



Chronicling 100 Years of the U.S. Economy

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The 2021 Annual Update of the Industry Economic Accounts

Revised Statistics for 1999–2020 and the First Quarter of 2021

On September 30th, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its annual update of the Industry Economic Accounts (IEAs). The update includes quarterly and annual estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry, including real, nominal, and price data on value added, gross output, and intermediate inputs. The update covered 1999 through 2020 for annual estimates and the first quarter of 2005 through the first quarter of 2021 for quarterly estimates. The reference year for price and quantity estimates remains 2012.

The update to the IEAs also reflects incorporation of the results of the 2021 annual update of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) and the 2021 annual update of BEA's International Transactions Accounts (ITAs).¹

Annual Update Highlights

Annual updates are conducted to maintain the accuracy and relevance of BEA's statistics. As is usual, the updated estimates reflect newly available source data that are more complete, more detailed, and otherwise more reliable than those that were previously incorporated. The incorporation of new and revised source data and the incorporation of the results of the 2021 annual updates of the NIPAs and the ITAs were the primary drivers of the revisions in the annual update of the IEAs. Overall, the revised statistics continue to reflect the same picture of economic growth observed in the previously published estimates.

Source data

The updated estimates reflect the incorporation of newly available and revised source data that are regularly included in annual updates and became available after last year's annual update in September 2020. A summary of major source data incorporated is listed in table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Major Source Data Incorporated

Agency	Data	Years covered and vintage
Census Bureau	Annual Capital Expenditures Survey	2018 (revised), 2019 (new)
	Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	2016–2018 (revised), 2019 (new)
	Annual Retail Trade Survey	2016–2018 (revised), 2019 (new)
	Annual Survey of Manufactures	2018 (revised), 2019 (new)
	Economic Census	2017 (revised)
	Monthly indicators of manufactures, merchant wholesale trade, and retail trade	2016–2020 (revised)
	Service Annual Survey	2016–2019 (revised)
	Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances	Fiscal years 2016–2018 (revised), Fiscal year 2019 (new)
	Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll	Calendar years 2019 (revised) and 2020 (new)
	Monthly survey of construction spending (value put in place)	2016–2020 (revised)
	Quarterly Services Survey	2016–2020 (revised)
	American Community Survey	2019 (new)
Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey	2016–2019 (revised), 2020 (new)	
Office of Management and Budget	Federal budget	Fiscal years 2018–2020
Internal Revenue Service	Tabulations of tax returns for corporations	2018 (revised), 2019 (new)
	Tabulations of tax returns for sole proprietorships and for partnerships	2019 (new)
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages	2016–2020 (revised)
	Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program	2020 (new)
Department of Agriculture	Farm statistics	2016–2020 (revised)
Bureau of Economic Analysis	International Transactions Accounts	2013–2020 (revised)

Principal sources of data used to construct current-dollar and chained-dollar estimates for benchmark and nonbenchmark years can be found in tables A and B. Principal sources of data used to construct the quarterly estimates can be found in table C.

Sources of revisions

The IEAs are a consistent time series that are fully integrated with the NIPAs; thus, the results of the 2021 annual update of the NIPAs directly affect the industry statistics. For details on methodology improvements, major source data incorporated, and results, see [The 2021 annual update of the National Income and Product Accounts](#) in the August *Survey of Current Business*. Revisions for the recent period (the first quarter of 2016 through the first quarter of 2021) resulted mainly from the incorporation of the revised and newly available source data noted above into the NIPA estimates of personal consumption expenditures, corporate profits, and net interest. Revisions to the industry statistics also reflected the following methodology improvements introduced with the 2021 annual update of the NIPAs.

- Beginning with 2002, BEA introduced a new methodology to improve the accuracy and reliability of the estimates for housing services. The housing services methodology now uses microdata on housing units from the Census American Community Survey (ACS).² The ACS data provide a single official statistical source for estimates of individual housing units and facilitate a more transparent methodology. The new method, introduced in the annual updates of the NIPAs on July 29th and the Regional Economic Accounts on October 1st, harmonizes the measures of housing services across BEA's national and regional statistical programs.³
- The finance sector estimates now reflect measures of imports of services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries that are fully harmonized with the corresponding measures from the NIPAS and ITAs. Measures of the imports of these “implicit” services are now included; previously, only exports of these services were recorded. During last year's annual updates of the NIPAs and the IEAs, imports of these services were introduced back to 2015 only. With this year's annual updates, imports of these services were recorded back to 1999. Measures of the implicit services provided by commercial banks were also updated to include the services produced by international banking facilities.
- Also in the finance sector, the accuracy and consistency of the estimates are improved by recording quarterly and annual federal government payments of interest on Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities on an accrual basis and by introducing a more consistent allocation of the inflation adjustment to annual measures of interest paid to businesses, persons, and the rest of the world. With last year's annual updates of the NIPAs and the IEAs, this improvement was introduced back to 2015 only. This year, the methodology was extended back to 1999.

Revisions to the industry estimates also resulted from improvements that were specific to the IEAs. This year, BEA introduced several new industry-specific methodology improvements and extended back to 1999 an improvement to customs duty deflation that was previously introduced only back to 2015 in the last update.

