3.2	25,830	26,827	28,599	30,320	31,739	31,944	48	
Wyoming .....	16,933	18,239	19,969	22,912	24,457	25,892	5.9	33,929	36,274	39,464	44,700	46,741	48,608	5	
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>1,682,361</b>	<b>1,795,124</b>	<b>1,897,118</b>	<b>2,048,279</b>	<b>2,162,066</b>	<b>2,213,838</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>34,270</b>	<b>36,176</b>	<b>37,869</b>	<b>40,481</b>	<b>42,331</b>	<b>42,845</b>	.....	
Alaska .....	21,817	23,067	24,613	26,307	28,030	30,224	7.8	33,543	34,898	36,812	38,898	41,153	44,039	8	
California .....	1,232,991	1,312,244	1,387,682	1,495,560	1,572,271	1,604,113	2.0	34,922	36,830	38,670	41,404	43,221	43,641	9	
Hawaii .....	39,032	42,285	45,332	49,124	52,253	54,175	3.7	31,520	33,787	35,851	38,520	40,907	42,055	15	
Nevada .....	73,068	82,149	91,817	97,818	105,099	107,079	1.9	32,710	35,350	38,231	39,376	41,145	41,182	17	
Oregon .....	108,506	113,001	117,671	127,448	133,405	137,570	3.1	30,549	31,598	32,488	34,623	35,712	36,297	32	
Washington .....	206,947	222,379	230,002	252,023	271,008	280,678	3.6	33,869	35,986	37,773	39,623	42,020	42,857	13	

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1. Per capita personal income was computed using midyear population estimates of the Census Bureau.

2. Percent change from preceding period was calculated from unrounded data.

Note: The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the state 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.

Source: Table

Table I.3. Disposable Personal Income and Per Capita Disposable Personal Income by State and Region

Area	Disposable personal income							Per capita disposable personal income <sup>1</sup>						
	Millions of dollars						Percent change <sup>2</sup>	Dollars					Rank in United States	
	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007 <sup>r</sup>	2008 <sup>r</sup>		2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007 <sup>r</sup>		2008 <sup>r</sup>
								2008	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007 <sup>r</sup>	2008 <sup>r</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>8,369,784</b>	<b>8,882,065</b>	<b>9,269,389</b>	<b>9,905,432</b>	<b>10,390,289</b>	<b>10,794,476</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>30,325</b>	<b>31,362</b>	<b>33,199</b>	<b>34,486</b>	<b>35,501</b>	
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>479,810</b>	<b>506,243</b>	<b>519,012</b>	<b>557,868</b>	<b>579,446</b>	<b>601,239</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>33,834</b>	<b>35,645</b>	<b>36,529</b>	<b>39,196</b>	<b>40,636</b>	<b>42,034</b>	
Connecticut.....	129,581	137,697	141,353	153,584	158,641	163,209	2.9	37,366	39,621	40,634	44,033	45,458	46,615	1
Maine.....	35,185	37,227	37,612	39,595	41,112	43,107	4.9	27,009	28,463	28,689	30,148	31,254	32,745	30
Massachusetts.....	224,395	235,293	242,368	260,772	271,693	283,374	4.3	34,836	36,551	37,668	40,471	42,006	43,610	3
New Hampshire.....	41,395	44,157	44,946	48,074	50,035	51,537	3.0	32,308	34,176	34,560	36,731	38,129	39,167	8
Rhode Island.....	31,981	33,557	34,226	35,946	37,251	38,621	3.7	29,852	31,330	32,154	33,943	35,372	36,754	17
Vermont.....	17,273	18,311	18,509	19,898	20,714	21,391	3.3	28,008	29,609	29,887	32,083	33,369	34,430	25
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>1,492,703</b>	<b>1,580,923</b>	<b>1,640,866</b>	<b>1,756,094</b>	<b>1,852,286</b>	<b>1,922,105</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>31,743</b>	<b>33,493</b>	<b>34,677</b>	<b>37,022</b>	<b>38,937</b>	<b>40,279</b>	
Delaware.....	24,378	26,084	27,089	29,065	30,099	31,176	3.6	29,938	31,591	32,306	34,180	34,920	35,707	19
District of Columbia.....	23,996	26,048	27,839	30,499	32,246	33,912	5.2	41,560	44,947	47,829	52,098	54,852	57,301	
Maryland.....	183,196	196,752	205,738	218,050	226,689	235,640	3.9	33,339	35,521	36,900	38,922	40,344	41,828	5
New Jersey.....	304,746	321,018	328,951	355,846	370,929	384,632	3.7	35,479	37,238	38,097	41,185	42,867	44,299	2
New York.....	599,574	637,209	668,873	715,041	768,082	796,410	3.7	31,178	33,014	34,591	36,921	39,532	40,862	6
Pennsylvania.....	356,813	373,812	382,377	407,593	424,241	440,335	3.8	28,968	30,303	30,957	32,902	34,158	35,373	21
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>1,302,580</b>	<b>1,350,906</b>	<b>1,380,364</b>	<b>1,447,784</b>	<b>1,498,524</b>	<b>1,547,005</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>28,465</b>	<b>29,418</b>	<b>29,985</b>	<b>31,361</b>	<b>32,374</b>	<b>33,344</b>	
Illinois.....	388,904	407,526	418,020	443,700	464,664	480,650	3.4	30,838	32,175	32,904	34,774	36,229	37,255	15
Indiana.....	164,433	171,724	175,249	184,662	189,640	197,242	4.0	26,612	27,649	28,046	29,339	29,931	30,931	41
Michigan.....	281,999	287,703	291,777	299,288	305,249	313,511	2.7	28,015	28,513	28,908	29,680	30,374	31,340	37
Ohio.....	312,717	322,709	329,779	344,932	356,619	367,457	3.0	27,359	28,196	28,799	30,103	31,071	31,992	34
Wisconsin.....	154,527	161,244	165,540	175,203	182,351	188,145	3.2	28,227	29,270	29,887	31,463	32,569	33,430	28
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>557,464</b>	<b>588,581</b>	<b>602,491</b>	<b>635,379</b>	<b>665,908</b>	<b>702,382</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>28,531</b>	<b>29,960</b>	<b>30,506</b>	<b>31,955</b>	<b>33,255</b>	<b>34,830</b>	
Iowa.....	78,555	85,102	86,305	90,310	95,058	101,053	6.5	26,780	28,919	29,238	30,435	31,863	33,656	27
Kansas.....	75,887	79,016	81,444	87,732	91,532	96,663	5.6	27,878	28,932	29,700	31,830	32,956	34,496	24
Minnesota.....	157,306	166,964	170,004	179,197	187,932	196,663	4.6	31,170	32,880	33,302	34,959	36,264	37,672	13
Missouri.....	155,834	163,705	167,695	177,537	184,163	193,502	5.1	27,317	28,507	28,987	30,437	31,329	32,733	31
Nebraska.....	50,713	52,765	54,298	56,282	59,666	62,652	5.0	29,265	30,300	31,009	31,983	33,720	35,130	23
North Dakota.....	17,396	17,823	18,859	19,422	21,104	23,265	10.2	27,495	28,015	29,688	30,517	33,084	36,268	18
South Dakota.....	21,773	23,206	23,885	24,298	26,453	28,583	8.1	28,409	30,000	30,649	30,860	33,245	35,542	20
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>1,903,420</b>	<b>2,035,800</b>	<b>2,153,562</b>	<b>2,301,722</b>	<b>2,414,334</b>	<b>2,500,519</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>26,475</b>	<b>27,940</b>	<b>29,139</b>	<b>30,795</b>	<b>31,845</b>	<b>32,622</b>	
Alabama.....	109,427	116,952	122,838	129,835	136,473	142,374	4.3	24,390	25,951	27,073	28,301	29,498	30,540	42
Arkansas.....	63,272	67,483	70,362	75,147	80,717	83,850	3.9	23,280	24,627	25,411	26,798	28,516	29,365	46
Florida.....	483,780	527,638	564,214	614,909	634,947	648,005	2.1	28,563	30,475	31,872	34,125	34,888	35,355	22
Georgia.....	232,284	245,274	260,732	276,061	291,565	301,540	3.4	26,599	27,526	28,671	29,624	30,616	31,132	38
Kentucky.....	97,172	102,610	106,515	113,280	117,691	122,456	4.0	23,638	24,812	25,568	26,975	27,782	28,683	48
Louisiana.....	109,746	115,856	123,941	129,586	140,014	146,427	4.6	24,532	25,816	27,569	30,536	32,015	33,197	29
Mississippi.....	63,578	67,409	71,939	74,642	79,177	82,307	4.0	22,178	23,369	24,822	25,768	27,106	28,009	50
North Carolina.....	218,589	234,603	247,466	263,493	277,848	289,051	4.0	25,993	27,525	28,572	29,789	30,730	31,342	36
South Carolina.....	100,590	106,743	112,215	120,482	126,241	131,998	4.6	24,277	25,434	26,407	27,858	28,659	29,465	45
Tennessee.....	156,858	165,771	172,689	182,765	191,973	199,547	3.9	26,815	28,064	28,862	30,118	31,220	32,108	33
Virginia.....	227,055	242,784	256,907	274,427	288,399	300,873	4.3	30,836	32,568	34,042	35,975	37,460	38,727	9
West Virginia.....	41,069	42,678	43,744	47,095	49,289	52,092	5.7	22,787	23,667	24,248	26,066	27,234	28,709	47
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>868,430</b>	<b>934,596</b>	<b>1,003,516</b>	<b>1,087,777</b>	<b>1,151,835</b>	<b>1,212,129</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>26,307</b>	<b>27,835</b>	<b>29,329</b>	<b>31,033</b>	<b>32,202</b>	<b>33,251</b>	
Arizona.....	141,071	153,935	168,245	184,233	194,867	201,245	3.3	25,257	26,769	28,223	29,820	30,671	30,960	40
New Mexico.....	43,986	47,260	50,295	53,450	56,860	60,196	5.9	23,548	25,015	26,293	27,581	28,945	30,335	43
Oklahoma.....	85,521	92,136	96,922	106,221	110,184	117,512	6.7	24,462	26,235	27,456	29,769	30,538	32,263	32
Texas.....	597,852	641,265	688,054	743,873	789,924	833,175	5.5	27,099	28,596	30,163	31,834	33,130	34,249	26
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>269,470</b>	<b>287,224</b>	<b>304,326</b>	<b>328,889</b>	<b>347,922</b>	<b>362,841</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>27,759</b>	<b>29,133</b>	<b>30,345</b>	<b>32,069</b>	<b>33,174</b>	<b>33,911</b>	
Colorado.....	142,985	151,010	159,216	170,856	179,169	186,691	4.2	31,437	32,828	34,146	35,959	36,997	37,796	12
Idaho.....	32,871	36,090	37,906	41,209	43,852	45,321	3.3	24,116	25,958	26,617	28,203	29,310	29,742	44
Montana.....	22,558	24,168	25,419	27,299	28,873	30,043	4.1	24,607	26,100	27,189	28,874	30,182	31,054	39
Utah.....	55,653	59,327	63,879	69,374	74,639	77,960	4.5	23,379	24,316	25,539	26,836	27,966	28,490	49
Wyoming.....	15,402	16,629	17,906	20,151	21,389	22,826	6.7	30,862	33,071	35,387	39,313	40,877	42,852	4
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>1,495,907</b>	<b>1,597,793</b>	<b>1,665,253</b>	<b>1,789,918</b>	<b>1,880,035</b>	<b>1,946,257</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>30,471</b>	<b>32,199</b>	<b>33,241</b>	<b>35,375</b>	<b>36,809</b>	<b>37,667</b>	
Alaska.....	19,902	21,190	22,473	23,895	25,237	27,487	8.9	30,599	32,058	33,610	35,332	37,053	40,052	7
California.....	1,090,678	1,161,599	1,210,264	1,298,290	1,356,640	1,401,290	3.3	30,891	32,602	33,726	35,943	37,293	38,123	11
Hawaii.....	35,033	37,962	40,216	43,547	46,318	48,469	4.6	28,290	30,332	31,805	34,147	36,261	37,626	14
Nevada.....	65,703	73,540	81,261	86,537	93,345	96,271	3.1	29,413	31,645	33,835	34,835	36,543	37,025	16
Oregon.....	96,732	100,589	103,120	111,269	117,072	120,291	2.7	27,234	28,127	28,471	30,228	31,340	31,739	35
Washington.....	187,859	202,914	207,918	226,380	241,423	252,448	4.6	30,745	32,836	33,243	35,591	37,433	38,546	10

<sup>r</sup> Revised

1. Per capita disposable personal income was computed using midyear population estimates of the Census Bureau.

2. Percent change from preceding period was calculated from unrounded data.

NOTE: The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the state 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.

Source: Table 3 in the "Regional Quarterly Report" in the November 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

**Table I.4. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State for Industries, 2008**

[Millions of dollars]

