

## Survey of Current Business



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- Integrated Economic and Environmental Satellite Accounts
- Accounting for Mineral Resources: Issues and BEA's Initial Estimates
- Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1987
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE $\leadsto$ ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



## SURVEY of Current Business

## U.S. Department of Commerce

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Gross Domestic Product (April 28),
Personal Income and Outlays (April 29), and
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators (May 3).

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50 Accounting for Mineral Resources: Issues and beA's Initial Estimates
Mineral resources, when estimated as part of the supplemental accounts described in the companion article summarized above, add between 3 and 7 percent (depending on the valuation method) to the Nation's private stock of capital. From 1958 to 1991, in current dollars, additions to the stock more than offset depletion; in constant dollars, additions about offset depletion. Factoring mineral resources into measures of income and capital stock lowers the average rate of return in the mineral industry from 23 percent to between 4 and 5 percent.

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## Regular features

## 1 Business Situation

U.S. economic activity slowed in the first quarter of 1994. Real GDP increased 2.6 percent, down from a 7.0 -percent increase in the fourth quarter of 1993. At 2.3 percent, inflation remained moderate. In 1993, corporate profits increased $\$ 59.4$ billion, up from a $\$ 37.7$ billion increase in 1992.
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## BEGINNING WITH THIS ISSUE

- A new section presents monthly estimates for personal income, the disposition of personal income, and U.S. international transactions in goods and services. The three tables in this section, which will appear each month, are on pages 31-32.
* The "Current Business Statistics" section has been discontinued. The list of sources for these series, which was published in last month's Survey, is reprinted beginning on page $\mathrm{S}-1$ of this issue.


# THE B USINESS SITUATION 

This article was prepared by Daniel Larkins, Larry R. Moran, and Ralph W. Morris.

$\tau$he economy's uneven expansion continued in the first quarter of 1994, according to the advance estimates of the national income and product accounts (nipa's). The growth of real gross domestic product (GDP) slowed to 2.6 percent from 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993 (chart 1). ${ }^{1}$ The deceleration was accounted for by sharply slower growth in the production of goods other than motor vehicles and by a downturn in the production of structures; the production of motor vehicles surged again in the first quarter, and the production of services registered another modest increase (table 1 ).
Real gross domestic purchases also grew less in the first quarter than in the fourth-4.1 percent after 6.7 percent. The slowdown was more than accounted for by final sales to domestic purchasers; inventory investment accelerated sharply (table 2). Within final sales, residential and nonresidential fixed investment increased less than in the fourth quarter, as did personal consumption expenditures, and government purchases dropped after no change.
Exports and imports are the link between goods and services produced in the United States (GDP) and goods and services purchased by U.S. residents (gross domestic purchases). In the first quarter, exports turned down, and imports slowed sharply. In the fourth quarter, both exports and imports had increased substantially.
The fixed-weighted price index for gross domestic purchases increased 2.3 percent in the first quarter, the same rate as in the fourth quarter. The fixed-weighted price index for GDP increased 2.9 percent after increasing 2.3 percent. The difference between the fourth-quarter increases in the two indexes reflects a step-up in the prices of exports and a downturn in the prices of imports.

Northridge earthquake.-The Northridge earthquake struck southern California on the morning of January 17. The destruction it caused--and the reconstruction and relief efforts that resulted-

1. Quarterly estimates in the NIPA's are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, and quarterly changes are differences between these rates. Quarter-to-quarter percent changes are annualized. Real, or constant-dollar, estimates are expressed in 1987 dollars.
affected the components of first-quarter GDP and gross domestic purchases, but most of these effects are embedded in the source data that are used to estimate the components. Thus, the effects of the earthquake and reconstruction cannot be disentangled from the effects of unseasonably cold weather in much of the Nation or, indeed, from the effects of any other factor.

However, the Bureau of Economic Analysis did estimate the extent of the earthquake's damage to fixed capital. It is estimated that the earthquake caused the consumption of fixed capital (including residential capital) owned by business to increase $\$ 41$ billion in constant dollars

and $\$ 47$ billion in current dollars (at annual rates). Reflecting the increase in consumption of fixed capital, real net domestic product (NDP) decreased 1.1 percent in the first quarter; if there had been no earthquake, real NDP would
have increased about 2.4 percent. (NDP is GDP less the consumption of fixed capital.)

The consumption of fixed capital is deducted in the calculation of two components of personal income: Rental income of persons with cap-

Table 1.-Real Gross Domestic Product, by Major Type of Product [Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

|  | Billions of 1987 dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change from preceding quarter |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level | Change from preceding quarter |  |  |  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
|  | 1994:1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic product ................................................................ | 5,259.0 | 23.9 | 36.2 | 87.3 | 33.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| Goods .................................................................................................. | 2,161.0 | 8.9 | 5.8 | 56.0 | 30.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 11.2 | 5.8 |
| Motor vehicles ............................................................................ | 240.5 | -2.6 | -10.2 | 21.7 | 25.4 | -4.9 | -18.6 | 53.0 | 56.3 |
| Other ...................................................................................... | 1,920.5 | 11.5 | 16.0 | 34.3 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 1.0 |
| Services ................................................................................... | 2,617.7 | 12.2 | 19.2 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Structures .................................................................................... | 480.3 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 22.1 | -8.4 | 2.5 | 10.1 | 20.3 | -6.7 |

NOTE-Most series are found in table 1.4 of the "Selected NiPA Tables." Output of motor
vehicles is the sum of auto output and truck output from tables 8.4 and 8.6 , respectively.
Table 2.-Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Seasonally acjusted at annual rates]

|  | Billions of 1987 dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change from preceding quarter |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level | Change from preceding quarter |  |  |  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 | II | III | IV | 1 |
|  | 1994:1 | II | III | IV | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic product .............................................................. | 5,259.0 | 23.9 | 36.2 | 87.3 | 33.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services $\qquad$ <br> Plus: Imports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 605.0 709.3 | 5.2 20.5 | -1.3 9.8 | 28.1 26.3 | -15.0 4.8 | 3.6 13.3 | -.9 6.0 | 20.4 16.4 | -9.3 2.8 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ................................................. | 5,363.3 | 39.3 | 47.2 | 85.4 | 53.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| Less: Change in business inventaries ........................................................... | 30.5 | -16.3 | -6.5 | 2.0 | 22.0 | ............. | ............. | ............. |  |
| Farm ......................................................................................... | -. 2 | -4.1 | -8.8 | 8.5 | 4.2 | ............. | $\cdots$ | . | ............ |
| Nonfarm ..................................................................................................... | 30.7 | -12.2 | 2.3 | -6.5 | 17.8 | ............ | ............ | ............ | ............ |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ....................................... | 5,332.8 | 55.5 | 53.8 | 83.5 | 31.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 2.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ | 3,539.8 | 28.9 | 36.9 10.5 | 37.3 30.9 | 32.9 8.4 | 3.4 16.6 | 4.4 | $\begin{array}{r}4.4 \\ 22.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.8 |
| Residential investment ........................................................................................................................ | 232.2 | -5.2 | 5.9 | 15.1 | 5.0 | -9.5 | 11.9 | 31.7 | 9.1 |
| Government purchases .................................................................... | 926.8 | 9.8 | . 6 | . | -14.9 | 4.3 | . 3 | 0 | -6.2 |

Note.-Dollar levels are found in tables 1.2 and 1.6 of the "Selected NIPA Tables." Percent
changes are found in table 8.1.
Table 3.-Motor Vehicle Output, Sales, and Inventories
[Seasonally adiusted at annual rates]

|  | Billions of 1987 dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change from preceding quarter |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level | Change from preceding quarter |  |  |  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
|  | 1994:1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Output ....................................................................................... | 240.5 | -2.6 | -10.2 | 21.7 | 25.4 | -4.9 | -18.6 | 53.0 | 56.3 |
|  | 138.0 | . 9 | -9.9 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 3.0 | -28.4 | 47.1 | 48.6 |
|  | 102.5 | -3.5 | -. 3 | 10.2 | 12.4 | -15.7 | -1.5 | 61.7 | 67.5 |
| Final sales ..................................................................................................... | 235.6 | 14.1 | -7.7 | 13.8 | 24.1 | 32.9 | -14.2 | 31.0 | 54.0 |
| Autos ........................................................................................................................................................ | 136.4 | 7.2 | -4.9 | 2.9 | 17.2 | 27.8 | -15.2 | 10.4 | 71.5 |
| Trucks ..................................................................................... | 99.2 | 6.9 | -2.8 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 40.8 | -12.7 | 65.3 | 33.4 |
| Change in business inventories ..................................................... | 4.9 | -16.7 | -2.5 | 7.9 | 1.4 |  | ............. | $\ldots$ | ............ |
| Autos ....................................................................................... | 1.6 | -6.3 | -5.1 | 8.7 | -4.2 | ............ | ............. | ......... | ............ |
| Trucks ............................................................................................................................................... | 3.3 | -10.4 | 2.6 | -. 8 | 5.6 | ............ | - | - | ............ |

NoTE.-Dollar levels for cars and trucks are found in tables 8.4 and 8.6, respectively, of the
"Selected NIPA Tables."
ital consumption adjustment, and proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. These incomes are not estimated on a constant-dollar basis in the NIPA's; the estimates reported below are in current dollars and are expressed at annual rates.
Earthquake damage to residential capital other than repairable damage reduced rental income of persons by $\$ 31$ billion, about one-third of which was offset by insurance benefits. Earthquake damage to fixed capital other than repairable damage reduced proprietors' income by $\$ 21 / 2$ billion, about half of which was offset by insurance benefits.
The source data used to estimate first-quarter corporate profits are not yet available; however, other data indicate that profits were reduced by about $\$ 29$ billion by the earthquake. Nonrepairable damage to corporate equipment and structures amounted to $\$ 131 / 2$ billion, about onethird of which was offset by insurance benefits. In addition, benefits paid by insurance companies reduced profits by about $\$ 20$ billion.

Motor vehicles.-Motor vehicle output and sales jumped sharply for the second consecutive quarter; inventories also increased. The first-quarter jump in output was about the same as the jump in the fourth quarter, and it was evenly split between autos and trucks. The first-quarter jump in sales was about twice the fourth-quarter jump, and it was mostly accounted for by autos. The increase in inventories was much smaller than in the fourth quarter, and it was more than accounted for by trucks.
Output increased 56.3 percent in the first quarter after increasing 53.0 percent in the fourth (table 3). Truck output increased 67.5 percent after increasing 61.7 percent; auto output increased 48.6 percent after increasing 47.1 percent.

Final sales increased 54.0 percent in the first quarter after increasing 31.0 percent in the fourth. Auto sales increased 71.5 percent after increasing 10.4 percent. Domestic-car sales accounted for nearly three-fourths of the first-quarter increase in new-car sales. In units, domestic-car sales increased to 7.5 million from 7.1 million, and imported-car sales increased to 2.0 million from 1.9 million. Truck sales increased 33.4 percent after increasing 65.3 percent. Light domestic trucks accounted for nearly all of the first-quarter increase; sales of minivans, sport utilities, and full-size pickups remained very strong. In units, light domestic trucks increased to 5.9 million from 5.5 million, light imported trucks increased
to 0.2 million from 0.1 million, and "other" trucks were unchanged at 0.4 million.
About half of the first-quarter jump in motor vehicle sales was accounted for by consumers. Business and net exports accounted for most of the rest.

Sales to consumers increased 29.3 percent after increasing 26.3 percent; auto sales accounted for three-fourths of the first-quarter jump. The strength in first-quarter sales to consumers is consistent with recent improvements in consumer attitudes and incomes. The Index of Consumer Sentiment (prepared by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center) jumped from 84.0 in the fourth quarter to 93.0 in the first, its highest level in 5 years. Real disposable personal income increased 2.7 percent, the fourth consecutive increase; over the past four quarters, it has increased 3.9 percent. In addition, interest rates on new-vehicle loans remained low; for example, the rate on 48 -month new car loans at commercial banks averaged 7.54 percent in February.

The first-quarter increase in motor vehicle inventories was more than accounted for by trucks. Auto inventories decreased in the first quarter after increasing in the fourth; based on units, the inventory-sales ratio for domestic new cars was unchanged at 2.5 -just above the traditional industry target of 2.4.

## Prices

The fixed-weighted price index for gross domestic purchases increased 2.3 percent in the first quarter, the same rate as in the fourth quarter (table 4). A slowdown in food prices and a downturn in energy prices roughly offset an acceleration in prices paid by the Federal Government for employee services.

Prices of personal consumption expenditures increased 2.1 percent after increasing 2.8 percent. A slowdown in food prices mainly reflected downturns in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and slowdowns in the prices of seafood and poultry. Gasoline and oil contributed the most to the downturn in energy prices, but electricity and gas also contributed; fuel oil and coal turned up. Slowdowns were widespread in prices of other personal consumption expenditures; two exceptions were transportation services and durable goods excluding both motor vehicles and "furniture and household equipment."

Prices of nonresidential fixed investment increased 1.8 percent after increasing 1.2 percent. Prices of nonresidential structures in-
creased somewhat less in the first quarter than in the fourth. Prices of producers' durable equipment increased after little change. Prices of transportation equipment posted the largest increase in 3 years, and prices of information processing equipment decreased again, reflecting a decrease in computer prices.

Prices of residential investment increased 2.2 percent after increasing 3.2 percent. The firstquarter increase was substantially below the 3.9-percent average rate of increase over the preceding six quarters and substantially above the
1.0-percent average rate of increase over the six quarters before that.
Prices of government purchases increased 3.7 percent after increasing 1.0 percent. Prices paid by the Federal Government increased 4.6 percent after increasing 0.5 percent; the step-up was attributable to a pay raise for Federal employees. ${ }^{2}$ Prices paid by State and local governments increased 3.0 percent after increasing 1.5 percent; prices of goods turned up, and prices of serv-

[^0]
## First-Quarter 1994 Advance gdp Estimate: Source Data and Assumptions

The advance GDP estimate for the first quarter is based on the following major source data, some of which are subject to revision. (The number of months for which data were available is shown in parentheses.)
Personal consumption expenditures: Sales of retail stores (3) and unit auto and truck sales (3);

Nonresidential fixed investment: Unit auto and truck sales (3), construction put in place (2), manufacturers' shipments of machinery and equipment (3), and exports and imports of machinery and equipment (2);
Residential investment. Construction put in place (2) and housing starts (3);
Change in business inventories: Manufacturing and trade inventories (2) and unit auto and truck inventories (3);

Net exports of goods and services: Exports and imports of goods and services (2);
Government purchases: Military outlays (3), other Federal outlays (2), State and local construction put in place (2), and State and local employment (3);
gdp prices: Consumer Price Index (3), Producer Price Index (3), price indexes for nonpetroleum merchandise exports and imports (3), and values and quantities of petroleum imports (2).
The Bureau of Economic Analysis (bea) made assumptions for the source data that were not available. A table detailing these assumptions is available on the Department of Commerce's Economic Bulletin Board or from bea; the assumptions are summarized in table A.

Table A.-Summary of Major Data Assumptions for Advance Estimate, 1994:I
[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

|  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March |
| Fixed investment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonresidential structures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of new nonresidential construction put in place .......................................... | 135.6 | 138.7 | 139.0 | 132.2 | 129.6 | $136.8{ }^{1}$ |
| Producers' durable equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' shipments less exports, aircraft industry, nondefense ........................... | 4.3 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 | $11.5^{2}$ $370.3^{2}$ |
| Residential structures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1-unit structures ........................................................................................ | 139.5 | 144.5 | 150.8 | 150.6 | 151.4 | $155.6{ }^{1}$ |
|  | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.8 | $11.2^{1}$ |
| Change in business inventories nonfarm: Change in inventories for manulacturing and trade (except nonmerchant wholesalers) for industries other than motor vehicles and equipment in trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.1 | 37.0 | -32.9 | 15.1 | 53.1 | $35.0{ }^{1}$ |
| Net exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. exports, excluding gold, balance-of-payments basis | 457.2 | 459.9 | 486.8 | 457.3 | 440.6 | $456.9{ }^{1}$ |
| Imports of merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. imports, excluding gold, balance-of-payments basis Net merchandise trade (exports less imports) $\qquad$ | 611.9 | 599.3 | 595.1 | 593.5 | 603.2 | $610.1{ }^{1}$ |
|  | -154.7 | -139.3 | -108.3 | -136.2 | -162.6 | -153.2 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Government purchases: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of new construction put in place ............................................................... 116.1 |  | 120.7 | 124.6 | 112.0 | 110.2 | $118.8{ }^{1}$ |
| 1. Assumed. <br> 2. Aircraft industry shipments, which were available through March, were used (along with through Fe exports and imports) to estimate the first-quarter change in producers' durable equipment | Shipments of uary. | complete civilia | ian aircratt. | usual sourc | data, are | ailable only |

ices increased somewhat more than in the fourth quarter.

The price index for GDP, which measures the prices paid for goods and services produced in the United States, increased 2.9 percent after increasing 2.3 percent. This index, unlike the index for gross domestic purchases, includes prices of exports and excludes prices of imports. Export prices increased more in the first quarter than in the fourth. All major end-use categories of exports except nonautomotive capital

Table 4.-Price Indexes (Fixed Weights): Change From Preceding Quarter
Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers ( $1987=100$ )]

|  | 1993 |  |  | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product ............................... | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services $\qquad$ Plus: Imports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 2.8 3.8 | - $\begin{array}{r}.6 \\ -2.7\end{array}$ | .7 1.1 | 3.7 -1.6 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ................. | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Less: Change in business inventories .......... |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers .... | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Food | 2.3 | 3 | 3.2 | 1.1 |
| Energy | -1.5 | -4.2 | 2.4 | -1.5 |
| Other personal consumption expenditures .... | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Nonresidential fixed investment ....................... | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Nonresidential structures | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Residential investment .............. | 5.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Government purchases ............................. | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise imports | 4.1 | -3.4 | 3 | -1.7 |
| Petroleum and products | 16.1 | $-36.6$ | -27.5 | -32.0 |
| Other merchandise | 3.0 | 5 | 3.2 | 1.2 |

Nate.-Percent changes in major aggregates are tound in table

## CHART 2

Gross Domestic Purchases Prices (Fixed Weights): Change From Preceding Quarter

and consumer goods contributed to the step-up. Import prices turned down. The price of imported petroleum and products posted its third straight drop of roughly 30 percent; all other major end-use categories of imports except industrial supplies and materials contributed to the downturrı.

## Personal income

Real disposable personal income (DPI) increased 2.7 percent in the first quarter after increasing 5.4 percent in the fourth (chart 3). The deceleration was more than accounted for by a slowdown in current-dollar DPI, which increased 4.1 percent after increasing 7.8 percent. The personal saving rate-saving as a percentage of currentdollar DPI-decreased 0.3 percentage point to 3.7 percent, its lowest level in the current expansion.

Personal income increased $\$ 65.4$ billion in the first quarter after increasing $\$ 100.0$ billion in the

## CHART 3

Selected Personal Income and Saving Measures


Percent



[^1]U.S. Depertment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analyas
fourth (table 5). Proprietors' income and rental income of persons more than accounted for the slowdown.

Farm proprietors' income increased $\$ 3.6$ billion after increasing $\$ 31.6$ billion. Federal subsidy payments to farm proprietors decreased $\$ 4.1$ billion after increasing $\$ 14.5$ billion. If the subsidies and the adjustments for the effects of last year's floods and drought on fourth-quarter income are excluded, farm proprietors' income increased $\$ 4.5$ billion in the first quarter after increasing $\$ 11.0$ billion in the fourth; the slowdown reflected weaker increases in farm prices and lower livestock production.
Nonfarm proprietors' income increased $\$ 5.0$ billion after increasing $\$ 13.0$ billion. The deceleration reflected slowdowns in residential construction and in retail sales. Rental income of persons decreased $\$ 12.9$ billion after increasing $\$ 2.7$ billion. As mentioned earlier, nonfarm proprietors' income and rental income in the first
quarter were reduced by adjustments for damage resulting from the Northridge earthquake.
Wage and salary disbursements increased $\$ 51.1$ billion after increasing $\$ 34.2$ billion. Wages and salaries in both private industry and government increased more in the first quarter than in the fourth. In private industry, a step-up to $\$ 44.5$ billion from $\$ 31.6$ billion was concentrated in the service and distributive industries; manufacturing also contributed, reflecting bonus payments to employees in the motor vehicle industry. In government, a step-up to $\$ 6.6$ billion from $\$ 2.6$ billion mainly reflected the Federal pay raise; the rest was accounted for by an adjustment to State and local government compensation that reflected rescue and cleanup efforts associated with the earthquake.

Transfer payments increased $\$ 14.8$ billion after increasing $\$ 11.3$ billion. The step-up was due to cost-of-living adjustments (cola's) to benefits under social security and several other Federal

Table 5.-Personal Income and Its Disposition
[Biliions of dollars; seasonally adjusted at annual rates]


NOTE.-Most dollar levels are found in table 2.1 of the "Selected NIPA Tables."
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
CCAdi Capital consumption adjustment
retirement and income support programs; the cola's, which became effective in January, added $\$ 8.9$ billion to transfer payments. Emergency unemployment benefits decreased $\$ 4.7$ billion after decreasing $\$ 2.5$ billion.
Personal contributions for social insurance, which are subtracted in deriving the personal income total, increased $\$ 9.9$ billion after increasing $\$ 2.4$ billion. The first-quarter increase was boosted $\$ 6.2$ billion by several program changes: An increase in the social security taxable wage base for employees and in the social security taxable earnings base for the self-employed from $\$ 57,600$ to $\$ 60,600$; the removal of the $\$ 135,000$ cap on the medicare taxable wage base; and an increase in the monthly premium for supplementary medical insurance.
Personal tax and nontax payments increased $\$ 16.5$ billion after increasing $\$ 10.2$ billion. The first-quarter increase in Federal income tax payments reflected the effects of tax rate changes and other provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, as well as the growth in wages and salaries. The increase was restrained by the annual revision of the withholding tables to reflect the inflation indexing provisions of earlier tax law.

## Corporate Profits and Property Income in 1993

Profits from current production-profits before tax plus inventory valuation adjustment ( IVA ) and capital consumption adjustment (ccadj)increased $\$ 59.4$ billion in 1993 , to $\$ 466.6$ billion, after increasing $\$ 37.7$ billion in 1992 (table 6). ${ }^{3}$
Profits from the domestic operations of nonfinancial corporations increased $\$ 42.2$ billion after increasing $\$ 44.4$ billion. In both years, real gross product of these corporations increased about 4 percent. Moreover, profits per unit increased substantially in both years, as unit labor costs increased much less than unit prices.
Profits from the domestic operations of financial corporations increased $\$ 20.7$ billion after decreasing $\$ 2.0$ billion. The upturn was more than accounted for by property and casualty insurance carriers, whose profits had turned negative in 1992 in the wake of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki.

Profits from the rest of the world decreased $\$ 3.6$ billion after decreasing $\$ 4.6$ billion. In both years, payments (outflows) increased more than receipts

[^2](inflows), reflecting the stronger growth in the U.S. economy than in many foreign economies.