- Estimates of industry gross operating surplus (GOS) are improved by making more direct use of BEA's gross domestic income (GDI) by industry data. Historically, BEA's approach to estimating GOS has used industry gross output as the main indicator with further adjustments incorporated based on a review of GDI by industry and other data sources. BEA switched to using GDI data as the main indicator for certain industries where research indicated it was the better long-term predictor of annual SOI data—the preferred measure of GOS is not available until after the release of initial estimates.
- BEA updated the methodology for the motor vehicles and parts manufacturing industry to make direct use of Wards Intelligence production data, resulting in improved statistics that are better aligned with the NIPA motor vehicle output estimates.
- The IEAs now make more direct use of Energy Information Agency (EIA) quantity data on electricity generation and distribution rather than developing this data indirectly using EIA nominal data and BLS prices as in the past.
- Finally, BEA has extended the use of an improved deflator for customs duties back to 1999 to better account for rapid shifts in tariff rates observed in recent years. This change was introduced back to 2015 in last year's annual update of the IEAs. These prices are now measured implicitly based on nominal measures of customs duties and a corresponding measure of real goods imports from the NIPAs. This improved price measure better captures changes in both the duty rates and the prices of underlying imported products. Previously, BEA primarily used BLS import price indexes to measure price changes in customs duties.

Supply-use tables

New supply-use tables (SUTs) for 2020 and revised SUTs for 1999-2019 are available with the 2021 annual update of the IEAs.⁴ The supply table presents the total supply of goods and services from both domestic and foreign producers available for use in the domestic economy. The use table shows the use of this supply by domestic industries as intermediate inputs and by final users, including exports. The tables also show value added by industry.

Revisions

Revisions to annual percent changes in real value added by industry group for the recent time period (the first quarter of 2021 and years 2016 to 2020) are discussed below.⁵ Revised and previously published estimates with the revision in percent change are presented in Table 2.

First quarter 2021

The percent change in real GDP for the first quarter of 2021 was revised down from 6.4 percent to 6.3 percent. Private goods-producing industries was revised up 0.5 percentage point to 5.9 percent. Private services producing industries was revised down 0.3 percentage point to 7.4 percent. Government was revised up 0.8 percentage point to 1.0 percent. The direction of growth in real value added was unrevised in 19 of 22 major industry groups, with mining, nondurable-goods manufacturing, and federal government as the exceptions.

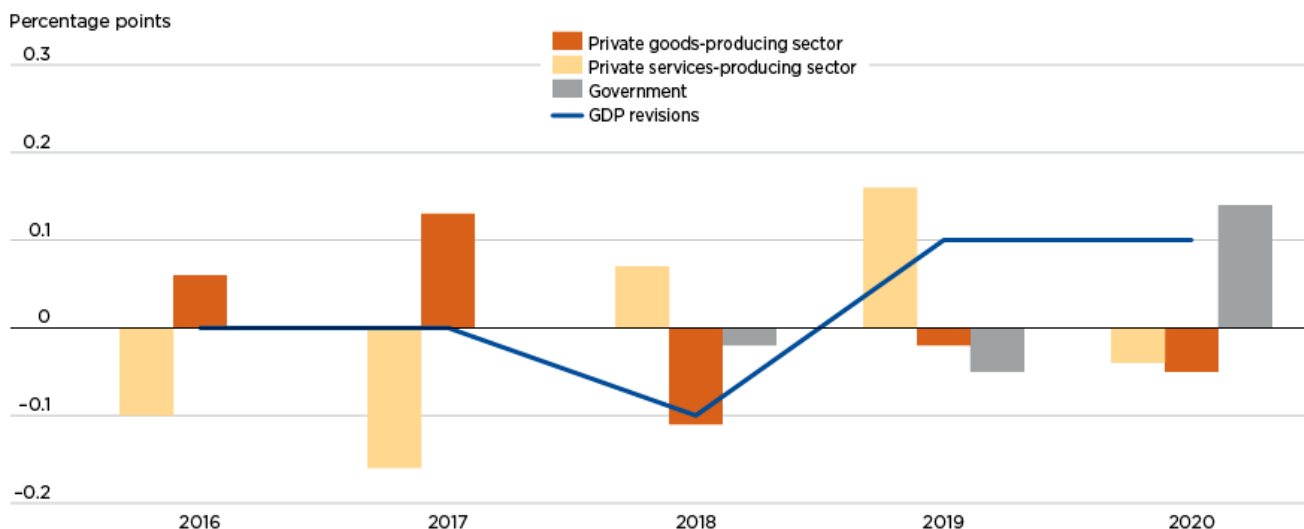
- The largest contributor to the upward revision in private goods-producing industries was an upward revision to nondurable-goods manufacturing (led by petroleum and coal products manufacturing).
- The largest contributors to the downward revision in private services-producing industries were downward revisions to wholesale trade, accommodation and food services, and professional, scientific, and technical services.

2020

Real GDP growth was revised up 0.1 percentage point for 2020 from -3.5 percent to -3.4 percent. An upward revision to government was partly offset by downward revisions to private goods-producing industries and to private services-producing industries (chart 1). Government was revised up 1.2 percentage points to -0.9 percent; private goods-producing industries was revised down 0.2 percentage point to -2.9 percent; and private services-producing industries was revised down 0.1 percentage point to -4.0 percent. The direction of change was unrevised for all 22 major industry groups.

- The upward revision to government reflected an upward revision to state and local government that was slightly offset by a downward revision to federal government (national defense).
- The leading contributors to the downward revision to private goods-producing industries were durable-goods manufacturing and construction.
- The downward revision to private services-producing industries reflected downward revisions to accommodations and food services, real estate and rental and leasing (more than accounted for by a downward revision to real estate), and educational services. Notable offsets to the downward revision in these industries included upward revisions to wholesale trade and to finance and insurance.

Chart 1. Contributions to the Revision in Percent Change in Real GDP



Note. Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP), because the industry details are calculated using source data and methodologies that differ from those used to calculate growth in the top-line, expenditure-based measure of real GDP.
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

2019

Real GDP growth was revised up from 2.2 percent to 2.3 percent for 2019. An upward revision to private services-producing industries was partly offset by a downward revision to private goods-producing industries and government. Private services-producing industries was revised up 0.2 percentage point to 2.6 percent; private goods-producing industries was revised down 0.1 percentage point to 2.1 percent; and government was revised down 0.4 percentage point to 0.6 percent. The direction of change was unrevised for 21 of 22 major industry groups, with agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting as the only exception.