State and region	Rank of total GDP by state	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
<b>United States</b> .....		<b>14,165,565</b>	<b>483,038</b>	<b>581,537</b>	<b>914,711</b>	<b>722,960</b>	<b>1,704,273</b>	<b>720,882</b>	<b>621,986</b>	<b>2,848,410</b>	<b>1,805,772</b>	<b>1,157,916</b>	<b>536,346</b>	<b>326,796</b>	<b>1,740,939</b>
<b>New England</b> .....		<b>763,683</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>26,634</b>	<b>54,360</b>	<b>28,873</b>	<b>85,315</b>	<b>27,907</b>	<b>31,987</b>	<b>188,953</b>	<b>111,355</b>	<b>86,013</b>	<b>26,746</b>	<b>16,164</b>	<b>76,062</b>
Connecticut .....	24	216,174	475	5,793	17,863	11,000	23,169	7,921	8,213	61,023	29,282	20,504	6,197	4,285	20,448
Maine .....	43	49,709	759	2,222	2,920	2,574	6,897	2,319	1,277	9,865	4,596	6,063	2,067	1,121	7,031
Massachusetts .....	13	364,988	1,103	13,267	23,646	11,160	38,376	11,515	17,565	87,286	63,351	44,010	12,927	7,648	33,134
New Hampshire .....	41	60,005	303	2,300	4,818	1,700	8,434	3,132	2,184	13,852	7,034	6,633	2,346	1,458	5,812
Rhode Island .....	45	47,364	122	1,995	3,000	1,650	5,153	1,756	1,803	12,301	4,961	5,656	1,841	1,031	6,095
Vermont .....	50	25,442	554	1,058	2,112	789	3,286	944	4,627	2,131	3,147	3,147	1,388	620	3,542
<b>Mideast</b> .....		<b>2,605,113</b>	<b>14,141</b>	<b>91,233</b>	<b>94,225</b>	<b>114,216</b>	<b>280,482</b>	<b>115,571</b>	<b>139,307</b>	<b>674,662</b>	<b>382,607</b>	<b>239,860</b>	<b>87,979</b>	<b>61,692</b>	<b>309,137</b>
Delaware .....	39	61,828	455	2,011	1,132	3,433	4,634	1,979	1,250	27,420	7,588	3,953	1,467	1,107	5,398
District of Columbia .....		97,235	1	1,159	63	130	2,079	1,336	5,612	13,671	24,609	6,929	3,602	6,297	31,749
Maryland .....	15	273,333	1,254	14,727	6,600	8,594	29,584	14,369	10,081	53,919	41,931	24,896	9,198	7,044	51,133
New Jersey .....	7	474,936	958	17,321	13,899	29,957	67,259	23,731	22,063	110,823	72,742	39,766	17,262	9,809	49,344
New York .....	3	1,144,481	3,827	34,088	30,349	38,787	110,544	40,405	80,138	363,255	162,536	99,982	39,587	23,497	117,487
Pennsylvania .....	6	553,301	7,647	21,928	42,183	33,314	66,381	33,752	20,164	105,574	73,201	64,334	16,862	13,938	54,025
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....		<b>1,983,039</b>	<b>28,134</b>	<b>74,734</b>	<b>214,502</b>	<b>122,706</b>	<b>247,109</b>	<b>113,394</b>	<b>59,086</b>	<b>369,162</b>	<b>252,830</b>	<b>174,954</b>	<b>66,558</b>	<b>47,536</b>	<b>212,334</b>
Illinois .....	5	633,697	8,163	25,786	45,583	33,176	79,147	37,408	23,141	137,243	95,820	49,976	21,470	15,524	61,261
Indiana .....	17	254,861	4,824	10,287	38,399	25,381	30,319	16,536	5,641	38,201	21,253	22,968	9,638	6,197	25,918
Michigan .....	12	382,544	4,338	13,020	45,866	15,891	49,025	19,838	10,541	67,060	54,071	35,669	13,405	9,281	44,538
Ohio .....	8	471,508	5,893	16,262	55,372	28,686	60,401	27,479	12,436	81,461	59,603	44,134	14,673	11,009	54,098
Wisconsin .....	21	240,429	4,916	9,379	29,283	19,572	28,217	12,133	7,326	45,196	22,083	22,906	7,372	5,525	26,519
<b>Plains</b> .....		<b>910,517</b>	<b>41,557</b>	<b>34,822</b>	<b>73,870</b>	<b>54,904</b>	<b>114,834</b>	<b>53,332</b>	<b>36,040</b>	<b>157,068</b>	<b>101,701</b>	<b>79,845</b>	<b>30,247</b>	<b>21,126</b>	<b>111,170</b>
Iowa .....	30	135,702	9,026	4,769	15,301	12,869	15,630	7,923	3,864	24,581	8,447	10,354	4,290	2,864	15,784
Kansas .....	32	122,731	6,960	4,364	11,881	6,718	15,736	7,216	16,889	12,509	9,446	3,447	2,929	17,418	
Minnesota .....	16	262,847	7,336	9,791	20,999	12,726	33,470	11,852	9,088	53,522	36,989	25,136	8,202	5,935	27,801
Missouri .....	22	237,797	4,109	10,046	16,299	15,748	31,476	13,391	11,117	36,116	32,017	21,864	9,907	6,140	29,567
Nebraska .....	36	83,273	5,803	3,112	4,778	5,085	9,742	8,803	2,759	12,893	7,885	6,802	2,160	1,791	11,660
North Dakota .....	49	31,208	4,664	1,418	1,997	837	4,259	2,278	1,002	4,191	1,865	2,744	904	659	4,391
South Dakota .....	46	36,959	3,660	1,323	2,614	921	4,522	1,868	991	8,878	1,989	3,499	1,337	808	4,549
<b>Southeast</b> .....		<b>3,148,037</b>	<b>90,891</b>	<b>143,916</b>	<b>193,231</b>	<b>199,676</b>	<b>403,610</b>	<b>169,004</b>	<b>119,868</b>	<b>560,883</b>	<b>369,289</b>	<b>246,449</b>	<b>127,683</b>	<b>75,343</b>	<b>448,195</b>
Alabama .....	25	170,014	5,450	7,568	18,196	11,079	23,023	9,817	4,418	24,215	16,192	13,071	4,845	4,388	27,752
Arkansas .....	34	98,331	5,011	3,987	9,386	7,697	13,622	7,022	3,853	12,065	8,639	8,162	2,898	2,313	13,675
Florida .....	4	744,120	7,567	41,929	24,118	11,602	102,447	35,381	30,497	181,383	93,052	63,525	42,321	19,701	90,599
Georgia .....	10	397,756	5,000	17,464	18,382	24,902	56,941	24,832	25,260	69,226	49,838	28,323	13,883	8,269	55,436
Kentucky .....	27	156,436	6,392	6,028	16,630	12,203	20,067	10,372	4,143	20,263	13,258	13,910	5,159	3,442	24,568
Louisiana .....	23	222,218	38,408	9,680	8,613	31,932	23,242	13,802	4,447	22,302	17,965	14,094	8,863	4,278	24,591
Mississippi .....	35	91,782	5,554	4,438	8,181	5,548	11,963	6,037	2,096	11,333	6,490	7,224	4,620	2,220	16,077
North Carolina .....	9	400,192	4,493	16,628	30,979	46,977	46,711	16,708	12,097	76,592	42,039	30,032	12,830	8,105	56,001
South Carolina .....	28	156,384	1,403	7,719	15,119	10,054	21,277	8,600	4,313	23,753	15,576	10,655	6,890	3,957	27,068
Tennessee .....	18	252,127	1,851	9,596	24,487	16,107	37,583	13,989	8,438	38,728	29,151	25,721	11,048	6,873	28,556
Virginia .....	11	397,025	3,837	16,384	15,651	18,447	39,251	17,365	18,820	73,425	72,701	25,775	12,055	10,419	72,895
West Virginia .....	40	61,652	5,926	2,494	3,487	3,130	7,484	5,080	1,484	7,597	4,388	5,955	2,271	1,378	10,977
<b>Southwest</b> .....		<b>1,698,748</b>	<b>192,030</b>	<b>80,964</b>	<b>107,262</b>	<b>92,081</b>	<b>206,556</b>	<b>107,368</b>	<b>59,605</b>	<b>256,714</b>	<b>193,209</b>	<b>113,885</b>	<b>54,993</b>	<b>34,842</b>	<b>199,239</b>
Arizona .....	19	248,888	7,259	13,269	16,212	3,314	33,367	11,437	6,662	57,732	29,962	21,425	10,989	4,878	32,383
New Mexico .....	37	79,901	13,708	3,473	4,195	1,072	7,896	4,076	2,112	10,035	9,088	5,877	2,846	1,664	13,859
Oklahoma .....	29	146,448	22,850	5,369	9,703	6,042	16,927	8,903	4,498	17,531	13,375	10,657	4,384	3,187	23,021
Texas .....	2	1,223,511	148,214	58,853	77,151	81,652	148,365	82,952	46,334	171,416	140,784	75,926	36,774	25,113	129,976
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....		<b>482,328</b>	<b>38,777</b>	<b>24,323</b>	<b>23,528</b>	<b>13,123</b>	<b>56,728</b>	<b>24,086</b>	<b>27,621</b>	<b>85,923</b>	<b>60,244</b>	<b>32,925</b>	<b>19,898</b>	<b>11,727</b>	<b>63,426</b>
Colorado .....	20	248,603	14,472	12,099	9,456	6,443	28,508	9,639	21,137	46,224	36,574	16,488	11,079	5,877	30,608
Idaho .....	42	52,747	3,467	2,720	3,423	1,778	7,273	2,669	1,229	8,943	6,446	4,259	1,919	1,076	7,544
Montana .....	47	35,891	4,040	2,007	833	618	4,383	3,034	938	5,568	2,836	3,401	1,743	885	5,604
Utah .....	33	109,777	4,710	5,343	9,442	3,576	13,455	5,184	3,834	21,768	12,830	7,297	3,849	3,311	15,178
Wyoming .....	48	35,310	12,088	2,154	373	708	3,109	3,560	483	3,420	1,559	1,480	1,307	578	4,491
<b>Far West</b> .....		<b>2,574,100</b>	<b>74,192</b>	<b>104,911</b>	<b>153,734</b>	<b>97,380</b>	<b>309,639</b>	<b>110,220</b>	<b>148,472</b>	<b>555,045</b>	<b>334,536</b>	<b>183,985</b>	<b>122,243</b>	<b>58,366</b>	<b>321,378</b>
Alaska .....	44	47,912	15,498	1,829	163	791	2,927	5,039	1,046	4,792	2,691	2,562	1,440	702	8,432
California .....	1	1,846,757	43,333	67,770	100,274	80,860	223,755	75,890	112,752	416,324	260,133	131,067	75,639	42,196	216,764
Hawaii .....	38	63,847	406	3,596	427	664	6,590	3,351	1,391	13,903	5,789	4,918	6,087	1,592	15,133
Nevada .....	31	131,233	3,350	10,665	4,200	1,540	15,023	6,330	2,364	28,606	14,035	7,019	22,400	2,337	13,364
Oregon .....	26	161,573	4,190	6,339	25,388	4,813	19,205	7,081	5,420	29,051	16,113	14,139	5,305	3,784	20,745
Washington .....	14	322,778	7,415	14,711	23,282	8,713	42,139	12,529	25,499	62,369	35,775	24,279	11,371	7,755	46,940

NOTE. Totals shown for the United States differ from the national income and product account statistics of gross domestic product (GDP) because GDP by state excludes and national GDP includes the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and for military equipment, except office equipment. Also, GDP by state and national GDP have different revision schedules. Source: This table reflects the GDP-by-state statistics for 2008 that were released on June 2, 2009.

## J. Local Area Table

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2006–2008—Continues

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period <sup>2</sup>		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>10,978,053</b>	<b>11,634,322</b>	<b>12,035,388</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>36,794</b>	<b>38,615</b>	<b>39,582</b>	.....	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Metropolitan portion</b> .....	<b>9,639,016</b>	<b>10,213,729</b>	<b>10,550,281</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>38,679</b>	<b>40,544</b>	<b>41,455</b>	.....	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Metropolitan statistical areas<sup>3</sup></b>											
Abilene, TX.....	4,628	5,006	5,267	8.2	5.2	29,155	31,453	33,020	213	7.9	5.0
Akron, OH.....	24,462	25,561	26,231	4.5	2.6	34,983	36,563	37,551	114	4.5	2.7
Albany, GA.....	4,085	4,240	4,418	3.8	4.2	25,067	25,861	26,788	349	3.2	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY.....	32,103	33,301	34,933	3.7	4.9	37,755	39,105	40,909	62	3.6	4.6
Albuquerque, NM.....	26,408	27,744	28,964	5.1	4.4	32,364	33,305	34,239	187	2.9	2.8
Alexandria, LA.....	4,587	4,811	4,988	4.9	3.7	30,151	31,517	32,577	227	4.5	3.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.....	28,022	29,722	30,616	6.1	3.0	35,273	37,037	37,881	105	5.0	2.3
Altoona, PA.....	3,605	3,811	3,946	5.7	3.5	28,715	30,402	31,523	255	5.9	3.7
Amarillo, TX.....	7,177	7,715	8,212	7.5	6.4	29,927	31,863	33,678	200	6.5	5.7
Ames, IA.....	2,707	2,895	3,011	7.0	4.0	32,411	33,942	34,702	173	4.7	2.2
Anchorage, AK.....	14,904	15,669	17,045	5.1	8.8	41,538	43,515	46,738	26	4.8	7.4
Anderson, IN.....	3,829	3,925	3,987	2.5	1.6	29,225	29,929	30,320	289	2.4	1.3
Anderson, SC.....	5,008	5,234	5,443	4.5	4.0	28,299	29,084	29,774	305	2.8	2.4
Ann Arbor, MI.....	13,473	14,234	14,311	5.6	0.5	38,920	40,905	41,199	58	5.1	0.7
Anniston-Oxford, AL.....	3,246	3,488	3,645	7.4	4.5	28,835	30,907	32,139	236	7.2	4.0
Appleton, WI.....	7,523	8,041	8,258	6.9	2.7	34,811	36,912	37,582	113	6.0	1.8
Asheville, NC.....	12,253	13,078	13,576	6.7	3.8	30,865	32,408	33,238	208	5.0	2.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA.....	4,977	5,268	5,536	5.8	5.1	27,242	28,272	29,250	315	3.8	3.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	186,590	198,580	202,444	6.4	1.9	36,487	37,744	37,655	112	3.4	-0.2
Atlantic City-Hamilton, NJ.....	9,501	9,807	10,126	3.2	3.3	35,276	36,325	37,409	117	3.0	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL.....	3,275	3,509	3,671	7.1	4.6	25,604	26,883	27,601	346	5.0	2.7
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.....	15,393	16,159	16,935	5.0	4.8	29,485	30,585	31,700	248	3.7	3.6
Austin-Round Rock, TX.....	55,636	59,306	62,487	6.6	5.4	36,434	37,238	37,811	106	2.2	1.5
Bakersfield, CA.....	19,927	21,325	22,183	7.0	4.0	25,872	27,090	27,713	344	4.7	2.3
Baltimore-Towson, MD.....	115,091	122,235	126,242	6.2	3.3	43,299	45,887	47,333	23	6.0	3.2
Bangor, ME.....	4,353	4,541	4,741	4.3	4.4	29,442	30,574	31,896	241	3.8	4.3
Barnstable Town, MA.....	10,067	10,576	11,048	5.1	4.5	45,079	47,640	49,979	15	5.7	4.9
Baton Rouge, LA.....	24,578	26,341	27,604	7.2	4.8	32,187	34,236	35,649	152	6.4	4.1
Battle Creek, MI.....	3,931	4,076	4,232	3.7	3.8	28,653	29,897	31,146	264	4.3	4.2
Bay City, MI.....	3,081	3,184	3,301	3.3	3.7	28,551	29,656	30,712	278	3.9	3.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX.....	11,782	12,425	13,141	5.4	5.8	31,517	33,005	34,742	170	4.7	5.3
Bellingham, WA.....	5,939	6,441	6,739	8.5	4.6	31,542	33,487	34,292	184	6.2	2.4
Bend, OR.....	5,089	5,392	5,544	6.0	2.8	34,192	35,057	34,988	162	2.5	-0.2
Billings, MT.....	5,230	5,675	5,866	8.5	3.4	35,418	37,968	38,590	89	7.2	1.6
Binghamton, NY.....	7,327	7,679	8,001	4.8	4.2	29,733	31,236	32,632	225	5.1	4.5
Birmingham-Hoover, AL.....	41,069	43,683	45,128	6.4	3.3	37,326	39,401	40,379	64	5.6	2.5
Bismarck, ND.....	3,433	3,683	3,882	7.3	5.4	33,934	35,714	36,994	123	5.2	3.6
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.....	3,969	4,151	4,207	4.6	1.3	25,479	26,382	26,569	351	3.5	0.7
Bloomington, IN.....	4,943	5,222	5,465	5.7	4.7	27,225	28,595	29,711	306	5.0	3.9
Bloomington-Normal, IL.....	5,515	5,790	6,105	5.0	5.4	34,121	35,371	36,934	125	3.7	4.4
Boise City-Nampa, ID.....	19,779	20,963	21,169	6.0	1.0	34,921	35,737	35,296	156	2.3	-1.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	225,661	240,085	248,863	6.4	3.7	50,515	53,443	55,023	9	5.8	3.0
Boulder, CO.....	13,978	14,841	15,455	6.2	4.1	49,038	51,388	52,719	12	4.8	2.6
Bowling Green, KY.....	3,269	3,463	3,636	5.9	5.0	28,707	29,929	30,829	274	4.3	3.0
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL.....	31,488	33,055	33,384	5.0	1.0	46,385	48,255	48,536	19	4.0	0.6
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA.....	9,320	9,889	10,293	6.1	4.1	38,872	41,521	42,929	43	6.8	3.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT.....	67,497	72,651	73,631	7.6	1.3	75,796	81,576	82,266	1	7.6	0.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX.....	7,043	7,570	8,168	7.5	7.9	18,624	19,667	20,798	365	5.6	5.8
Brunswick, GA.....	3,294	3,477	3,654	5.5	5.1	33,005	34,253	35,525	155	3.8	3.7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY.....	38,047	39,471	40,934	3.7	3.7	33,611	35,038	36,408	192	4.2	3.9
Burlington, NC.....	4,063	4,282	4,458	5.4	4.1	28,714	29,575	30,113	234	3.0	1.8
Burlington-South Burlington, VT.....	7,793	8,275	8,611	6.2	4.1	37,785	39,932	41,308	57	4.7	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH.....	12,052	12,607	13,003	4.6	3.1	29,587	30,931	31,896	241	5.5	3.1
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL.....	23,539	24,674	24,773	4.8	0.4	41,421	41,954	41,766	52	1.3	-0.4
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL.....	2,569	2,723	2,806	6.0	3.1	27,735	29,273	30,051	297	5.5	2.7
Carson City, NV.....	2,207	2,283	2,328	3.5	2.0	40,135	41,717	42,427	48	3.9	1.7
Casper, WY.....	3,413	3,772	4,076	10.5	8.1	48,605	52,543	55,736	8	8.1	6.1
Cedar Rapids, IA.....	8,651	9,311	9,794	7.6	5.2	34,689	36,880	38,340	94	6.3	4.0
Champaign-Urbana, IL.....	6,519	7,010	7,356	7.5	4.9	29,464	31,354	32,812	218	6.4	4.7
Charleston, WV.....	10,039	10,636	11,185	5.9	5.2	33,068	35,027	36,799	128	5.9	5.1
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC.....	20,119	21,602	22,517	7.4	4.2	32,627	34,265	34,936	164	5.0	2.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.....	60,661	64,591	66,305	6.5	2.7	38,391	39,231	38,962	84	2.2	-0.7
Charlottesville, VA.....	7,570	7,988	8,231	5.5	3.0	39,801	41,571	42,343	50	4.4	1.9
Chattanooga, TN-GA.....	16,230	17,125	17,592	5.5	2.7	31,874	33,303	33,933	195	4.5	1.9
Cheyenne, WY.....	3,500	3,749	3,972	7.1	6.0	40,752	43,351	45,374	30	6.4	4.7
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	393,208	421,143	433,774	7.1	3.0	41,654	44,346	45,328	31	6.5	2.2
Chico, CA.....	6,182	6,495	6,753	5.1	4.0	28,473	29,767	30,647	281	4.5	3.0
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	76,952	80,997	83,546	5.3	3.1	36,299	37,782	38,766	86	4.1	2.6
Clarksville, TN-KY.....	8,002	8,371	8,705	4.6	7.7	31,695	33,167	34,510	182	0.9	8.0
Cleveland, TN.....	3,066	3,210	3,275	4.7	2.1	28,044	28,938	29,207	317	3.2	0.9
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH.....	77,966	81,622	83,233	4.7	2.0	37,059	38,963	39,857	69	5.1	2.3
Coeur d'Alene, ID.....	3,832	4,123	4,273	7.6	3.6	29,356	30,719	31,079	269	4.6	1.2
College Station-Bryan, TX.....	5,088	5,416	5,745	6.5	6.1	25,435	26,656	27,694	345	4.8	3.9
Colorado Springs, CO.....	20,722	21,711	22,590	4.8	4.1	34,455	35,717	36,571	130	3.7	2.4
Columbia, MO.....	5,028	5,288	5,521	5.2	4.4	31,538	32,661	33,604	202	3.6	2.9
Columbia, SC.....	23,012	24,211	25,191	5.2	4.0	32,738	33,829	34,600	179	3.3	2.3
Columbus, GA-AL.....	9,192	9,789	10,281	6.5	5.0	31,699	34,120	35,740	150	7.6	4.7
Columbus, IN.....	2,610	2,756	2,899	5.6	5.2	35,326	36,957	38,467	91	4.6	4.1
Columbus, OH.....	62,112	65,611	67,607	5.6	3.0	35,852	37,428	38,129	98	4.4	1.9
Corpus Christi, TX.....	12,848	13,701	14,557	6.6	6.2	31,134	33,171	35,044	160	6.5	5.6
Corvallis, OR.....	2,800	2,954	3,046	5.5	3.1	34,956	36,398	37,211	121	4.1	2.2
Cumberland, MD-WV.....	2,567	2,691	2,819	4.9	4.8	25,900	27,103	28,468	327	4.6	5.0