Cash flow from current production, a profitsrelated measure of internally generated funds available to corporations for investment, increased $\$ 25.4$ billion after increasing $\$ 21.4$ billion. Cash flow as a percentage of nonresidential fixed investment was 85.4 percent in 1993, down from 89.7 percent in 1992, but still much higher than its 72.1 -percent average in the 1980's.

Current-production measures of profits are not available for individual industries because estimates of the ccadj by industry do not exist; profits before tax (PBT) with IVA is the best available measure. Most manufacturing industries posted smaller increases in 1993 than in 1992; however, profits from petroleum refining increased much more than in 1992. In contrast to the slowdown in manufacturing profits, profits in trade and in the transportation and utilities group turned up.

Related measures.-Pbt increased $\$ 54.0$ billion after increasing $\$ 33.1$ billion. The difference be-

Table 6.-Corporate Profits

|  | Level | Change from preceding year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1993 | 1992 | 1993 |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |
| Profits from current production ........................... | 466.6 | 37.7 | 59.4 |
| Domestic ...................................................... | 407.9 | 42.3 | 63.0 |
| Financial ................................................... | 87.4 | -2.0 | 20.7 |
| Nonfinancial .............................................. | 320.5 | 44.4 | 42.2 |
| Rest of the world ............................................ | 58.7 | -4.6 | -3.6 |
| IVA | -7.1 | -10.2 | -1.8 |
| CCAdj | 24.3 | 14.9 | 7.2 |
| Profits before tax | 449.4 | 33.1 | 54.0 |
| Profits tax liability .......................................... | 174.0 | 16.5 | 27.7 |
| Profits atter tax ............................................ | 275.4 | 16.6 | 26.3 |
| Cash flow from current production .......................... | 532.4 | 21.4 | 25.4 |
| Profits by industry: |  |  |  |
| Profits before tax with IVA ................................. | 442.3 | 22.8 | 52.2 |
| Domestic | 383.6 | 27.4 | 55.8 |
| Financial | 99.0 | -2.6 | 20.9 |
| Nonsinancial | 284.6 | 30.1 | 34.8 |
| Manufacturing ........................................ | 131.7 | 25.7 | 16.2 |
| Trade ................................................. | 54.4 | -1.1 | 8.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities ............... | 57.8 | -2.4 | 5.8 |
| Other ................................................. | 40.6 | 7.8 | 4.6 |
| Rest of the world ......................................... | 58.7 | -4.6 | -3.6 |
| Receipts (inflows) | 71.3 | 1.7 | 6.1 |
| Payments (outflows) .................................... | 12.6 | 6.3 | 9.6 |
|  |  | Dollars |  |
| Unit prices, costs, and profits of domestic nonfinancial corporations: |  |  |  |
| Unit price | 1.164 | 0.012 | 0.015 |
| Unit labor cost .................................................. | . 768 | . 004 | . 006 |
| Unit nonlabor cost ........................................... | . 287 | -. 004 | -. 002 |
| Unit profits from current production ....................... | . 109 | . 013 | . 010 |
| NoTE.-Dollar levels of these and other profits series are fo and 7.15 of the "Selected NIPA Tables." <br> IVA Inventory valuation adjustment <br> CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment | nd in tables | $s 1.14,1.1$ | $\overline{5.6 .16 \mathrm{C}},$ |

tween the increase in PBT and the increase in profits from current production in 1993 reflected an increase in the ccadj that more than offset a decrease in the iva.
The ccadj is the difference between the predominantly tax-based depreciation measure that underlies PBT and bea's estimate of the consumption of fixed capital. The ccadj increased $\$ 7.2$ billion in 1993.
The iva is an estimate, with the sign reversed, of the inventory profits that are included in pвт. Inventory profits increased \$1.8 billion in 1993.

## Property income

Corporate property income includes net interest payments as well as profits from current production. For domestic nonfinancial corporations, net interest payments decreased $\$ 1.6$ billion in

Table 7.-Property Income of Domestic Nonfinancial Corporations and Related Series, 1959-93
[Billions of dollars]

| Year | Property income |  |  |  |  | Domestic income <br> (6) | Net reproducible assets ${ }^{1}$ <br> (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total <br> (1) | Profits from current production |  |  | Net interest(5) |  |  |
|  |  |  | Profits tax liability | Profits atter tax |  |  |  |
|  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) |  |  |  |
| 1959 | 45.8 | 42.6 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 3.1 | 217.2 | 392.0 |
| 1960 | 43.4 | 40.0 | 19.2 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 224.6 | 406.9 |
| 1961 | 44.7 | 40.8 | 19.5 | 21.3 | 4.0 | 230.1 | 417.7 |
| 1962 | 52.7 | 48.2 | 20.6 | 27.5 | 4.5 | 252.8 | 431.0 |
| 1963 | 58.6 | 53.8 | 22.8 | 31.0 | 4.8 | 269.7 | 448.6 |
| 1964 | 65.4 | 60.0 | 24.0 | 36.1 | 5.3 | 292.0 | 471.0 |
| 1965 ... | 76.4 | 70.3 | 27.2 | 43.1 | 6.1 | 322.8 | 503.4 |
| 1966 | 82.3 | 74.9 | 29.5 | 45.4 | 7.4 | 356.2 | 551.0 |
| 1967 | 80.5 | 71.8 | 27.8 | 43.9 | 8.8 | 372.8 | 603.9 |
| 1968 | 86.1 | 76.0 | 33.6 | 42.4 | 10.1 | 409.3 | 660.4 |
| 1969 | 84.4 | 71.3 | 33.3 | 37.9 | 13.2 | 443.3 | 729.3 |
| 1970 ............ | 74.2 | 57.1 | 27.2 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 452.8 | 800.2 |
| 1971 ............ | 85.3 | 67.2 | 29.9 | 37.2 | 18.1 | 487.3 | 871.0 |
| 1972 | 96.1 | 77.0 | 33.8 | 43.2 | 19.2 | 543.2 | 955.2 |
| 1973 ... | 106.0 | 83.6 | 40.2 | 43.4 | 22.5 | 612.0 | 1,076.2 |
| 1974 | 98.9 | 70.6 | 42.2 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 655.7 | 1,273.1 |
| 1975 ............ | 120.2 | 91.5 | 41.5 | 50.0 | 28.7 | 700.6 | 1,468.0 |
| 1976 | 139.0 | 111.5 | 53.0 | 58.5 | 27.5 | 795.7 | 1.612 .9 |
| 1977 | 162.6 | 132.0 | 59.9 | 72.1 | 30.6 | 904.4 | $1,779.3$ |
| 1978 | 182.4 | 146.1 | 67.1 | 79.0 | 36.3 | 1,032.6 | 2,000.4 |
| 1979 ... | 183.2 | 138.1 | 69.6 | 68.5 | 45.1 | 1,147.4 | 2,283.1 |
| 1980 | 178.9 | 120.7 | 67.0 | 53.7 | 58.2 | 1,232.4 | 2,606.0 |
| 1981 | 208.9 | 136.9 | 63.9 | 73.0 | 71.9 | 1,373.6 | $2,938.1$ |
| 1982 | 194.0 | 111.5 | 46.3 | 65.2 | 82.5 | 1,404.0 | 3,180.3 |
| 1983 | 236.6 | 159.9 | 59.4 | 100.4 | 76.7 | 1,508.2 | 3,300.2 |
| 1984 | 302.2 | 214.3 | 73.7 | 140.7 | 87.9 | 1,741.4 | 3,435.8 |
| 1985 | 312.1 | 221.4 | 69.9 | 151.5 | 90.7 | 1,815.3 | 3,606.7 |
| 1986 | 302.0 | 203.8 | 75.6 | 128.2 | 98.3 | 1,883.6 | 3,744.1 |
| 1987 | 350.0 | 244.2 | 93.5 | 150.8 | 105.8 | 2,024.9 | 3,889.6 |
| 1988 | 396.0 | 274.4 | 101.7 | 172.6 | 121.6 | 2,210.2 | 4,101.4 |
| 1989 | 401.8 | 255.2 | 99.5 | 155.7 | 146.6 | 2,322.0 | 4,327.7 |
| 1990 | 404.9 | 256.4 | 93.9 | 162.5 | 148.5 | 2,425.8 | 4,516.6 |
| 1991 | 375.2 | 233.9 | 82.7 | 151.2 | 141.3 | 2,429.0 | 4,634.0 |
| 1992 ............ | 413.6 | 278.3 | 98.2 | 180.1 | 135.3 | 2,563.1 | 4,698.8 |
| 1993 ............ | 454.2 | 320.5 | 117.0 | 203.5 | 133.7 | 2,709.8 | 4,827.1 |

1. Structures, equipment, and inventories, valued at current replacement cost. Data are averages of end-or-year values for adjacent years.

NOTE.-PToperty income is profits from current production plus net interest. Profits from current production is corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment. Profits after tax is also shown with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment. Current data on most series are shown in table 1.16 of the "Selected NIPA Tables." The value of structures and equipment through 1992 are from Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth in the United States, 1925-89, (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993) and from Survey of Current Business 73 (September 1993): 64-65. Data on structures and equipment for 1993 and all data on inventories are unpublished BEA estimates.

1993, to $\$ 133.7$ billion, after decreasing $\$ 6.0$ billion in 1992.
Chart 4 and table 7 provide a perspective on the recent changes in both types of property income. From 1970 to 1990, both types trended up, but net interest, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.4 percent, generally increased much faster than profits, which increased at an average annual rate of 7.8 percent. As a result, the share of net interest in property income rose from 23.0 percent in 1970 to 36.7 percent in 1990.
Since 1990, however, net interest has decreased each year (at an average rate of 3.4 percent); the downtrend reflects the ebbing of the wave of leveraged buyouts that were so prominent in the 1980's, the efforts by corporations to restructure balance sheets, and falling interest rates. Profits, in contrast, decreased only in 1991; in 1992 and 1993, profits increased at an average rate of 17.1 percent. As a consequence, the share of net interest in property income slid to 29.4 percent in 1993.

Further perspective on recent changes in property income can be gained by examining the relationship of property income to the stock of net reproducible assets and to domestic income. Net reproducible assets consist of fixed capital stock and inventories, both of which are measured at current replacement cost; these assets increased 2.7 percent in 1993 after increasing 1.2 percent in 1992. From 1970 to 1990, in contrast, these assets grew at an average rate of 9.0 percent. Domestic income of corporations is property

U.S. Depertment of Commerce, Bureau of Econcmic Anatysis
income plus compensation of employees; it increased 5.7 percent in 1993 after increasing 5.5 percent in 1992.

The ratio of property income to the stock of net reproducible assets is the average rate of return on these assets. The use of property income, rather than profits alone, as the numerator of this ratio captures the total return to investment (profits plus interest) regardless of whether the investment was financed by equity or by debt. ${ }^{4}$

The ratio of property income to domestic income is property income's share of domestic income-that is, the fraction of domestic income that is not used to compensate labor. Property
4. Rates of return can be calculated in many other ways; several are discussed in some detail in the box "Rates of Return" in Survey of Current Business 69 (April 1989): 8.

Table 8.-Rate of Return, Income Share, and Average Product of Capital, Domestic Nonfinancial Corporations, 1959-93
[Percent]

| Year | Rate of return |  |  |  |  | Share of domestic income |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Property income |  |  |  |  | Property income |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Profits from current production |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { inter- } \\ & \text { est } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prof- } \\ & \text { its } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { cur- } \\ & \text { rent } \\ & \text { pro- } \\ & \text { duc- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { inter- } \\ & \text { est } \end{aligned}$ | Average produCt of capital |
|  |  |  | Profits tax liability | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prof- } \\ & \text { its } \\ & \text { after } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1959 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 1.4 | 0.555 |
| 1960 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | . 9 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 1.5 | . 554 |
| 1961 .... | 10.7 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | . 9 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 1.7 | . 552 |
| 1962 ... | 12.2 | 11.2 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 1.8 | . 587 |
| 1963 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 1.8 | . 604 |
| 1964 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 22.4 | 20.6 | 1.8 | . 621 |
| 1965 .. | 15.2 | 14.0 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 23.7 | 21.8 | 1.9 | . 641 |
| 1966 ... | 14.9 | 13.6 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 23.1 | 21.0 | 2.1 | . 645 |
| 1967 ... | 13.3 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 21.6 | 19.2 | 2.4 | . 616 |
| 1968 .... | 13.0 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 21.0 | 18.6 | 2.5 | . 619 |
| 1969 ... | 11.6 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 3.0 | . 611 |
| 1970 ... | 9.3 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 3.8 | . 567 |
| 1971 ... | 9.8 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 17.5 | 13.8 | 3.7 | . 560 |
| 1972 ... | 10.1 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 17.7 | 14.2 | 3.5 | . 571 |
| 1973 ... | 9.9 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 17.3 | 13.7 | 3.7 | . 572 |
| $1974 .$. | 7.8 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 4.3 | . 517 |
| 1975 ... | 8.2 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 17.2 | 13.1 | 4.1 | . 477 |
| 1976 .. | 8.6 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 3.5 | . 491 |
| 1977 ... | 9.1 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 18.0 | 14.6 | 3.4 | . 506 |
| 1978 .... | 9.1 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 17.7 | 14.1 | 3.5 | . 514 |
| 1979 ... | 8.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 3.9 | . 503 |
| 1980 ... | 6.9 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 14.5 | 9.8 | 4.7 | . 476 |
| 1981 .......... | 7.1 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 15.2 | 9.9 | 5.2 | . 467 |
| 1982 ........... | 6.1 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 13.8 | 7.9 | 5.9 | . 442 |
| 1983 ........... | 7.2 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 15.6 | 10.6 | 5.1 | . 462 |
| 1984 .... | 8.8 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 5.1 | . 500 |
| 1985 ... | 8.7 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 17.1 | 12.2 | 5.0 | . 509 |
| 1986 .......... | 8.1 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 16.0 | 10.8 | 5.2 | . 506 |
| 1987 ... | 9.0 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 17.3 | 12.1 | 5.2 | . 520 |
| 1988 .......... | 9.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 17.9 | 12.4 | 5.5 | . 542 |
| 1989 .......... | 9.3 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 6.3 | . 538 |
| 1990 ........... | 9.0 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 6.1 | . 539 |
| 1991 ........... | 8.1 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 5.8 | . 526 |
| 1992 ........... | 8.8 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 16.1 | 10.9 | 5.3 | . 547 |
| 1993 .......... | 9.4 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 16.8 | 11.8 | 4.9 | . 560 |

Source: Table 7.
Note-Columns $1-5$ are percentages of the slock of net reproducible assets (structures, equipment, and inventories) valued at current repicicement cost Columns $6-8$ are percentages of domestic income. Column 9 is calculated as the ratio of column 1 to column 6 .
income's share is related to the rate of return by a third ratio-the ratio of domestic income to the value of net reproducible assets, which measures the average annual product per dollar of capital. ${ }^{5}$
The three ratios are plotted for $1970-93$ in chart 5 and are reported, along with related ratios, for 1959-93 in table 8. Property income's rate of return (column 1) and its share of domestic income (column 6) appear to have shifted to lower levels around 1970. The rate of return fell from an average of 12.8 percent in 1959-69 to an average of 8.6 percent in 1970-93; the share of domestic income fell from an average of 21.2 percent to an average of 16.6 percent.

In 1993, property income's rate of return and its share of domestic income continued to rebound from cyclical decreases in 1991 that took the ratios to their lowest levels in almost a decade. Higher profits were responsible for the rebounds in both ratios. eff

[^3] capital services, not capital stock.

## CHART 5

Selected Ratios, Domestic
Nonfinancial Corporations, 1970-93
Percent


Percent


U.S. Deportment of Commerce, Brieen of Economic Analyis

# NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS 

## Selected Nipa Tables

New estimates in this issue: "Advance" estimates for the first quarter of 1994.
The selected set of national income and product accounts (NIPA) tables shown in this section presents quarterly estimates, which are updated monthly. (In most tables, the annual estimates are also shown.) These tables are available on the day of the gross domestic product (GDP) news release on printouts and diskettes on a subscription basis or from the Commerce Department's Economic Bulletin Board. For order information, write to the National Income and Wealth Division (be-54), Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, DC 20230 or call (202) 606-5304.

Tables containing the estimates for 1929-87 are available in the two-volume set National Income and Product Accounts of the United States; see inside back cover for order information. For 1988-92, the complete official time series of NIPA estimates can be found as follows:

|  | 1988 | 1989 | 1990-92 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most tables. | NIPA 's, vol. 2 | July 1992 Survey | Aug. 1993 SURVEY |
| Tables 1.15, 1.16, and 7.15..... |  |  | Sept. 1993 Survey |
| Tables 3.15-3.20 and 9.1-9.6... |  | Sept. 1992 Survey |  |
| Tables 7.1, 7.2, and 8.1........ | Sept. 1993 SURVEY | Sept. 1993 Survey | " |
| Tables 7.3-7.12. | Apr. 1993 Survey | Apr. 1993 Survey | " |

Summary NIPA series back to 1929 are in the September 1993 SURVEy. Errata to published nipa tables appear in the September 1992, April 1993, October 1993, and March 1994 issues. nipa tables are also available, most beginning with 1929, on diskettes or magnetic tape. For more information on the presentation of the estimates, see "A Look at How bea Presents the Nipa's" in the February 1994 Survey.

Note.-This section of the Survey is prepared by the National Income and Wealth Division and the Government Division.

Table 1.1.-Gross Domestic Product
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product | 8,038.5 | 6,377.9 | 6,194.4 | 6,261.6 | 6,327.6 | 6,395.9 | 6,526.5 | 6,609.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ | 4,139.9 | 4,391.8 | 4,256.2 | 4,296.2 | 4,359.9 | 4,419.1 | $\|4,492.0\|$ | 4,549.4 |
| Durable goods $\qquad$ <br> Nondurable goods $\qquad$ | 497.3 <br> $1,300.9$ | 537.9 $1,350.0$ | 516.6 <br> $1,331.7$ <br> 1 | 515.3 <br> $1,335.3$ | $\begin{array}{r}531.6 \\ 1,344.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 541.9 <br> $1,352.4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 562.8 \\ 1,367.5 \end{array}$ | 577.4 $1,376.1$ |
| Services ......................... | 2,341.6 | 2,503.9 | 2,407.9 | 2,445.5 | 2,483.4 | 2,524.8 | 1,367.5 | 2,595.9 |
| Gross private domestic investment $\qquad$ | 796.5 | 891.7 | 833.3 | 874.1 | 874.1 | 884.0 | 934.5 | 978.0 |
| Fixed investment | 789.1 | 876.1623.71787 | $\begin{aligned} & 821.3 \\ & 579.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 839.5 \\ & 594.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 861.0 \\ & 619.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 876.3 \\ & 624.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 927.6 \\ & 656.0 \end{aligned}$ | 943.8664.7 |
| Nonresidential ................ | 565.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures $\qquad$ Producers' durable | 172.6 | 178.7445.0 | 171.1408.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 172.4 \\ & 422.2 \end{aligned}$ | 177.6441.6 | 179.1445.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 185.8 \\ & 470.2 \end{aligned}$ | 178.9 |
| equipment .............. | 392.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 485.8279.1 |
| Residential $\qquad$ | 223.6 | 252.4 | 241.8 | 244.9 | 241.9 | 251.3 | 271.6 |  |
| inventories ............. | 7.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.6 \\ & 21.1 \end{aligned}$ | 12.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 34.6 \\ & 33.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ | 7.722.6 | 6.912.0 | 34.233.7.5 |
| Nonfarm ....................... | 2.3 |  | 9.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm .......................... | 5.0 | -5.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 | -3.7 | -14.9 | -5.0 |  |
| Net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | -29.6 | -63.6 | -38.8 | -48.3 | -65.1 | -71.9 | -69.1 | -82.4 |
| Exports | 640.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 661.7 \\ & 725.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 654.7 \\ & 693.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 651.3 \\ & 699.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 660.0 \\ & 725.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 653.2 \\ & 725.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 682.4 \\ & 751.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 668.8 \\ & 751.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports ........................... | 670.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases ........ | 1,131.8 | 1,158.1 | 1,143.8 | 1,139.7 | 1,158.6 | 1,164.8 | 1,169.1 | 1,164.4 |
| Federal .......................... | 448.8 | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 8 & 443.4 \\ 8 & 303.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 452.4 \\ & 315.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442.7 \\ & 304.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 447.5 \\ & 307.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443.6 \\ & 301.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 440.0 \\ & 299.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 434.0 \\ & 292.8 \\ & 141.2 \\ & 730.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| National defense ........... | 313.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense | 135.0 | 140.1 | 136.7 | 137.9 | 140.0 | 141.7 | 140.7 |  |
| State and local .................. | 683.0 | 714.6 | 691.4 | 697.0 | 711.1 | 721.2 | 729.2 |  |

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.2.-Gross Domestic Product in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1987 dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product | $4,986.3$$3,341.8$456.6$1,062.9$$1,822.3$ | 5,136.0 | 5,068.3 | 5,078.2 | 5,102.1 | 5,138.3 | 5,225.6 | 5,259.0 |
| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ |  | 3,453.2 | 3,397.2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline, 403.8 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3,432.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | 3,469.6 | 3,506.9 | 3,539.8 |
| Durable goods $\qquad$ Nondurable goods |  | 4,088.1 | 473.4 $1,081.8$ | 471.9 <br> $1,076.0$ <br> 1 | 484.2 <br> $1,083.1$ <br> 1 | 493.1 <br> $1,093.0$ | 510.9 $1,100.2$ | 522.9 $1,106.7$ |
| Services ................ |  | 1,875.2 | 1,842.0 | 1,855.9 | 1,865.4 | 1,883.5 | 1,895.8 | 1,910.2 |
| Gross private domestic investment $\qquad$ | 732.9 | 820.3 | 763.0 | 803.0 | 803.6 | 813.4 | 861.4 | 896.7 |
| Fixed investment. | 726.4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 806.0 \\ 591.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 754.3 \\ & 543.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 773.7 \\ & 562.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 790.6 \\ & 584.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 806.9 \\ & 594.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 852.9 \\ & 625.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 866.2 \\ & 634.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nonresidential ................ | 529.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures $\qquad$ Producers' durable | 150.6 | $151.5$ | 148.0 | 148.2 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 155.6 | 148.9485.1 |
| equipment ............. | 378.6 | 440.2 | 395.7210.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 414.1 \\ & 211.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433.2 \\ & 206.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443.6 \\ & 212.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470.0 \\ & 227.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Residential $\qquad$ Change in business | 197.1 | 214.2 |  |  | $206.2$ | $212.1$ | $227.2$ | 232.2 |
| inventories .................... | 6.5 | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 5 & 14.3 \\ 7 & 19.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8.77.51. | $\begin{aligned} & 29.3 \\ & 29.3 \end{aligned}$ | 13.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 19.4 \end{array}$ | 8.512.9 | 30.530.7 |
| Nontarm ....................... | 2.7 |  |  |  | 17.1 |  |  |  |
| Farm .......................... | 3.8 | -5.3 | 1.2 | 0 |  | 19.4 -12.9 | -4.4 | -. 2 |
| Net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | -33.6 | -76.5 | -38.8 | -59.9 | -75.2 | -86.3 | -84.5 | -104.2 |
| Exports | 578.0 | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 0 & 598.3 \\ 6 & 674.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591.6 \\ & 630.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588.0 \\ & 647.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 593.2 \\ & 668.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591.9 \\ & 678.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 620.0 \\ & 704.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 605.0 \\ 709.3 \end{array}$ |
| Imports ........................... | 611.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases ........ | 945.2 | 938.9 | 946.9 | 931.3 | 941.1 | 941.7 | 941.7 | 926.8 |
| Federal ......................... | 373.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 354.9 \\ & 242.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 373.7 \\ & 261.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 357.6 \\ & 246.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359.4 \\ & 246.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 353.7 \\ & 240.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349.0 \\ & 237.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 338.0 \\ & 228.4 \\ & 109.6 \\ & 588.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| National defense ........... | 261.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense ......... | 111.8 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 111.5573.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 581.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 588.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.8 \\ & 592.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| State and local ................. | 572.2 | $584.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 573.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.3.-Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product
[Billions of dollars]