- Wholesale trade and finance and insurance (led by revisions to Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities and to securities, commodity contracts, and investments) were the leading contributors to the upward revision to private services-producing industries.
- Downward revisions to agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and to durable-goods manufacturing (mainly computer and electronic products manufacturing and motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing) led the downward revision to private goods-producing industries. These downward revisions were partly offset by an upward revision to construction.
- The downward revision to government reflected a downward revision to state and local government.

2018

Real GDP growth was revised down from 3.0 percent to 2.9 percent for 2018. Downward revisions to private goods-producing industries and to government were partly offset by an upward revision to private services-producing industries. Private goods-producing industries was revised down 0.7 percentage point to 3.3 percent; government was revised down 0.2 percentage point to 0.8 percent; and private services-producing industries was revised up 0.2 percentage point to 3.2 percent. The direction of change was unrevised for 20 of 22 major industry groups, with utilities and finance and insurance as the only exceptions.

- The leading contributor to the downward revision for private goods-producing industries was mining (mainly oil and gas extraction).
- The downward revision to government reflected a downward revision to state and local government.
- Professional, scientific, and technical services led the upward revision to private services-producing industries. The revision was led by an upward revision to miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services.

2017

In 2017, real GDP growth was unrevised at 2.3 percent, primarily reflecting a downward revision in private services-producing industries that was largely offset by an upward revision in private goods-producing industries. Private services-producing industries was revised down 0.3 percentage point to 2.3 percent; private goods-producing industries was revised up 0.7 percentage point to 3.0 percent; and government was revised down 0.1 percentage point to 1.0 percent. The direction of change was unrevised for all 22 major industry groups.

- Finance and insurance industries and wholesale trade were the leading contributors to the downward revision to private services-producing industries. The revision in finance and insurance was led by downward revisions to securities, commodity contracts, and investments; Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities; and insurance carriers and related activities.
- Upward revisions to private goods-producing industries were widespread, led by durable-goods manufacturing (mainly for machinery and for motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts) and nondurable-goods manufacturing (mainly chemical products).
- Growth in government was revised down slightly from 1.1 percent to 1.0 percent.

2016

In 2016, real GDP growth was unrevised at 1.7 percent, reflecting a downward revision in private services-producing industries that was largely offset by an upward revision in private goods-producing industries. Private services-producing industries was revised down 0.1 percentage point to 2.1 percent; private goods-producing industries was revised up 0.3 percentage point to 0.5 percent; and government was unrevised at 1.0 percent. The direction of change was unrevised in 21 of 22 major industry groups, with durable goods as the only exception.

- The downward revision to private services-producing industries was led by real estate and rental and leasing (mainly housing services).
- Nondurable-goods manufacturing (led by food and beverage and by tobacco products) and durable-goods manufacturing (mainly for primary metals and for motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts) were the leading contributors to the upward revision to private goods-producing industries.
- Growth in government was unrevised in 2016.

Table 2. Revisions to Percent Change in Real Value Added by Industry Group—Continues

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	Series	2016			2017			2018		
		Percent change from preceding period		Percentage points	Percent change from preceding period		Percentage points	Percent change from preceding period		Percentage points
		Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
1	Gross domestic product	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.9	3.0	-0.1
2	Private industries	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	5.7	5.1	0.6	-1.5	-2.2	0.7	3.0	4.2	-1.2
4	Mining	-5.3	-5.5	0.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	4.9	-4.7
5	Utilities	5.4	5.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	-0.3	0.5	-0.8
6	Construction	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.6	3.1	0.5	2.3	2.8	-0.5
7	Manufacturing	-0.3	-0.8	0.5	3.3	2.6	0.7	4.1	4.2	-0.1
8	Durable goods	0.2	-0.2	0.4	4.2	3.4	0.8	4.8	4.8	0.0
9	Nondurable goods	-0.9	-1.5	0.6	2.3	1.5	0.8	3.2	3.5	-0.3
10	Wholesale trade	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1	0.5	1.6	-1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
11	Retail trade	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.3	3.6	-0.3	3.2	2.6	0.6
12	Transportation and warehousing	1.5	1.6	-0.1	4.4	3.9	0.5	3.6	4.3	-0.7
13	Information	8.8	8.7	0.1	6.4	6.5	-0.1	7.7	7.0	0.7
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	1.0	1.6	-0.6	0.4	1.3	-0.9	1.7	2.0	-0.3
15	Finance and insurance	1.5	1.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.3
16	Real estate and rental and leasing	0.7	1.8	-1.1	1.7	2.1	-0.4	2.8	3.1	-0.3
17	Professional and business services	2.0	2.0	0.0	4.7	4.5	0.2	5.7	5.1	0.6
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.2	0.2	6.0	5.2	0.8
19	Management of companies and enterprises	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.3	6.9	0.4	7.2	6.9	0.3
20	Administrative and waste management services	0.2	0.3	-0.1	6.3	6.0	0.3	4.2	3.7	0.5
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.8	0.0
22	Educational services	2.7	2.9	-0.2	-1.4	-1.9	0.5	2.5	1.6	0.9
23	Health care and social assistance	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.3	2.8	3.0	-0.2
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.8	2.1	-0.3
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.5	3.4	0.1	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.9	3.6	0.3
26	Accommodation and food services	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	-0.6
27	Other services, except government	-0.8	-0.9	0.1	0.6	0.8	-0.2	3.3	3.3	0.0
28	Government	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.8	1.0	-0.2
29	Federal	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
30	State and local	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.1	1.3	-0.2	0.9	1.2	-0.3
Addenda:										
31	Private goods-producing industries ¹	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.0	2.3	0.7	3.3	4.0	-0.7
32	Private services-producing industries ²	2.1	2.2	-0.1	2.3	2.6	-0.3	3.2	3.0	0.2
33	Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	8.9	9.1	-0.2	7.9	8.0	-0.1	10.2	8.8	1.4

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

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

3. Consists of computer and electronic product manufacturing (excluding navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing); software publishers; broadcasting and telecommunications; data processing, hosting, and related services; internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals; and computer systems design and related services.