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2006–2008—Continues

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period <sup>2</sup>		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	239,169	255,363	267,068	6.8	4.6	39,891	41,499	42,392	49	4.0	2.2
Dalton, GA.....	3,698	3,869	3,846	4.6	-0.6	28,033	29,052	28,673	323	3.6	-1.3
Danville, IL.....	2,078	2,203	2,293	6.0	4.1	25,449	27,141	28,417	329	6.6	4.7
Danville, VA.....	2,748	2,856	2,934	3.9	2.7	25,894	26,956	27,733	343	4.1	2.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.....	12,702	13,601	14,174	7.1	4.2	33,969	36,208	37,535	115	6.6	3.7
Dayton, OH.....	27,694	28,597	29,048	3.3	1.6	32,930	34,091	34,724	172	3.5	1.9
Decatur, AL.....	4,566	4,812	5,006	5.4	4.0	30,899	32,295	33,345	205	4.5	3.3
Decatur, IL.....	3,694	3,959	4,107	7.2	3.7	33,861	36,433	37,909	104	7.6	4.1
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL.....	14,695	15,179	15,417	3.3	1.6	29,686	30,374	30,955	272	2.3	1.9
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO.....	108,312	114,529	119,090	5.7	4.0	45,072	46,682	47,510	22	3.6	1.8
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA.....	20,940	22,331	23,181	6.6	3.8	39,164	40,923	41,676	54	4.5	1.8
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	167,398	173,885	176,146	3.9	1.3	37,310	39,009	39,806	70	4.6	2.0
Dothan, AL.....	4,102	4,358	4,513	6.2	3.6	29,840	31,277	32,016	237	4.8	2.4
Dover, DE.....	4,256	4,487	4,662	5.4	3.9	28,854	29,578	29,995	298	2.5	1.4
Dubuque, IA.....	2,907	3,092	3,206	6.4	3.7	31,805	33,505	34,571	180	5.3	3.2
Duluth, MN-WI.....	8,485	8,976	9,341	5.8	4.1	31,001	32,790	34,021	193	5.8	3.8
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC.....	17,247	18,568	19,288	7.7	3.9	36,922	38,845	39,383	74	5.2	1.4
Eau Claire, WI.....	4,668	4,959	5,117	6.2	3.2	29,923	31,477	32,236	233	5.2	2.4
El Centro, CA.....	3,591	3,821	4,068	6.4	6.5	22,871	23,757	24,808	356	3.9	4.4
Elizabethtown, KY.....	3,461	3,592	3,733	3.8	3.9	31,292	32,188	33,251	207	2.9	3.3
Elkhart-Goshen, IN.....	6,358	6,595	6,416	3.7	-2.7	32,382	33,369	32,219	234	3.0	-3.4
Elmira, NY.....	2,547	2,637	2,781	3.6	5.5	28,912	29,999	31,675	250	3.8	5.6
El Paso, TX.....	18,193	19,406	20,736	6.7	6.9	25,182	26,585	27,944	338	5.6	5.1
Erie, PA.....	8,018	8,469	8,805	5.6	4.0	28,674	30,323	31,540	254	5.8	4.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR.....	10,646	11,270	11,645	5.9	3.3	31,364	32,877	33,601	203	4.8	2.2
Evansville, IN-KY.....	11,800	12,182	12,675	3.2	4.1	33,849	34,832	36,188	138	2.9	3.9
Fairbanks, AK.....	3,276	3,426	3,736	4.6	9.1	34,558	34,960	38,132	97	1.2	9.1
Fargo, ND-MN.....	6,520	6,998	7,579	7.3	8.3	34,505	36,459	38,733	87	5.7	6.2
Farmington, NM.....	3,242	3,496	3,761	7.8	7.6	26,661	28,598	30,704	279	7.3	7.4
Fayetteville, NC.....	11,340	12,305	13,264	8.5	7.8	32,583	35,048	37,248	120	7.6	6.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.....	12,744	13,729	14,384	7.7	4.8	30,168	31,586	32,398	232	4.7	2.6
Flagstaff, AZ.....	3,797	4,057	4,197	6.8	3.5	30,146	31,855	32,651	224	5.7	2.5
Flint, MI.....	12,183	12,457	12,500	2.2	0.3	27,850	28,700	29,152	320	3.1	1.6
Florence, SC.....	5,861	6,093	6,256	4.0	2.7	29,661	30,690	31,306	262	3.5	2.0
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL.....	3,815	4,034	4,210	5.7	4.3	26,799	28,209	29,275	314	5.3	3.8
Fond du Lac, WI.....	3,267	3,475	3,594	6.4	3.4	33,110	35,089	36,142	139	6.0	3.0
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO.....	9,966	10,542	10,975	5.8	4.1	35,473	36,766	37,481	116	3.6	1.9
Fort Smith, AR-OK.....	8,014	8,435	8,769	5.3	4.0	28,030	29,197	30,137	293	4.2	3.2
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL.....	6,862	7,091	7,221	3.3	1.8	37,532	39,158	40,186	67	4.3	2.6
Fort Wayne, IN.....	12,989	13,574	13,806	4.5	1.7	32,018	33,173	33,578	204	3.6	1.2
Fresno, CA.....	23,965	25,214	26,014	5.2	3.2	27,166	28,181	28,614	325	3.7	1.5
Gadsden, AL.....	2,778	2,922	3,042	5.2	4.1	27,034	28,349	29,450	310	4.9	3.9
Gainesville, FL.....	7,927	8,336	8,513	5.2	2.1	31,344	32,510	32,926	215	3.7	1.3
Gainesville, GA.....	4,939	5,291	5,506	7.1	4.1	28,808	29,623	29,793	303	2.8	0.6
Glens Falls, NY.....	3,750	3,893	4,049	3.8	4.0	29,296	30,301	31,440	256	3.4	3.8
Goldsboro, NC.....	3,084	3,286	3,396	6.5	3.4	27,386	28,974	29,879	301	5.8	3.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN.....	2,932	3,137	3,336	7.0	6.3	30,000	32,415	34,289	185	8.1	5.8
Grand Junction, CO.....	4,093	4,503	4,964	10.0	10.2	30,576	32,422	34,675	174	6.0	6.9
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	25,197	26,231	26,903	4.1	2.6	32,670	33,849	34,632	178	3.6	2.3
Great Falls, MT.....	2,656	2,815	2,943	6.0	4.5	32,452	34,417	35,874	143	6.1	4.2
Greeley, CO.....	6,025	6,385	6,667	6.0	4.4	25,668	26,314	26,691	350	2.5	1.4
Green Bay, WI.....	10,037	10,598	10,979	5.6	3.6	33,648	35,204	36,243	136	4.6	3.0
Greensboro-High Point, NC.....	22,323	23,504	24,179	5.3	2.9	32,609	33,783	34,263	186	3.6	1.4
Greenville, NC.....	4,782	5,199	5,401	8.7	3.9	28,395	30,081	30,553	283	5.9	1.6
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC.....	18,823	19,895	20,668	5.7	3.9	31,398	32,478	33,083	211	3.4	1.9
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS.....	7,124	8,370	8,168	17.5	-2.4	31,357	36,133	34,814	168	15.2	-3.7
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV.....	7,781	8,282	8,562	6.4	3.4	30,411	31,787	32,463	230	4.5	2.1
Hanford-Corcoran, CA.....	3,284	3,471	3,651	5.7	5.2	22,536	23,418	24,416	359	3.9	4.3
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA.....	18,929	19,858	20,527	4.9	3.4	36,117	37,619	38,649	88	4.2	2.7
Harrisburg, VA.....	3,198	3,357	3,478	5.0	3.6	27,555	28,589	29,372	312	3.8	2.7
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	53,891	57,343	58,489	6.4	2.0	45,543	48,330	49,129	16	6.1	1.7
Hattiesburg, MS.....	3,619	3,772	3,936	4.2	4.4	26,790	27,239	27,961	337	1.7	2.7
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC.....	10,013	10,458	10,668	4.4	2.0	28,109	29,084	29,385	311	3.5	1.0
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA.....	1,663	1,767	1,930	6.3	9.2	23,266	24,638	27,588	347	5.9	12.0
Holland-Grand Haven, MI.....	8,109	8,472	8,775	4.5	3.6	31,611	32,777	33,705	199	3.7	2.8
Honolulu, HI.....	35,766	37,835	39,408	5.8	4.2	39,558	42,015	43,543	40	6.2	3.6
Hot Springs, AR.....	2,867	3,058	3,209	6.6	4.9	30,142	31,770	32,925	216	5.4	3.6
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.....	6,512	7,217	7,730	10.8	7.1	32,430	35,903	38,429	93	10.7	7.0
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	238,607	260,140	276,434	9.0	6.3	43,497	46,471	48,259	20	6.8	3.8
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH.....	7,668	8,063	8,466	5.2	5.0	26,977	28,397	29,784	304	5.3	4.9
Huntsville, AL.....	13,145	14,120	15,010	7.4	6.3	34,799	36,550	37,938	103	5.0	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID.....	3,496	3,767	3,893	7.8	3.4	30,328	31,618	31,651	251	4.3	0.1
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	62,301	65,094	67,449	4.5	3.6	37,345	38,455	39,318	77	3.0	2.2
Iowa City, IA.....	4,912	5,305	5,589	8.0	5.3	34,046	36,164	37,398	118	6.2	3.4
Ithaca, NY.....	2,925	3,067	3,237	4.9	5.5	29,229	30,551	32,011	238	4.5	4.8
Jackson, MI.....	4,434	4,623	4,699	4.3	1.7	27,226	28,411	29,336	313	4.4	3.3
Jackson, MS.....	17,515	18,191	18,939	3.9	4.1	33,013	34,079	35,250	158	3.2	3.4
Jackson, TN.....	3,253	3,392	3,541	4.2	4.4	29,049	30,177	31,426	258	3.9	4.1
Jacksonville, FL.....	48,583	50,862	51,615	4.7	1.5	38,060	39,191	39,304	78	3.0	0.3
Jacksonville, NC.....	5,157	5,753	6,395	11.6	11.2	32,051	35,222	38,539	90	9.9	9.4
Janesville, WI.....	4,772	4,924	4,954	3.2	0.6	30,195	30,891	30,920	273	2.3	0.1
Jefferson City, MO.....	4,323	4,530	4,743	4.8	4.7	29,922	31,202	32,407	231	4.3	3.9
Johnson City, TN.....	5,175	5,475	5,710	5.8	4.3	27,064	28,327	29,154	319	4.7	2.9
Johnstown, PA.....	3,989	4,208	4,377	5.5	4.0	27,334	29,022	30,328	288	6.2	4.5
Jonesboro, AR.....	2,945	3,102	3,274	5.3	5.5	25,732	26,846	27,897	339	4.3	3.9
Joplin, MO.....	4,427	4,660	4,916	5.3	5.5	26,299	27,243	28,429	328	3.6	4.4