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

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.
Table 1.5.-Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Billions of dollars]

| Gross domestic product ... | 6,038.5 | 6,377.9 | 6,194.4 | 6,261.6 | 6,327.6 | 6,395.9 | 6,526.5 | 6,609.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 640.5 | 661.7 | 654.7 | 651.3 | 660.0 | 653.2 | 682.4 | 668.8 |
| Plus: Imports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 670.1 | 725.3 | 693.5 | 699.6 | 725.0 | 725.1 | 751.5 | 751.2 |
| Equals: Gross domestic <br> purchases ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 6,068.2 | 6,441.5 | 6,233.2 | 6,309.9 | 6,392.7 | 6,467.8 | 6,595.6 | 6,691.8 |
| Less: Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | 7.3 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 34.6 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 34.2 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$..... | 6,060.8 | 6,425.9 | 6,221.2 | 6,275.4 | 6,379.5 | 6,460.1 | 6,588.7 | 6,657.6 |

1. Purchases by U.S. residents of goods and services wherever produced.
2. Final sales to U.S. residents of goods and services wherever produced

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.
Table 1.7.-Gross Domestic Product by Sector
[Billions of dollars]

| Gross domestic product $\qquad$ | 6,038.5 | 6,377.9 | 6,194.4 | 6,261.6 | 6,327.6 | 6,395.9 | 6,526.5 | 6,609.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business ............................ | 5,114.4 | 5,404.5 | 5,254.4 | 5,303.0 | 5,359.0 | 5,416.6 | 5,539.5 | 5,607.9 |
| Noniarm | 5,006.4 | 5,306.9 | 5,138.7 | 5,184.7 | 5,263.7 | 5,330.1 | 5,449.1 | 5,508.7 |
| Nonfarm less housing .... | 4,505.4 | 4,791.0 | 4,639.6 | 4,674.0 | 4,751.0 | 4,812.8 | 4,926.4 | 4,967.7 |
| Housing ....................... | 501.0 | 515.9 | 499.1 | 510.8 | 512.7 | 517.4 | 522.8 | 541.0 |
| Farm ............................... | 84.4 | 82.4 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 83.3 | 73.2 | 89.2 | 98.1 |
| Statistical discrepancy ....... | 23.6 | 15.2 | 32.1 | 34.4 | 12.0 | 13.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Households and institutions | 267.0 | 286.3 | 275.7 | 280.3 | 284.7 | 288.1 | 292.3 | 297.8 |
| Private househoids | 10.1 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| Nonprofit institutions .......... | 256.9 | 275.2 | 265.2 | 269.5 | 273.7 | 276.8 | 280.8 | 286.1 |
| General government .. | 657.1 | 687.1 | 664.3 | 678.4 | 683.9 | 691.2 | 694.7 | 703.7 |
| Federal | 199.8 | 207.0 | 198.7 | 206.2 | 206.2 | 208.3 | 207.1 | 210.8 |
| State and local | 457.3 | 480.1 | 465.6 | 472.1 | 477.7 | 483.0 | 487.6 | 492.9 |
| Addendum: Gross domestic business product less housing $\qquad$ | 4,608.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.4.-Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars)

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product $\qquad$ | 4,986.3 | 5,136.0 | 5,068.3 | 5,078.2 | 5,102.1 | 5,138.3 | 5,225.6 | 5,259.0 |
| Final sales of domestic product $\qquad$ | 4,979.8 | 5,121.7 | 5,059.6 | 5,048.9 | 5,089.1 | 5,131.8 | 5,217.1 | 5,228.6 |
| Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | 6.5 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 29.3 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 30.5 |
| Goods ${ }^{1}$............................... | 2,005.7 | 2,083.8 | 2,057.7 | 2,060.2 | 2,069.1 | 2,074.9 | 2,130.9 | 2,161.0 |
| Final sales .................... | 1,999.2 | 2,069.5 | 2,049.0 | 2,030.9 | 2,056.1 | 2,068.5 | 2,122.5 | 2,130.6 |
| Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | 6.5 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 29.3 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 30.5 |
| Durable goods .................. | 914.0 | 981.2 | 941.8 | 951.2 | 968.9 | 982.5 | 1,022.2 | 1,047.8 |
| Final sales | 911.7 | 970.6 | 942.6 | 938.2 | 964.9 | 968.7 | 1,010.5 | 1,020.9 |
| Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | $2.4$ | 10.6 | -. 8 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 26.9 |
| Nondurable goods ............. | 1,091.7 | 1,102.6 | 1,116.0 | 1,109.0 | 1,400.2 | 1,092.4 | 1,108.7 | 1,113.3 |
| Final sales | 1,087.6 | 1,098.9 | 1,106.4 | 1,092.7 | 1,091.1 | 1,099.8 | 1,111.9 | 1,109.7 |
| Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | $4.1$ | 3.7 | 9.6 | 16.3 | 9.1 | -7.4 | -3.2 | 3.6 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$............................ | 2,534.7 | 2,586.4 | 2,556.5 | 2,565.3 | 2,577.5 | 2,596.7 | 2,606.0 | 2,617.7 |
| Structures ........................... | 445.8 | 465.9 | 454.2 | 452.7 | 455.5 | 466.6 | 488.7 | 480.3 |

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

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.
Table 1.6.-Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers in Constant Dollars

$$
\text { [Billions of } 1987 \text { dollars] }
$$

| Gross domestic product | 4,986.3 | 5,136.0 | 5,068.3 | 5,078.2 | 5,102.1 | 5,138.3 | 5,225.6 | 5,259.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 578.0 | 598.3 | 591.6 | 588.0 | 593.2 | 591.9 | 620.0 | 605.0 |
| Plus: Imports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 611.6 | 674.8 | 630.3 | 647.9 | 668.4 | 678.2 | 704.5 | 709.3 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 5,019.9 | 5,212.5 | 5,107.1 | 5,138.1 | 5,177,4 | 5,224.6 | 5,310.0 | 5,363.3 |
| Less: Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | 6.5 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 29.3 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 30.5 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$..... | 5,013.4 | 5,198.2 | 5,098.4 | 5,108.8 | 5,164.3 | 5,218.1 | 5,301.6 | 5,332.8 |

1. Purchases by U.S. residents of goods and services wherever produced.
2. Final sales to U.S. residents of goods and services wherever produced.

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1
Table 1.8.-Gross Domestic Product by Sector in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1987 dollars]

| Gross domestic product $\qquad$ | 4,986.3 | 5,136.0 | 5,068.3 | 5,078.2 | 5,102.1 | 5,138.3 | 5,225.6 | 5,259.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business | 4,267.6 | 4,408.0 | 4,346.2 | 4,353.9 | 4,374.1 | 4,408.4 | 4,495.4 | 4,527.3 |
| Nonfarm | 4,168.4 | 4,321.1 | 4,240.0 | 4,247.4 | 4,288.1 | 4,330.1 | 4,418.7 | 4,446.6 |
| Nonfarm less housing .... | 3,769.3 | 3,915.8 | 3,839.3 | 3,844.8 | 3,883.7 | 3,924.0 | 4,010.6 | 4,036.6 |
| Housing ........................ | 399.1 | 405.3 | 400.7 | 402.6 | 404.4 | 406.1 | 408.1 | 410.0 |
| Farm ................................ | 79.6 | 74.4 | 79.7 | 78.2 | 76.2 | 67.5 | 75.7 | 79.7 |
| Statistical discrepancy ....... | 19.7 | 12.5 | 26.5 | 28.3 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Households and institutions | 209.1 | 217.0 | 212.4 | 213.5 | 216.8 | 218.4 | 219.4 | 221.1 |
| Private households Nomprofit institutions | 8.8 200.4 | 9.3 207.7 | 9.0 203.4 | 9.2 204.3 | 9.3 207.5 | 9.4 209.0 | 9.5 209.9 | 9.6 211.5 |
| General government ............ | 509.5 | 511.1 | 509.8 | 510.8 | 511.3 | 511.5 | 510.8 | 510.6 |
| Federal $\qquad$ <br> State and local $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150.5 \\ & 359.0 \end{aligned}$ | 147.2 363.9 | 148.8 | 148.8 362.0 | 147.8 | 146.9 | 145.1 | 143.9 366.7 |
| Addendum: Gross domestic business product less housing ...... | 3,864.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.9.-Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income


Table 1.10.-Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | N | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product ...... | 4,986.3 | 5,136.0 | 5,068.3 | 5,078.2 | 5,102.1 | 5,138.3 | 5,225.6 | 5,259.0 |
| Plus: Receipts of factor income from the rest of the world ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 105.5 | 104.7 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 105.0 | 107.1 | 108.5 |  |
| Less: Payments of factor income to the rest of the world ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 97.7 | 102.2 | 98.8 | 95.8 | 103.0 | 99.6 | 110.4 | ........... |
| Equals: Gross national product $\qquad$ | 4,994.0 | 5,138.6 | 5,068.4 | 5,080.7 | 5,104.1 | 5,145.8 | 5,223.7 | ........... |
| Less: Consumption of fixed capital $\qquad$ | 595.0 | 598.6 | 584.0 | 595.0 | 592.5 | 604.4 | 602.4 | 648.9 |
| Equals: Net national product | 4,399.0 | 4,540.0 | 4,484.4 | 4,485.8 | 4,511.6 | 4,541.4 | 4,621.3 |  |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| enterprises $\qquad$ <br> Statistical discrepancy | $402.0$ | 417.5 | 409.3 | 411.6 | 414.9 | 419.1 | 424.4 | 428.0 |
| Statistical discrepancy | $19.7$ | $12.5$ | 26.5 | 28.3 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 1.0 |  |
| Equals: National income ...... | 3,977.3 | 4,110.1 | 4,048.6 | 4,045.9 | 4,087.0 | 4,111.4 | 4,196.0 |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net domestic product ......... | 4,391.2 | 4,537.5 | 4,484.4 | 4,483.3 | 4,509.6 | 4,533.8 | 4,623.2 | 4,610.1 |
| Domestic income ............... | 3,969.5 | 4,107.5 | 4,048.5 | 4,043.4 | 4,085.0 | 4,103.9 | 4,197.8 | ... |
| Gross national income ....... | 4,974.3 | 5,126.1 | 5,041.9 | 5,052.5 | 5,094.3 | 5,135.0 | 5,222.7 | ........... |

1. Consists largely of receipts by U.S. residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations.
2. Consists largely of payments to foreign residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of U.S. affiliates of foreign corporations.

Table 1.11.-Command-Basis Gross National Product in Constant Dollars
[Bililions of 1987 doliars]

| Gross national product ....... | 4,994.0 | 5,138.6 | 5,068.4 | 5,080.7 | 5,104.1 | 5,145.8 | 5,223.7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Exports of goods and services and receipts of factor income from the rest of the world $\qquad$ | 683.5 | 703.0 | 690.4 | 686.4 | 698.1 | 699.0 | 728.5 |  |
| Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and receipts of factor income ${ }^{1}$ | 689.3 | 719.5 | 692.4 | 700.4 | 712.5 | 718.1 | 746.8 |  |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product .... | 4,999.8 | 5,155.0 | 5,070.3 | 5,094.8 | 5,118.4 | 5,164.9 | 5,241.9 | ........... |
| Addendum: <br> Terms of trade ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 100.9 | 102.3 | 100.3 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 102.7 | 102.5 | ........... |

1. Exports of goods and services and receipts of factor income deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services and payments of factor income.
2. Ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services and receipts of factor income to the corresponding implicit price deflator for imports with the decimal point shifted two places to the right.
NoTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.14.-National Income by Type of Income [Bilions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | V |  | II | III | IV |  |
| National in | . 6 | 5,140.3 | 4,975.8 | 5,038.9 | 5,104.0 | 5,143.2 | 5,275.0 |  |
| Compensation of employees | 3,582.0 | 2.2 | 3,658.6 | 3,705.1 | 3,750.6 | 3,793.9 | 3,839.2 | 3,907.2 |
| Wages and salaries. | 2,953.1 | 3,100.5 | 3,015.8 | 3,054.3 | 3,082.7 | 3,115.4 | 3,149.6 | 3,200.7 |
| Government.... | 567.5 | 589.7 | 574.2 | 584.1 | 586.3 | 592.8 |  | 602.0 |
| Other .......... | 2,385.6 | 2,510.8 | 2,441.6 | 2,470.2 | 2,496.3 | 2,522.6 | 2,554.2 | 2,598.8 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries $\qquad$ | 629.0 | 1.7 | 642.8 | 650.7 | 668.0 | 678.5 | 689.6 | 706.5 |
| Employer contributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other labor income ....... | 3062.7 | 350.7 | 311.3 <br> 331.5 | 312.2 3885 | 321.4 346.6 | ${ }_{354.7}^{323.8}$ | ${ }_{362.9}^{326.7}$ | ${ }_{371.9}^{334.5}$ |
| Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdJ | 414.3 | 3.2 | 431.2 | 444.1 | 439.4 | 422.5 | 467.0 | 475 |
| arm... | 43.7 | 46.0 | 47.6 | 55.7 | 47.0 | 24.8 | 56.4 | 60.0 |
| Proprietors' income with |  |  | 54.8 |  | 4.1 | 32.1 |  | 7.0 |
| CCAdj ............ | -7.5 | -7.1 | -7.2 | -7.1 | -7.1 | -7.3 | -7.0 | . 0 |
| Noniarm ... | 370.6 | 397.3 | 383.6 | 388.4 | 392.4 | 397.6 | 410.6 | 415.6 |
| Proprietors' income .... | 358.0 | 385.3 | 362.2 | 376.4 | 380.3 | 385.4 | 399.2 | 405.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAA } \\ & \text { OAJ } \end{aligned}$ | 13.1 | -1.0 13.0 | $\begin{array}{r}73.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1.6 13.7 | -1.2 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.3 | -1.0 11.5 |
| Rental income of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| with CCAdj. | -8.9 | 12.6 | -1.2 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 3.5 |
| Rental income of persons | 57.4 | 75.2 | 57.4 | 71.3 | 73.2 | 77.2 | 79.0 |  |
| CCAdj ......................... | -6 | -62.6 | -58.6 | -63.8 | . 4 | -63.5 | -62.6 | 5.6 |
| Corporate profits with IVA and CCAd] | 407 | 466.6 | 439.5 | 432.1 | 458.1 | 468 | 507.9 |  |
| Corporate profits with | 390.1 | 442.3 | 414.8 | 407.0 | 433.4 | 444 | 484 |  |
| Profits before tax... |  | 449.4 | 40.9 | 4 | 445.6 | 443 | 488 |  |
| Profits tax liability | 146.3 | 174.0 | 155.0 | 160.9 | 173.3 | 169.5 | 192.5 |  |
| Profits atter tax ......... | 249.1 | 275.4 | 254.9 | 258. | 272. | 274 | 295.9 |  |
|  | 150.5 | 169.0 | 162.9 | 167.5 | 168.5 | 169.7 | 170.3 | 171. |
| Undistributed profits | 98.6 | 106.4 | 92.0 | 91.4 | 103.9 | 104.6 | 碞 |  |
| IVA .......................... | -5.3 | 7.1 | 4.9 | -12.7 | -12.2 | 1.0 | 4.3 | -17.7 |
| CCAdj ...... | 7.1 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 20.6 |
| Net interest ................... | 442.0 | 445.6 | 447.7 | 450.1 | 443.2 | 444.6 | . |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax with IVA and CCAd | 260.9 |  |  |  | 284.8 |  | 315.4 |  |
| Net cash flow with IVA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and CAdi ....... | 507.0 | 532.4 | 8.2 | 505.9 | . 5 | 3.3 | 559.0 |  |
| Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAdj | 110. | 123.6 | 121. | 103 | 116.3 | 129. | 145.1 |  |
| Consumption of fixed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| capital .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: IVA E............... | -5.3 | -7.1 | 4.9 | -12.7 | -12.2 |  | -4.3 | -17.7 |
| Equals: Net cash fiow .... | 512.3 | 539.5 | 513.2 | 518.7 | 533. | 542.3 | 3 |  |

Table 1.16.-Gross Domestic Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Constant Dollars


Table 2.1.—Personal Income and Its Disposition [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Personal income <br> Wage and salary disbursements Commodity-producing industries $\qquad$ Manufacturing $\qquad$ <br> Distributive industries <br> Service industries $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Government $\qquad$ <br> Other labor income $\qquad$ <br> Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ Farm Nonfarm $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 5,144.9 | 5,388.3 | 5,328.3 | 5,254.7 | 5,373.2 | 5,412.7 | 5,512.7 | 5,578.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,973.1 | 3,080.5 | 3,095.8 | 2,974.3 | 3,082.7 | 3,115.4 | 3,149.6 | 3,200.7 |
|  | 756.5 | 763.6 | 783.3 | 740.7 | 765.1 | 769.4 | 779.3 | 789.5 |
|  | 577.6 | 577.3 | 602.0 | 559.7 | 580.3 | 581.5 | 587.8 | 595.8 |
|  | 682.0 | 706.6 | 709.9 | 682.9 | 709.1 | 714.4 | 720.1 | 733.5 |
|  | 967.0 | 1,020.6 | 1,028.4 | 966.6 | 1,022.2 | 1,038.8 | 1,054.7 | 1,075.8 |
|  | 567.5 | 589.7 | 574.2 | 584.1 | 586.3 | 592.8 | 595.4 | 602.0 |
|  | 322.7 | 350.7 | 331.5 | 338.5 | 346.6 | 354.7 | 362.9 | 371.9 |
|  | 414.3 | 443.2 | 431.2 | 444.1 | 439.4 | 422.5 | 467.0 | 475.6 |
|  | 43.7 | 46.0 | 47.6 | 55.7 | 47.0 | 24.8 | 56.4 | 60.0 |
|  | 370.6 | 397.3 | 383.6 | 388.4 | 392.4 | 397.6 | 410.6 | 415.6 |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment | -8.9 | 12.6 | -1.2 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 3.5 |
| Personal dividend income | 140.4 | 158.3 | 152.3 | 157.0 | 157.8 | 159.0 | 159.4 | 160.7 |
| Personal interest income | 694.3 | 695.2 | 694.5 | 695.4 | 693.1 | 695.7 | 696.7 | 700.2 |
| Transter payments to persons | 858.4 | 912.1 | 877.4 | 894.4 | 905.5 | 918.5 | 929.8 | 944.6 |
| Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits | 413.9 | 438.4 | 420.8 | 433.1 | 435.0 | 439.4 | 446.1 | 457.6 |
| Government unemployment | 413.9 | 438.4 | 420.8 | 433.1 | 435.0 | 439.4 | 446.1 | 457.6 |
| insurance benefits ...... | 39.2 | 34.1 | 37.8 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 32.3 | 26.9 |
| Veterans benefits .......... | 19.3 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 19.9 |
| Government employees retirement benefits ..... | 108.3 | 115.5 | 110.2 | 112.8 | 114.6 | 116.4 | 118.3 | 119.0 |
| Other transfer payments | 277.7 | 304.1 | 289.7 | 294.0 | 301.3 | 307.5 | 313.5 | 321.2 |
| Aid to families with dependent children | 23.3 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 23.9 |
| Other ....................... | 254.4 | 280.2 | 266.2 | 270.4 | 277.2 | 283.5 | 289.4 | 297.3 |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ | 249.3 | 264.3 | 253.3 | 256.6 | 264.5 | 266.8 | 269.2 | 279.1 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments | 644.8 | 681.6 | 670.7 | 657.1 | 681.0 | 689.0 | 699.2 | 715.7 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 4,500.2 | 4,706.7 | 4,657.6 | 4,597.5 | 4,692.2 | 4,723.7 | 4,813.5 | 4,862.4 |
| Less: Personal outlays ....... | 4,261.5 | 4,516.8 | 4,377.9 | 4,419.7 | 4,483.6 | 4,544.0 | 4,620.1 | 4,680.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ | 4,139.9 | 4,391.8 | 4,256.2 | 4,296.2 | 4,359.9 | 4,419.1 | 4,492.0 | 4,549.4 |
| Interest paid by persons .... | 111.1 | 114.0 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 114.1 | 116.8 | 119.3 |
| Personal transier payments to rest of the world (net) | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.7 |
| Equals: Personal saving ...... | 238.7 | 189.9 | 279.7 | 177.9 | 208.7 | 179.7 | 193.4 | 182.0 |
| Addenda: Disposable personal income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, billions of 1987 dollars $\qquad$ | 3,632.5 | 3,700.9 | 3,717.6 | 3,642.6 | 3,694.4 | 3,708.7 | 3,757.9 | 3,783.3 |
| Per capita: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars <br> 1987 dollars $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,615 \\ & 14,219 \end{aligned}$ | 18,225 14,330 | 18,153 | 17,876 14,163 | 18,196 14,326 | 18,265 | 18,561 14,491 | 18,705 14,554 |
| Population (mid-period. <br> millions) $\qquad$ | 255.5 | 258.3 | 256.6 | 257.2 | 257.9 | 258.6 | 259.3 | 259.9 |
| Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 5.3 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 |

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 2.2.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ | 4,139.9 | 4,391.8 | 4,256.2 | 4,296.2 | 4,359,9 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,419.1 \\ 541.9 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,492.0 \\ 562.8 \end{array}$ | 4,549.4 |
| Durable goods .................... | 497.3 | 537.9 | 516.6 | 515.3 |  |  |  | 577.4 |
| Motor vehicles and parts. | 204.3 | 222.3 | 213.7 | 211.7 | 220.8 | 221.7 | 235.1 | 250.0 |
| Furniture and household equipment $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 208.6 | 214.0 |  |  |
| Other ................................. | 98.5 | 103.9 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 102.2 | 106.2 | 106.9 | 107.6 |
| Nondurable goods ... | 1,300.9 | 1,350.0 | 1,331.7 | 1,335.3 | 1,344.8 | 1,352.4 | 1,367.5 | 1,376.1 |
|  | 633.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 657.8 \\ & 237.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 647.6 \\ & 236.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 648.2 \\ & 233.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 654.1 \\ & 235.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 660.0 \\ & 238.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 669.1 \\ & 242.7 \end{aligned}$ | 671.7243.2 |
| Clothing and shoes | 228.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil .... | 103.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 103.7 \\ 15.1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 105.213.9 | 106.0 | 103.6 | 102.415.4 | 102.9 | 101.4 |
| Fuel oil and coal ...... | 13.8 |  |  | 15.1332.9 | 14.9 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15.0 \\ 337.7 \\ 2,561.8 \end{array}$ | 16.9342.8 |
| Other ............................. | 321.8 | 336.0 | 328.9 |  | 337.2 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 336.4 \\ 2,524.8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
| Services.. | 2,341.6 | 2,503.9 | 2,407.9 | 2,445.5 | 2,483.4 |  |  | 2,595.9 |
| Housing | 600.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 627.9 \\ & 251.2 \end{aligned}$ | 609.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 617.6 \\ & 245.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 625.1 \\ & 246.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 631.1 \\ & 255.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 637.8 \\ & 257.3 \end{aligned}$ | 647.5256.5 |
| Household operation .......... | 234.4 |  | 245.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity and gas $\qquad$ Other household | 105.8 | 113.4 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 109.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 116.4 \\ & 138.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.2 \\ & 141.1 \end{aligned}$ | 116.8 |
| operation .................. | 128.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 137.8 \\ & 170.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.0 \\ & 162.4 \end{aligned}$ | 134.5 | 136.9 |  |  | 139.6176.7 |
| Transportation .................. | 155.4 |  |  | 166.3 | 169.1 | 170.9 | 141.1 173.8 |  |
| Medical care .... | 628.4 | 680.9773.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 646.9 \\ & 744.3 \end{aligned}$ | 662.2753.8 | 675.4 | 686.9 | 699.2 | 710.0805.2 |
| Other ............................. | 723.5 |  |  |  | 767.1 | 780.7 | 793.7 |  |