Table 2. Revisions to Percent Change in Real Value Added by Industry Group—Table ends

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	Series	2019			2020			2021:1		
		Percent change from preceding period		Percentage points	Percent change from preceding period		Percentage points	Percent change from preceding period		Percentage points
		Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
1	Gross domestic product	2.3	2.2	0.1	-3.4	-3.5	0.1	6.3	6.4	-0.1
2	Private industries	2.5	2.4	0.1	-3.8	-3.7	-0.1	7.1	7.3	-0.2
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-6.1	0.1	-6.2	14.0	5.6	8.4	-13.9	-12.5	-1.4
4	Mining	11.8	11.5	0.3	-10.2	-11.3	1.1	-3.4	4.9	-8.3
5	Utilities	1.2	1.3	-0.1	4.2	3.6	0.6	-8.5	-3.5	-5.0
6	Construction	1.4	0.0	1.4	-3.6	-1.9	-1.7	5.9	6.9	-1.0
7	Manufacturing	1.8	2.0	-0.2	-3.0	-2.8	-0.2	8.7	6.5	2.2
8	Durable goods	0.8	1.6	-0.8	-4.9	-3.6	-1.3	13.0	15.6	-2.6
9	Nondurable goods	3.0	2.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.8	1.4	3.5	-4.2	7.7
10	Wholesale trade	-0.5	-2.1	1.6	-1.9	-4.0	2.1	3.4	6.2	-2.8
11	Retail trade	2.5	2.5	0.0	-2.9	-2.8	-0.1	17.0	11.2	5.8
12	Transportation and warehousing	1.8	3.2	-1.4	-13.4	-12.8	-0.6	8.9	6.9	2.0
13	Information	7.0	7.1	-0.1	3.5	3.2	0.3	14.7	14.4	0.3
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	6.1	5.5	0.6
15	Finance and insurance	1.7	0.4	1.3	3.0	1.7	1.3	7.4	6.9	0.5
16	Real estate and rental and leasing	2.1	2.0	0.1	-1.3	-0.5	-0.8	5.2	4.8	0.4
17	Professional and business services	4.6	4.5	0.1	-2.4	-2.2	-0.2	12.4	14.5	-2.1
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.3	4.7	-0.4	-1.9	-1.6	-0.3	10.0	11.8	-1.8
19	Management of companies and enterprises	7.1	7.2	-0.1	1.5	0.1	1.4	8.0	11.7	-3.7
20	Administrative and waste management services	3.5	2.5	1.0	-5.7	-5.1	-0.6	21.4	23.4	-2.0
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	2.8	2.8	0.0	-6.4	-5.8	-0.6	-1.1	0.2	-1.3
22	Educational services	2.8	2.1	0.7	-11.3	-7.3	-4.0	8.1	11.5	-3.4
23	Health care and social assistance	2.8	2.9	-0.1	-5.5	-5.5	0.0	-2.5	-1.4	-1.1
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	2.0	1.5	0.5	-29.8	-27.7	-2.1	17.0	20.8	-3.8
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.4	2.0	0.4	-35.4	-37.8	2.4	36.3	36.2	0.1
26	Accommodation and food services	1.9	1.3	0.6	-27.8	-24.1	-3.7	11.4	16.9	-5.5
27	Other services, except government	0.0	1.4	-1.4	-12.4	-12.6	0.2	-8.8	-8.4	-0.4
28	Government	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-2.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
29	Federal	0.7	0.8	-0.1	2.8	3.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.9
30	State and local	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-2.6	-4.3	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.6
	Addenda:									
31	Private goods-producing industries ¹	2.1	2.2	-0.1	-2.9	-2.7	-0.2	5.9	5.4	0.5
32	Private services-producing industries ²	2.7	2.4	0.3	-4.0	-3.9	-0.1	7.4	7.7	-0.3
33	Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	6.9	7.7	-0.8	4.7

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

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

3. Consists of computer and electronic product manufacturing (excluding navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing); software publishers; broadcasting and telecommunications; data processing, hosting, and related services; internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals; and computer systems design and related services.

Data availability and methodology

Data availability. Industry estimates include real, nominal, and price data on value added, gross output, and intermediate inputs for both annual and quarterly frequencies. Annual statistics are available for 1947 onward. In addition, more detailed annual statistics at the 138-industry level are available as part of the underlying detail for the IEAs for 1997 onward. Quarterly statistics are available at the 71-industry level for the first quarter of 2005 onward. In addition to these data, the industry estimates include a selection of input-output statistics including SUTs and direct and total requirements tables for 2020 and revised tables for 1999–2020.

The entire time series of industry statistics are available interactively on the BEA website. The [GDP by industry section](#) includes real, nominal, and price statistics for value added, gross output, intermediate inputs, and [KLEMS](#) (K-capital, L-labor, E-energy, M-materials, and S purchased services) statistics as well as access to the underlying detail tables. The [input-output section](#) includes an annual time series of supply-use tables as well as total requirements tables. The 2007 and 2012 benchmark tables are also available as integrated parts of the time series.