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2006–2008—Continues

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period <sup>2</sup>		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>		2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	9,997	10,543	11,018	5.5	4.5	31,102	32,707	34,035	192	5.2	4.1
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	3,040	3,256	3,407	7.1	4.6	27,654	29,196	30,280	290	5.6	3.7
Kansas City, MO-KS	73,540	77,717	80,817	5.7	4.0	37,552	39,222	40,367	65	4.4	2.9
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	6,491	6,998	7,462	7.8	6.6	29,127	30,705	31,638	252	5.4	3.0
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	11,440	12,573	13,602	9.9	8.2	31,966	33,913	35,895	142	6.1	5.8
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	8,601	9,017	9,351	4.8	3.7	28,539	29,730	30,691	280	4.2	3.2
Kingston, NY	5,916	6,183	6,341	4.5	2.5	32,570	34,051	34,904	165	4.5	2.5
Knoxville, TN	21,517	22,754	23,611	5.7	3.8	32,138	33,430	34,162	188	4.0	2.2
Kokomo, IN	3,119	3,247	3,133	4.1	-3.5	31,218	32,581	31,546	253	4.4	-3.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	4,091	4,308	4,499	5.3	4.4	31,516	32,877	34,114	189	4.3	3.8
Lafayette, IN	5,230	5,528	5,797	5.7	4.9	27,774	28,979	30,058	296	4.3	3.7
Lafayette, LA	8,997	9,738	10,195	8.2	4.7	35,371	37,998	39,351	75	7.4	3.6
Lake Charles, LA	6,016	6,665	6,993	10.8	4.9	31,514	34,737	36,261	135	10.2	4.4
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	4,524	4,683	4,807	3.5	2.6	23,494	23,908	24,490	358	1.8	2.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	17,140	17,951	18,400	4.7	2.5	30,783	31,329	31,692	249	1.8	1.2
Lancaster, PA	16,416	17,239	17,881	5.0	3.7	33,276	34,619	35,593	153	4.0	2.8
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	14,182	14,756	15,275	4.0	3.5	31,139	32,425	33,642	201	4.1	3.8
Laredo, TX	4,588	4,959	5,295	8.1	6.8	20,262	21,423	22,346	363	5.7	4.3
Las Cruces, NM	4,628	4,972	5,315	7.4	6.9	23,925	25,106	26,366	354	4.9	5.0
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	67,833	71,622	73,266	5.6	2.3	38,309	39,188	39,269	79	2.3	0.2
Lawrence, KS	3,268	3,443	3,572	5.4	3.7	29,037	30,365	31,125	266	4.6	2.5
Lawton, OK	3,446	3,628	3,801	5.3	4.8	30,695	31,845	34,008	194	3.7	6.8
Lebanon, PA	4,128	4,363	4,529	5.7	3.8	32,659	34,126	35,129	159	4.5	2.9
Lewiston, ID-WA	1,737	1,859	1,925	7.0	3.5	29,167	31,034	31,868	243	6.4	2.7
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	3,254	3,399	3,539	4.5	4.1	30,431	31,857	33,116	210	4.7	4.0
Lexington-Fayette, KY	15,634	16,619	17,115	6.3	3.0	35,543	37,253	37,745	109	4.8	1.3
Lima, OH	2,985	3,103	3,139	4.0	1.1	28,374	29,519	29,844	302	4.0	1.1
Lincoln, NE	9,699	10,268	10,697	5.9	4.2	33,705	35,254	36,202	137	4.6	2.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	23,050	25,121	25,780	9.0	2.6	35,104	37,739	38,189	96	7.5	1.2
Logan, UT-ID	2,626	2,810	2,959	7.0	5.3	22,177	23,193	23,655	362	4.6	2.0
Longview, TX	6,446	6,952	7,473	7.9	7.5	32,016	34,214	36,499	131	6.9	6.7
Longview, WA	2,660	2,814	2,898	5.8	3.0	26,956	28,076	28,622	324	4.2	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	518,758	540,510	552,450	4.2	2.2	40,538	42,278	42,916	44	4.3	1.5
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	43,726	46,179	47,422	5.6	2.7	35,871	37,473	38,099	100	4.5	1.7
Lubbock, TX	7,702	8,105	8,492	5.2	4.8	28,966	30,234	31,380	259	4.4	3.8
Lynchburg, VA	7,276	7,567	7,832	4.0	3.5	30,310	31,055	31,862	245	2.5	2.6
Macon, GA	7,002	7,236	7,559	3.3	4.5	30,606	31,486	32,753	221	2.9	4.0
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	3,281	3,548	3,649	8.1	2.8	22,892	24,359	24,601	357	6.4	1.0
Madison, WI	22,223	23,588	24,475	6.1	3.8	40,667	42,557	43,588	39	4.6	2.4
Manchester-Nashua, NH	16,574	17,496	17,932	5.6	2.5	41,435	43,625	44,601	34	5.3	2.2
Manhattan, KS	3,614	4,110	4,510	13.7	9.7	30,905	34,762	36,987	124	12.5	6.4
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	2,905	3,011	3,195	3.6	6.1	32,007	32,846	34,570	181	2.6	5.2
Mansfield, OH	3,430	3,495	3,563	1.9	1.9	27,162	27,769	28,505	326	2.2	2.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	11,930	12,922	14,080	8.3	9.0	17,390	18,316	19,377	366	5.3	5.8
Medford, OR	6,322	6,670	6,849	5.5	2.7	32,173	33,516	34,051	191	4.2	1.6
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	45,139	47,516	48,590	5.3	2.3	35,535	37,147	37,792	107	4.5	1.7
Merced, CA	5,613	6,108	6,207	8.8	1.6	23,267	25,012	25,221	355	7.5	0.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	222,600	232,522	236,676	4.5	1.8	41,204	43,123	43,709	38	4.7	1.4
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	3,048	3,192	3,318	4.7	4.0	27,924	28,945	29,922	300	3.7	3.4
Midland, TX	6,047	6,688	7,461	10.6	11.5	48,992	52,974	57,615	6	8.1	8.8
Millwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	61,083	64,472	66,685	5.5	3.4	39,697	41,774	43,042	42	5.2	3.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	140,158	149,496	154,593	6.7	3.4	44,295	46,752	47,863	21	5.5	2.4
Missoula, MT	3,310	3,548	3,695	7.2	4.1	31,835	33,587	34,426	183	5.5	2.5
Mobile, AL	11,199	11,681	12,330	4.3	5.6	27,884	28,905	30,347	287	3.7	5.0
Modesto, CA	14,076	14,756	15,046	4.8	2.0	27,862	28,985	29,463	309	4.0	1.6
Monroe, LA	5,114	5,357	5,484	4.8	2.4	29,658	31,106	31,746	247	4.9	2.1
Monroe, MI	4,786	4,961	4,924	3.6	-0.7	31,253	32,355	32,196	235	3.5	-0.5
Montgomery, AL	11,861	12,489	13,117	5.3	5.0	32,724	34,126	35,845	144	4.3	5.0
Morgantown, WV	3,470	3,696	3,929	6.5	6.3	29,716	31,439	33,154	209	5.8	5.5
Morristown, TN	3,308	3,458	3,588	4.5	3.8	25,073	25,757	26,397	353	2.7	2.5
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	4,002	4,297	4,488	7.4	4.5	35,060	37,076	38,036	101	5.8	2.6
Muncie, IN	3,093	3,180	3,256	2.8	2.4	26,782	27,611	28,387	330	3.1	2.8
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	4,533	4,680	4,858	3.2	3.8	26,046	26,880	27,863	340	3.2	3.7
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	6,754	7,068	7,220	4.7	2.1	28,201	28,307	28,053	336	0.4	-0.9
Napa, CA	6,264	6,750	6,994	7.8	3.6	47,866	51,218	52,418	13	7.0	2.3
Naples-Marco Island, FL	18,663	19,847	20,287	6.3	2.2	59,895	63,276	64,349	2	5.6	1.7
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	55,842	59,059	60,983	5.8	3.3	37,587	38,851	39,325	76	3.4	1.2
New Haven-Milford, CT	35,339	37,424	38,258	5.9	2.2	41,976	44,322	45,217	32	5.6	2.0
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	42,038	49,141	50,052	16.9	1.9	42,381	44,295	44,136	35	4.5	-0.4
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	935,656	1,000,151	1,030,585	6.9	3.0	49,642	52,855	54,222	10	6.5	2.6
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	4,821	5,121	5,316	6.2	3.8	30,252	32,140	33,334	206	6.2	3.7
Norwich-New London, CT	10,959	11,478	11,840	4.7	3.2	40,911	43,513	44,759	33	6.4	2.9
Ocala, FL	9,320	9,827	10,087	5.4	2.6	29,703	30,322	30,601	282	2.1	0.9
Ocean City, NJ	3,964	4,051	4,210	2.2	3.9	40,636	42,052	43,932	36	3.5	4.5
Odesa, TX	3,689	4,114	4,570	11.5	11.1	29,171	31,787	34,638	177	9.0	9.0
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	14,975	15,873	16,355	6.0	3.0	29,758	30,671	30,772	276	3.1	0.3
Oklahoma City, OK	42,677	46,180	49,381	8.2	6.9	36,373	38,834	40,942	61	6.8	5.4
Olympia, WA	8,482	9,108	9,557	7.4	4.9	36,423	38,242	39,978	83	5.0	1.9
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	32,461	34,476	35,802	6.2	3.8	39,631	41,655	42,727	46	5.1	2.6
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	67,103	70,047	71,371	4.4	1.9	33,653	34,528	34,738	171	2.6	0.6
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	5,546	5,904	6,125	6.5	3.7	34,610	36,600	37,780	108	5.7	3.2
Owensboro, KY	3,232	3,402	3,537	5.3	4.0	29,042	30,381	31,367	260	4.6	3.2
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	34,505	36,210	36,421	4.9	0.6	43,609	45,694	45,655	27	4.8	-0.1

See the footnotes at the end of the table.



Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2006-2008—Continues

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period <sup>2</sup>		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL .....	18,245	18,839	19,209	3.3	2.0	34,361	35,213	35,803	148	2.5	1.7
Palm Coast, FL .....	2,480	2,731	2,805	10.1	2.7	30,140	30,973	30,746	277	2.8	-0.7
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL .....	5,285	5,415	5,543	2.5	2.4	32,242	33,106	33,810	197	2.7	2.1
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH .....	4,482	4,701	4,901	4.9	4.3	27,846	29,254	30,504	285	5.1	4.3
Pascagoula, MS .....	4,227	4,961	5,022	17.4	1.2	28,274	32,610	32,799	219	15.3	0.6
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL .....	13,606	14,157	14,482	4.0	2.3	30,189	31,362	31,969	240	3.9	1.9
Peoria, IL .....	13,244	14,160	14,827	6.9	4.7	35,927	38,189	39,806	70	6.3	4.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	251,380	264,951	274,141	5.4	3.5	43,301	45,499	46,954	25	5.1	3.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ .....	140,540	146,578	148,475	4.3	1.3	34,829	35,185	34,675	174	1.0	-1.4
Pine Bluff, AR .....	2,541	2,640	2,719	3.9	3.0	24,740	25,980	27,014	348	5.0	4.0
Pittsburgh, PA .....	91,566	97,007	100,675	5.9	3.8	38,787	41,206	42,819	45	6.2	3.9
Pittsfield, MA .....	4,989	5,228	5,394	4.8	3.2	38,271	40,203	41,685	53	5.0	3.7
Pocatello, ID .....	2,247	2,368	2,456	5.4	3.7	25,816	27,046	27,752	341	4.8	2.6
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME .....	19,109	20,300	21,100	6.2	3.9	37,382	39,620	41,046	59	6.0	3.6
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA .....	79,014	84,151	87,053	6.5	3.4	37,157	38,842	39,436	73	4.5	1.5
Port St. Lucie, FL .....	14,881	15,884	16,233	6.7	2.2	38,388	39,821	40,203	66	3.7	1.0
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY .....	23,898	25,216	26,083	5.5	3.4	35,907	37,712	38,784	85	5.0	2.8
Prescott, AZ .....	5,568	5,860	6,050	5.3	3.2	26,989	27,620	28,075	334	2.3	1.6
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA .....	59,632	62,762	64,706	5.3	3.1	37,185	39,267	40,527	63	5.6	3.2
Provo-Orem, UT .....	10,640	11,335	11,767	6.5	3.8	21,664	21,681	21,758	364	0.1	0.4
Pueblo, CO .....	3,980	4,214	4,445	5.9	5.5	26,233	27,245	28,357	331	3.9	4.1
Punta Gorda, FL .....	5,152	5,333	5,378	3.5	0.8	33,719	34,978	35,837	145	3.7	2.5
Racine, WI .....	6,750	7,118	7,298	5.4	2.5	34,078	35,763	36,580	129	4.9	2.3
Raleigh-Cary, NC .....	37,506	41,104	42,722	9.6	3.9	37,614	39,373	39,239	80	4.7	-0.3
Rapid City, SD .....	4,043	4,362	4,619	7.9	5.9	33,989	36,260	37,698	110	6.7	4.0
Reading, PA .....	13,327	14,020	14,457	5.2	3.1	33,455	34,921	35,820	146	4.4	2.6
Redding, CA .....	5,586	5,827	5,933	4.3	1.8	31,338	32,543	32,920	217	3.8	1.2
Reno-Sparks, NV .....	17,663	18,535	18,841	4.9	1.6	44,031	45,332	45,424	29	3.0	0.2
Richmond, VA .....	46,457	48,790	50,277	5.0	3.0	38,913	40,286	41,021	60	3.5	1.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA .....	111,762	117,134	119,426	4.8	2.0	28,063	28,804	29,016	321	2.6	0.7
Roanoke, VA .....	9,992	10,412	10,592	4.2	1.7	33,965	35,135	35,531	154	3.4	1.1
Rochester, MN .....	6,910	7,346	7,618	6.3	3.7	38,740	40,740	41,648	55	5.2	2.2
Rochester, NY .....	36,772	38,231	39,538	4.0	3.4	35,602	37,028	38,234	95	4.0	3.3
Rockford, IL .....	10,294	10,971	11,293	6.6	2.9	29,869	31,232	31,865	244	4.6	2.0
Rocky Mount, NC .....	4,100	4,309	4,459	5.1	3.5	28,396	29,647	30,469	286	4.4	2.8
Rome, GA .....	2,682	2,785	2,893	3.8	3.9	28,233	29,199	30,144	292	3.4	3.2
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA .....	76,563	80,006	82,287	4.5	2.9	37,239	38,424	39,002	82	3.2	1.5
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI .....	5,654	5,801	5,871	2.6	1.2	27,600	28,679	29,246	316	3.9	2.0
St. Cloud, MN .....	5,500	5,814	6,120	5.7	5.3	30,011	31,334	32,738	222	4.4	4.5
St. George, UT .....	3,072	3,205	3,264	4.3	1.9	24,178	24,014	23,723	361	-0.7	-1.2
St. Joseph, MO-KS .....	3,394	3,593	3,743	5.9	4.2	27,306	28,552	29,625	307	4.6	3.8
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	104,204	110,192	116,394	5.7	5.6	37,339	39,278	41,323	56	5.2	5.2
Salem, OR .....	11,058	11,698	12,197	5.8	4.3	29,207	30,377	31,141	265	4.0	2.5
Salinas, CA .....	15,774	16,694	17,205	5.8	3.1	39,053	41,256	42,144	51	5.6	2.2
Salisbury, MD .....	3,403	3,616	3,723	6.3	3.0	28,871	30,293	30,984	271	4.9	2.3
Salt Lake City, UT .....	37,789	39,442	40,548	4.4	2.8	35,177	36,008	36,343	134	2.4	0.9
San Angelo, TX .....	3,193	3,370	3,575	5.5	6.1	29,698	31,101	32,627	226	4.7	4.9
San Antonio, TX .....	62,964	67,179	70,824	6.7	5.4	32,590	33,845	34,864	167	3.9	3.0
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA .....	125,472	131,500	136,513	4.8	3.8	42,721	44,430	45,488	28	4.0	2.4
Sandusky, OH .....	2,645	2,718	2,772	2.7	2.0	34,167	35,222	35,969	141	3.1	2.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA .....	241,665	257,111	263,941	6.4	2.7	57,848	60,983	61,747	3	5.4	1.3
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA .....	98,252	105,999	106,973	7.9	0.9	55,754	59,338	58,802	5	6.4	-0.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA .....	9,489	9,977	10,353	5.1	3.8	36,544	38,114	39,024	81	4.3	2.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA .....	17,810	19,020	19,740	6.8	3.8	44,480	47,302	48,693	17	6.3	2.9
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	11,465	12,116	12,314	5.7	1.6	45,925	48,337	48,647	18	5.3	0.6
Santa Fe, NM .....	5,647	6,006	6,307	6.4	5.0	40,147	42,184	43,821	37	5.1	3.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA .....	20,382	21,416	21,928	5.1	2.4	44,219	46,325	46,980	24	4.8	1.4
Savannah, GA .....	11,099	11,897	12,459	7.2	4.7	34,557	36,127	37,264	119	4.5	3.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA .....	17,428	18,355	19,022	5.3	3.6	31,801	33,430	34,639	176	5.1	3.6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA .....	149,858	162,935	168,815	8.7	3.6	46,054	49,401	50,471	14	7.3	2.2
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL .....	7,217	7,810	8,107	8.2	3.8	55,817	59,419	61,274	4	6.5	3.1
Sheboygan, WI .....	4,080	4,310	4,406	5.6	2.2	35,821	37,736	38,457	92	5.3	1.9
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	3,209	3,412	3,559	6.3	4.3	27,468	28,901	29,954	299	5.2	3.6
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	12,728	13,506	13,949	6.1	3.3	32,895	34,855	35,809	147	6.0	2.7
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD .....	4,240	4,575	4,881	7.9	6.7	29,930	32,145	34,099	190	7.4	6.1
Sioux Falls, SD .....	8,078	8,751	9,205	8.3	5.2	36,476	38,551	39,517	72	5.7	2.5
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI .....	10,491	10,954	11,172	4.4	2.0	33,218	34,638	35,258	157	4.3	1.8
Spartanburg, SC .....	7,607	7,975	8,316	4.8	4.3	28,223	28,971	29,623	308	2.7	2.3
Spokane, WA .....	13,652	14,601	15,161	6.9	3.8	30,546	32,019	32,769	220	4.8	2.3
Springfield, IL .....	7,011	7,458	7,813	6.4	4.8	34,090	36,150	37,672	111	6.0	4.2
Springfield, MA .....	23,260	24,454	25,451	5.1	4.1	33,871	35,598	37,016	122	5.1	4.0
Springfield, MO .....	11,657	12,343	12,829	5.9	3.9	28,423	29,416	30,104	295	3.5	2.3
Springfield, OH .....	4,114	4,244	4,349	3.1	2.5	29,186	30,250	31,096	267	3.6	2.8
State College, PA .....	4,293	4,562	4,767	6.3	4.5	29,858	31,731	32,929	214	6.3	3.8
Stockton, CA .....	18,292	19,195	19,619	4.9	2.2	27,615	28,739	29,178	318	4.1	1.5
Sumter, SC .....	2,743	2,868	2,950	4.6	2.9	26,345	27,576	28,328	332	4.7	2.7
Syracuse, NY .....	21,205	22,190	22,956	4.6	3.5	32,882	34,458	35,657	151	4.8	3.5