Table 2.3.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1987 dollars]

| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ | 3,341.8 | 3,453.2 | 3,397.2 | 3,403.8 | 3,432.7 | 3,469.6 | 3,506.9 | 3,539.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods | 456.6 | 490.0 | 473.4 | 471.9 | 484.2 | 493.1 | 510.9 | 522.9 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 182.3 | 191.7 | 188.6 | 185.7 | 191.3 | 189.9 | 199.7 | 211.7 |
| Furniture and household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment | 194.8 | 216.3 | 204.2 | 206.5 | 212.4 | 219.4 | 227.1 | 227.2 |
| Other ............................... | 79.5 | 82.0 | 80.6 | 79.7 | 80.6 | 83.7 | 84.1 | 84.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,062.9 | 1,088.1 | 1,081.8 | 1,076.0 | 1,083.1 | 1,093.0 | 1,100.2 | 1,106.7 |
| Food | 520.5 | 531.0 | 529.3 | 526.7 | 528.6 | 532.6 | 536.0 | 536.4 |
| Clothing and shoes | 193.7 | 199.5 | 200.0 | 194.8 | 197.8 | 200.6 | 204.6 | 205.5 |
| Gasoline and oil ... | 83.9 | 84.9 | 84.4 | 83.9 | 84.1 | 86.2 | 85.4 | 84.6 |
| Fuel oil and coal | 11.9 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 14.5 |
| Other .. | 252.9 | 259.8 | 256.2 | 257.7 | 259.9 | 260.4 | 261.1 | 265.6 |
| Services | 1,822.3 | 1,875.2 | 1,842.0 | 1,855.9 | 1,865.4 | 1,883.5 | 1,895.8 | 1,910.2 |
| Housing | 484.2 | 492.0 | 486.7 | 488.8 | 490.7 | 493.3 | 495.3 | 497.8 |
| Household operation | 211.7 | 218.9 | 216.6 | 217.9 | 215.6 | 220.8 | 221.3 | 222.8 |
| Electricity and gas $\qquad$ Other household | 95.3 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 96.2 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 101.2 |
| operation ...... | 116.4 | 119.9 | 118.1 | 118.8 | 119.4 | 120.2 | 121.1 | 121.5 |
| Transportation | 122.7 | 126.3 | 123.7 | 124.5 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 128.0 | 128.7 |
| Medical care | 449.2 | 463.4 | 453.2 | 458.0 | 461.1 | 465.1 | 469.3 | 472.7 |
| Other ............................... | 554.4 | 574.6 | 561.7 | 566.8 | 571.8 | 577.9 | 581.9 | 588.2 |

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

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Receipts | 1,183.0 | 1,269.5 | 1,221.1 | 1,218.4 | 1,268.0 | 1,275.9 | 1,315.7 |  |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts $\qquad$ Income taxes $\qquad$ Estate and gift taxes $\qquad$ Nontaxes $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 490.8 | 521.3 | 511.8 | 502.1 | 520.7 | 527.1 | 535.1 | 549.0 |
|  | 478.0 | 506.7 | 498.3 | 489.1 | 506.0 | 512.7 | 519.0 | 532.5 |
|  | 11.3 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 14.6 |
|  | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals | 120.2 | 143.1 | 127.1 | 132.4 | 142.4 | 139.3 | 158.1 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks ..... | 16.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.3 |  |
| Other .............................. | 103.5 | 127.7 | 111.3 | 116.7 | 127.2 | 124.2 | 142.8 |  |
| Indirect business tax and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nontax accruals ............... | 81.3 | 87.3 | 83.5 | 81.5 | 86.2 | 86.7 | 95.0 | 92.9 |
| Excise taxes ........... | 46.8 | 50.3 | 46.5 | 47.4 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 56.6 | 54.4 |
| Customs duties | 18.3 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 19.6 |
| Nontaxes ....... | 16.2 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.9 |
| Contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ | 490.7 | 517.8 | 498.7 | 502.3 | 518.7 | 522.8 | 527.5 | 544.6 |
| Expenditures ............... | 1,459.3 | 1,495.9 | 1,485.3 | 1,481.9 | 1,490.6 | 1,488.5 | 1,522.6 | 1,497.1 |
| Purchases. | 448.8 | 443.4 | 452.4 | 442.7 | 447.5 | 443.6 | 440.0 | 434.0 |
| National detense ... | 313.8 | 303.4 | 315.7 | 304.8 | 307.6 | 301.9 | 299.2 | 292.8 |
| Nondelense ................. | 135.0 | 140.1 | 136.7 | 137.9 | 140.0 | 141.7 | 140.7 | 141.2 |
| Transier payments (net) | 624.5 | 651.9 | 641.7 | 642.0 | 645.6 | 652.8 | 667.2 | 665.2 |
| To persons ................. | 608.2 | 636.1 | 617.1 | 628.9 | 632.7 | 639.1 | 643.7 | 652.3 |
| To rest of the world (net) ... | 16.3 | 15.8 | 24.6 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 23.5 | 12.8 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments $\qquad$ | 171.4 | 186.2 | 176.7 | 176.1 | 182.8 | 188.6 | 197.4 | 187.9 |
| Net interest paid | 187.1 | 180.8 | 181.3 | 178.3 | 182.5 | 182.2 | 180.4 | 174.8 |
| Interest paid | 219.9 | 217.5 | 216.4 | 214.1 | 219.0 | 219.9 | 217.2 | 212.4 |
| To persons and business | 178.7 | 175.0 | 175.0 | 172.4 | 176.9 | 176.7 | 174.0 | 169.1 |
| To rest of the world (net) | 41.2 | 42.5 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.2 |
| Less: Interest received by government | 32.8 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 37.5 |
| Subsidies less current surpius | 27.5 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 42.9 | 32.3 | 21.4 | 37.7 | 35.1 |
| Subsidies ................... | 31.7 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 43.7 | 35.9 | 24.8 | 40.5 | 37.7 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises .. | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | . 8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit $(-)$, national income and product accounts | -276.3 | -226.4 | -264.2 | -263.5 | -222.6 | -212.7 | -207.0 |  |
| Social insurance funds .......... | 32.2 | 41.3 | 36.4 | 30.2 | 45.2 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 57.2 |
| Other .................................. | -308.5 | -267.8 | -300.6 | -293.7 | -267.8 | -257.4 | -252.3 | .......... |

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

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | N | 1 |
| Receipts ... | 837.8 | 888.1 | 861.6 | 860.2 | 881.0 | 894.2 | 917.0 |  |
| Personal tax and nontax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| receipts ................... | 154.0 | 160.3 | 158.8 | 155.0 | 160.3 | 162.0 | 164.1 | 166.6 |
| Income taxes ................... | 116.7 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 116.4 | 121.0 | 122.1 | 123.6 | 125.5 |
| Nontaxes ......................... | 18.3 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.5 |
| Other .............................. | 19.0 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.6 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals | 26.0 | 31.0 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 34.4 |  |
| Indirect business tax and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nontax accruals ........... | 421.5 | 443.1 | 432.2 | 434.1 | 440.0 | 445.7 | 452.7 | 456.7 |
| Sales taxes ..................... | 200.8 | 211.7 | 205.7 | 206.5 | 209.3 | 212.8 | 218.2 | 220.2 |
| Property taxes ................. | 177.7 | 186.9 | 181.4 | 183.9 | 186.5 | 187.9 | 189.3 | 190.8 |
| Other .............................. 43.0 44.5 45.1 43.6 44.3 45.0 45.2 45.7 <br> Contributions for social         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| insurance | 64.9 | 67.4 | 65.9 | $66.5$ | $67.2$ |  | 68.3 | 69.0 |
| Federal grants-in-aid $\qquad$ <br> Expenditures $\qquad$ | 171.4830.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 186.2 \\ & 886.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176.7 \\ & 848.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176.1 \\ & 859.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.8 \\ & 880.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $909.7$ | 187.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 188.6 \\ & 895.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 916.7 |
| Purchases $\qquad$ Compensation of employees $\qquad$ Other $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 683.0 \\ & 457.3 \\ & 225.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714.6 \\ & 480.1 \\ & 234.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 691.4 \\ & 465.6 \\ & 225.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 697.0 \\ & 472.1 \\ & 224.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 711.1 \\ & 477.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 721.2 \\ & 483.0 \\ & 238.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 729.2 \\ & 487.6 \\ & 241.6 \end{aligned}$ | 730.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $492.9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 233.4 |  |  | 237.4 |
| Transfer payments to persons | 228.6 | 254.1 | 238.4 | 244.1 | 251.0 | 257.2 | 263.9 | 270.2 |
| Net interest paid $\qquad$ Interest paid $\qquad$ Less: Interest received by government $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} -46.0 \\ 66.1 \\ 112.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -45.3 \\ 68.7 \\ 113.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -45.7 \\ 67.1 \\ 112.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -45.5 \\ 67.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -45.3 \\ 68.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -45.2 \\ 69.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -45.0 \\ 69.6 \end{array}$ | -44.970.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 113.2 | 113.7 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115. |
| Less: Dividends received by government $\qquad$ | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises Subsidies. $\qquad$ Less: Current surplus of government enterprises .. | $\begin{array}{r} -24.8 \\ .4 \\ 25.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -26.5 \\ .5 \\ 27.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -25.5 \\ .4 \\ 25.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -25.8 \\ .4 \\ 26.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -26.2 \\ .5 \\ 26.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -26.7 \\ .5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27.4 \\ .5 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -27.9 \\ .5 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.1 | 27.9 | 28.4 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts ..... | $\begin{array}{r} 7.2 \\ 59.4 \\ -52.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.8 \\ 58.6 \\ -56.7 \end{array}$ | 13.559.6-46.0 | $\begin{array}{r} .8 \\ 59.0 \\ -58.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ 58.9 \\ -57.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ 58.5 \\ -60.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.2 \\ 57.9 \\ -50.7 \end{array}$ |  |
| Social insurance funds ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1........ |
| Other .......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3.7B.-Government Purchases by Type
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Government purchases | 1,131.8 | 1,158.1 | 1,143.8 | 1,139.7 | 1,158.6 | 1,164.8 | 1,169.1 | 1,164.4 |
| Federal ......................... | 448.8 | 443.4 | 452.4 | 442.7 | 447.5 | 443.6 | 440.0 | 434.0 |
| National defense ......... | 313.8 | 303.4 | 315.7 | 304.8 | 307.6 | 301.9 | 299.2 | 292.8 |
| Durable goods .......... | 79.0 | 70.6 | 78.9 | 74.4 | 75.3 | 67.4 | 65.1 | 62.2 |
| Nondurable goods .......... | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.0 |
| Services ....................... Compensation of | 218.9 | 218.1 | 221.0 | 216.4 | 217.0 | 219.4 | 219.8 | 217.5 |
| employees ............. | 135.7 | 137.0 | 133.7 | 137.2 | 136.4 | 137.9 | 136.3 | 138.1 |
| Military .................. | 90.7 | 91.0 | 89.2 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 90.7 | 90.5 | 91.6 |
| Civilian ................ | 45.0 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 45.2 | 47.2 | 45.8 | 46.5 |
| Other services ........... | 83.2 | 81.2 | 87.3 | 79.1 | 80.6 | 81.5 | 83.5 | 79.4 |
| Structures .................... | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Nondefense ... | 135.0 | 140.1 | 136.7 | 137.9 | 140.0 | 141.7 | 140.7 | 141.2 |
| Durable goods | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Nondurable goods $\qquad$ | 8.6 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Corporation inventory change ... | -7 | -. 3 | , | -. 4 | -7.3 | -. 7.5 | -. 2 | -. 2. |
| Other nondurables ..... | 9.2 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Services ...................... | 109.0 | 114.6 | 109.7 | 112.2 | 114.3 | 116.1 | 115.6 | 116.9 |
| Compensation of employees $\qquad$ | 64.1 | 70.0 | 65.0 | 69.0 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 70.8 | 72.6 |
| Other services ........... | 44.9 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 43.2 | 44.6 | 45.7 | 44.8 | 44.3 |
| Structures ..................... | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 10.9 |
| State and local .................. | 683.0 | 714.6 | 691.4 | 697.0 | 711.1 | 721.2 | 729.2 | 730.3 |
| Durable goods .................. | 37.6 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.4 |
| Nondurable goods ............ | 60.2 | 62.2 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 63.0 | 62.3 | 61.9 | 63.0 |
| Services ........................ | 485.3 | 506.9 | 493.5 | 499.6 | 504.4 | 509.9 | 513.9 | 519.9 |
| Compensation of employees $\qquad$ | 457.3 | 480.1 | 465.6 | 472.1 | 477.7 | 483.0 | 487.6 | 492.9 |
| Other services .............. | 28.0 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 27.0 |
| Structures ........................ | 99.8 | 106.2 | 99.0 | 97.1 | 104.5 | 109.4 | 113.6 | 107.0 |

Table 3.10.-National Defense Purchases
[Billions of dollars]

| National defense <br> purchases $\qquad$ | 313.8 | 303.4 | 315.7 | 304.8 | 307.6 | 301.9 | 299.2 | 292.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods .................... | 79.0 | 70.6 | 78.9 | 74.4 | 75.3 | 67.4 | 65.1 | 62.2 |
| Military equipment | 73.2 | 66.3 | 72.6 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 63.1 | 60.9 | 58.2 |
| Aircraft ................ | 22.7 | 20.9 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 22.5 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 19.3 |
| Missiles ...................... | 14.3 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Ships ........................... | 12.1 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.1 |
| Vehicles ..... | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Electronic equipment ...... | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Other ....................... | 13.6 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 11.8 |
| Other durable goods ......... | 5.8 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Nondurable goods .............. | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.0 |
| Petroleum products ... | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Ammunition ................ | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| Other nondurable goods .... | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Services ................... | 218.9 | 218.1 | 221.0 | 216.4 | 217.0 | 219.4 | 219.8 | 217.5 |
| Compensation of employees $\qquad$ | 135.7 | 137.0 | 133.7 | 137.2 | 136.4 | 137.9 | 136.3 | 138.1 |
| Military ........................ | 90.7 | 91.0 | 89.2 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 90.7 | 90.5 | 91.6 |
| Civilian ......................... | 45.0 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 45.2 | 47.2 | 45.8 | 46.5 |
| Other services | 83.2 | 81.2 | 87.3 | 79.1 | 80.6 | 81.5 | 83.5 | 79.4 |
| Contractual research and development | 26.5 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 27.1 | 24.5 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1}$....... | 23.4 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 24.9 | 24.0 | 24.5 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$........ | 10.0 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$........ | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 14.2 |
| Transportation of material | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Travel of persons .......... | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| Other ........................... | -2.0 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -1.5 | -3.3 | -1.3 | -1.3 |
| Structures ........... | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Military facilities .... | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Other ............................. | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |

1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments to contractors to operate installations.
2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems, other than research and development.
3. Includes compensation of toreign personnel, consulting, training, and education.

Table 3.8B.-Government Purchases by Type in Constant Dollars
[Bilions of 1987 dolars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Govermment purchases | 945.2 | 938.9 | 948.9 | 931.3 | 941.1 | 941.7 | 941.7 | 926.8 |
| Federal ....................... | 373.0 | 354.9 | 373.7 | 357.6 | 359.4 | 353.7 | 349.0 | 338.0 |
| National defense | 261.2 | 242.4 | 261.3 | 246.0 | 246.4 | 240.1 | 237.1 | 228.4 |
| Durable goods .............. | 73.2 | 63.6 | 72.6 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 60.9 | 58.9 | 55.8 |
| Nondurable goods ......... | 9.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| Services ....................... | 173.6 | 165.6 | 174.7 | 166.1 | 165.5 | 165.4 | 165.3 | 160.6 |
| Compensation of employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| employees ............. | $\begin{array}{r} 100.9 \\ 66.4 \end{array}$ | 95.8 63.4 | 99.0 65.4 | 97.7 64.4 | 96.4 <br> 63.8 <br> 8.8 | 95.3 63.1 | 93.8 62.2 | 93.1 61.8 |
| Civilian ............ | 34.5 | 32.4 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 31.3 |
| Other services ........... | 72.7 | 69.8 | 75.7 | 68.4 | 69.0 | 70.1 | 71.5 | 67.6 |
| Structures .................... | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Nondefense ... | 111.8 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 111.5 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 111.8 | 109.6 |
| Durable goods ............... | 7.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.3 |
| Nondurable goods ......... | 7.9 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change ... | -. 4 | -. 3 | 0 | -7. | -. 2 | -. 3 | -. 3 | -. 2 |
| Other nondurables ..... | 8.3 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Services ...................... | 87.4 | 88.6 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 88.9 | 89.8 | 88.4 | 87.4 |
| Compensation of employees $\qquad$ | 49.6 | 51.3 | 49.8 | 51.0 | 51.4 | 51.6 | 51.3 | 50.8 |
| Other senvices ............. | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 36.7 |
| Structures .................... | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.2 |
| State and local .................... | 572.2 | 584.0 | 573.2 | 573.7 | 581.6 | 588.0 | 592.8 | 588.9 |
| Durable goods .................. | 33.3 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 34.7 |
| Nondurable goods ............. | 52.1 | 53.5 | 52.7 | 53.0 | 53.4 | 53.8 | 54.0 | 54.4 |
| Services ......................... | 395.8 | 402.6 | 398.2 | 400.1 | 401.9 | 403.4 | 405.0 | 406.4 |
| Compensation of employees. $\qquad$ | 359.0 | 363.9 | 361.0 | 362.0 | 363.4 | 364.5 | 365.7 | 366.7 |
| Other services ............... | 36.7 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.7 |
| Structures ........................ | 91.1 | 93.8 | 88.6 | 86.9 | 92.4 | 96.5 | 99.3 | 93.3 |

Table 3.11.-National Defense Purchases in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]

| National defense purchases $\qquad$ | 261.2 | 242.4 | 261.3 | 246.0 | 246.4 | 240.1 | 237.1 | 228.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods ..................... | 73.2 | 63.6 | 72.6 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 60.9 | 58.9 | 55.8 |
| Military equipment | 67.1 | 58.7 | 66.3 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 55.9 | 53.9 | 51.6 |
| Aircraft ...... | 20.2 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 15.7 |
| Missiles .... | 15.3 | 12.7 | 15.7 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Ships ........ | 10.3 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 7.5 |
| Vehicles ................ | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Electronic equipment ...... | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Other | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| Other durable goods ......... | 6.1 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Nondurable goods ........ | 9.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| Petroleum products .... | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Ammunition ............... | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Other nondurable goods .... | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Services .................. | 173.6 | 165.6 | 174.7 | 166.1 | 165.5 | 165.4 | 165.3 | 160.6 |
| Compensation of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| employees ...... | 100.9 | 95.8 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 95.3 | 93.8 | 93.1 |
| Military ....................... | 66.4 | 63.4 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 63.8 | 63.1 | 62.2 | 61.8 |
| Civilian | 34.5 | 32.4 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 31.3 |
| Other services | 72.7 | 69.8 | 75.7 | 68.4 | 69.0 | 70.1 | 71.5 | 67.6 |
| Contractual research and development | 23.6 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 242 | 21.7 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1}$... | 20.6 | 20.1 | 21.2 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 21.0 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$......... | 8.4 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$........ | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Transportation of material $\qquad$ | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 58 | 53 | 4.6 |
| Travel of persons ............. | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 |
| Other ...................... | -1.6 | -1.6 | -8 | -1.6 | -1.1 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -. 9 |
| Structures .............. | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Military facilities | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Other .............................. | 1.7 | 1.6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | . 7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |

[^4]Table 4.1.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annuad rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Receipts from rest of the world | 769.7 | 793.4 | 777.0 | 774.1 | 791.8 | 788.3 | 819.6 |  |
| Exports of goods and services | 640.5 | 661.7 | 654.7 | 651.3 | 660.0 | 653.2 | 682.4 | 668.8 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{1}$ | 448.7 | 461.5 | 462.0 | 453.2 | 458.6 | 452.2 | 482.0 | 465.8 |
| Durable ....... | 300.8 | 314.6 | 311.1 | 306.9 | 314.0 | 307.4 | 330.2 | 321.7 |
| Nondurable | 147.9 | 146.9 | 150.9 | 146.3 | 144.6 | 144.8 | 151.8 | 144.1 |
|  | 191.7 | 200.2 | 192.8 | 198.0 | 201.3 | 200.9 | 200.4 | 203.0 |
| Receipts of factor income ${ }^{2}$................ | 129.2 | 131.7 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 131.9 | 135.1 | 137.2 |  |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net) $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments to rest of the world . | 769.7 | 793.4 | 777.0 | 774.1 | 791.8 | 788.3 | 819.6 |  |
| Imports of goods and services ............ | 670.1 | 725.3 | 693.5 | 699.6 | 725.0 | 725.1 | 751.5 | 751.2 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{1}$............................. | 544.5 | 592.1 | 564.7 | 569.6 | 592.6 | 591.9 | 614.2 | 614.6 |
| Durable | 346.3 | 385.7 | 359.7 | 368.8 | 379.5 | 384.5 | 409.8 | 414.6 |
| Nondurable ............................. | 198.2 | 206.4 | 205.1 | 200.7 | 213.1 | 207.3 | 204.4 | 200.0 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$.................................. | 125.6 | 133.2 | 128.7 | 130.0 | 132.4 | 133.3 | 137.2 | 136.6 |
| Payments of factor income ${ }^{3}$.............. | 121.9 | 131.6 | 124.8 | 122.4 | 132.3 | 128.7 | 142.8 |  |
| Transfer payments (net) .................... | 32.7 | 32.8 | 41.2 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 40.8 | 30.8 |
| From persons (net) ....................... | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.7 |
| From government (net) .................. | 16.3 | 15.8 | 24.6 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 23.5 | 12.8 |
| From business ............................ | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Net foreign investment ........................ | -55.1 | -96.2 | -82.4 | -77.6 | -95.4 | -96.4 | -115.5 | ........ |

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services.
2. Consists largely of receipts by U.S. residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations.
3. Consists largely of payments to foreign residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of U.S. atfiliates of foreign corporations.