Methodology. For information on the methodology for preparing the annual statistics, see Donald D. Kim, Erich H. Strassner, and David B. Wasshausen, “[Industry Economic Accounts: Results of the Comprehensive Revision and Revised Statistics for 1997–2012](#),” *Survey* 94 (February 2014). For information on the methodology used for preparing the 2012 benchmark input-output tables, see [Concepts and Methods of the U.S. Input-Output Accounts](#) on the BEA website. For information on the methodology for preparing the quarterly statistics, see Erich H. Strassner and David B. Wasshausen, “[New Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Industry Statistics](#),” *Survey* 94 (May 2014).

Data Source Tables

Table A. Principal Data Sources for Industry and Commodity Output and Prices

Industry and commodity	2012 benchmark-year sources	Nonbenchmark-year sources	Source for price indexes
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting			
Farms	BEA NIPA statistics based on USDA ERS data	Farm output from BEA NIPAs based on USDA ERS data	NIPA prices based on USDA price indexes received by farmers
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	For forestry, logging, hunting, and trapping, BEA NIPA farm output; for fishing, commercial landings data from NOAA, Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census NAICS Sector 11, and ERS data	For forestry, logging, hunting, and trapping, BEA NIPA farm output; for fishing, commercial landings data from NOAA, Census Bureau M3 data, and ERS data	BLS PPI, NIPA PCE prices, USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service unit prices
Mining			
Oil and gas extraction	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 21, Mining	EIA data on quantities produced and prices	BLS PPI and EIA
Mining, except oil and gas	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 21, Mining	For coal mining, <i>EIA U.S. Coal Supply and Demand in Review</i> ; for uranium, <i>EIA Uranium Marketing Annual Report</i> ; for all other, USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries and Mineral Industry Survey	EIA, USGS, and BLS PPI
Support activities for mining	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 21, Mining	For mining exploration, trade source data on drilling costs and footage drilled; all other support activities, USGS <i>Mineral Commodity Summaries</i>	EIA, USGS, BLS PPI, and trade sources
Utilities			
	For electric power generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas distribution; and water, sewage, and other systems, Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census	For electric power generation transmission and distribution, EIA forms 861 and 861M; for natural gas distribution, EIA form 176 and <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> ; for water, sewage, and other systems, Census Bureau SAS	BLS CPI and BLS PPI
Construction			
Residential	Census Bureau VIP survey	Census Bureau VIP survey	Census Bureau price deflator for multi-family home construction, composite price of new single-family houses under construction and the Turner Cost Index, and BEA prices
Nonresidential	Census Bureau VIP survey	Census Bureau VIP survey, DOD expenditures, USDA expenditures, and BLS occupational employment statistics	BLS PPI and BEA composite prices based on trade source data and on the Census Bureau price deflator for single-family houses under construction
Manufacturing			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing	Census Bureau ASM data, M3 shipments and inventories data, nonemployer survey data, EIA production data, FRB data, and BLS PPI	BLS PPI and NIPA prices based on DOD prices paid for military equipment, and NIPA hedonic prices
Wholesale trade			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 42, Wholesale Trade; Census Bureau 2012 Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	Census Bureau Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey and Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	BLS PPI and NIPA sales deflators
Retail trade			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 44-45, Retail Trade; Census Bureau 2012 ARTS	Census Bureau Monthly Retail Trade Survey and ARTS	BLS PPI and NIPA sales deflators
Transportation and warehousing			
Air transportation	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing; DOT BTS	Census Bureau SAS data; DOT BTS Air Carrier Financial Statistics (ACFS) and U.S. Air Carrier Traffic Statistics (ACTS); for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI
Rail transportation	For rail passenger, Amtrak Annual Report; for rail freight, DOT STB selected earning data	For rail passenger, Amtrak Annual Report; for rail freight, DOT STB selected earning data	BLS PPI
Water transportation	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	For freight, BLS PPI; for passenger, BLS CPI
Truck transportation	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI
Transit and ground passenger transportation	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	NIPA PCE prices
Pipeline transportation	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI
Other transportation and support activities	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices

Industry and commodity	2012 benchmark-year sources	Nonbenchmark-year sources	Source for price indexes
Warehousing and storage	Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48–49, Transportation and Warehousing	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI
Information			
Publishing industries, except internet (includes software)	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 51, Information	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only, Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI and BEA price indexes for software
Motion picture and sound recording industries	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 51, Information	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only, Census Bureau QSS data	NIPA PCE prices
Broadcasting and telecommunications	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 51, Information	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only, Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI
Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 51, Information	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only, Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Finance and insurance			
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 52, Finance and Insurance; IRS Statistics of Income; FRB 2012 Annual Report; and FDIC, 2012 Statistics on Banking	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only, Census Bureau QSS data	FRB-priced services and NIPA PCE prices
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 52, Finance and Insurance; IRS Statistics of Income; and New York Stock Exchange, 2012 Annual Report	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data; NIPA PCE, BLS QCEW data, and NIPA R&D data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Insurance carriers and related activities	AM Best Company statistics; Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 52, Finance and Insurance; American Council of Life Insurers Handbook; BEA NIPA statistics on medical and hospital insurance premiums	For property and casualty insurance, life insurance, and reinsurance, A M Best Company statistics and Census Bureau SAS (for 2020 only, Census Bureau QSS data); for medical and hospitalization insurance, private trade source data and BEA NIPA statistics on medical and hospital insurance premiums	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	NIPA imputed service charges for other financial institutions	NIPA imputed service charges for other financial institutions	NIPA PCE prices
Real estate and rental and leasing			
Real estate	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 53, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; For residential dwellings, NIPA housing data and USDA data on farm housing; for nonresidential structures, IRS tabulations of business tax returns, NIPA rental value of buildings owned by nonprofit institutions serving households, and NIPA foreign trade statistics	For residential dwellings, NIPA housing data and USDA data on farm housing; for nonresidential structures, IRS tabulations of business tax returns, NIPA rental value of buildings owned by nonprofit institutions serving households, and NIPA foreign trade statistics	For residential dwellings, NIPA PCE prices and NIPA implicit price deflators for farm rents paid; for nonresidential structures, BLS PPI; for real estate managers and agents, BLS PPI and trade source data
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 53, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; for royalties, IRS tabulations of business tax returns	For rental and leasing services, Census Bureau SAS data; for royalties, IRS tabulations of business tax returns	BLS PPI, BTS and construction index, mining, crude oil receipts, and trade source data
Professional, scientific, and technical services			
Legal services	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 54, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data, BLS QCEW data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Computer systems design and related services	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 54, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BEA price indexes for software
Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 54, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data; NIPA PCE, BLS QCEW data, and NIPA R&D data	BLS PPI, NIPA PCE prices, and BEA price indexes for R&D
Management of companies and enterprises			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises	BLS QCEW data	BLS PPI
Administrative and waste management services			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data; BLS QCEW for auxiliary industries	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Educational Services			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 61, Educational Services; Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2012 Digest of Education Statistics	PCE data for education services based on data from the Department of Education and data from BLS consumer expenditure survey	NIPA PCE prices
Health care and social assistance			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 62, Health Care and Social Assistance	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Arts, entertainment, and recreation			
	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 71, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	Census Bureau SAS data; for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Accommodation and food services			
Accommodation	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 72, Accommodation and Food Services	For hotels and motels, PCE; for all other traveler accommodations and bed and breakfasts, BLS QCEW data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices