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2006-2008—Table Ends

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period <sup>2</sup>		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2008 <sup>p</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>p</sup>
Tallahassee, FL .....	10,808	11,375	11,602	5.2	2.0	31,117	32,185	32,476	229	3.4	0.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	95,333	99,253	100,924	4.1	1.7	35,478	36,554	36,918	126	3.0	1.0
Terre Haute, IN .....	4,454	4,662	4,819	4.7	3.4	26,208	27,404	28,309	333	4.6	3.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	3,785	4,030	4,259	6.5	5.7	28,278	30,028	31,431	257	6.2	4.7
Toledo, OH .....	20,838	21,681	21,976	4.0	1.4	31,972	33,316	33,856	196	4.2	1.6
Topeka, KS .....	7,187	7,640	7,979	6.3	4.4	31,617	33,466	34,748	169	5.8	3.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	17,871	19,008	19,777	6.4	4.0	49,195	52,255	54,200	11	6.2	3.7
Tucson, AZ .....	30,170	31,647	32,967	4.9	4.2	30,971	31,755	32,575	228	2.5	2.6
Tulsa, OK .....	34,543	37,356	39,694	8.1	6.3	38,761	41,307	43,330	41	6.6	4.9
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	6,273	6,674	6,973	6.4	4.5	30,995	32,634	33,726	198	5.3	3.3
Tyler, TX .....	6,467	6,872	7,324	6.3	6.6	33,284	34,713	36,386	133	4.3	4.8
Utica-Rome, NY .....	8,433	8,800	9,135	4.4	3.8	28,679	29,927	31,093	268	4.4	3.9
Valdosta, GA .....	3,261	3,444	3,700	5.6	7.4	25,421	26,504	27,749	342	4.3	4.7
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	14,358	15,083	15,494	5.1	2.7	35,269	37,055	38,020	102	5.1	2.6
Victoria, TX .....	3,551	3,785	4,001	6.6	5.7	31,568	33,344	34,997	161	5.6	5.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	4,410	4,600	4,789	4.3	4.1	28,647	29,599	30,539	284	3.3	3.2
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	58,509	61,138	63,201	4.5	3.4	35,212	36,837	38,112	99	4.6	3.5
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	10,077	10,865	11,254	7.8	3.6	24,456	25,920	26,401	352	6.0	1.9
Waco, TX .....	6,402	6,773	7,154	5.8	5.6	28,361	29,730	31,074	270	4.8	4.5
Warner Robins, GA .....	3,817	4,004	4,166	4.9	4.0	29,825	30,572	31,288	263	2.5	2.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	276,061	291,471	302,789	5.6	3.9	52,485	54,971	56,510	7	4.7	2.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	5,122	5,472	5,726	6.8	4.6	31,460	33,555	34,866	166	6.7	3.9
Wausau, WI .....	4,314	4,564	4,682	5.8	2.6	33,490	35,169	35,748	149	5.0	1.6
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH .....	3,330	3,472	3,686	4.3	6.1	26,884	28,335	30,199	291	5.4	6.6
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA .....	3,096	3,295	3,441	6.4	4.4	29,494	30,872	31,807	246	4.7	3.0
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	4,185	4,393	4,636	5.0	5.5	28,535	30,137	32,003	239	5.6	6.2
Wichita, KS .....	21,824	22,951	24,255	5.2	5.7	37,115	38,552	40,176	68	3.9	4.2
Wichita Falls, TX .....	4,848	5,135	5,434	5.9	5.8	32,473	34,714	36,883	127	6.9	6.2
Williamsport, PA .....	3,352	3,522	3,656	5.1	3.8	28,594	30,148	31,334	261	5.4	3.9
Wilmington, NC .....	10,154	10,974	11,464	8.1	4.5	30,903	32,394	33,036	212	4.8	2.0
Winchester, VA-WV .....	3,761	3,901	3,999	3.7	2.5	31,693	32,260	32,677	223	1.8	1.3
Winston-Salem, NC .....	15,405	16,379	16,913	6.3	3.3	33,952	35,481	36,128	140	4.5	1.8
Worcester, MA .....	30,460	32,365	33,469	6.3	3.4	39,019	41,380	42,701	47	6.1	3.2
Yakima, WA .....	6,093	6,488	6,805	6.5	4.9	26,477	27,965	29,012	322	5.6	3.7
York-Hanover, PA .....	13,638	14,349	14,834	5.2	3.4	32,944	34,134	34,939	163	3.6	2.4
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA .....	16,788	17,278	17,430	2.9	0.9	29,135	30,285	30,798	275	3.9	1.7
Yuba City, CA .....	4,288	4,501	4,637	5.0	3.0	26,836	27,561	28,058	335	2.7	1.8
Yuma, AZ .....	4,086	4,320	4,661	5.7	7.9	22,071	22,786	23,988	360	3.2	5.3

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1. Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.

2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

3. 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.

NOTE: The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the metropolitan area estimates and an estimate for the nonmetropolitan portion of the United States. 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.

Source: Table 1 "Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas for 2008" in the September 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

**Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2008\***—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
U.S. metropolitan portion.....		12,724,270	320,681	519,622	774,954	608,956	1,534,378	621,329	597,506	2,705,621	1,725,056	1,045,444	480,217	287,801	1,502,703
Abilene, TX.....	244	5,594	791	294	(D)	(D)	783	(D)	499	(D)	499	(D)	(D)	177	1,198
Akron, OH.....	75	28,052	184	938	(D)	(D)	4,423	1,485	622	3,516	4,643	2,682	782	659	3,101
Albany, GA.....	279	4,687	124	(D)	(D)	(D)	212	(D)	375	(D)	364	501	126	141	989
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY.....	56	39,258	187	1,580	(D)	(D)	1,578	1,350	(D)	5,739	4,227	1,175	1,022	8,040	
Albuquerque, NM.....	60	34,859	(D)	1,767	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,914	5,200	2,942	1,221	(D)	6,119
Alexandria, LA.....	265	5,096	187	269	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	87	474	413	678	(D)	121	1,008
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.....	70	29,715	134	1,300	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,169	3,884	3,973	3,883	920	836	2,673	
Altoona, PA.....	298	4,216	86	145	249	387	720	469	103	386	293	586	135	127	530
Amarillo, TX.....	173	9,793	1,228	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,426	664	284	995	740	(D)	318	(D)	1,208
Ames, IA.....	314	3,832	60	117	256	662	330	74	59	441	236	225	108	62	1,202
Anchorage, AK.....	81	26,316	7,496	1,201	88	102	(D)	(D)	790	3,304	2,051	1,612	784	425	4,114
Anderson, IN.....	344	3,225	59	92	(D)	(D)	384	175	54	370	177	371	186	97	402
Anderson, SC.....	281	4,642	25	262	938	548	654	158	35	385	239	305	172	131	789
Ann Arbor, MI.....	108	17,891	17	363	1,305	477	1,724	1,360	500	2,478	2,684	1,568	462	340	4,613
Anniston-Oxford, AL.....	312	3,918	27	92	620	164	611	161	111	215	330	268	120	96	1,103
Appleton, WI.....	182	9,323	200	657	831	1,423	1,313	301	332	1,396	805	809	256	234	768
Asheville, NC.....	141	13,437	140	741	(D)	(D)	1,711	570	253	2,132	1,069	1,779	788	355	1,687
Athens-Clarke County, GA.....	228	6,256	(D)	210	361	560	702	(D)	(D)	815	388	(D)	229	153	1,700
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	10	269,799	873	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	18,011	22,498	56,492	41,019	16,977	9,155	5,063	25,475
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ.....	135	13,966	83	755	165	141	1,449	466	183	2,173	1,024	1,186	4,282	262	1,796
Auburn-Opelika, AL.....	334	3,559	63	158	354	196	427	154	53	501	210	190	154	93	1,007
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.....	109	17,823	161	915	(D)	(D)	(D)	965	350	1,555	2,578	1,495	(D)	427	4,393
Austin-Round Rock, TX.....	37	80,077	(D)	3,940	8,275	2,072	12,760	1,339	4,896	12,197	(D)	5,295	3,005	2,179	10,949
Bakersfield, CA.....	77	27,765	7,103	1,253	604	1,355	3,008	1,580	398	2,550	2,099	1,678	691	666	4,779
Baltimore-Towson, MD.....	19	133,012	(D)	6,765	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,157	24,154	20,135	14,498	4,614	3,265	24,116	
Bangor, ME.....	257	5,287	83	225	198	213	899	412	168	683	376	880	179	133	838
Barnstable Town, MA.....	193	8,583	46	527	(D)	(D)	1,026	279	204	2,241	856	1,066	772	280	1,108
Baton Rouge, LA.....	57	39,161	939	3,082	(D)	(D)	2,086	(D)	4,500	4,007	2,475	1,121	(D)	(D)	4,938
Battle Creek, MI.....	272	4,894	21	150	608	1,039	528	213	68	424	367	498	134	129	716
Bay City, MI.....	356	2,828	(D)	76	201	200	395	(D)	72	292	(D)	343	138	114	379
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX.....	124	15,255	300	1,650	1,040	3,363	1,812	817	245	722	1,759	1,168	407	362	1,609
Bellingham, WA.....	209	7,436	303	553	461	735	1,152	234	164	1,131	573	612	309	213	993
Bend, OR.....	230	6,235	27	376	405	73	648	205	261	1,900	565	692	337	147	599
Billings, MT.....	219	6,688	661	381	(D)	(D)	1,169	485	160	(D)	(D)	824	298	159	655
Binghamton, NY.....	201	7,673	73	323	921	284	1,062	481	205	893	644	885	278	189	1,435
Birmingham-Hoover, AL.....	49	54,274	1,919	7,715	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,238	(D)	10,839	5,494	4,810	1,391	(D)	5,832
Bismarck, ND.....	292	4,404	81	212	244	130	628	332	119	631	443	615	158	130	680
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.....	268	4,945	21	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	203	64	513	379	326	(D)	128	1,205
Bloomington, IN.....	240	5,784	125	196	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	675	468	545	210	(D)	1,241
Bloomington-Normal, IL.....	196	8,286	117	254	254	202	757	251	138	2,840	1,623	598	278	179	795
Boise City-Nampa, ID.....	87	24,032	483	1,244	(D)	(D)	3,306	1,208	590	4,804	3,390	2,111	755	451	2,821
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	9	299,590	623	10,272	17,888	8,096	30,230	8,590	15,630	78,013	57,022	33,663	10,042	5,758	23,763
Boulder, CO.....	110	17,813	313	463	(D)	(D)	1,952	249	1,731	2,437	3,929	1,302	591	413	2,066
Bowling Green, KY.....	286	4,476	(D)	207	(D)	433	(D)	167	(D)	537	528	430	170	(D)	576
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL.....	88	23,828	482	1,679	985	517	3,220	521	620	5,492	3,518	2,542	1,398	760	2,093
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA.....	192	8,626	59	378	124	13	881	172	142	1,236	627	722	270	210	3,791
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT.....	35	81,389	(D)	4,651	4,727	7,868	3,378	3,583	29,659	13,374	5,054	2,254	1,339	3,805	
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX.....	204	7,557	232	271	364	177	1,012	385	193	791	496	1,255	350	247	1,783
Brunswick, GA.....	342	3,297	37	177	87	248	(D)	152	(D)	390	213	245	405	92	810
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY.....	55	44,030	229	1,519	3,546	4,101	5,503	1,849	1,012	6,991	5,669	4,369	1,757	1,010	6,476
Burlington, NC.....	290	4,440	9	217	441	550	624	122	71	562	604	555	170	129	386
Burlington-South Burlington, VT.....	165	10,274	124	(D)	(D)	(D)	360	(D)	(D)	1,020	(D)	(D)	213	(D)	1,468
Canton-Massillon, OH.....	145	13,125	404	535	2,372	734	1,872	608	235	1,792	893	1,623	405	395	1,258
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL.....	94	21,143	103	1,952	378	96	2,865	580	1,340	5,500	2,098	1,546	1,279	625	2,782
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL.....	350	3,030	(D)	122	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	266	222	(D)	123	82	383
Carson City, NV.....	349	3,036	(D)	231	(D)	30	341	(D)	46	617	212	204	215	73	818
Casper, WY.....	221	6,453	(D)	248	100	59	802	(D)	56	613	244	383	134	135	392
Cedar Rapids, IA.....	148	12,510	269	576	1,447	953	1,470	1,137	711	2,482	862	982	322	269	1,031
Champaign-Urbana, IL.....	197	8,217	134	343	(D)	(D)	897	347	271	1,379	623	874	286	183	2,122
Charleston, WV.....	129	14,600	1,740	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,237	(D)	(D)	1,437	1,344	386	324	2,038
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC.....	80	26,317	95	1,371	(D)	(D)	(D)	780	4,437	3,158	1,893	1,373	664	5,281	
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.....	21	118,350	393	4,467	5,826	8,082	12,946	5,874	5,429	43,577	13,846	5,212	3,417	1,669	7,612
Charlottesville, VA.....	185	8,872	283	406	(D)	(D)	(D)	242	(D)	1,578	1,034	693	412	286	2,384
Chattanooga, TN-GA.....	97	20,781	66	(D)	1,585	1,728	(D)	1,387	(D)	3,823	1,918	1,834	756	(D)	2,809
Cheyenne, WY.....	296	4,299	176	226	39	118	418	597	145	566	243	264	147	77	1,282
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	3	520,672	1,296	21,504	(D)	(D)	(D)	27,872	(D)	123,682	86,372	39,249	18,484	(D)	43,777
Chico, CA.....	234	6,067	330	273	139	156	824	304	129	1,169	449	846	225	248	974
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	29	98,750	249	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,584	(D)	17,479	16,055	8,548	3,811	(D)	(D)	9,072
Clarksville, TN-KY.....	174	9,695	223	238	(D)	(D)	(D)	227	(D)	702	533	481	232	(D)	4,726
Cleveland, TN.....	336	3,530	54	(D)	502	494	(D)	110	36	542	271	410	109	113	332
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH.....	26	104,425	1,054	2,956	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,664	22,927	13,813	9,772	3,248	2,186	10,620
Coeur d'Alene, ID.....	300	4,198	97	305	242	50	592	139	116	926	394	361	282	86	607
College Station-Bryan, TX.....	220	6,464	(D)	350	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	178	596	467	559	282	175	1,913
Colorado Springs, CO.....	86	24,062	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,390	617	1,102						

Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2008<sup>1</sup>—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
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO.....	17	150,810	(D)	6,199	(D)	(D)	17,713	(D)	17,321	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,625	3,230	14,201
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA.....	61	34,297	394	1,309	(D)	(D)	4,252	1,164	1,373	13,212	2,850	2,478	1,063	722	3,085
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	13	200,856	619	6,487	23,696	4,914	26,399	10,088	6,703	37,891	37,233	17,757	7,251	4,415	17,403
Dothan, AL.....	291	4,423	61	211	(D)	(D)	800	569	(D)	471	282	498	150	(D)	621
Dover, DE.....	235	6,052	(D)	223	(D)	(D)	621	232	99	1,363	290	464	243	171	1,792
Dubuque, IA.....	294	4,307	78	154	972	206	556	198	193	579	238	514	265	86	2,770
Duluth, MN-WI.....	171	9,869	(D)	420	(D)	(D)	1,021	(D)	250	1,189	(D)	1,504	366	(D)	1,607
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC.....	66	32,309	112	731	5,094	5,419	2,753	612	638	3,804	4,094	3,548	780	560	4,164
Eau Claire, WI.....	237	5,949	(D)	242	645	333	(D)	159	1,045	557	767	171	152	689	1,321
El Centro, CA.....	304	4,080	572	107	69	128	632	265	43	343	202	172	109	118	1,321
Elizabethtown, KY.....	287	4,474	12	133	(D)	(D)	382	145	(D)	380	(D)	259	110	90	1,765
Elkhart-Goshen, IN.....	184	9,136	76	287	3,354	850	1,204	371	79	872	578	597	172	190	505
Elmira, NY.....	359	2,798	40	120	542	30	388	127	69	273	174	381	90	70	495
El Paso, TX.....	79	26,353	167	1,008	1,344	1,736	3,106	1,457	665	6,148	1,625	1,767	731	516	6,082
Erie, PA.....	177	9,542	59	279	1,949	623	1,096	376	250	1,239	641	1,314	334	283	1,099
Eugene-Springfield, OR.....	157	11,427	180	474	1,217	406	1,392	301	509	2,044	1,043	1,338	400	324	1,799
Evansville, IN-KY.....	121	15,693	1,024	823	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,464	1,212	1,481	465	352	1,063
Fairbanks, AK.....	275	4,815	(D)	278	14	68	346	775	79	398	(D)	279	165	77	1,772
Fargo, ND-MN.....	167	10,094	312	504	696	228	1,628	484	526	2,182	871	1,023	377	228	1,034
Farmington, NM.....	212	7,195	3,320	374	86	89	594	876	36	358	187	332	146	132	664
Fayetteville, NC.....	122	15,632	67	396	334	1,048	1,048	418	251	1,293	865	770	364	294	8,484
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.....	112	17,505	(D)	681	(D)	(D)	(D)	423	323	2,429	(D)	(D)	(D)	340	1,838
Flagstaff, AZ.....	289	4,461	40	194	(D)	(D)	483	188	49	669	238	499	529	103	1,122
Flint, MI.....	158	11,406	(D)	378	(D)	(D)	1,868	(D)	383	1,900	969	1,574	401	338	1,635
Florence, SC.....	218	6,763	45	268	807	846	916	541	131	723	450	625	207	167	1,036
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL.....	311	3,919	86	194	421	287	680	156	70	445	202	309	136	123	810
Fond du Lac, WI.....	317	3,796	122	248	(D)	(D)	430	248	118	427	159	375	94	88	349
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO.....	160	11,036	226	718	983	362	1,221	222	305	1,728	1,684	1,041	474	310	1,761
Fort Smith, AR-OK.....	168	10,056	955	374	(D)	(D)	1,188	708	194	1,033	920	837	246	205	1,102
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL.....	178	9,460	18	343	348	23	695	138	331	2,612	946	453	387	198	2,968
Fort Wayne, IN.....	116	16,794	126	684	2,525	711	(D)	1,273	(D)	2,758	1,335	2,042	489	(D)	1,335
Fresno, CA.....	72	28,857	2,475	1,314	(D)	(D)	3,893	1,560	759	4,355	2,301	2,864	857	823	4,763
Gadsden, AL.....	362	2,601	21	98	173	287	379	132	62	379	164	384	101	87	335
Gainesville, FL.....	176	9,597	64	400	(D)	(D)	980	274	237	1,463	752	1,300	432	245	3,007
Gainesville, GA.....	224	6,398	89	358	(D)	(D)	951	209	76	905	425	660	390	134	654
Glens Falls, NY.....	322	3,740	74	193	368	190	532	129	112	371	293	426	300	94	657
Goldensboro, NC.....	329	3,641	13	133	235	679	445	149	25	261	179	332	83	83	1,025
Grand Forks, ND-MN.....	318	3,774	239	160	226	139	492	259	84	365	195	461	143	83	927
Grand Junction, CO.....	260	5,227	705	436	165	79	740	334	99	689	410	533	228	158	651
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	64	33,125	(D)	1,256	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	678	6,081	(D)	(D)	938	739	2,455
Great Falls, MT.....	358	2,800	35	156	14	49	412	193	75	324	234	406	130	75	699
Greeley, CO.....	213	7,185	961	625	(D)	(D)	1,075	303	115	940	506	478	171	211	829
Green Bay, WI.....	131	14,409	236	586	935	1,752	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,413	1,203	1,324	588	(D)	1,266
Greensboro-High Point, NC.....	63	33,175	210	1,276	(D)	(D)	5,038	1,444	829	6,172	3,389	2,678	935	674	2,813
Greenville, NC.....	238	5,946	(D)	234	397	860	611	(D)	(D)	705	367	586	192	122	1,610
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC.....	84	24,829	86	1,213	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,084	3,270	3,422	1,675	830	614	3,093	1,610
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS.....	170	9,895	79	463	(D)	(D)	1,021	690	172	1,132	817	532	1,288	195	2,815
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV.....	200	7,802	81	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	399	253	1,213	561	818	258	194	1,467
Hanford-Corcoran, CA.....	306	4,025	(D)	44	531	337	103	34	243	104	265	80	81	1,565	81
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA.....	76	27,908	257	936	1,503	1,175	(D)	1,011	5,177	3,103	2,846	985	784	4,654	4,654
Harrisonburg, VA.....	253	5,416	(D)	273	168	1,632	(D)	(D)	181	570	272	390	176	96	586
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	40	74,548	187	1,988	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,457	22,570	9,180	6,912	1,920	1,498	8,258
Hattiesburg, MS.....	288	4,465	128	181	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	81	628	281	592	196	108	867
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC.....	155	11,755	144	337	2,388	1,513	1,535	658	105	1,234	(D)	978	(D)	283	1,376
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA.....	346	3,129	9	39	(D)	109	(D)	(D)	30	110	123	(D)	41	67	2,362
Holland-Grand Haven, MI.....	183	9,286	264	340	2,601	750	1,030	351	89	1,357	661	489	214	233	907
Honolulu, HI.....	51	48,095	133	2,558	3,077	533	4,784	2,492	1,180	10,133	4,794	3,888	3,135	1,168	12,989
Hot Springs, AR.....	361	2,602	92	129	155	72	408	66	45	435	188	409	211	81	311
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.....	164	10,547	2,564	437	(D)	(D)	968	1,531	79	1,057	714	534	260	250	818
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	4	403,202	(D)	20,902	(D)	(D)	41,573	(D)	(D)	44,738	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,598	25,979
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH.....	180	9,408	248	450	(D)	(D)	(D)	196	949	616	1,325	286	219	1,362	2,191
Huntsville, AL.....	103	19,274	154	474	2,914	407	2,042	204	365	1,852	4,369	1,062	501	389	4,540
Idaho Falls, ID.....	327	3,652	125	248	97	118	794	151	145	526	401	410	121	92	426
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	31	96,382	385	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,487	2,736	21,199	10,614	7,316	3,605	2,160	8,317
Iowa City, IA.....	214	7,164	111	223	191	689	603	445	314	958	348	494	267	132	2,390
Ithaca, NY.....	319	3,766	118	68	238	36	287	146	62	412	280	1,487	130	83	417
Jackson, MI.....	274	4,860	22	133	601	179	579	1,021	47	514	293	542	141	146	642
Jackson, MS.....	89	23,071	1,528	951	(D)	(D)	3,177	1,325	1,005	4,101	2,415	2,139	643	523	3,554
Jackson, TN.....	282	4,615	41	(D)	660	395	663	201	(D)	412	(D)	522	141	119	771
Jacksonville, FL.....	46	59,711	213	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,761	14,183	6,826	5,020	2,575	1,489	7,979	7,979
Jacksonville, NC.....	216	6,948	37	172	47	39	385	135	48	433	252	198	163	94	4,945
Janesville, WI.....	271	4,912	106	212	764	335	773	362	133	542	289	584	142	122	546
Jefferson City, MO.....	242	5,656	101	261	(D)	(D)	(D)	673	(D)	642	399	442	133	(D)	1,571
Johnson City, TN.....	239	5,907	12	221	769	290	805	165	336	667	388	781	235	228	1,010
Johnstown, PA.....	310	3,960	56	127	312	83	571	306	102	467	401	676	104	137	618
Jonesboro, AR.....	323	3,736	95	136	346	301	600	149	53	606	217	506	133	88	506
Joplin, MO.....	251	5,460	159	166	652	588	764	776	104	417	360	647	164	152	511
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI.....	154	11,869	(D)	435	1,077	1,200	(D)	(D)	205	2,249	(D)	1,298	433	303	1,386
Kankakee-Bradley, IL.....	348	3,094	73	138	241	369	497	188	56	353	173	434	106	91	375
Kansas City, MO-KS.....	28	101,001	712	4,159	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,753	(D)	19,282	14,637	7,324	3,610	2,199	11,414
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA.....	186	8,780	624	466	154	371	960	263	97	901	2,546	645	283	198	1,271
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX.....	130	14,552	(D)	487	(D)	(D)	1,293	451	308	918	(D)	(D)	298	314	7,845
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA.....	172	9,830	155	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	390	(D)	727	1,079	334	273	932	1,321
Kingston, NY.....	280	4,679	62	189	241	152	(D)	(D)	125	659	329	511	285	146	1,095
Knoxville, TN.....	71	29,613	152	(D)	3,324	747	(D)	1,053	(D)	4,329	3,971	2,901	(D)	(D)	3,469
Kokomo, IN.....	335	3,540	64	79	1,537	60	378	12							

Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2008\*—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	19,394	603	1,373	1,951	1,986	2,979	894	585	2,845	1,640	1,977	622	571	1,368
Lansing-East Lansing, MI.....	107	18,358	(D)	575	1,537	413	(D)	445	4,159	(D)	1,733	534	585	4,201	
Laredo, TX.....	232	6,152	412	179	40	25	951	875	73	791	336	485	229	154	1,371
Las Cruces, NM.....	266	5,029	288	198	258	76	479	247	105	614	493	537	200	133	1,401
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.....	30	97,053	221	8,717	2,275	905	10,671	4,357	1,842	23,192	10,470	4,891	18,937	1,663	8,915
Lawrence, KS.....	340	3,412	22	125	104	255	333	142	195	502	289	240	159	156	890
Lawton, OK.....	302	4,155	(D)	99	(D)	(D)	325	129	66	357	(D)	206	123	70	2,101
Lebanon, PA.....	332	3,628	136	127	443	436	651	200	54	248	201	374	89	98	570
Lewiston, ID-WA.....	365	1,821	(D)	82	(D)	(D)	(D)	31	266	(D)	240	78	66	298	
Lewiston-Auburn, ME.....	331	3,636	51	(D)	176	337	501	204	108	(D)	317	613	103	76	320
Lexington-Fayette, KY.....	90	22,736	(D)	910	(D)	(D)	(D)	822	3,668	(D)	(D)	869	426	3,273	
Lima, OH.....	301	4,165	18	147	656	631	552	225	99	364	232	600	112	104	425
Lincoln, NE.....	139	13,608	250	474	874	918	(D)	336	2,427	1,285	1,371	404	339	2,499	
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR.....	68	30,965	462	1,340	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,745	(D)	4,772	3,016	2,781	905	682	5,405
Logan, UT-ID.....	347	3,124	148	130	(D)	(D)	(D)	327	123	48	295	311	214	88	118
Longview, TX.....	175	9,686	1,974	522	912	812	1,334	496	534	663	643	714	217	217	648
Longview, TX.....	354	2,902	126	220	262	366	(D)	36	280	125	308	106	85	383	
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	2	717,884	6,553	21,066	39,371	29,636	92,774	28,106	57,556	181,231	100,660	48,886	33,399	16,116	62,530
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN.....	48	56,320	419	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,455	(D)	10,136	5,629	5,332	2,178	1,235	5,528
Lubbock, TX.....	179	9,424	(D)	432	(D)	(D)	1,653	374	(D)	1,243	679	(D)	433	280	1,731
Lynchburg, VA.....	195	8,388	34	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	290	(D)	(D)	582	835	219	223	851
Macon, GA.....	208	7,503	160	319	(D)	(D)	(D)	544	(D)	1,351	687	1,207	235	(D)	930
Madera-Chowchilla, CA.....	328	3,650	756	140	(D)	(D)	367	135	88	349	189	416	94	102	740
Madison, WI.....	65	33,011	332	1,265	(D)	(D)	3,818	962	1,717	8,532	3,401	2,253	853	790	5,622
Manchester-Nashua, NH.....	96	20,782	36	692	1,885	482	2,924	776	1,168	5,377	2,780	1,956	574	480	1,652
Manhattan, KS.....	263	5,171	(D)	169	(D)	(D)	(D)	88	389	(D)	(D)	259	141	132	2,809
Mankato-North Mankato, MN.....	321	3,746	260	157	357	274	463	124	177	433	270	496	96	106	533
Mansfield, OH.....	316	3,805	(D)	127	929	100	531	(D)	141	339	235	410	126	102	531
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.....	137	13,801	897	527	240	219	2,432	695	322	1,356	859	2,162	522	482	3,087
Medford, OR.....	229	6,243	174	373	332	178	(D)	(D)	192	1,054	568	825	276	183	804
Memphis, TN-MS-AR.....	43	63,826	284	2,061	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,591	(D)	12,371	7,630	4,986	3,393	(D)	7,228
Merced, CA.....	231	6,175	1,450	212	113	603	(D)	(D)	124	675	265	414	147	164	995
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL.....	11	261,263	1,618	12,816	6,340	3,039	39,135	13,732	12,758	71,665	32,988	20,514	12,486	6,827	27,344
Michigan City-La Porte, IN.....	341	3,336	83	178	518	307	387	298	50	318	161	332	198	91	417
Midland, TX.....	162	10,869	6,120	245	319	122	1,014	201	158	582	838	329	218	173	550
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.....	34	82,694	151	2,798	(D)	(D)	9,548	3,030	3,058	18,923	10,340	8,666	2,410	1,706	6,998
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.....	14	193,947	(D)	6,730	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,213	(D)	46,163	(D)	15,199	6,151	4,166	17,971
Missoula, MT.....	283	4,551	43	243	79	117	601	319	143	1,029	453	553	225	130	617
Mobile, AL.....	126	15,074	332	982	1,107	936	2,252	1,179	367	2,239	1,427	1,331	444	441	2,035
Modesto, CA.....	123	15,454	1,461	653	650	1,542	2,032	707	217	2,567	1,078	1,659	454	423	2,011
Monroe, LA.....	225	6,340	(D)	200	(D)	(D)	1,019	287	599	727	637	669	201	152	799
Monroe, MI.....	324	3,723	77	221	624	48	411	602	37	444	357	265	149	96	391
Montgomery, AL.....	128	14,699	144	704	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,316	1,441	1,208	444	(D)	3,468
Morgantown, WV.....	256	5,307	238	192	(D)	(D)	531	263	92	851	365	612	160	103	1,270
Morristown, TN.....	326	3,655	60	(D)	682	454	(D)	240	176	271	201	291	92	101	381
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA.....	277	4,759	261	286	307	862	652	197	38	617	215	319	167	139	698
Muncie, IN.....	343	3,243	48	112	330	71	388	153	44	469	335	515	116	94	568
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI.....	278	4,747	36	164	942	176	698	182	142	694	213	616	175	120	587
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC.....	181	9,383	47	575	237	47	1,290	180	253	3,054	589	521	1,379	211	1,000
Napa, CA.....	210	7,434	507	392	186	1,270	709	185	128	1,335	669	603	502	173	774
Naples-Marco Island, FL.....	134	14,149	463	1,220	232	59	1,649	284	286	4,776	1,292	1,177	1,279	402	1,030
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN.....	38	78,944	367	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,855	(D)	12,938	10,915	10,712	3,986	(D)	6,978
New Haven-Milford, CT.....	58	37,643	79	1,291	2,945	2,048	5,090	1,129	1,795	6,363	4,647	6,250	1,068	938	4,001
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA.....	41	72,395	(D)	2,549	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,266	8,362	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,145	1,214	6,513
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	1	1,264,896	(D)	37,466	(D)	(D)	132,884	(D)	91,713	421,001	(D)	99,942	41,103	24,889	107,053
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI.....	248	5,499	149	148	(D)	(D)	546	586	57	775	359	513	178	143	563
Norwich-New London, CT.....	136	13,910	109	364	(D)	(D)	1,367	1,001	205	1,333	1,264	1,179	576	250	3,297
Ocala, FL.....	202	7,562	179	603	444	138	1,184	336	217	1,492	502	832	313	244	1,077
Ocean City, NJ.....	307	4,022	35	(D)	19	31	426	(D)	59	1,344	227	266	482	112	664
Odessa, TX.....	227	6,256	(D)	557	435	150	1,100	192	152	544	350	(D)	179	234	573
Ogden-Clearfield, UT.....	118	16,527	117	905	(D)	(D)	1,847	662	(D)	2,878	1,529	1,117	481	(D)	3,904
Oklahoma City, OK.....	47	57,131	9,773	1,997	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,116	(D)	7,813	5,824	4,475	1,841	(D)	9,333
Olympia, WA.....	189	8,652	145	353	165	115	1,190	270	159	1,254	601	893	305	286	2,915
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA.....	54	44,861	658	1,894	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,592	(D)	8,669	5,569	3,795	1,479	(D)	5,351
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.....	27	103,985	496	5,898	(D)	(D)	12,853	3,096	4,503	30,098	14,634	7,083	10,645	2,174	8,311
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI.....	207	7,512	74	272	1,139	1,352	(D)	(D)	205	794	1,014	625	153	168	736
Owensboro, KY.....	297	4,219	98	144	(D)	(D)	293	(D)	423	186	308	132	120	571	
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA.....	59	35,131	2,425	1,224	2,180	3,713	4,738	779	1,036	6,779	3,790	2,261	1,185	812	4,208
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL.....	113	17,500	30	964	2,170	83	2,097	438	467	2,418	3,278	1,820	716	470	2,550
Palm Coast, FL.....	366	1,269	(D)	67	55	6	178	(D)	(D)	254	104	97	73	47	241
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL.....	223	6,402	30	394	239	93	742	202	182	1,441	586	488	418	193	1,393
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH.....	241	5,682	99	(D)	(D)	(D)	665	573	(D)	609	336	613	181	129	792
Pascagoula, MS.....	252	5,458	71	444	(D)	(D)	394	261	93	367	385	252	135	113	779
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL.....	142	13,393	50	843	266	299	1,728	580	416	1,924	1,402	1,515	505	397	3,468
Peoria, IL.....	114	17,308	308	795	(D)	(D)	1,695	1,071	327	1,922	1,97				

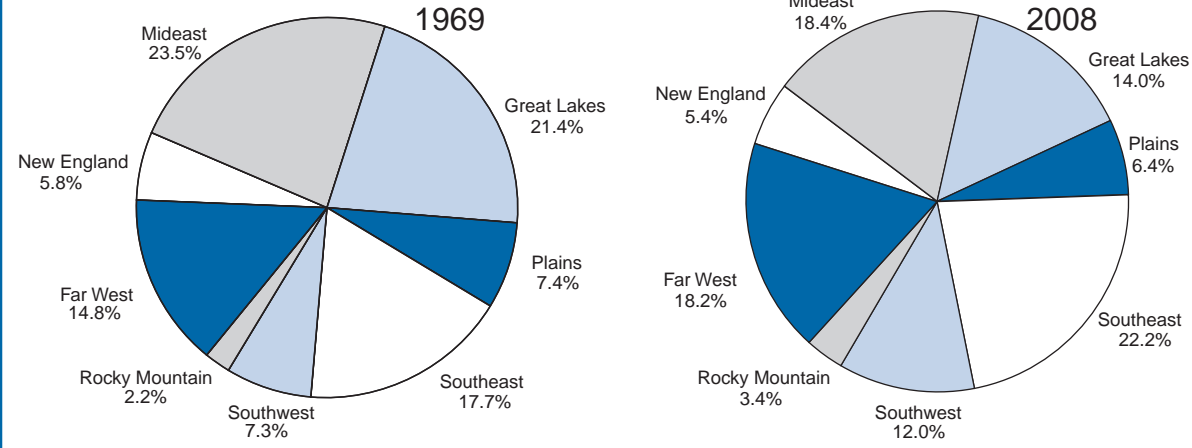
**Table J.2. Gross Domestic Product by Metropolitan Area for Industries, 2008\***—Table Ends  
 (Millions of Dollars)

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 .....	273	4,891	65	256	228	33	670	320	149	874	322	613	264	141	957
Reading, PA .....	127	14,838	208	730	2,314	1,077	2,105	804	183	2,024	1,691	1,469	376	417	1,439
Redding, CA .....	254	5,391	167	301	177	33	818	470	90	841	469	737	232	180	875
Reno-Sparks, NV .....	98	20,557	120	1,364	(D)	(D)	2,939	1,348	(D)	3,615	(D)	1,593	2,112	399	2,309
Richmond, VA .....	45	61,351	447	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,527	(D)	(D)	13,073	10,013	4,644	1,607	(D)	8,778
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA .....	23	113,080	1,033	7,043	6,099	3,761	17,352	7,182	1,971	21,967	9,713	9,008	4,834	3,413	19,704
Roanoke, VA .....	149	12,425	67	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,851	1,344	1,519	395	(D)	1,477
Rochester, MN .....	188	8,725	192	324	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	183	965	3,411	277	168	728
Rochester, NY .....	52	45,445	(D)	1,607	4,326	6,222	(D)	(D)	2,030	5,634	5,834	(D)	1,262	895	5,072
Rockford, IL .....	150	12,413	81	597	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	233	1,582	935	1,411	341	360	1,038
Rocky Mount, NC .....	249	5,479	112	200	714	929	1,025	182	192	531	374	350	142	112	617
Rome, GA .....	352	2,970	14	80	216	420	385	176	118	255	173	559	91	63	420
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA .....	32	93,652	944	4,894	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,846	21,375	11,683	7,864	3,103	2,490	21,424
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI .....	226	6,309	79	229	1,032	103	812	245	244	937	600	876	221	155	775
St. Cloud, MN .....	206	7,529	(D)	426	807	558	1,006	282	264	1,110	505	(D)	207	172	940
St. George, UT .....	338	3,449	(D)	294	185	17	499	226	(D)	701	260	391	218	141	397
St. Joseph, MO-KS .....	299	4,203	66	182	(D)	(D)	586	234	(D)	393	266	434	168	121	547
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	20	128,467	1,313	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,910	(D)	20,200	20,982	12,614	5,322	(D)	12,406
Salem, OR .....	153	12,045	751	562	539	515	1,207	382	177	1,955	866	1,506	332	290	2,964
Salinas, CA .....	105	18,820	4,168	531	207	838	2,338	516	339	2,661	1,281	1,101	1,190	419	3,231
Salisbury, MD .....	308	3,964	169	205	163	194	595	200	(D)	468	393	559	127	(D)	654
Salt Lake City, UT .....	44	62,525	1,778	2,742	4,150	1,968	(D)	(D)	2,227	15,323	8,581	3,616	2,247	1,611	7,255
San Angelo, TX .....	330	3,639	(D)	140	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	216	(D)	201	397	126	106	752
San Antonio, TX .....	36	80,896	2,581	4,184	(D)	(D)	9,992	3,740	3,878	13,364	9,603	6,768	3,804	1,870	14,079
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA .....	16	169,325	1,027	6,455	9,040	3,839	17,350	4,666	11,434	41,713	23,781	10,155	7,544	3,535	28,786
Sandusky, OH .....	351	2,979	71	72	493	257	394	101	30	330	124	289	463	59	345
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA .....	8	310,825	(D)	11,053	9,700	21,162	(D)	(D)	17,256	78,725	61,578	20,414	11,819	6,636	27,814
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA .....	18	146,687	798	4,057	(D)	(D)	17,245	8,395	15,585	23,004	27,896	10,142	3,656	2,061	8,616
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA .....	163	10,587	470	619	(D)	(D)	1,250	1,102	185	2,222	899	847	578	297	1,518
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA .....	100	19,646	1,853	824	989	477	2,060	339	615	4,007	2,546	1,552	1,008	514	2,862
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	169	9,903	561	520	359	198	1,593	182	155	1,979	1,358	910	435	316	1,337
Santa Fe, NM .....	217	6,809	555	281	95	62	792	85	197	1,465	697	607	487	189	1,294
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA .....	99	20,229	345	1,206	(D)	(D)	2,783	614	486	4,706	2,472	1,878	848	565	2,056
Savannah, GA .....	144	13,181	41	612	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	232	1,430	1,162	1,398	670	343	2,283
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA .....	104	19,065	135	701	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	923	2,385	1,559	2,608	638	517	2,110
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA .....	12	218,771	1,309	9,460	(D)	(D)	27,922	8,448	23,757	47,737	26,719	14,326	7,367	4,765	24,734
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL .....	285	4,492	162	293	143	23	824	62	105	1,137	398	522	277	134	413
Sheboygan, WI .....	259	5,249	80	172	1,257	1,036	498	147	30	667	291	462	135	92	381
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	345	3,219	70	183	587	168	496	151	54	307	174	438	129	93	369
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	91	22,392	7,914	561	(D)	(D)	2,086	1,011	375	1,646	1,133	1,522	1,086	369	2,788
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD .....	222	6,420	494	209	(D)	(D)	767	460	110	911	524	(D)	242	157	603
Sioux Falls, SD .....	133	14,183	362	499	(D)	(D)	1,761	564	505	5,595	876	1,557	422	251	817
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI .....	152	12,313	(D)	408	2,299	894	1,556	(D)	271	1,787	(D)	1,653	337	321	961
Spartanburg, SC .....	166	10,221	41	460	1,870	1,116	1,623	397	132	987	943	718	385	227	1,321
Spokane, WA .....	111	17,640	88	846	1,297	317	2,844	813	341	3,215	822	2,293	721	510	2,727
Springfield, IL .....	194	8,572	150	364	(D)	(D)	972	254	319	1,248	1,628	1,296	306	323	2,198
Springfield, MA .....	92	22,315	78	861	1,677	1,116	2,615	(D)	640	3,571	(D)	3,650	742	636	3,688
Springfield, MO .....	132	14,295	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,380	(D)	456	2,228	(D)	(D)	488	431	1,629
Springfield, OH .....	337	3,529	69	99	528	132	(D)	(D)	35	512	256	461	122	152	457
State College, PA .....	245	5,578	98	208	229	71	448	149	248	774	519	428	203	127	2,076
Stockton, CA .....	101	19,519	1,063	989	816	1,082	2,957	1,616	315	3,372	1,325	1,971	570	529	2,915
Sumter, SC .....	353	2,959	76	186	410	142	306	119	37	207	148	258	78	89	903
Syracuse, NY .....	78	26,851	156	994	(D)	(D)	3,596	2,977	706	4,125	2,856	3,073	796	634	3,611
Tallahassee, FL .....	146	12,797	164	614	(D)	(D)	529	(D)	259	1,773	1,638	1,148	409	499	4,060
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	25	110,510	1,178	5,988	4,562	2,270	15,392	5,574	5,196	23,489	16,156	10,628	5,491	2,742	11,844
Terre Haute, IN .....	255	5,356	142	203	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	75	492	279	603	162	145	753
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	295	4,300	(D)	143	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	68	429	290	503	147	116	961
Toledo, OH .....	82	26,106	(D)	1,115	3,752	1,482	(D)	2,112	452	3,490	2,684	2,889	797	653	3,191
Topeka, KS .....	191	8,630	71	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	779	(D)	1,381	711	930	237	(D)	1,725
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	85	24,458	15	624	417	312	2,186	527	1,550	5,029	5,265	3,007	578	561	4,386
Tucson, AZ .....	67	31,805	757	1,377	3,262	299	3,400	1,326	768	4,866	3,838	3,516	1,399	787	6,210
Tulsa, OK .....	53	45,157	(D)	1,815	(D)	(D)	5,561	(D)	(D)	6,322	(D)	(D)	1,173	900	3,361
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	198	8,106	729	347	(D)	(D)	(D)	141	1,054	443	488	240	165	1,608	
Tyler, TX .....	190	8,652	1,358	302	799	300	1,134	352	363	801	714	1,262	274	208	785
Utica-Rome, NY .....	187	8,747	111	263	723	249	(D)	(D)	218	1,213	666	1,210	267	209	2,094
Valdosta, GA .....	305	4,030	102	(D)	(D)	(D)	287	(D)	266	(D)	490	251	(D)	165	1,146
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	143	13,340	188	776	403	1,941	1,653	497	193	1,776	989	1,394	424	361	2,743
Victoria, TX .....	247	5,540	865	330	(D)	(D)	(D)	238	(D)	350	276	369	119	97	483
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	269	4,945	161	252	507	385	699	273	103	484	270	529	125	115	1,041
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	39	77,061	638	3,059	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,436	(D)	13,882	7,687	5,099	2,706	1,588	22,493
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	156	11,569	2,608	470	201	754	1,575	609	202	1,170	652	731	261	303	2,034
Waco, TX .....	199	7,943	133	375	983	775	994	384	210	1,057	524	915	247	257	1,087
Warner Robins, GA .....	264	5,113	11	116	180	359	386	125	26	379	466	252	140	92	2,580
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	5	395,747	541	(D)	(D)	(D)	28,531	15,424	(D)	(D)	92,898	23,719	12,292	14,453	83,121
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	203														