Table 4.3.-Exports and Imports of Merchandise by End-Use Category [Bililions of dollars]

| Exports of merchandise ............. | 448.7 | 461.5 | 462.0 | 453.2 | 458.6 | 452.2 | 482.0 | 465.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foods, feeds, and bevera | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 42.6 | 39.4 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 105.2 | 103.2 | 104.9 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 102.4 | 104.3 | 100.9 |
| Durable goods | 36.9 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 36.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 68.4 | 65.5 | 67.7 | 65.8 | 65.4 | 64.2 | 66.7 | 64.1 |
| Capital goods, except automotive | 176.9 | 183.4 | 182.0 | 177.8 | 183.3 | 178.5 | 193.8 | 188.4 |
| Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ... | 37.7 | 32.8 | 37.1 | 33.1 | 36.4 | 27.1 | 34.5 | 33.5 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts .... | 28.8 | 29.3 | 30.0 | 28.8 | 28.0 | 29.6 | 30.7 | 31.2 |
| Other | 110.4 | 121.3 | 114.9 | 115.9 | 118.8 | 121.9 | 128.6 | 123.7 |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts | 47.1 | 51.6 | 50.9 | 51.2 | 51.3 | 48.4 | 55.6 | 54.1 |
| Consumer goods, except automotive ..... | 50.4 | 53.6 | 53.3 | 51.5 | 52.2 | 54.2 | 56.6 | 54.0 |
| Durable goods | 25.6 | 27.4 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 27.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 24.8 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 26.2 |
| Other | 28.9 | 29.3 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 29.1 | 28.9 |
| Durable goods | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Nondurable goods ......................... | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14. | 14.5 |
| Imports of merchandise. | 544.5 | 592.1 | 564.7 | 569.6 | 592.6 | 591.9 | 614.2 | 614.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages $\qquad$ Industrial supplies and materials, except | 27.9 | 28.1 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 28.8 |
| petroleum and products | 82.3 | 89.1 | 84.2 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 89.0 | 93.6 | 97.0 |
| Durable goods | 39.5 | 43.6 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 43.3 | 48.2 | 48.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 42.8 | 45.5 | 43.9 | 44.8 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 45.3 | 48.2 |
| Petroleum and products | 51.6 | 51.5 | 54.9 | 51.0 | 57.3 | 50.2 | 47.5 | 40.9 |
| Capital goods, except automotive | 134.2 | 152.3 | 141.8 | 142.6 | 150.7 | 152.6 | 163.1 | 168.7 |
| Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ... | 12.6 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 10.3 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts .... | 31.8 | 38.2 | 34.6 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 39.0 | 40.5 | 41.7 |
| Other | 89.8 | 102.8 | 94.2 | 96.2 | 101.7 | 103.1 | 110.2 | 116.7 |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts | 91.8 | 102.4 | 95.1 | 100.5 | 102.1 | 100.1 | 106.9 | 105.9 |
| Consumer goods, except automotive ..... | 123.0 | 134.3 | 126.5 | 128.9 | 132.9 | 137.6 | 137.7 | 137.3 |
| Durable goods | 63.9 | 70.2 | 65.2 | 67.7 | 68.2 | 71.5 | 73.3 | 73.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 59.1 | 64.1 | 61.3 | 61.2 | 64.7 | 66.2 | 64.4 | 64.1 |
| Other | 33.8 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 32.7 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 36.6 | 36.0 |
| Durable goods | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 18.0 |
| Nondurable goods .......................... | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 0 | 18. | 8.0 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{1}$....... | 44.0 | 43.6 | 45.5 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 45.4 | 43.0 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products ... | 404.7 | 418.0 | 416.4 | 409.9 | 415.5 | 409.8 | 436.6 | 422.9 |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products ..... | 492.9 | 540 | 509.9 | 518.5 | 535.3 | 541.7 | 566 | 573.7 |

Table 4.2.-Exports and Imports of Goods and Services and Receipts and Payments of Factor Income in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1992 \\ \hline \text { IV } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1993 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1994 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |
| Exports of goods and services .......... | 578.0 | 598.3 | 591.6 | 588.0 | 593.2 | 591.9 | 620.0 | 605.0 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{1}$... | 422.7 | 440.5 | 437.3 | 430.2 | 434.5 | 434.1 | 463.0 | 446.7 |
| Durable | 288.0 | 306.5 | 300.0 | 296.5 | 302.4 | 302.2 | 324.9 | 318.0 |
| Nondurable ............................. | 134.7 | 134.0 | 137.3 | 133.7 | 132.1 | 131.9 | 138.1 | 128.8 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$.................................... | 155.4 | 157.8 | 154.3 | 157.8 | 158.6 | 157.8 | 157.0 | 158.3 |
| Receipts of factor income ${ }^{2}$................ | 105.5 | 104.7 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 105.0 | 107.1 | 108.5 |  |
| Imports of goods and services ......... | 611.6 | 674.8 | 630.3 | 647.9 | 668.4 | 678.2 | 704.5 | 709.3 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{1}$................................ | 511.9 | 571.4 | 530.3 | 545.9 | 565.7 | 574.9 | 598.9 | 604.0 |
| Durable .................................... | 332.5 | 379.5 | 348.0 | 360.5 | 372.1 | 381.0 | 404.5 | 410.6 |
| Nondurable ............................. | 179.4 | 191.8 | 182.4 | 185.5 | 193.6 | 193.9 | 194.4 | 193.4 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$.................................... | 99.7 | 103.4 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 103.3 | 105.6 | 105.3 |
| Payments of factor income ${ }^{3}$.............. | 97.7 | 102.2 | 98.8 | 95.8 | 103.0 | 99.6 | 110.4 |  |

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services.
2. Consists largely of receipts by U.S. residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations.
3. Consists largely of payments to foreign residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of U.S. affiliates of foreign corporations.

Table 4.4.-Exports and Imports of Merchandise by End-Use Category in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 doliars]

| Exports of merchandise.. | 422.7 | 440.5 | 437.3 | 430.2 | 434.5 | 434.1 | 463.0 | 446.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 35.7 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 33.7 | 36.4 | 32.4 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 97.5 | 95.1 | 96.6 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 97.4 | 92.3 |
| Durable goods | 32.1 | 31.1 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 29.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 65.4 | 64.0 | 64.7 | 63.6 | 63.4 | 63.0 | 66.2 | 62.4 |
| Capital goods, except automotive | 178.4 | 192.7 | 186.8 | 184.3 | 189.5 | 190.5 | 206.5 | 203.5 |
| Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts | 30.9 | 26.1 | 30.0 | 26.6 | 29.0 | 21.6 | 27.2 | 26.3 |
| Computers, peripherais, and parts .... | 51.0 | 60.8 | 56.4 | 55.9 | 57.0 | 62.5 | 67.6 | 69.7 |
| Other ............................................. | 96.6 | 105.8 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 103.4 | 106.3 | 111.7 | 107.5 |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts | 41.9 | 45.6 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 42.8 | 49.1 | 47.5 |
| Consumer goods, except automotive ..... | 43.5 | 45.9 | 45.5 | 44.1 | 44.9 | 46.5 | 48.2 | 46.0 |
| Durable goods | 22.7 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 24.4 | 25.4 | 24.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 20.8 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 22.1 | 22.8 | 21.4 |
| Other ..... | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 25.1 |
| Durable goods | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| Imports of merchandise | 511.9 | 571.4 | 530.3 | 545.9 | 565.7 | 574.9 | 598.9 | 604.0 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages $\qquad$ Industrial supplies and materials, except | 26.0 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.6 |
| petroleum and products | 72.0 | 78.0 | 73.3 | 75.3 | 76.0 | 78.8 | 81.9 | 83.9 |
| Durable goods | 34.1 | 37.2 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 37.6 | 41.1 | 40.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 37.9 | 40.8 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 43.3 |
| Petroleum and products | 51.2 | 56.5 | 52.8 | 53.4 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 58.1 | 55.2 |
| Capital goods, except automotive ......... | 148.4 | 179.3 | 160.0 | 165.3 | 175.8 | 181.4 | 194.5 | 202.6 |
| Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ... | 10.3 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 8.1 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts .... | 59.7 | 82.5 | 68.2 | 73.1 | 79.0 | 85.8 | 92.0 | 96.4 |
| Other | 78.3 | 87.8 | 81.3 | 83.8 | 87.4 | 87.2 | 92.7 | 98.2 |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts | 79.7 | 87.4 | 81.9 | 87.0 | 87.4 | 85.3 | 89.8 | 88.5 |
| Consumer goods, except automotive ..... | 105.2 | 114.7 | 106.7 | 110.2 | 113.0 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 117.5 |
| Durable goods .... | 55.6 | 60.8 | 56.2 | 58.6 | 58.9 | 62.0 | 63.6 | 63.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 49.6 | 53.9 | 50.5 | 51.6 | 54.1 | 55.8 | 54.0 | 54.0 |
| Other | 29.5 | 29.7 | 30.1 | 28.5 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 31.2 | 30.7 |
| Durable goods | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| Nondurable goods .......................... | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{1}$,...... | 39.7 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 37.3 | 39.1 | 35.4 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products ... | 382.9 | 402.0 | 396.1 | 391.5 | 395.7 | 396.8 | 423.9 | 411.3 |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products ..... | 460.8 | 514.8 | 477.6 | 492.5 | 507.9 | 518.2 | 540.7 | 548.8 |

[^5]Table 5.1.-Gross Saving and Investment
[Bililions of dollars)

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross saving ......... | 717.8 | 780.2 | 718.8 | 762.0 | 766.7 | 774.3 | 817.8 |  |
| Gross private saving ........... | 986.9 | 1,004.8 | 969.4 | 1,024.8 | 988.3 | 988.7 | 1,017.5 |  |
| Personal saving ................ | 238.7 | 189.9 | 279.7 | 177.9 | 208.7 | 179.7 | 193.4 | 182.0 |
| Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumption adjustments | 110.4 | 123.6 | 121.7 | 103.7 | 116.3 | 129.3 | 145.1 |  |
| Undistributed profits ....... | 98.6 | 106.4 | 92.0 | 91.4 | 103.9 | 104.6 | 125.6 | .......... |
| Inventory valuation adiusiment $\qquad$ | -5.3 | -7.1 | 4.9 | -12.7 | -12.2 | 1.0 | -4.3 | -17.7 |
| Capital consumption adjustment $\qquad$ | 17.1 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 20.6 |
| Corporate consumption of fixed capital $\qquad$ | 396.6 | 408.8 | 396.5 | 402.2 | 405.2 | 414.0 | 413.9 | 432.8 |
| Noncorporate consumption of fixed capital $\qquad$ | 261.3 | 262.5 | 251.5 | 261.0 | 258.1 | 265.7 | 265.1 | 301.7 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements | -20.0 | 20.0 | -80.0 | 80.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Govemment surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts | -269,1 | -224.6 | -250.6 | -262.8 | -221.5 | -214.4 | -199.7 |  |
| Federal ......................... | -276.3 | -226.4 | -264.2 | -263.5 | -222.6 | -212.7 | -207.0 |  |
| State and local ................. | 7.2 | 1.8 | 13.5 | . 8 | 1.1 | -1.7 | 7.2 |  |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net) ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gross investment ......... | 741.4 | 795.4 | 750.9 | 796.5 | 778.7 | 787.6 | 819.0 |  |
| Gross private domestic investment $\qquad$ | 796.5 | 891.7 | 833.3 | 874.1 | 874.1 | 884.0 | 934.5 | 978.0 |
| Net foreign investment ............ | -55.1 | -96.2 | -82.4 | -77.6 | -95.4 | -96.4 | -115.5 |  |
| Statistical discrepancy | 23.6 | 15.2 | 32.1 | 34.4 | 12.0 | 13.3 | 1.2 |  |

Table 5.4.-Fixed Investment by Type
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1992 \\ \hline \mathrm{IV} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1993 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1994 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | II | III | IV |  |
| Fixed investment ...... | 789.1 | 876.1 | 821.3 | 839.5 | 861.0 | 876.3 | 927.6 | 943.8 |
| Nonresidential | 565.5 | 623.7 | 579.5 | 594.7 | 619.1 | 624.9 | 656.0 | 664.7 |
| Structures | 172.6 | 178.7 | 171.1 | 172.4 | 177.6 | 179.1 | 185.8 | 178.9 |
| Nonresidential buildings, including farm $\qquad$ | 114.6 | 119.4 | 111.9 | 114.8 | 117.1 | 119.6 | 125.9 | 122.5 |
| Utilities ..... | 35.8 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 37.8 | 35.4 |
| Mining exploration, shafts, and wells $\qquad$ | 12.4 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| Other structures ......................... | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.8 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 392.9 | 445.0 | 408.3 | 422.2 | 441.6 | 445.8 | 470.2 | 485.8 |
| Information processing and related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment ..................... | 135.5 | 151.9 | 139.7 | 142.7 | 147.0 | 154.6 | 163.4 | 168.1 |
| Computers and peripheral equioment ${ }^{1}$ | 39.8 | 48.1 | 40.7 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 49.5 | 50.9 | 52.3 |
| Other ........................................... | 95.7 | 103.9 | 98.9 | 96.9 | 100.9 | 105.1 | 112.5 | 115.8 |
| Industrial equipment ................... | 87.2 | 97.8 | 91.2 | 92.4 | 95.9 | 98.7 | 104.0 | 108.0 |
| Transportation and retated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment .............................. | 90.7 | 105.4 | 96.1 | 101.3 | 110.1 | 101.9 | 108.3 | 113.7 |
| Other ...................................... | 79.5 | 89.9 | 81.3 | 85.8 | 88.5 | 90.6 | 94.5 | 95.9 |
| Residential ..................................... | 223.6 | 252.4 | 241.8 | 244.9 | 241.9 | 251.3 | 271.6 | 279.1 |
| Structures | 216.3 | 244.6 | 234.3 | 237.3 | 234.2 | 243.4 | 263.5 | 271.1 |
| Single family | 116.5 | 133.8 | 124.3 | 132.4 | 127.5 | 131.1 | 144.0 | 151.7 |
| Multifamily | 13.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.9 |
| Other structures ......................... | 86.7 | 100.1 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 96.4 | 100.9 | 108.4 | 108.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment ....... | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 |

1. Includes new compulers and periopheral equipment only.

Table 5.5.-Fixed Investment by Type in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | I |
| Fixed investment | 726.4 | 806.0 | 754.3 | 773.7 | 790.6 | 806.9 | 852.9 | 866.2 |
| Nonresidential ........................... | 529.2 | 591.8 | 543.7 | 562.3 | 584.3 | 594.8 | 625.7 | 634.1 |
| Structures | 150.6 | 151.5 | 148.0 | 148.2 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 155.6 | 148.9 |
| Nonresidential buildings, including farm $\qquad$ | 100.8 | 101.8 | 97.5 | 99.3 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 106.0 | 102.6 |
| Utilities | 30.9 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 29.9 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 29.0 |
| Mining exploration, shafts, and wells | 10.0 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| Other structures ........................ | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 378.6 | 440.2 | 395.7 | 414.1 | 433.2 | 443.6 | 470.0 | 485.1 |
| Information processing and related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment $\qquad$ computers and peripheral | 159.9 | 195.2 | 168.5 | 178.6 | 186.8 | 200.9 | 214.6 | 222.4 |
| Computers and peripheral equipment ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 71.2 | 100.4 | 77.2 | 89.5 | 94.5 | 105.1 | 112.4 | 117.2 |
| Other ..................................... | 88.7 | 94.8 | 91.3 | 89.0 | 92.3 | 95.9 | 102.2 | 105.2 |
| Industrial equipment .................... | 72.7 | 80.2 | 75.7 | 76.7 | 78.8 | 80.5 | 84.7 | 87.9 |
| Transportation and related equipment | 77.7 | 88.8 | 82.1 | 85.7 | 92.8 | 85.7 | 91.0 | 94.1 |
| Other ................................................. | 68.3 | 76.1 | 69.4 | 73.2 | 74.9 | 76.5 | 79.7 | 80.7 |
| Residential ....................................... | 197.1 | 214.2 | 210.6 | 211.4 | 206.2 | 212.1 | 227.2 | 232.2 |
| Structures | 190.1 | 206.8 | 203.3 | 204.1 | 198.9 | 204.6 | 219.6 | 224.6 |
| Single family | 102.7 | 113.1 | 107.9 | 113.9 | 108.7 | 110.0 | 119.6 | 125.6 |
| Multifamily | 11.8 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 |
| Other structures ......................... | 75.6 | 84.4 | 85.0 | 81.1 | 81.2 | 84.8 | 90.5 | 89.7 |
| Producers' durable equipment ....... | 7.0 | 4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 |

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

Table 5.10.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1982 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rales |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Change in business inventories | 7.3 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 34.6 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 34.2 |
| Farm ............................................. | 5.0 | -5.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 | -3.7 | -14.9 | -5.0 | . 5 |
| Nonfarm | 2.3 | 21.1 | 9.5 | 33.0 | 16.8 | 22.6 | 12.0 | 33.7 |
| Change in book value ... | 8.8 | 31.2 | 3.3 | 51.7 | 34.8 | 21.9 | 16.2 | 57.4 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment ...... | -6.4 | -10.1 | 6.2 | -18.7 | -18.0 | . 7 | -4.3 | -23.7 |
| Manufacturing | -6.0 | -. 8 | -14.2 | -1.8 | 4.2 | 2.9 | -8.7 | 7.2 |
| Durable goods ........................... | -10.6 | -1.7 | -17.0 | -5.5 | . 4 | 2.6 | -4.3 | 5.3 |
| Nondurable goods ...................... | 4.6 | . 9 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | . 2 | -4.4 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale trade .......... | 6.1 | 4.2 | 13.5 | 7 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 4.6 |
| Durable goods | 3.9 | 1.3 | 3.8 | -3.2 | . 6 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 7.2 |
| Nondurable goods ...................... | 2.2 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 6.3 | . 7 | . 4 | -2.6 |
| Merchant wholesalers ... | 6.3 | 3.9 | 15.0 | -. 3 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 0 | 2.3 |
| Durable goods .................... | 4.4 | 1.0 | 5.5 | -3.7 | 1.8 | 6.2 | -. 2 | 5.4 |
| Nondurable goods ................ | 1.8 | 2.9 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | . 2 | -3.1 |
| Normerchant wholesalers ......... | -. 2 | . 2 | -1.5 | . 9 | . 8 | -2.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Durable goods ................... | -. 5 | . 3 | -1.7 | . 5 | -1.3 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Nondurabie goods ............... | . 3 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 4 | 2.0 | -3.0 | . 2 | . 5 |
| Retail trade .................................. | 6.5 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 27.6 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 12.8 | 13.8 |
| Durable goods ............................ | 4.8 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 21.9 | . 4 | -. 4 | 12.9 | 12.3 |
| Automotive ............................ | -. 7 | 3.2 | -1.9 | 19.0 | -. 6 | -8.4 | 2.9 | 7.5 |
| Other .................................. | 5.5 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 4.8 |
| Nondurable goods ..................... | 1.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 5.7 | -. 1 | 1.6 |
| Other | -4.3 | 5.6 | -. 2 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 8.1 |
| Durable goods ........................... | 3.8 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 5.3 |
| Nondurable goods ........................ | -8.1 | 3.0 | -5.8 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 |

Table 5.12.-Inventories and Final Sales of Domestic Business by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Seasonally adiusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1992 \\ \hline \text { IV } \end{array}$ | 1993 |  |  |  | $\frac{1994}{1}$ |
|  |  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |
| Inventories ${ }^{\text { }}$........................................ | 1,099.0 | 1,119.5 | 1,119.6 | 1,130.9 | 1,134.8 | 1,149.9 |
| Farm ....................................................... | 95.1 | 99.1 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 92.7 | 95.6 |
| Nonfarm | 1,003.9 | 1,020.4 | 1,024.2 | 1,035.8 | 1,042.1 | 1,054.3 |
| Durable goods | 580.9 | 590.7 | 592.1 | 600.3 | 607.5 | 618.0 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 423.0 | 429.7 | 432.2 | 435.5 | 434.6 | 436.3 |
| Manufacturing | 400.9 | 402.0 | 402.4 | 407.0 | 405.0 | 407.7 |
| Durable goods | 251.0 | 250.8 | 250.7 | 254.2 | 253.8 | 256.6 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 149.9 | 151.2 | 151.7 | 152.8 | 151.2 | 151.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 247.9 | 249.6 | 251.3 | 254.6 | 256.7 | 258.9 |
| Durable goods | 155.4 | 155.9 | 156.6 | 159.1 | 160.3 | 163.1 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 92.5 | 93.7 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 96.4 | 95.8 |
| Merchant wholesalers .. | 221.4 | 222.6 | 224.1 | 227.6 | 229.4 | 230.6 |
| Durable goods ... | 139.4 | 139.5 | 140.5 | 142.5 | 143.3 | 145.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 82.0 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 85.0 | 86.0 | 85.3 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers .................... | 26.5 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 28.3 |
| Durable goods | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.8 |
| Nondurable goods ........................ | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| Retail trade ...................................... | 269.5 | 280.1 | 281.2 | 282.7 | 286.6 | 291.4 |
| Durable goods .................................... | 129.4 | 137.0 | 138.0 | 138.2 | 143.0 | 146.4 |
| Automotive .. | 62.5 | 68.2 | 69.3 | 66.9 | 68.5 | 70.7 |
| Other | 67.0 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 71.3 | 74.5 | 75.8 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 140.1 | 143.1 | 143.3 | 144.5 | 143.6 | 145.0 |
| Other | 85.6 | 88.7 | 89.3 | 91.5 | 93.8 | 96.3 |
| Final sales of domestic business ${ }^{2}$ | 436.9 | 439.0 | 445.5 | 450.7 | 461.1 | 464.5 |
| Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 240.5 | 240.4 | 243.9 | 245.9 | 253.8 | 254.9 |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales of domestic business |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales ............................... | 2.52 | 2.55 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.48 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales ................. | 2.30 | 2.32 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.27 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures | 4.17 | 4.24 | 4.20 | 4.21 | 4.11 | 4.14 |

[^6]2. Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Final saies of domestic business equals final sales of domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and general government and includes a small amount of final sales by farm.