Industry and commodity	2012 benchmark-year sources	Nonbenchmark-year sources	Source for price indexes
Food services and drinking places	Census Bureau 2012 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 72, Accommodation and Food Services	Census Bureau ARTS data	NIPA PCE prices
Other services, except government			
	For religious, grant making, civic, and other nonprofit services; personal services and dry cleaning services; and repair and maintenance: 2012 Economic Census taxable revenue and tax-exempt expenses, NIPA PCE, NIPA WS; for private household services, PCE	For religious, grant making, civic, and other nonprofit services, personal services, and dry cleaning services, Census Bureau SAS data, for 2020 only Census Bureau QSS data, PCE, and data from the National Center for Charitable Statistics; for repair and maintenance, BLS QCEW; for private household services, PCE	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Federal			
General government	Federal budget data; Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services; BLS Current Employment Statistics	NIPA government expenditure statistics; for federal structures, DOD investment expenditures	NIPA prices based on BLS PPI and CPI; for military facilities, DOD data on employment, prices for military construction, and construction cost indexes from trade source data
Government enterprises	U.S. Postal Service receipts; EIA data for electric utilities; FHA data; federal government agency reports for specific federal enterprises	U.S. Postal Service receipts; EIA data for electric utilities; FHA data; government agency data for specific federal enterprises	BLS PPI
State and local			
General government	Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments; Census Bureau 2012 Government Finances; Census Bureau 2012 Public Employment	NIPA government expenditure statistics	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Government enterprises	Census Bureau 2012 Census of Governments; Census Bureau 2012 Government Finances; Census Bureau 2012 Public Employment; Alaska Railroad Administration data for Alaskan ferries, watersports, and airports; for electric utilities, EIA data; for state and local government structures, Census Bureau VIP survey	NIPA statistics on government enterprises based on the Census Bureau annual survey of government finances; for Alaskan ferries, watersports, and airports, Alaska Railroad Administration; for electric utilities, EIA data; for state and local government structures, Census Bureau VIP survey	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices

ARTS Annual Retail Trade Survey
ASM Annual Survey of Manufactures
BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
BTS Bureau of Transportation Statistics
CPI Consumer Price Index
DOD Department of Defense
DOE Department of Energy
DOT Department of Transportation
EIA Energy Information Administration
ERS Economic Research Service
FDIC Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA Federal Housing Administration
FRB Federal Reserve Board
IRS Internal Revenue Service
ITAs International Transactions Accounts

M3 Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
NAICS North American Industry Classification System
NIPA National Income and Product Accounts
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PCE Personal Consumption Expenditures
PPI Producer Price Index
QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
R&D Research and development
SAS Service Annual Survey
SEC Securities and Exchange Commission
SOI Statistics of Income
STB Surface Transportation Board
USDA United States Department of Agriculture
USGS United States Geological Survey
VIP Value of Construction Put in Place Survey

Table B. Principal Data Sources and Methods for Estimating Intermediate Inputs and Value Added