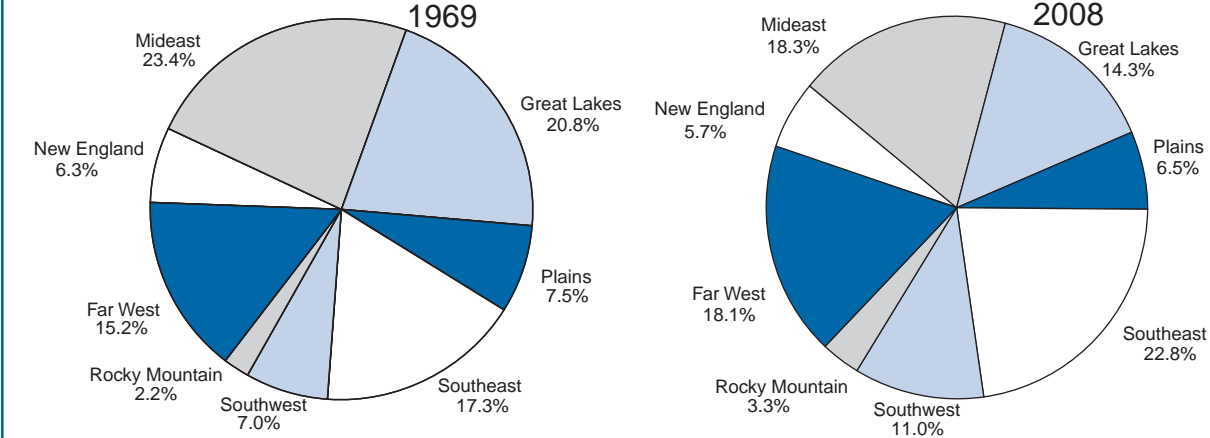
K. Charts

SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES

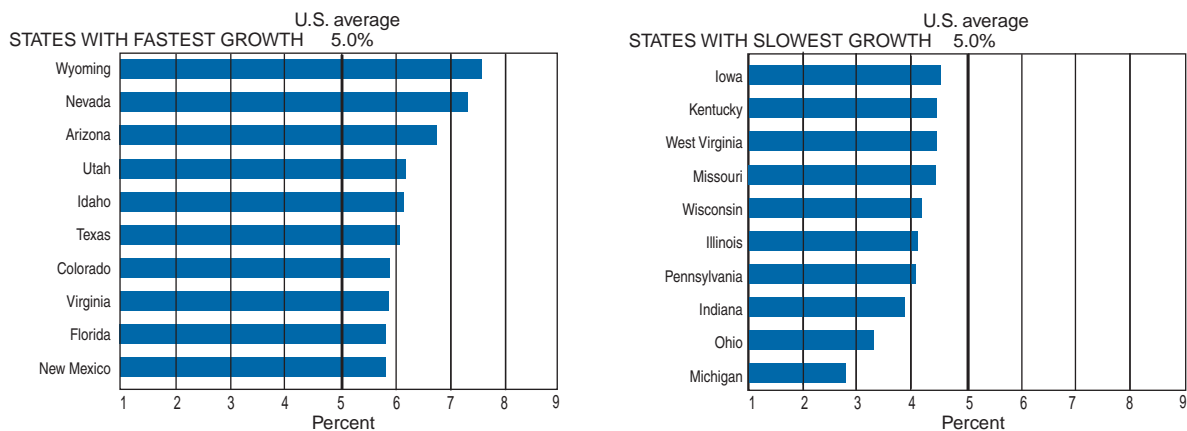
SHARES OF U.S. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY STATE BY REGION



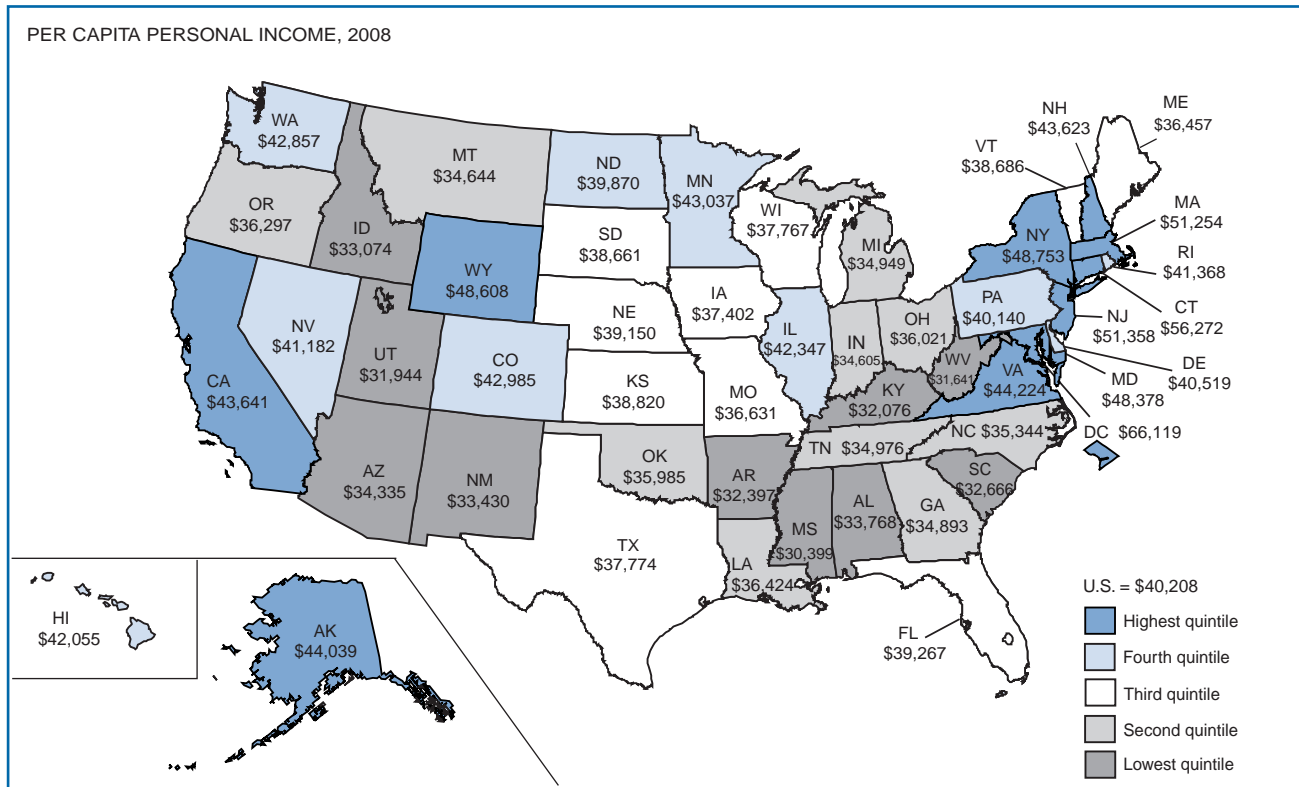
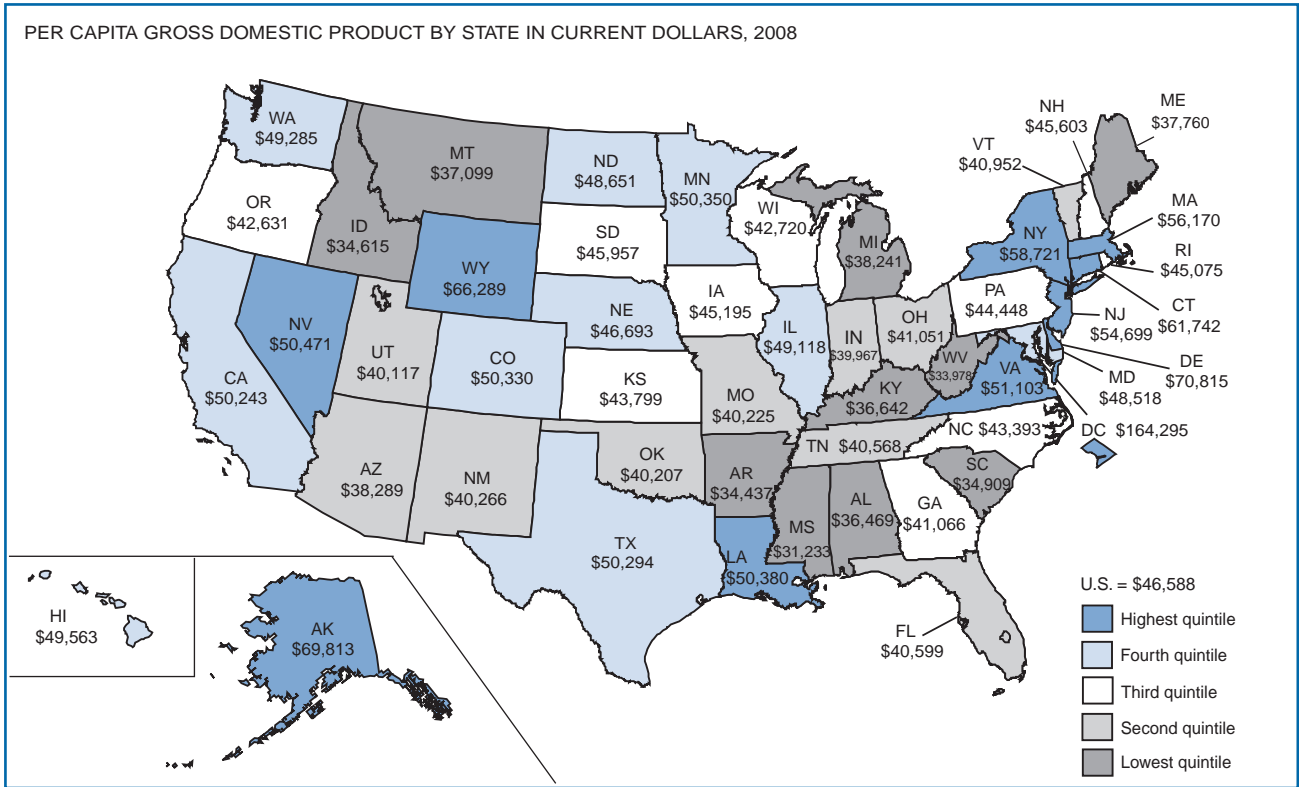
SHARES OF U.S. PERSONAL INCOME BY REGION



AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1998-2008



### SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES





## 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 2005—equal to 100.<sup>1</sup>

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 2006–2007 uses prices for 2006 and 2007 as weights, and the 2006–2007 annual percent change in the GDP price index uses quantities for 2006 and 2007 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 (2005) dollar estimates.” For most series, these estimates are computed by multiplying the current-dollar value in 2005 by a corresponding quantity index number and then dividing by 100. For example, if a current-dollar GDP component equaled \$100 in 2005 and if real output for this component increased by 10 percent in 2006, then the chained (2005) dollar value of this component in 2006 would be \$110 (\$100 × 1.10). The percent changes calculated from the chained (2005) 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					
				2008			2009		
				II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Exports of goods and services and income receipts, ITAs</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>2,462.1</b>	<b>2,591.2</b>	<b>2,687.5</b>	<b>2,693.5</b>	<b>2,367.0</b>	<b>2,030.2</b>	<b>2,025.9</b>	<b>2,131.7</b>
Less: Gold, ITAs .....	2	13.3	18.7	19.0	17.7	13.4	13.8	12.3	14.3
Statistical differences <sup>1</sup> .....	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.8	14.8	14.8
Other items.....	4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Plus: Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments.....	5	10.6	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.6	7.0
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico .....	6	54.3	50.6	55.7	46.8	49.2	48.6	49.0	47.4
Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers .....	7	5.5	8.5	8.8	8.0	9.7	9.6	9.1	8.9
<b>Equals: Exports of goods and services and income receipts, NIPAs</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>2,517.7</b>	<b>2,640.3</b>	<b>2,742.0</b>	<b>2,738.6</b>	<b>2,420.7</b>	<b>2,089.0</b>	<b>2,065.0</b>	<b>2,164.4</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services and income payments, ITAs</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>3,072.7</b>	<b>3,168.9</b>	<b>3,313.8</b>	<b>3,300.8</b>	<b>2,860.4</b>	<b>2,326.6</b>	<b>2,284.2</b>	<b>2,426.4</b>
Less: Gold, ITAs .....	10	8.8	12.5	12.5	12.6	6.6	7.3	8.4	8.8
Statistical differences <sup>1</sup> .....	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	15.6	15.6
Other items.....	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Gold, NIPAs .....	13	-3.9	-4.2	-4.1	-4.2	-4.3	-5.1	-4.9	-5.6
Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments.....	14	10.6	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.6	7.0
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico .....	15	39.8	35.1	35.2	33.5	35.3	36.5	37.6	32.8
Imputed interest paid to rest of world.....	16	5.5	8.5	8.8	8.0	9.7	9.6	9.1	8.9
<b>Equals: Imports of goods and services and income payments, NIPAs</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>3,115.8</b>	<b>3,206.2</b>	<b>3,351.8</b>	<b>3,335.4</b>	<b>2,904.2</b>	<b>2,367.5</b>	<b>2,311.5</b>	<b>2,445.0</b>
<b>Balance on goods and services and income, ITAs (1-9)</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>-610.6</b>	<b>-577.7</b>	<b>-626.3</b>	<b>-607.3</b>	<b>-493.4</b>	<b>-296.4</b>	<b>-258.3</b>	<b>-294.7</b>
Less: Gold (2-10+13).....	19	0.6	2.0	2.4	0.9	2.5	1.4	-1.0	-0.1
Statistical differences (3-11) <sup>1</sup> .....	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.8	-0.8	-0.8
Other items (4-12).....	21	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Plus: Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico (6-15).....	22	14.5	15.5	20.5	13.3	13.9	12.1	11.4	14.6
<b>Equals: Net exports of goods and services and net receipts of income, NIPAs (8-17)</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>-598.1</b>	<b>-565.9</b>	<b>-609.8</b>	<b>-596.8</b>	<b>-483.5</b>	<b>-278.5</b>	<b>-246.5</b>	<b>-280.6</b>

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](http://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)*

*Chapter 5: Personal Consumption Expenditures (2009)*

*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 2009 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs.

“Initial Results of the 2009 Comprehensive NIPA Revision” (August 2009)

“Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts: Results of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision” (September 2009)

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)

“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)

In addition, see the following articles.

“Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies” (November 2009) describes the source data and methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

“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.

“The Reliability of the GDP and GDI Estimates of U.S. Economic Activity” (February 2008) 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 1999–2008” (November 2009) describes the improvements that were incorporated into these estimates as part of the 2009 comprehensive NIPA revision.

**Satellite account.** This account extends 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](http://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 two satellite accounts.

**Annual industry accounts.** “Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the Annual Industry Accounts” (March 2010) provides the details about the upcoming comprehensive revision.

“Annual Industry Accounts” (December 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.

**Benchmark input-output accounts.** *Concepts and Methods of the U.S. Input-Output Accounts* (September 2006) describes the concepts and methods that underlie the preparation of these accounts.

**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 and international investment position 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. “A Guide to the U.S. International Transactions Accounts and the U.S. International Investment Position Accounts” (February 2010) introduces these 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 2009 SURVEY.

**Direct investment.** *International Direct Investment: Studies by the Bureau of Economic Analysis* (1999) is a collection of previously published articles on U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment

in the United States. It includes “A Guide to BEA Statistics on U.S. Multinational Companies” and “A Guide to BEA Statistics on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States.”

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](http://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.