Table 5.11.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry in Constant Dollars
[Bililions of 1987 dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Change in business inventories | 6.5 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 29.3 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 30.5 |
| Farm .............................................. | 3.8 | -5.3 | 1.2 | 0 | -4.1 | -12.9 | -4.4 | -. 2 |
| Nonfarm ......................................... | 2.7 | 19.7 | 7.5 | 29.3 | 17.1 | 19.4 | 12.9 | 30.7 |
| Manufacturing | -4.7 | . 5 | -12.5 | -. 8 | 5.0 | 3.1 | -5.3 | 7.8 |
| Durable goods | -8.9 | -. 5 | -15.1 | -4.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | -1.7 | 5.5 |
| Nondurable goods ....................... | 4.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | . 3 | -3.6 | 2.3 |
| Wholesale trade . | 5.4 | 3.7 | 10.7 | 7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 4.8 |
| Durable goods ............................ | 3.6 | 1.3 | 3.4 | -2.8 | . 6 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| Nondurable goods ...................... | 1.8 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 6.1 | . 1 | , | -1.9 |
| Merchant wholesalers . | 5.6 | 3.5 | 12.8 | -. 1 | 5.9 | 8.5 | -. 4 | 2.6 |
| Durable goods | 4.0 | . 9 | 5.0 | -3.3 | 1.7 | 5.6 | -. 3 | 4.8 |
| Nondurable goods .............. | 1.6 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.9 | -1 | -2.3 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers ......... | -. 2 | . 3 | -2.1 | . 8 | .7 | -2.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| Durable goods ..................... | -. 4 | . 4 | -1.6 | . 4 | -1.2 | . 8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Nondurable goods ................ | 3 | -. 1 | -. 4 | 4 | 1.8 | -2.8 | . 2 | . 4 |
| Retail trade | 5.9 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 24.0 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 11.5 |
| Durable goods ........................... | 4.3 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 18.9 | 8 | -. 1 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| Automotive ....... | -. 6 | 2.9 | -1.7 | 16.6 | -. 5 | -7.1 | 2.4 | 6.2 |
| Other .................................. | 4.9 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 4.1 |
| Nondurable goods ...................... | 1.6 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 4.9 | . 1 | 1.2 |
| Other | -3.9 | 4.7 | -. 4 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Durable goods ............................ | 3.4 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| Nondurable goods ....................... | -7.3 | 2.5 | -5.3 | 3.8 | 1.2 | . 2 | 4.7 | 2.2 |

Table 5.13.-Inventories and Final Sales of Domestic Business by Industry in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totais |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{1992}{\mathrm{IV}}$ | 1993 |  |  |  | $\frac{1994}{1}$ |
|  |  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$...................................... | 985.3 | 992.6 | 995.9 | 997.5 | 999.6 | 1,007.2 |
| Farm ......................... | 88.1 | 88.1 | 87.1 | 83.9 | 82.8 | 82.7 |
| Nonfarm | 897.2 | 904.5 | 908.8 | 913.6 | 916.8 | 924.5 |
| Durable goods | 525.3 | 528.6 | 529.6 | 533.0 | 535.9 | 542.7 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 371.8 | 375.9 | 379.2 | 380.6 | 380.9 | 381.8 |
| Manufacturing | 365.9 | 365.7 | 366.9 | 367.7 | 366.4 | 368.4 |
| Durable goods | 231.9 | 230.7 | 231.1 | 231.8 | 231.4 | 232.8 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 134.0 | 135.0 | 135.8 | 135.9 | 135.0 | 135.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 217.7 | 217.9 | 219.6 | 221.2 | 221.5 | 222.7 |
| Durable goods ............ | 138.5 | 137.8 | 138.0 | 139.5 | 139.8 | 141.5 |
| Nondurable goods ............................... | 79.2 | 80.1 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 81.2 |
| Merchant wholesalers ...... | 193.8 | 193.8 | 195.3 | 197.4 | 197.3 | 197.9 |
| Durable goods ..... | 124.0 | 123.1 | 123.6 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 126.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.7 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 71.8 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers ................... | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.7 |
| Durable goods ............................. | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| Nondurable goods ........................ | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 |
| Retail trade | 236.4 | 242.4 | 243.2 | 244.4 | 247.1 | 250.0 |
| Durable goods ................................... | 115.2 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 122.9 | 125.4 |
| Automotive | 56.5 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 58.7 | 59.4 | 60.9 |
| Other | 58.7 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 61.4 | 63.5 | 64.5 |
| Nondurable goods ................................. | 121.2 | 122.5 | 123.0 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 124.6 |
| Other ................................................... | 77.1 | 78.5 | 79.1 | 80.3 | 81.8 | 83.5 |
| Final sales of domestic business ${ }^{2}$ | 361.5 | 360.4 | 363.4 | 366.8 | 373.9 | 374.7 |
| Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ${ }^{2}$ | 208.6 | 207.0 | 209.3 | 211.3 | 217.6 | 217.6 |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales of domestic business |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales ..................... | 2.73 | 2.75 | 2.74 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.69 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales | 2.48 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 2.47 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures $\qquad$ | 4.30 | 4.37 | 4.34 | 4.32 | 4.21 | 4.25 |

[^7]Table 6.1C.-National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| National income without capital consumption adjustment ......... | 4,880.3 | 5,772.7 | 5,003.2 | 5,071.1 | 5,133.6 | 5,177.6 | 5,308.6 |  |
| Domestic industries ............. | 4,873.0 | 5,172.5 | 5,005.7 | 5,070.7 | 5,134.1 | 5,171.2 | 5,314.2 |  |
| Private industries ............ | 4,138.5 | 4,407.2 | 4,262.0 | 4,313.3 | 4,372.8 | 4,401.9 | 4,540.7 |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries $\qquad$ | 100.9 | 105.3 | 104.3 | 112.5 | 106.7 | 84.2 | 117.6 |  |
| Mining ......................... | 38.5 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 41.1 |  |
| Construction ................. | 212.8 | 228.0 | 218.1 | 219.3 | 224.7 | 231.6 | 236.4 |  |
| Manufacturing ............... | 895.3 | 928.2 | 919.0 | 909.6 | 925.8 | 922.5 | 954.8 |  |
| Durable goods ........... | 501.7 | 522.6 | 518.8 | 507.6 | 518.0 | 520.8 | 543.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods ...... | 393.6 | 405.6 | 400.2 | 401.9 | 407.7 | 401.8 | 411.0 | . |
| Transportation and public utilities $\qquad$ | 356.1 | 376.1 | 361.4 | 369.0 | 370.7 | 378.4 | 386.1 |  |
| Transportation ............ | 151.0 | 161.8 | 154.4 | 157.4 | 158.9 | 164.4 | 166.7 |  |
| Communications <br> Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 103.7 101.5 | 107.4 106.9 | 106.4 100.6 | 105.4 106.2 | 108.2 103.6 | 108.5 105.6 | 107.3 112.1 |  |
| Wholesale trade ............. | 283.6 | 297.7 | 297.8 | 288.2 | 299.8 | 297.4 | 305.2 |  |
| Retail trade ................... | 416.7 | 444.9 | 428.7 | 432.2 | 441.1 | 449.1 | 457.3 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate $\qquad$ | 748.9 | 816.0 | 768.3 | 801.2 | 805.9 | 818.2 | 838.8 |  |
| Services ...................... | 1,085.8 | 1,171.0 | 1,124.4 | 1,141.1 | 1,158.9 | 1,180.7 | 1,203.4 | ........ |
| Government .................... | 734.5 | 765.3 | 743.8 | 757.4 | 761.3 | 769.2 | 773.5 |  |
| Rest of the word ................. | 7.3 | . 2 | -2.5 | . 4 | -. 5 | 6.4 | -5.6 |  |

Table 6.16C.-Corporate Profits by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adiusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | N | 1 | 11 | III | N | 1 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ | 407.2 | 466.6 | 439.5 | 432.1 | 458.1 | 468.5 | 507.9 |  |
| Domestic industries ......................... | 344.9 | 407.9 | 384.8 | 373.0 | 400.0 | 405.8 | 452.8 |  |
| Financial | 66.7 | 87.4 | 70.7 | 81.0 | 85.0 | 87.6 | 96.1 |  |
| Nonfinancial | 278.3 | 320.5 | 314.1 | 292.1 | 315.0 | 318.2 | 356.7 |  |
| Rest of the world | 62.3 | 58.7 | 54.7 | 59.0 | 58.1 | 62.7 | 55.1 |  |
| Receipts from the rest of the world ... | 65.2 | 71.3 | 60.5 | 66.7 | 71.4 | 74.0 | 73.2 |  |
| Less: Payments to the rest of the world $\qquad$ | 3.0 | 12.6 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 18.1 |  |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment $\qquad$ | 390.1 | 442.3 | 414.8 | 407.0 | 433.4 | 444.8 | 484.0 |  |
| Domestic industries | 327.8 | 383.6 | 360.1 | 348.0 | 375.3 | 382.1 | 428.9 |  |
| Financial | 78.1 | 99.0 | 82.0 | 92.3 | 96.4 | 99.3 | 108.1 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks . | 17.8 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.2 |  |
| Other | 60.3 | 82.8 | 65.3 | 75.7 | 80.2 | 83.3 | 91.9 |  |
| Nonfinancial | 249.8 | 284.6 | 278.1 | 255.7 | 278.9 | 282.8 | 320.8 |  |
| Manufacturing ........................... | 115.5 | 131.7 | 128.0 | 118.9 | 132.5 | 126.7 | 148.9 |  |
| Durable goods ...................... | 48.3 | 60.2 | 58.0 | 48.0 | 58.4 | 59.9 | 74.4 |  |
| Primary metal industries | . 6 | 1.4 | 0 | -. 5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 |  |
| Fabricated metal products .... Industrial machinery and | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.6 |  |
| equipment .................... | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 8.0 |  |
| Electronic and other electric equipment | 12.1 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 17.2 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 3.5 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 15.0 |  |
| Other ............................... | 18.1 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 24.1 |  |
| Nondurable goods ................. | 67.2 | 71.6 | 70.0 | 70.9 | 74.2 | 66.8 | 74.5 |  |
| Food and kindred products ... Chemicals and allied | 17.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 13.0 |  |
| products .......... | 15.7 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 17.9 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products | 6.1 | 11.9 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 14.9 |  |
| Other ............................... | 28.5 | 27.7 | 32.1 | 27.3 | 29.5 | 25.6 | 28.6 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities .. | 52.0 | 57.8 | 50.4 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 59.0 | 64.9 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade ............ | 46.3 | 54.4 | 57.7 | 46.0 | 55.4 | 55.1 | 61.4 |  |
| Rest of the world ................................................. | 36.0 | 40.6 | 42.0 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 42.1 | 45.8 |  |
| Rest of the world ............................. | 62.3 | 58.7 | 54.7 | 59.0 | 58.1 | 62.7 | 55.1 |  |

Table 7.1.-Fixed-Weighted and Alternative Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product
(Index numbers, 1987=100

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1992 \\ \hline \text { IV } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1993 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1994 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1992 |  | 199 |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 11 | III | N |  |  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Curfent dollars | 133.0 | 140.5 | 136.4 | 137.9 | 139.4 | 140.9 | 143.8 | 145.6 | Curr | 113.6 | 125.3 | 116.4 | 119.5 | 124.4 | 125.5 | 131.8 | 133.5 |
| Fixed 1987 weights | 109.8 | 113.1 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 113.2 | 115.1 | 115.8 | weig |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-type annual weights | 109.5 | 112.5 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 114.2 |  | Fixed 1987 weights .............. | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1 \\ 106.3 \\ 103.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.9 \\ & 113.3 \end{aligned}$ | 109.2 | 113.0 108.4 | 117.4 112.4 | 119.5 <br> 113.4 | 125.7 | 27 |
| Benchmark-years weights ...... | 109.4 | 112.3 | 111.1 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 114.0 |  | Chain-type annual weights Benchmark-years weights ...... | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & 104.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.3 \\ & 114.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 106.7 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 108.4 109.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 113.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.4 \\ & 114.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 120.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Price indexes: Fixed 1987 weights | 122.1 | 125.9 | 123.5 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 126.3 | 127.0 | 127.9 | Benchmark-years weights ...... Price indexes: | $104.1$ | 114.4 | 106.7 | 109.4 | 113.5 | $114.5$ | $120.1$ |  |
| Chain-ype annual weights | 121.5 | 125.0 | 122.6 | 123.8 | 124.7 | 125.3 | 126.0 |  | Fixed 1987 weights | 111.4 | 113.3 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 114.0 | 114.5 |
| Benchmark-years weights ...... | 121.7 | 125.2 | 122.9 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.3 |  | Chain-type annual weights | 109.9 | 111.0 | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 111.4 |  |
| Implicit price deflator ................ | 121.1 | 124.2 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 125.7 | Benchmark-years weights | 109.1 | 110.2 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.6 |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Implicit price deflator ............ | 106.9 | 105.4 | 106.6 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 105.1 | 104.8 | 104.8 |
| Current dollars .............................. | 135.6 | 143.9 | 139.4 | 140.8 | 142.8 | 144.8 | 147.2 | 149.1 | Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity indexes: Fixed 1987 weights |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1149 | 116.0 | Current dollars . | 100.7 | 104.3 | 99.9 | 100.6 | 103.7 | 104.5 | 108.4 | 104.4 |
| Fixed Chain -type annual weights | 109.5 | 112.3 | 111.3 | 11.9 | 111.7 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 16.0 | Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ... | 109.1 | 112.4 | 110.8 | 110.9 | 111.8 | 112.9 | 114.0 |  | Fixed 1987 weights | 87.9 | 88.5 | 86.4 | 86.5 | 88.2 | 88.3 | 90.8 | 86.9 |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Chain-type annual weights | 87.9 | 88.5 | 86.4 | 86.5 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 90.9 |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights | 124.9 | 128.7 | 126.5 | 127.5 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 129.8 | 130.4 | Benchmark-years weights | 87.9 | 88.5 | 86.4 | 86.5 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 90.9 |  |
| Chain-type annual weights ... | 124.4 | 128.0 | 125.8 | 126.8 | 127.7 | 128.2 | 129.1 |  | Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 124.5 | 128.1 | 125.9 | 127.0 | 127.9 | 128.3 | 129.2 |  | Fixed 1987 weights | 114.6 | 117.8 | 115.6 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 118.4 | 119.3 | 120.1 |
| Implicit price deflator ........................ | 123.9 | 127.2 | 125.3 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 127.4 | 128.1 | 128.5 | Chain-type annual weights | 114.6 | 117.9 | 115.6 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 118.4 | 119.3 |  |
| Durable goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Benchmark-years weights | 114.6 | 117.8 | 115.6 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 119.3 |  |
| Current doliars. | 123.2 | 133.2 | 128.0 | 127.6 | 131.7 | 134.2 | 139.4 | 143.0 | Implicit price deflator ............. | 114.6 | 117.9 | 115.7 | 116.3 | 117.5 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 120.1 |
| Quantity indexes: Fixed 1987 weights | 113 | 121.4 | 7.3 | 116.9 | 119.9 | 122.1 | 126.6 | 129.5 | Producers' durable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-type annual weights | 111.6 | 118.9 | 115.5 | 114.8 | 117.7 | 119.5 | 123.6 |  | equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ......... | 111.8 | 119.1 | 115.7 | 115.0 | 117.9 | 119.8 | 123.8 |  | Current dollars | 120.3 | 136.3 | 125.1 | 129.3 | 135.3 | 136.6 | 144.0 | 148.8 |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ................. | 111.5 110.4 | 113.8 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 114.9 | 115.4 | Fixed 1987 weights .......... | 116.0 | 134.9 | 121.2 | 126.9 | 132.7 | 135.9 | 144.0 | 148.6 |
| Chain-type annual weights ......... Benchmark-years weights ...... | 110.4 | 112.2 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 113.2 |  | Chain-type annual weights | 111.8 | 127.0 | 116.4 | 120.4 | 125.8 | 127.2 | 134.5 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights $\qquad$ Implicit price deflator $\qquad$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 110.2 \\ 108.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | 112.1 | 110.7 109.1 | 111.1 109.2 | 111.9 | 112.4 109.9 | 113.1 110.1 | 110.4 | Benchmark-years weights | 112.8 | 128.3 | 117.6 | 121.7 | 127.1 | 128.6 | 136.0 |  |
| Nondurable goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fixed 1987 weights | 109.7 | 110.9 | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 11.6 |
| Current dollars .... | 128.7 | 133.5 | 131.7 | 132.1 | 133.0 | 133.8 | 135.2 | 136.1 | Chain-type annual weights | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.5 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 107.9 | 107.7 |  |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Benchmark-years weights | 106.7 | 106.9 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 106.9 |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ................. | 105.1 | 107.6 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 107.1 | 108.1 | 108.8 | 109.5 | Implicit price deflator ............ | 103.8 | 101.1 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 100.1 |
| Chain-type annual weights ......... | 104.9 | 107.2 | 106.7 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 107.7 | 108.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights Price indexes: | 104.9 | 107.2 | 106.7 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 107.7 | 108.4 |  | Residential: Current dollars | 99.3 | 112.1 | 107.4 | 108.7 | 107.4 | 111.6 | 120.6 | 123.9 |
| Fixed 1987 weights | 123.0 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 124.9 | 125.0 | 124.5 | 125.1 | 125.2 | Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-type annual weights ........ | 122.7 | 124.5 | 123.5 | 124.5 | 124.6 | 124.2 | 124.8 |  | Fixed 1987 weights ............ | 87.5 | 95.1 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 91.6 | 94.2 | 100.9 | 103.1 |
| Benchmark-years weights ......... | 122.7 122.4 | 124.6 | 123.5 | 124.5 | 124.7 | 124.3 | 124.8 |  | Chain-type annual weights ....... | 87.5 | 95.1 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 91.6 | 94.1 | 100.9 |  |
| Implicit price deflator ................... | 122.4 | 124.1 | 123.1 | 124.1 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 124.3 | 1243 | Benchmark-years weights ...... | 87.5 | 95.2 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 91.6 | 94.2 | 101.0 |  |
| Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars ... | 143.0 | 152.9 | 147.1 | 149.4 | 151.7 | 154.2 | 156.5 | 158.5 | Fixed 1987 weights | 113.4 | 117.7 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 117.2 | 18.5 | 119.5 | 120.1 |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Chain-type annual weights .... | 113.5 | 117.8 | 114.9 | 115.9 | 117.3 | 118.6 | 119.5 |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ............ | 111.3 | 114.5 | 112.5 | 113.3 | 113.9 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 116.7 | Benchmark-years weights ...... | 113.4 | 117.7 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 119.4 |  |
| Chain-type annual weights Benchmark-years weights | 111.0 | 114.0 | 112.0 | 112.8 | 113.4 113.5 | 114.4 | 115.2 |  | Implicit price deflator .............. | 113.4 | 117.8 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 117.3 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 120.2 |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights | 129.5 | 134.7 | 131.6 | 132.8 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 136.3 | 137.4 | Current dollars ...................... | 176.0 | 181.8 | 179.9 | 178.9 | 181.3 | 179.5 | 187.5 | 183.8 |
| Chain-type annual weights ......... Benchmark-years weights ...... | 128.9 | 133.9 | 130.9 | 132.1 | 133.5 | 134.5 | 135.6 |  | Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ......... Implicit price deflator | 129.1 | 134.2 | 131.2 | 132.4 | 133.8 | 134.7 | 135.9 |  | Fixed 1987 weights ... | 158.8 | 164.4 | 162.5 | 161.6 | 163.0 | 162.6 | 170.4 | 166.2 |
| Implicit price deflator ................... | 128.5 | 133.5 | 130.7 | 131.8 | 133.1 | 134.0 | 135.1 | 135.9 | Chain-type annual weights | 155.9 | 160.0 | 159.0 | 157.9 | 159.2 | 157.8 | 164.9 |  |
| Gross private domestic investment: Current dollars .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Benchmark-years weights .............. | 156.8 | 161.0 | 160.0 | 158.9 | 160.2 | 158.8 | 166.0 |  |
| Current dollars $\qquad$ Quantity indexes: | 106.3 | 119.0 | 111.2 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 118.0 | 124.7 | 130.5 | Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights | 97.8 | 109.5 | 101.8 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 108.6 | 115.0 | 119.7 | Fixed 1987 weights .......... | 113.7 | 115.4 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 116.9 |
| Chain-type annual weights ............ | 96.2 | 105.9 | 99.9 | 104.4 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 110.6 |  | Chain-type annual weights ............ | 112.9 | 113.9 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.2 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............... | 96.5 | 106.4 | 100.4 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 105.1 | 111.2 |  | Benchmark-years weights | 112.3 | 113.4 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.6 |  |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Implicit price deflator ........................ | 110.8 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 110.8 | 111.3 | 110.4 | 110.1 | 110.5 |
| Fixed 1987 weights .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-type annual weights Benchmark-years weights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ...... | Current dollars ................................ | 132.2 | 143.0 | 136.8 | 138.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 148.2 | 148.1 |
| Implicit price deflator ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fixed 1987 weights ..................... | 120.6 | 133.1 | 124.3 | 127.8 | 131.8 | 133.8 | 138.9 | 139.9 |
| Current dollars ... | 109.1 | 121.2 | 113.6 | 116.1 | 119.1 | 121.2 | 128.3 | 130.5 | Chain-type annual weights ............ | 11 | 126.7 | 119.5 | 122. | 125.8 | 127.0 | 131. |  |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Benchmark-years weights Price indexes: | 117. | 128.1 | 120.9 | 123.7 | 127.2 | 128. | 133. | ...... |
| Fixed 1987 weights ........... | 100.5 | 111.5 | 104.3 | 107.0 | 109.3 | 111.6 | $\begin{gathered} 118.0 \\ 113.3 \end{gathered}$ | 19.8 |  | 115.1 | 115.0 | 115.9 | 114.5 |  | 114.8 | 115.1 | 114.6 |
| Chain-type annual weights ......... | 98.4 | 107.6 | 101.9 | 1038 | 105.9 | 107.3 | $113.3$ | ....... | Fixed 1987 weights .................... | 113.4 | 112.0 | 114.1 | 112.5 | 113.4 |  | 115.1 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights $\qquad$ Price indexes: | 98.9 | 108.3 | 102.6 | 104.5 | 106.6 | 108.1 | 114.1 |  | Chain-type annual weights ............ | 113.4 112.3 | 112.8 | 114.1 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 112.5 | 112.6 |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights | 112.0 | 114.7 | 112.8 | 113.5 | 114.4 | 115.2 | 115.7 | 116.2 | Implicit price deflator ............ | 109.6 | 107.5 | 110. | 108.0 | 108.5 | 106.9 | 106. | 105.9 |
| Chain-lype annual weights ........ | 111.0 | 112.9 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ......... | 110.3 | 112.3 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflator |  | 108. | 108.9 | 10 | 108.91 | 108 |  | 109.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.1.-Fixed-Weighted and Alternative Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product-Continued
[Index numbers, 1987=100]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE.-The quantity and price indexes in this table are calculated from weighted averages of the detailed output and prices used to prepare each aggregate and component. The fixed-weighted measures use as weights the composition of output in 1987. For the alternative indexes, the chain-type indexes with annual weights use weights for the preceding and current years, and the indexes with benchmark-years weights use weights of 1959, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, and 1987 and the most recent year. Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 7.2.-Fixed-Weighted and Alternative Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Final Sales, and Purchases [Index numbers, 1987=100]


1. Equals GDP less change in business inventories.
2. Equals GDP less net exports of goods and services or equals the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and government purchases.
3. Equais gross domestic purchases less change in business inventories or equals the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic fixed investment, and government purchases.
NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 7.3.-Fixed-Weighted and Alternative Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross National Product and Command-Basis Gross National Product