Intermediate inputs¹	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	
Inputs to the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industries were estimated from U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012 Census of Agriculture or by extrapolating 2007 benchmark I-O estimates.	
Mining	
Inputs to the mining industries were estimated primarily from 2012 Economic Census mining sector reports. Detailed expense data used to estimate intermediate inputs included accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; advertising and promotional expenses; communication services; legal services; purchased electricity; purchased fuels consumed; rental payments for buildings and other structures; rental payments for machinery and equipment; supplies used and minerals received; and all other operating expenses.	
Construction	
Inputs to the construction industries were estimated primarily from 2012 Economic Census construction data.	
Manufacturing	
Inputs to the manufacturing industries were estimated primarily from 2012 Economic Census manufacturing sector reports. Detailed expense data used to estimate intermediate inputs included accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; advertising and promotional services; communication services; legal services; management consulting and administrative services; materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc. used; purchased computer services; purchased electricity; purchased fuels; refuse removal services; rental payments for buildings and other structures; rental payments for machinery and equipment; repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery; and all other operating expenses. Inputs were also interpolated using the 2007 benchmark I-O estimates and ASM data.	
Wholesale trade, retail trade, and accommodation and food services	
Inputs to the wholesale trade, retail trade, and accommodation and food services industries were estimated primarily from the Census Bureau 2012 AWTS and ARTS quinquennial Business Expenses Supplement. Detailed expense data used to estimate intermediate inputs included packaging materials and containers; data processing and other purchased computer services; communication services; repairs and maintenance to machinery and equipment; repairs and maintenance to buildings, structures, and offices; rental payments for machinery and equipment; rental payments for buildings, offices, and stores; purchased electricity; purchased fuels (except motor fuels); water, sewer, refuse removal, and other utility payments; purchased transportation, shipping, and warehousing services; purchased advertising and promotional services; and purchased professional and technical services. Inputs were also interpolated using the 2007 benchmark I-O estimates.	
Services, transportation and warehousing, and utilities	
For selected Census-covered industries, information from the 2012 SAS on operating expenses was used. Detailed expense data used to estimate intermediate inputs included materials, parts, and supplies (not for resale); purchased electricity; purchased fuels (except motor fuels); rental payments for machinery, equipment, and other tangible items; rental payments for buildings, structures, and land; repairs and maintenance to machinery and equipment; repairs and maintenance to buildings, structures, and offices; advertising and promotional services; printing services; data processing and other purchased computer services; communication services; water, sewer, refuse removal, and other utilities; professional and technical services; and all other operating expenses.	
For industries not covered by Census, inputs were estimated from a variety of sources, including data from the 2012 SAS on operating expenses, and data from Amtrak, Department of Transportation Surface Transportation Board, Alaska Rail, Department of Energy, and Federal Reserve Board.	
Value added:	
Compensation of employees	
Tabulations of wages and salaries from the Bureau of Labor Statistics QCEW program, and estimates of supplements to wages and salaries from the NIPAs were used; data were adjusted for misreporting and I-O industry definitions.	
For industries not covered by the QCEW, payroll data from the 2012 Economic Census were used; data were adjusted for misreporting and I-O industry definitions. Benefits data were based on the relationship between the Economic Census, SAS, and Business Expenses Supplement reported benefits and payroll data, applied to the 2012 QCEW wage and salary data. For the remaining industries, benefits were estimated using indirect techniques.	
All estimates were adjusted to sum to total compensation by industry in the NIPAs.	
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	
The estimates by industry were prepared in two parts: For excise and general sales taxes, the values were estimated either as part of each industry's output or directly assigned; for other taxes, assessments and license fees, the estimates were distributed on the basis of a variety of source data, including state government tax collections statistics, the ASM, ARTS, AWTS and SAS. For all other tax liabilities, estimates were distributed to industries using indirect techniques. Subsidies are directly assigned to specific industries based on which industry is collecting the subsidy.	
All estimates were adjusted to balance to total taxes on production and imports less subsidies, by industry in the national income and product accounts.	
Gross operating surplus	
For most industries, gross operating surplus reflects a quality-weighted average of a residual estimate (total industry output less total intermediate inputs, compensation of employees, and taxes on production and imports less subsidies) and a direct estimate based on summing up the components of gross operating surplus from the NIPAs, adjusted to an establishment basis. ²	

ARTS	Annual Retail Trade Survey	NIPAS	National Income and Product Accounts
ASM	Annual Survey of Manufactures	QCEW	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
AWTS	Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	SAS	Service Annual Survey
I-O	Input-Output		

1. Estimates for intermediate inputs were adjusted during the process of balancing commodity purchases across industries with commodity output totals.
2. See Dylan G. Rassier, Thomas F. Howells III, Edward T. Morgan, Nicholas R. Empey, and Conrad E. Roesch, "Integrating the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts with the 2002 Annual Industry Accounts," Survey of Current Business 87 (December 2007): 14-22.

Table C. Principal Data Sources for Quarterly Industry and Commodity Output and Prices