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1992 \\ \hline \text { IV } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1993 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1994 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | I | 11 | III | IV |  |
| Gross national product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars ............................. | 133.0 | 140.3 | 136.3 | 137.8 | 139.2 | 140.9 | 143.5 |  |
| Quantity indexes: Fixed 1987 weights | 109.9 | 113.1 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 113.2 | 114.9 |  |
| Chain-type annual weights ............ | 109.6 | 112.4 | 111.2 | 11.3 | 111.8 | 112.5 | 114.0 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............ | 109.5 | 112.3 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 112.4 | 113.9 | ......... |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ................... | 122.1 | 125.9 | 123.4 | 124.7 | 125.6 | 126.2 | 126.9 |  |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... | 121.4 | 124.9 | 122.5 | 123.8 | 124.6 | 125.2 | 126.0 | ........ |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 121.6 | 125.2 | 122.8 | 124.0 | 124.9 | 125.5 | 126.3 |  |
| Implicit price deflator ...................... | 121.1 | 124.1 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 124.8 | ...... |
| Less: Exports of goods and services and receipts of tactor income: Current dollars | 164.1 | 169.2 | 165.7 | 165.0 | 168.8 |  |  |  |
| Quantity index, fixed 1987 weights ... | 145.7 | 149.9 | 147.2 | 146.3 | 148.9 | 149.0 | 155.3 |  |
| Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and receipts of factor income: <br> Current dollars | 176.0 | 181.8 | 179.9 | 178.9 | 181.3 | 179.5 | 187.5 |  |
| Quantity index, fixed 1987 weights ... | 147.0 | 153.4 | 147.6 | 149.3 | 151.9 | 153.1 | 159.2 |  |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product: <br> Current dollars $\qquad$ <br> Quantity index, fixed 1987 weights .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133.0 | 140.3 | 136.3 | 137.8 | 139.2 | 140.9 | 143.5 | ......... |
|  | 110.0 | 113.4 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.7 | 115.3 | ........ |

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1
Table 7.4.-Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Fixed 1987 Weights
[Index numbers, 1987=100]

| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ | 124.9 | 128.7 | 126.5 | 127.5 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 129.8 | 130.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods | 111.5 | 113.8 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 114.9 | 115.4 |
| Mo | 112.2 | 115.8 | 113.3 | 113.9 | 115.3 | 116.6 | 117.5 | 17.9 |
| Furniture and household equipment | 104.0 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 104.2 | 104.3 | 105.0 | 105.3 |
| Other | 124.2 | 126.8 | 124.3 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 128.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 123.0 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 124.9 | 125.0 | 124.5 | 125.1 | 125.2 |
| Food | 122.0 | 124.3 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 125.3 | 125.7 |
| Clothing and shoes | 117.9 | 119.1 | 118.2 | 119.8 | 119.0 | 118.9 | 118.8 | 118.6 |
| Gasoline and oil | 123.3 | 122.2 | 124.7 | 126.3 | 123.1 | 118.8 | 120.4 | 119.8 |
| Fuel oil and coal | 116.5 | 116.1 | 117.3 | 116.2 | 117.4 | 116.5 | 114.3 | 115.9 |
| Other | 128.8 | 131.6 | 130.3 | 131.4 | 132.2 | 131.5 | 131.4 | 131.4 |
| Services | 129.5 | 134.7 | 131.6 | 132.8 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 136.3 | 137.4 |
| Housing | 124.1 | 127.8 | 125.4 | 126.5 | 127.6 | 128.1 | 129.0 | 130.3 |
| Household operation | 112.5 | 115.6 | 113.9 | 113.5 | 115.3 | 116.4 | 117.1 | 117.4 |
| Electricity and gas | 111.0 | 114.6 | 112.7 | 112.2 | 114.2 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 115.5 |
| Other household operation ... | 113.8 | 116.4 | 114.9 | 114.6 | 116.2 | 116.9 | 118.0 | 119.2 |
| Transportation | 128.3 | 135.5 | 131.9 | 134.4 | 134.9 | 136.0 | 136.7 | 138.2 |
| Medical care | 140.9 | 148.5 | 144.0 | 145.9 | 147.9 | 149.3 | 150.7 | 152.0 |
| Other ........ | 132.2 | 137.2 | 134.4 | 135.4 | 136.6 | 137.6 | 139.1 | 140.0 |
| Addenda: <br> Price indexes for personal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumption expenditures: Chain-type annual weights | 124.4 | 128.0 | 125.8 | 126.8 | 127.7 | 128.2 | 129.1 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ........... | 124.5 | 128 | 125 | 127.0 | 127.9 | 128 | 129.2 |  |

NOTE.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 7.6.-Price Indexes for Fixed Investment by Type, Fixed 1987 Weights
[Index numbers, 1987=100]


1. Includes new computers and periphera! equipment only.

Note.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1
Table 7.9.-Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services and for Receipts and Payments of Factor Income, Fixed 1987 Weights
[index numbers, 1987=100]

| Exports of goods and services | 113.7 | 115.4 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 116.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| erchandise ${ }^{1}$ | 109.6 | 110.4 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 1.8 |
| Durable | 109.3 | 110.7 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 111.1 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 111.4 |
| Nondurable | 110.2 | 109.8 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 112.7 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$ | 123.7 | 127.6 | 125.5 | 126.2 | 127.7 | 128.2 | 128.5 | 129.2 |
| Receipts of factor income ${ }^{2}$ | 122.5 | 125.7 | 123.7 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.1 | 126.5 |  |
| Imports of goods and services | 115.1 | 115.0 | 115.9 | 114.5 | 115.6 | 114.8 | 115.1 | 14.6 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{1}$ | 112.1 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 111.6 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.4 |
| Durable | 112.8 | 114.3 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 115.4 | 115.9 |
| Nondurable | 110.7 | 108.0 | 112.4 | 108.6 | 110.3 | 107.3 | 105.7 | 103.5 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$ | 128.9 | 128.4 | 128.3 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 129.6 | 129.2 |
| Payments of factor income ${ }^{3}$ | 125.0 | 129.1 | 126.6 | 127.9 | 128.9 | 129.6 | 130.1 |  |
| Addenda: <br> Price indexes for exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-type annual weights ... | 112.9 | 113.9 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.2 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights .... | 112.3 | 13. | 12 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 6 |  |
| Price indexes for imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-type annual weights | 113.4 | 112.8 | 114.1 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 112.5 | 112.6 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 112.3 | 111.7 | 113.0 | 111.5 | 112.4 | 111.5 | 111.5 |  |

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the federal

Govemment, are included in services.
2. Consists largely of receipts by U.S. residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations.
3. Consists largely of payments to foreign residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of U.S. affiliates of foreign corporations.

NOTE, - Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 7.10.—Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Merchandise by End-Use Category, Fixed 1987 Weights
[index numbers, $1987=100$ ]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Exports of merchandise | 109.6 | 110.4 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.8 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 114.5 | 116.1 | 111.7 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 118.2 | 120.1 | 124.8 |
| Industrial supplies and materials ........... | 108.3 | 109.2 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 110.4 | 109.1 | 108.3 | 110.5 |
| Durable goods ................................ | 116.5 | 125.2 | 118.7 | 122.3 | 127.5 | 126.2 | 124.9 | 128.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 104.6 | 101.9 | 104.4 | 103.1 | 102.6 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 102.5 |
| Capital goods, except automotive | 105.8 | 105.9 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 106.0 |
| Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ... | 122.1 | 125.6 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 125.1 | 126.8 | 127.2 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts .... | 58.9 | 52.1 | 56.3 | 54.9 | 52.7 | 51.2 | 49.7 | 48.9 |
| Other | 116.5 | 117.9 | 117.0 | 117.1 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 118.6 |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts | 112.3 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 113.3 | 113.8 |
| Consumer goods, except automotive ..... | 118.0 | 119.8 | 118.8 | 119.6 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 120.1 | 120.4 |
| Durable goods ................................ | 114.5 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115.4 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 115.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 120.9 | 124.0 | 122.1 | 123.3 | 123.9 | 124.1 | 124.8 | 124.9 |
| Other | 113.0 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 115.3 |
| Durable goods | 113.0 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 115.3 |
| Nondurable goods .......................... | 113.0 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 115.3 |
| Imports of merchandise ............. | 112.1 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 111.6 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.4 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages ................ | 108.1 | 107.9 | 107.2 | 105.7 | 106.6 | 108.8 | 110.7 | 110.9 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products $\qquad$ | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 114.8 | 115.0 | 113.4 | 114.0 | 115.4 |
| Durable goods | 115.3 | 117.0 | 114.7 | 117.6 | 117.4 | 115.5 | 117.3 | 120.0 |
| Nondurable goods .......................... | 113.1 | 111.5 | 114.0 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 111.1 | 110.4 | 110.6 |
| Petroleum and products | 100.8 | 91.4 | 104.0 | 95.5 | 99.1 | 88.5 | 81.6 | 74.1 |
| Capital goods, except automotive ......... | 107.3 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 107.7 | 108.6 | 109.0 | 108.8 |
| Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ... | 122.2 | 125.6 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 125.2 | 126.9 | 127.2 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts .... | 61.4 | 55.6 | 59.0 | 57.8 | 56.3 | 55.0 | 53.4 | 52.4 |
| Other | 116.5 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 116.5 | 117.8 | 119.3 | 120.1 | 120.1 |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts | 114.8 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 115.1 | 116.5 | 117.0 | 118.9 | 119.5 |
| Consumer goods, except automotive ..... | 118.3 | 119.4 | 119.8 | 118.8 | 119.7 | 119.5 | 119.7 | 119.5 |
| Durable goods ............................... | 116.9 | 118.4 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 118.4 | 118.6 | 118.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 120.1 | 120.7 | 122.3 | 119.8 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 121.1 | 120.7 |
| Other | 114.7 | 116.0 | 115.8 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.3 | 117.4 |
| Durable goods ............................... | 114.7 | 115.9 | 115.8 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.3 | 117.4 |
| Nondurable goods .......................... | 114.7 | 115.9 | 115.8 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.3 | 117.4 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{1}$....... | 111.5 | 113.3 | 109.8 | 111.1 | 110.5 | 115.0 | 116.6 | 121.8 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products ... | 109.4 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.5 |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products .... | 113.4 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 113.4 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 115.3 | 115.6 |

Table 7.11.-Price Indexes for Government Purchases by Type, Fixed 1987 Weights

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |  |
| Govemment purchases | 120.6 | 124.3 | 121.7 | 123.2 | 124.0 | 124.8 | 125.1 | 126.2 |
| Federal | 121.8 | 126.2 | 122.8 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 128.4 |
| National defense | 122.3 | 127.2 | 123.5 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 129 |
| Durable goods | 113.7 115.6 | 117.6 <br> 113.1 <br> 1 | 115.3 117.8 | 117.1 | 117.9 115.9 | 112.6 | 110.8 | 117.8 106.1 |
| Services | 127.1 | 132.9 | 128.0 | 131.2 | 132.1 | 134.0 | 134 | 136 |
| Compensation of employees | 134.6 | 143.1 | 135.1 | 140.6 | 141.7 | 144.7 | 145 | 148 |
| ${ }_{\text {Military }}$........................... | 1366 1306 | 14318 | 136.6 1320 | 142.3 | 143 | 143 | 145 | 148.6 |
| Other services | 116.4 | 118.5 | 1178 | 1178 | 118 | 118. | 144.9 | ${ }_{19.3}^{148.5}$ |
| Structures ........ | 114.0 | 117.7 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 118. | 119.7 |
| Nondefense | 0.2 | 123.0 | 120.9 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 123.4 | 123.6 | 125.8 |
| Durable goods | 1.2 |  |  | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.1 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods $\qquad$ Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other nondurables ........................ | 107.9 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 105.2 | 106.7 |
| Services | 124.5 | 129.0 | 125.5 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 129.3 | 130 | 143 |
| Compensation of employees. | 129.3 | 1368 | 130.6 | 135.2 | 135. | 136.4 | 138.2 | 143.0 |
| Structures .....a.o........................ | 117.7 | 118.7 | 1148 | 115.1 | 118.1 | 116.3 | 119.5 | 119.8 |
| state and local | 119.6 | 122.8 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 122.7 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.6 |
| Durable goods.. | 113.2 | 115.3 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 115.8 | 115.6 | 16 |
| Nondurable goods | 115.4 | 116.0 | 114.9 | 116.2 | 117. | 115.6 | 114.2 | 115. |
| Services | 122.6 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 125.0 | 12. | 126.6 | 127.2 | 28. |
| Compensation of employees... | 127.5 | 132.1 | 129.2 | 130.6 | 131.6 | 132.7 | 133.5 | ${ }^{134.6}$ |
|  | 69.3 109.5 | ${ }^{60.5} 113$ | ${ }^{671.0}$ | 111.5 | 60.3 113.0 | 60.1 113.3 | 57.8 114.4 |  |
| Addenda: <br> Price indexes for government purchases: Chain-type annual weights Benchmark-years weights ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120.0 | 123.5 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 124.4 |  |
|  | 120.2 | 123.7 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 123.5 | 124.2 | 124.6 |  |
| Price indexes for Federal national defense purchases: Chain-type annual weights Benchmark-years weights$\qquad$$\qquad$ | 121.2 | 125.8 | 122.2 | 124.4 | 125.3 | 126.6 | 126.9 |  |
|  | 121.2 | 125.9 | 122.2 | 124.5 | 125.4 | 126.6 | 127.0 |  |
| Price indexes for Federal nondefense purchases: <br> Chain-type annual weights <br> Benchmark-years weights $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 119.1 | 122.3 | 119.7 | 121.6 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 123.3 |  |
|  | 120.5 | 123.8 | 121.2 | 123.0 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.8 |  |
| Price indexes for State and local purchases: <br> Chain-type annual weights $\qquad$ Benchmark-years weights $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 119.6 \\ & 119.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.7 \\ & 122.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 120.8 \\ 120.7 \end{array}\right\|$ | 121.7 121.6 | 122.6 122.5 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 123.1 \\ 123.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 123.5 |  |

Table 7.12.-Price Indexes for National Defense Purchases, Fixed 1987 Weights
[Index numbers, 1987=100]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 1994 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |
| National defense purchases ... | 122.3 | 127.2 | 123.5 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 129.2 |
| Durable goods | 113.7 | 117.6 | 115.3 | 117.1 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.6 | 117.8 |
| Military equipment | 114.4 | 118.8 | 116.2 | 118.2 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 118.8 | 118.9 |
| Aircraft ... | 118.4 | 125.7 | 121.8 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 127.0 | 125.8 | 127.5 |
| Missiles ................................ | 98.6 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 91.0 |
| Ships | 118.4 | 121.7 | 119.2 | 120.7 | 121.4 | 122.7 | 122.1 | 123.3 |
| Vehicles | 120.9 | 128.0 | 124.1 | 126.0 | 130.8 | 126.9 | 128.3 | 131.0 |
| Electronic equipment | 109.2 | 109.8 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.3 |
| Other | 116.6 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 118.3 | 118.8 |
| Other durable goods ...................... | 106.5 | 106.1 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 106.3 |
| Nondurable goods .......................... | 115.6 | 113.1 | 117.8 | 113.0 | 115.9 | 112.6 | 110.8 | 106.1 |
| Petroleum products | 119.7 | 112.5 | 124.2 | 111.1 | 119.7 | 110.8 | 108.3 | 94.0 |
| Ammunition | 108.5 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 111.3 | 111.1 | 112.6 | 110.5 | 111.0 |
| Other nondurable goods ................. | 117.9 | 115.3 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 116.2 | 114.3 | 113.8 | 114.7 |
| Services | 127.1 | 132.9 | 128.0 | 131.2 | 132.1 | 134.0 | 134.4 | 136.5 |
| Compensation of employees. | 134.6 | 143.1 | 135.1 | 140.6 | 141.7 | 144.7 | 145.4 | 148.6 |
| Military .................................... | 136.6 | 143.8 | 136.6 | 142.3 | 143.3 | 143.9 | 145.7 | 148.6 |
| Civilian .................................... | 130.6 | 141.7 | 132.0 | 137.1 | 138.3 | 146.5 | 144.9 | 148.5 |
| Other services | 116.4 | 118.5 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 119.3 |
| Contractual research and development | 111.9 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 111.7 | 112.5 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1}$........................... | 113.5 | 115.7 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 115.4 | 116.8 | 116.9 | 117.0 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$............................. | 120.5 | 124.4 | 122.1 | 123.1 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 126.1 | 127.7 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$ | 134.7 | 136.0 | 136.8 | 134.9 | 136.4 | 136.0 | 136.9 | 136.7 |
| Transportation of material ............. | 104.6 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 104.8 | 105.8 | 105.3 | 105.3 |
| Travel of persons $\qquad$ Other | 110.6 | 116.4 | 111.3 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 116.2 | 118.2 | 119.2 |
| Structures ....................................... | 114.0 | 117.7 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 118.8 | 119.7 |
| Military facilities | 106.1 | 108.3 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 109.4 | 110.7 |
| Other .......................................... | 128.6 | 135.0 | 132.2 | 133.9 | 134.8 | 135.0 | 136.0 | 136.2 |
| Addenda: <br> Price indexes for national defense purchases: <br> Chain-type annual weights $\qquad$ <br> Benchmark-years weights $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 121.2 | 125.8 | 122.2 | 124.4 | 125.3 | 126.6 | 126.9 |  |
|  | 121.2 | 125.9 | 122.2 | 124.5 | 125.4 | 126.6 | 127.0 |  |

1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments to contractors to operate installations.
2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems, other than research and development.
3. Includes compensation of foreign personnel, consulting, training, and education.

Table 7.13.-Implicit Price Deflators for the Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income
[Index numbers, 1987=100]

| Gross domestic product | 121.1 | 124.2 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 125. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plus: Receipts of factor income from the rest of the world 1 $\qquad$ | 122.5 | 125.8 | 123.7 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.1 | 126.5 |  |
| Less: Payments of factor income to the rest of the world ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 124.8 | 128.7 | 126.3 | 127.7 | 128.4 | 129.2 | 129.4 |  |
| Equals: Gross national product | 121.1 | 124.1 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 124.8 |  |
| Less: Consumption of fixed capita | 110.6 | 112.2 | 111.0 | 111.5 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 112.7 | 113.2 |
| Equals: Net national product ........... | 122.5 | 125.7 | 123.6 | 124.8 | 125.5 | 126.0 | 126.4 |  |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises... | 131.3 | 132.1 | 131.0 | 127.7 | 132.1 | 135.1 | 133.3 |  |
| Statistical discrepancy .............. | 119.8 | 122.6 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 123.2 |  |
| Equals: National income | 121.6 | 125.1 | 122.9 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 125.1 | 125.7 |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net domestic product | 122.5 | 125.8 | 123.7 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 27. |
| Domestic income ............ | 121.7 | 125.1 | 123.0 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.2 | 125.8 |  |

[^8]affiliates of U.S. corporations.
2. Consists largely of payments to foreign residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of U.S.
2. Consists largely of payment
affiliates of foreign corporations.

Table 7.14.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product by Sector
[Index numbers, 1987=100]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Gross domestic product ......... | 121.1 | 124.2 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 125.7 |
| Business | 119.8 | 122.6 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.9 |
| Noniarm | 120.1 | 122.8 | 121.2 | 122.1 | 122.8 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 123.9 |
| Nonfarm less housing | 119.5 | 122.4 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 122.8 | 123.1 |
| Housing ..................................... | 125.5 | 127.3 | 124.5 | 126.9 | 126.8 | 127.4 | 128.1 | 131.9 |
| Farm .............................................. | 106.1 | 110.7 | 104.9 | 107.1 | 109.3 | 108.3 | 117.8 | 123.0 |
| Statistical discrepancy ...................... | 119.8 | 122.6 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.9 |
| Households and institutions .............. | 127.7 | 131.9 | 129.8 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.9 | 133.2 | 134.7 |
| Private households | 115.7 | 119.4 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 121.1 | 121.7 |
| Nonprofit institutions ........................ | 128.2 | 132.5 | 130.4 | 131.9 | 131.9 | 132.4 | 133.8 | 135.3 |
| General government .......................... | 129.0 | 134.4 | 130.3 | 132.8 | 133.8 | 135.1 | 136.0 | 137.8 |
| Federal .......................................... | 132.8 | 140.6 | 133.5 | 138.6 | 139.5 | 141.8 | 142.8 | 146.5 |
| State and local ............................... | 127.4 | 131.9 | 129.0 | 130.4 | 131.4 | 132.5 | 133.3 | 134.4 |
| Addendum: <br> Gross domestic business product <br> less housing $\qquad$ | 119.3 |  |  |  |  | ......... |  | ..... |

Table 7.15.-Current-Dollar Cost and Profit Per Unit of ConstantDollar Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business [Dollars]

| Current-dollar cost and profit per unit of constant-dollar gross domestic product ${ }^{1}$ | 1.149 | 1.164 | 1.154 | 1.162 | 1.164 | 1.164 | 1.165 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption of fixed capital | . 125 | 23 | 122 | 124 | 123 | . 124 | 122 |  |
| Net domestic product .. | 1.024 | 1.040 | 1.032 | 1.037 | 1.041 | 1.039 | 1.044 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies $\qquad$ | 116 | . 118 | . 116 | . 116 | . 118 | 118 | 118 |  |
| Domestic income .................... | . 908 | . 923 | . 916 | . 921 | . 923 | . 922 | . 925 |  |
| Compensation of employees .... | . 762 | . 768 | . 761 | . 772 | . 770 | . 769 | . 762 |  |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumption adjustments ........ | . 099 | . 109 | . 109 | . 102 | . 108 | . 108 | . 118 |  |
| Profits tax liability Profits ati............ | . 035 | . 040 | . 037 | . 037 | $.040$ | . 038 | . 044 |  |
| Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ | . 064 | . 069 | . 072 | . 065 | . 068 | . 070 | 075 |  |
| Net interest .............................. | . 048 | . 046 | . 046 | . 047 | . 046 | . 045 | . 044 |  |

1. Equals the deflator for gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business with the decimal point shifted two places to the left.