Industry and commodity	Source data for current-dollar statistics	Source for price indexes
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting		
Farms	Farm output from the BEA NIPAs based on USDA ERS data	NIPA prices based on USDA price indexes received by farmers
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	For forestry, FRB IPI and BLS PPI; for fishing, commercial fishery landings data from NOAA, and Census M3 data	BLS PPI and USDA National Agriculture Statistics Services unit prices
Mining		
Oil and gas extraction	FRB IPI and BLS PPI	BLS PPI
Mining, except oil and gas	FRB IPI and BLS PPI	BLS PPI
Support activities for mining	FRB IPI, BLS PPI, and NIPA fixed investment in mining exploration based on trade source data	BLS PPI and NIPA prices based on trade source data
Utilities		
	For electric power generation, transmission, and distribution, EIA form 861M; for natural gas distribution, EIA <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> ; for water, sewage, and other systems, Census Bureau QSS	BLS CPI and BLS PPI
Construction		
Residential	NIPA fixed investment in structures based primarily on Census Bureau VIP survey	Census Bureau price deflator for multi-family home construction, composite price of new single-family houses under construction and the Turner Cost Index, and BEA prices
Nonresidential	NIPA fixed investment in structures based primarily on Census Bureau VIP survey	BEA composite prices based on trade source data and on data from the Bureau of Reclamation and BLS PPI
Manufacturing		
	Census Bureau M3 and NIPA electronic computer shipments; for petroleum products, EIA production data and BLS PPI	BLS PPI and NIPA price indexes based on DOD prices paid for military equipment and NIPA hedonic prices
Wholesale trade		
	Census Bureau Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey data	BLS PPI and NIPA sales deflators
Retail trade		
	Census Bureau Monthly Retail Trade Survey data	BLS PPI and NIPA sales deflators
Transportation and warehousing		
	For air transportation, NIPA PCE and Census Bureau QSS data; for rail transportation, Surface Transportation Board freight earnings data; for water, truck, transit and ground passenger, pipeline transportation, and warehousing, Census Bureau QSS data	For air transportation, BLS PPI; for rail, BLS PPI for rail passenger transportation and BLS PPI for freight; water transportation, BLS PPI, BLS CPI, and trade source data; for truck transportation, BLS PPI; for transit and ground passenger transportation, NIPA PCE prices; for pipeline transportation, BLS PPI; for warehousing, BLS PPI; for other transportation and support activities, NIPA PCE prices and BLS PPI
Information		
	Census Bureau QSS data, BLS QCEW, and box office revenues from trade source data	For publishing industries (including software), BEA prices for software and BLS PPI; for information and data processing, NIPA PCE prices and BLS PPI
Finance and insurance		
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	Census Bureau QSS data, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation commercial bank call report data, FBR data, National Credit Union Administration data, and NIPA measures of financial services indirectly measured	NIPA PCE prices
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	Census Bureau QSS data and Securities and Exchange Commission <i>Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single Reports</i>	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Insurance carriers and related activities	NIPA PCE, Census Bureau QSS data, and trade source data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	NIPA PCE and NIPA imputed service charges for other financial institutions	NIPA PCE prices
Real estate and rental and leasing		
Real estate	For residential dwellings, NIPA PCE, and NIPA housing data; for nonresidential structures, NIPA government receipts, NIPA private fixed investment, NIPA brokers' commissions, BEA foreign expenditures from the international transactions accounts, and BLS QCEW data	For residential dwellings, NIPA PCE prices and NIPA implicit price deflators for farm rents paid; for nonresidential structures, BLS PPI and NIPA implicit price deflators for nonprofit imputed rents
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	For rental and leasing services, Census Bureau QSS data, NIPA royalty income, and NIPA PCE rental income	BLS PPI and NIPA prices
Professional, scientific, and technical services	Census Bureau QSS data, NIPA PCE data, BLS QCEW data, and NIPA R&D data	For legal services, BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices; for computer systems design and related services, BEA price indexes for software; for miscellaneous services, BLS PPI, NIPA PCE prices, and BEA price index for R&D
Management of companies and enterprises		

Industry and commodity	Source data for current-dollar statistics	Source for price indexes
	BLS QCEW data	BLS PPI
Administrative and waste management services		
	Census Bureau QSS data and BLS QCEW data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Educational Services		
Health care and social assistance	Census Bureau QSS data and NIPA PCE data	NIPA PCE prices based on trade source data for input costs For ambulatory health care services, NIPA PCE prices based on BLS CPI and BLS PPI; for hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities, NIPA PCE prices based on BLS CPI and Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services; for social assistance, NIPA PCE prices based on trade source data
	Census Bureau QSS data	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		
	Census Bureau QSS data	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Accommodation and food services		
	Census Bureau QSS data and Monthly Retail Trade Survey data	For accommodation, BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices; for food services, NIPA PCE prices
Other services, except government		
	For repair and maintenance, personal services, and grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations, Census Bureau QSS data; for religious, labor, and political organizations, NIPA PCE data; for private households, NIPA compensation	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
Federal		
General government	NIPA government expenditures statistics	NIPA prices based on BLS PPI, BLS CPI, DOD data on employment prices, BLS employment cost indexes, and construction cost indexes from trade source data
Government enterprises	U.S. Postal Service quarterly reports, EIA monthly data for electric utility sales and revenue data for publicly owned utilities, and NIPA PCE data for broader aggregates for other components	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices
State and local		
General government	NIPA government expenditures statistics	NIPA PCE prices
Government enterprises	NIPA statistics on government enterprises based on the Census Bureau Annual Survey of Government Finances; for Alaskan ferries, water ports, and airports, Alaska Railroad Administration; for electric utilities, EIA data; for state and local government structures, Census Bureau VIP Survey	BLS PPI and NIPA PCE prices

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics

CPI Consumer Price Index

DOD Department of Defense

EIA Energy Information Administration

ERS Economic Research Service

FRB Federal Reserve Board

IPI Industrial production index

M3 Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders

NAICS North American Industry Classification System

NIPA National Income and Product Accounts

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

PCE Personal Consumption Expenditures

PPI Producer Price Index

QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

R&D Research and development

QCEW Census of Employment and Wages

Quarterly

QSS Quarterly Services Survey

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

VIP Value of Construction Put in Place Survey

1. For more information, see "[The 2021 Annual Update of the National Income and Product Accounts](#)," *Survey of Current Business* 101 (August 2021) and Ami Adjoh-Baliki and Jason Sutterley, "[Annual Update of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts](#)," *Survey* 101 (July 2021).
2. The ACS is an annual survey that replaces the discontinued "long form" of the Census Bureau's Decennial Census of Population and Housing. For more information about the ACS, see the Census Bureau's website.
3. For more information on the new source data and estimating method underlying measures of housing services, see Dylan G. Rassier, Bettina H. Aten, Eric B. Figueroa, Solomon Kublashvili, Brian J. Smith, and Jack York, "[Improved Measures of Housing Services for the U.S. Accounts](#)," *Survey* 101 (May 2021).
4. Beginning with the 2018 comprehensive update of the IEAs, the supply-use framework is BEA's featured presentation of input-output tables. For detail, see Jeffrey A. Young, Thomas F. Howells III, Erich H. Strassner, and David B. Wasshausen, "[BEA Briefing: Supply-Use Tables for the United States](#)," *Survey* 95 (September 2015).
5. The quarterly statistics for 2005–2020 were benchmarked to the corresponding annual estimates described below and incorporate revisions resulting from updated quarterly source data and revised seasonal factors. However, the revisions to these quarterly estimates typically follow the revisions to the annual estimates and are therefore not described in detail.

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