Table 8.1.-Percent Change From Preceding Period in Selected Series
[Percent]


Table 8.1.-Percent Change From Preceding Period in Selected Series-Continued [Percent]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | lil | IV | 1 |
| Nondefense: <br> Curfent dollars $\qquad$ <br> Quantity indexes: <br> Fixed 1987 weights $\qquad$ <br> Chain-type annual weights .... <br> Benchmark-years weights ..... <br> Price indexes: <br> Fixed 1987 weights $\qquad$ <br> Chain-type annual weights .... <br> Benchmark-years weights ..... |  | 3.8 |  | 3.6 | 6.2 | 4.9 | $-2.8$ | 1.4 |
|  | 9.4 |  | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | -. 4 | -3.2 | 5.5 | 2.5 | -6.5 | -7.6 |
|  |  | 8 | -. 1 | -3.5 | 5.5 | 2.9 | -5.9 |  |
|  | 6.2 | . 8 | -. 1 | -3.5 | 5.5 | 2.9 | -5.9 | ......... |
|  | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 0 | 2.9 | . 6 | 7.3 |
|  | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 6.3 | . 8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | ......... |
|  | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 6.3 | . 8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | ......... |
| State and local: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars ... | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 4.5 | . 6 |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ......... | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0 | . 3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | -2.6 |
| Chain-type annual weights ........ | 2.1 | 2.0 | .1 | . 4 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 | ......... |
| Benchmark-years weights $\qquad$ | 2.1 |  |  | . 4 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights .......... | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Chain-type annual weights ........ | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ......... | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | ........ |
| Addenda: <br> Final sales of domestic product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final sales of domestic product: Current dollars | 5.2 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 3.5 |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ............. | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.8 | -. 8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 6.8 | . 9 |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... | 2.0 | 2.6 | 5.6 | -1.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ....... | 2.1 | 2.5 | 5.5 | -1.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 |  |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ........... | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Chain-type annual weights ... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ........ | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  |
| Gross domestic purchases: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars .................. | 5.7 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 6.0 |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights .............. | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... | 2.5 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 6.0 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 2.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 6.0 | ......... |
| Price indexes: Fixed 1987 weights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights .................... | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 3.2 |  | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | $\ldots$ |
| Final sales to domestic purchasers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars .............................. | 5.4 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 4.2 |
| Quantity indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed Chain-type annual weights ................... | 2.5 | 3.7 | 5.5 5.2 | . 8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.4 |
| Benchmark-years weights ............... | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.2 | . 3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 5.8 | ......... |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights .............. | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | ........ |
| Gross national product: |  | 5.5 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 |  |  |
| Current dollars $\qquad$ Quantity indexes: | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.6 | ......... |
| Fixed 1987 weights ........ | 2.52.22. | 2.9 | 5.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ .6 \end{array}$ | 1.91.7 | 3.32.7 | 5.2. | ......... |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... |  | 2.6 | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............. | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.8 | . 6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 5.4 | ......... |
| Price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed 1987 weights ..................... | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.1 | 2.3 |  |
| Chain-type annual weights ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benchmark-years weights ............ | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | $\cdots$ |
| Command-basis gross national product: <br> Quantity index, fixed 1987 weights | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 6.1 | $\ldots$ |
| Disposable personal income: <br> Current dollars $\qquad$ <br> 1987 dollars $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 2.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 6.1 |  |
|  |  | 4.6 | 15.1 | -5.1 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 4.1 |
|  |  | 1.9 | 10.6 | $-7.8$ | 5.8 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 2.7 |

NOTE.-Except for disposable personal income, the quantity and price indexes in this table are calculated from weighted averages of the detailed output and prices used to prepare each aggregate and component. The fixedweighted measures use as weights the composition of output in 1987. For the alternative indexes, the chain-lype indexes with annual weights use weights for the preceding and current years, and the indexes with benchmarkyears weights use weights of 1959, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, and 1987 and the most recent year.

Table 8.2.-Selected Per Capita Product and Income Series in Current and Constant Dollars and Population of the United States [Dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV | 1 |
| Current dollars: <br> Gross domestic product $\qquad$ <br> Gross national product $\qquad$ Personal income. Disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 23,637 | 24,696 | 24,143 | 24,346 | 24,538 | 24,732 | 25,166 | 25,426 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,139 | 24,69720,864 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,134 \\ & 20,767 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,347 \\ & 20,430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,556 \\ & 20,837 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,756 \\ & 20,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,145 \\ & 21,257 \end{aligned}$ | 21,458 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,615 | 18,225 | 18,153 | 17,876 | 18,196 | 18,265 | 18,561 | 18,705 |
| Personal consumption | 16,2051,947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| expenditures ... |  | 17,006 | 16,589 | 16,7042,004 | 16,907 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,088 \\ 2,095 \end{array}$ | 17,321 | 17,5012,221 |
| Durable goods |  | 2,083 | 2,013 |  | 2,062 |  | 2,170 |  |
| Nondurable goods .......... | $\begin{aligned} & 5,092 \\ & 9,166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,227 \\ & 9,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,190 \\ & 9,385 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,192 \\ & 9,508 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,215 \\ & 9,631 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,229 \\ & 9,763 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,273 \\ & 9,878 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,294 \\ & 9,986 \end{aligned}$ |
| Services ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constant (1987) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic product $\qquad$ | 19,518 | 19,888 | 19,754 | 19,74419,754 | 19,786 | 19,869 | 20,150 | 20,231 |
| Gross national product $\qquad$ | 19,548 | 19,897 | 19,755 |  | 19,793 | 19,898 |  |  |
| Disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 14,219 | 14,330 | 14,490 | 19,754 |  |  | 20,143 | 14,554 |
| Personal |  |  |  | 14,163 | 14,326 | 14,341 | 14,491 |  |
| consumption expenditures | 13,081 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,372 \\ 1,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,241 \\ 1,845 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,234 \\ 1,835 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,312 \\ 1,878 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,416 \\ 1,907 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,523 \\ 1,970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,617 \\ 2,012 \end{array}$ |
| Durable goods | 1,787 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable | 4.161 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,216 \\ & 7,179 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services ............ | 7,133 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,213 \\ & 7,261 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,184 \\ & 7,216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,200 \\ & 7,234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,226 \\ & 7,283 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,242 \\ & 7,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,257 \\ & 7,348 \end{aligned}$ |
| Population (midperiod, thousands) $\qquad$ |  | 258,254 | 256,569 | 257,197 | 257,872 | 258,612 |  |  |
|  | 255,472 |  |  |  |  |  | 259,334 | 259,949 |

Table 8.3.-Auto Output
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992 | 1993 |  |  |  | 1994 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Auto output ........................... | 133.2 | 142.5 | 136.4 | 142.8 | 145.9 | 134.6 | 146.7 | 166.3 |
| Final sales | 133.5 | 137.6 | 137.2 | 131.4 | 140.8 | 137.0 | 141.2 | 161.2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures .. | 126.7 | 134.3 | 130.9 | 127.7 | 133.6 | 135.4 | 140.7 | 150.8 |
| New autos .................................. | 87.3 | 91.3 | 90.3 | 86.8 | 90.3 | 90.2 | 98.1 | 103.3 |
| Net purchases of used autos ........ | 39.5 | 43.0 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 43.3 | 45.2 | 42.6 | 47.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment ........... | 37.6 | 39.1 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 42.2 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 40.7 |
| New autos .................................. | 62.2 | 67.0 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 72.6 | 67.4 | 66.4 | 71.5 |
| Net purchases of used autos ........ | -24.6 | -28.0 | -25.6 | -24.9 | -30.4 | -28.5 | -28.2 | $-30.8$ |
| Net exports .................................... | -32.8 | -37.7 | -32.6 | $-35.3$ | -37.0 | -39.3 | -39.2 | $-32.0$ |
| Exports ...................................... | 14.3 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 16.6 |
| Imports ...................................... | 47.0 | 52.2 | 48.4 | 49.8 | 51.8 | 52.5 | 54.7 | 48.6 |
| Government purchases .................... | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos $\qquad$ | -. 3 | 4.9 | -. 8 | 11.4 | 5.0 | -2.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| New .............................................. | . 3 | 3.4 | -. 7 | 12.0 | 1.6 | -3.4 | 3.5 | 6.1 |
| Used ............................................. | -. 6 | 1.4 | -. 1 | -. 7 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | $-1.0$ |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{1}$........ | 104.1 | 110.7 | 108.0 | 114.6 | 111.9 | 99.3 | 117.2 | 132.2 |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$.......... | 60.1 | 64.1 | 60.5 | 59.6 | 65.5 | 69.6 | 61.8 | 64.8 |

Table 8.5.-Truck Output [Billions of dollars]

| Truck output ${ }^{1}$.................... | 83.3 | 101.3 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 110.3 | 127.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 82.2 | 101.8 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 102.0 | 99.9 | 113.1 | 123.1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures .. | 43.3 | 52.3 | 47.8 | 49.7 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 57.7 | 61.2 |
| Producers' durable equipment ........... | 37.1 | 49.2 | 41.1 | 45.3 | 48.2 | 48.6 | 54.8 | 60.2 |
| Net exports | -5.1 | -5.4 | -4.6 | $-6.7$ | -6.4 | -4.8 | -3.6 | -3.5 |
| Exports .. | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| Imports .................................... | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 |
| Government purchases ................... | 6.9 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Change in business inventories ........ | 1.2 | -. 5 | 1.7 | 7.7 | -5.0 | -1.9 | -2.8 | 4.2 |

Table 8.4.-Auto Output in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]


Table 8.6.-Truck Output in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1987 dollars]

| Truck output ${ }^{1}$........................ | 71.4 | 83.5 | 79.5 | 83.7 | 80.2 | 79.9 | 90.1 | 102.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 70.4 | 83.8 | 78.1 | 77.3 | 84.2 | 81.4 | 92.3 | 99.2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures .. | 37.1 | 43.3 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 40.9 | 46.9 | 49.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment ........... | 31.8 | 40.4 | 34.8 | 37.6 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 44.8 | 48.4 |
| Net exports ................................. | -4.4 | -4.5 | -3.9 | -5.7 | -5.4 | -4.0 | -2.9 | -2.9 |
| Exports | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Imports ..................................... | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| Government purchases ................... | 5.9 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| Change in business inventories ......... | 1.0 | -. 4 | 1.4 | 6.3 | -4.1 | -1.5 | -2.3 | 3.3 |

1. Includes new trucks only.

## nipa Charts

## REAL GDP AND ITS COMPONENTS: TRENDS AND CYCLES



SELECTED SERIES: RECENT QUARTERS


Percent change






1. Percent change at annual rate from preceding quarter; based on seasonally adjusted estimates.
. Peasonally adjusted annual rate; IVA is inventory valuation adjustment, and CCAdj is capitai consumption adjustment.
. Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income; based on seasonally adjusted estimates.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Selected Monthly Estimates 

Table 1.-Personal Income
[Billions of dollars; monthly estimates seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow{2}{*}{1992} \& \multirow{2}{*}{1993} \& \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{1993} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1994} \\
\hline \& \& \& Feb. \& Mar. \& Apr. \& May \& June \& July \& Aug. \& Sept. \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \({ }^{\text {r }}\) \& Feb. \({ }^{\text {r }}\) \& Mar. \({ }^{\text {P }}\) \\
\hline Personal income \& 5,144.9 \& 5,388.3 \& 5,249.1 \& 5,289.2 \& 5,365.6 \& 5,380.4 \& 5,373.6 \& 5,365.1 \& 5,432.3 \& 5,440.6 \& 5,478.7 \& 5,511.2 \& 5,548.1 \& 5,501.1 \& 5,600.0 \& 5,633.1 \\
\hline  \& 2,973.1 \& 3.080 .5
2.490 .8 \& 2,976.3 \& \({ }_{2,3929.9}^{2,975}\) \& 3,4868.3 \& 3.093.8 \& 3.086 .0
2.497 .9 \& \(3,101.6\)
\(2,511.3\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3,124.3 \\
2.531 .8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.120.8

2.524 .9 \& 3,1197.7
2.543 .3 \& 3.147 .1

2.552 .0 \& $$
3.164 .0
$$ \& 3.191 .5

2.590 .6 \& 3,19795.6 \& 3, ${ }_{2}^{3.212 .9}$ <br>
\hline Private industries $\qquad$ Commodity-producing industries \& 2,405.6 \& 2.469 .6 \& 2,793.9 \& 2, 740.8 \& 2,463.8 \& ${ }^{2,507.3}$ \& ${ }^{2} \mathbf{7 6 9 3 7 . 9}$ \& 2,511.3 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,531.8 \\ 769.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{2} \mathbf{7} 772.15$ \& 2,5434.6 \& 2,552.0 \& 2,583.2 \& ${ }^{2} \mathbf{7} 89.6$ \& ${ }^{2,5959.6}$ \& ${ }^{2} \mathbf{7} 9102.6$ <br>
\hline Commodity-producing industries $\qquad$ Manufacturing \& 756.5
577.6 \& 763.6
577.3 \& 742.7
5610 \& 740.8
559.6 \& 765.2
582.1 \& 766.7
580.3 \& 763.3
578.4 \& 766.8
579.5 \& 769.4
581.2 \& 772.1
583.7 \& 774.6

584.0 \& | 797.5 |
| :--- |
| 8 | \& 591.8 \& 592.1 \& 597.2 \& 792.6

598.1 <br>
\hline Distributive industries \& 682.0 \& 706.6 \& 684.3 \& 683.0 \& 704.9 \& 713.1 \& 709.2 \& 713.2 \& 717.3 \& 712.8 \& 719.0 \& 718.4 \& 722.9 \& 731.4 \& 731.4 \& 737.6 <br>
\hline Sevice industries .............................................. \& 967.0 \& 1,020.6 \& 967.0 \& 969.0 \& 1,013.6 \& 1,027.5 \& 1,025.4 \& 1,031.3 \& 1,045.1 \& 1,040.0 \& 1,049.7 \& 1.054.1 \& 1,060.4 \& 1,073.6 \& 1,073.8 \& 1,079.8 <br>
\hline Government ........................................................... \& 567.5 \& 589.7 \& 582.3 \& 583.0 \& 584.5 \& 586.4 \& 588.1 \& 590.3 \& 592.6 \& 595.5 \& 594.4 \& 595.1 \& 596.8 \& 600.9 \& 602.2 \& 602.8 <br>
\hline Other labor income ........ \& 322.7 \& 350.7 \& 338.5 \& 341.2 \& 343.9 \& 346.6 \& 349.3 \& 352.0 \& 354.7 \& 357.4 \& 360.1 \& 362.9 \& 365.8 \& 368.8 \& 371.9 \& 375.1 <br>

\hline | Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| Farm $\qquad$ | \& 414.3

43.7 \& 443.2
46.0 \& 436.9
48.2 \& 470.2
82.0 \& 449.4

59.7 \& | 437.9 |
| :--- |
| 45.2 | \& 430.8

36.0 \& 403.8
10.6 \& 430.5
31.1 \& 433.2
32.7 \& 449.8

43.9 \& | 470.4 |
| :---: |
| 60.0 | \& 480.8

65.3 \& | 464.7 |
| :--- |
| 54.1 | \& 478.0

62.2 \& 484.1
63.6 <br>
\hline Nontarm ................................................................. \& 370.6 \& 397.3 \& 388.7 \& 388.2 \& 389.7 \& 392.7 \& 394.8 \& 393.1 \& 399.4 \& 400.4 \& 406.0 \& 410.4 \& 415.4 \& 410.6 \& 415.8 \& 420.5 <br>
\hline Rental income of persons with CCAdj ............................. \& -8.9 \& 12.6 \& 9.5 \& 8.1 \& 14.3 \& 12.0 \& 11.9 \& 7.1 \& 16.1 \& 17.9 \& 16.8 \& 16.4 \& 15.9 \& -43.7 \& 24.6 \& 29.5 <br>
\hline Personal dividend income ....... \& 140.4 \& 158.3 \& 157.1 \& 157.2 \& 157.5 \& 157.8 \& 158.2 \& 158.6 \& 159.0 \& 159.3 \& 159.4 \& 159.4 \& 159.5 \& 159.7 \& 160.4 \& 162.0 <br>
\hline Personal interest income ........................................... \& 694.3 \& 695.2 \& 695.3 \& 695.2 \& 694.1 \& 693.1 \& 692.0 \& 693.6 \& 695.7 \& 697.8 \& 697.3 \& 696.7 \& 696.2 \& 697.9 \& 700.1 \& 702.5 <br>
\hline Transter payments to persons .... \& 858.4 \& 912.1 \& 892.6 \& 898.3 \& 901.7 \& 904.5 \& 910.2 \& 914.3 \& 919.4 \& 921.8 \& 925.9 \& 927.5 \& 936.2 \& 940.7 \& 946.2 \& 947.0 <br>
\hline Old-age, survivors, disability, and heatth insurance beneitits \& 413.9 \& 438.4 \& 432.5 \& 432.5 \& 434.7 \& 435.1 \& 435.3 \& 438.9 \& 438.4 \& 44.0 \& 444.1 \& 444.3 \& 450.0 \& 455.0 \& 458.4 \& 459.3 <br>
\hline Goverrment unemployment insurance benefits .................. \& 39.2 \& 34.1 \& 32.9 \& 36.0 \& 34.0 \& 32.8 \& 36.4 \& 34.3 \& 34.2 \& 34.7 \& 32.0 \& 31.8 \& 32.9 \& 28.6 \& 27.0 \& 25.1 <br>
\hline Other ...................................................................... \& 405.2 \& 439.6 \& 427.2 \& 429.7 \& 433.0 \& 436.7 \& 438.4 \& 441.1 \& 444.7 \& 446.2 \& 449.8 \& 451.4 \& 453.2 \& 457.1 \& 460.7 \& 462.6 <br>
\hline Less: Personal contributions for social insurance .................. \& 249.3 \& 264.3 \& 256.9 \& 256.9 \& 263.5 \& 265.3 \& 264.9 \& 265.9 \& 267.4 \& 267.0 \& 268.3 \& 269.1 \& 270.2 \& 278.4 \& 278.9 \& 280.0 <br>
\hline Addenda: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total nonfarm income .................................................... \& 5,080.1 \& 5,320.0 \& 5,179.0 \& 5,185.1 \& 5,283.7 \& 5,312.8 \& 5,315.0 \& 5,332.2 \& 5,378.7 \& 5,385.4 \& 5,412.1 \& 5,428.4 \& 5,459.9 \& 5,423.9 \& 5,514.6 \& 5,546.1 87.0 <br>
\hline Total farm income ${ }^{1}$................................................ \& 64.8 \& 68.3 \& 70.1 \& 104.0 \& 81.9 \& 67.6 \& 58.6 \& 33.0 \& 53.6 \& 55.3 \& 66.6 \& 82.8 \& 88.3 \& 77.2 \& 85.4 \& 87.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$p$ Preiminary.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment

1. Equals farm proprietors' income, farm wages, farm other labor income, and agricultural net interest.

IVA Inventory valuation adiustment

Table 2.-The Disposition of Personal Income
[Monthly estimates seasonally adjusted at annual rates]


Table 3.-U.S. International Transactions in Goods and Services
[Millions of dollars; monthly estimates seasonally adjusted]

|  | 1992 | 1993 | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Feb. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Mar. |
| Exports of goods and services | 619,848 | 643,563 | 51,829 | 54,090 | 53,568 | 53,746 | 52,583 | 52,399 | 52,731 | 53,660 | 54,957 | 54,735 | 57,250 | 54,296 | 52,902 |  |
| Goods | 440,138 | 456,771 | 36,253 | 38,382 | 37,841 | 38,249 | 36,977 | 36,577 | 37,224 | 38,134 | 39,371 | 39,451 | 41,469 | 38,528 | 37,165 |  |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 40,209 | 40,391 | 3,447 | 3,468 | 3,411 | 3,310 | 3,151 | 3,223 | 3,053 | 3,432 | 3,499 | 3,472 | 3,666 | 3,314 | 3,174 |  |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 109,307 | 111,953 | 8,683 | 9,238 | 9,109 | 9,676 | 8,833 | 9,327 | 8,967 | 9,581 | 9,893 | 9,681 | 9,792 | 8,977 | 8,605 |  |
| Capital goods, except automotive | 176,709 | 183,037 | 14,251 | 15,579 | 15,226 | 15,278 | 15,255 | 14,336 | 15,296 | 14,999 | 15,579 | 15,565 | 17,186 | 16,097 | 15,242 |  |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts ........................ | 47,080 | 51,691 | 4,380 | 4,307 | 4,424 | 4,298 | 4,115 | 3.792 | 4,170 | 4.125 | 4.521 | 4,740 | 4,635 | 4,425 | 4,497 |  |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive ............... | 50,382 | 53,413 | 4,237 | 4,351 | 4,242 | 4,501 | 4,291 | 4,442 | 4,491 | 4,597 | 4,559 | 4.791 | 4,666 | 4,515 | 4,425 |  |
| Other goods | 24,476 | 24,288 | 1,931 | 1,951 | 2,067 | 1,866 | 1,994 | 1,989 | 2,073 | 2,151 | 2,041 | 1.987 | 2,288 | 1,979 | 1,956 |  |
| Adiustments ${ }^{1}$.......................................................... | -8,026 | -8,002 | -675 | -513 | -638 | -681 | -662 | -532 | -826 | -751 | -721 | -785 | -765 | -778 | -734 |  |
| Services | 179,710 | 186,792 | 15,576 | 15,708 | 15,727 | 15,497 | 15,586 | 15,822 | 15,507 | 15,526 | 15,586 | 15,284 | 15,781 | 15,767 | 15,737 |  |
| Travel | 53,861 | 56,501 | 4,722 | 4,668 | 4,796 | 4,690 | 4,700 | 4,911 | 4,705 | 4,669 | 4,726 | 4,531 | 4,874 | 4,898 | 4,857 |  |
| Passenger fares | 17,353 | 17,849 | 1,519 | 1,491 | 1,522 | 1,491 | 1,517 | 1,542 | 1,475 | 1,459 | 1,476 | 1,416 | 1,507 | 1,539 | 1.509 |  |
| Other transportation | 22,773 | 23,508 | 1,891 | 2,026 | 2,000 | 1,942 | 1,951 | 1,916 | 1,893 | 1,951 | 2,052 | 1,938 | 2,009 | 2,005 | 1,983 |  |
| Royalties and license fees | 20,238 | 20,414 | 1,628 | 1,646 | 1,725 | 1,746 | 1,752 | 1,732 | 1,725 | 1,718 | 1,709 | 1,705 | 1,705 | 1,719 | 1,721 |  |
| Other private services | 53,601 | 56,434 | 4,735 | 4,774 | 4,588 | 4,543 | 4,606 | 4,683 | 4,703 | 4,761 | 4,728 | 4,829 | 4,836 | 4,703 | 4,764 |  |
| Transters under U.S. military agency sales contracts ${ }^{2}$....... | 11,015 | 11,259 | 1,027 | 1,039 | 1,002 | 985 | 963 | 971 | 947 | 912 | 832 | 802 | 787 | 838 | 835 |  |
| U.S. Government miscellaneous services ....................... | 869 | 827 | 54 | 63 | 94 | 99 | 97 | 68 | 60 | 56 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 66 | 69 |  |
| imports of goods and services | 659,575 | 720,324 | 55,464 | 61,038 | 60,252 | 58,647 | 60,886 | 59,290 | 59,775 | 61,843 | 63,417 | 62,190 | 61,398 | 60,938 | 62,608 |  |
| Goods | 536,276 | 589,210 | 44,992 | 50,168 | 49,331 | 48,059 | 50,076 | 48,334 | 48,871 | 50,702 | 52,015 | 50,802 | 50,217 | 49,878 | 51,051 |  |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages ....................................... | 27,857 | 28,050 | 2,174 | 2,389 | 2,240 | 2,304 | 2,341 | 2,316 | 2,331 | 2.437 | 2,563 | 2,348 | 2,343 | 2,457 | 2,379 |  |
| Industrial supplies and materials .................................... | 138,273 | 145,021 | 11,052 | 12,643 | 12,643 | 12,265 | 12,753 | 12,096 | 11,734 | 12,193 | 12,493 | 12,283 | 11,561 | 11,566 | 12,092 |  |
| Capital goods, except automotive ................................. | 134,193 | 152,788 | +1,718 | 12,379 | 12,426 | 12,302 | 13,094 | 12,822 | 12,456 | 13,004 | 13,653 | 13,283 | 13,966 | 14,181 | 13,965 |  |
| Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts ......................... | 91,779 | 102,447 | 8,347 | 8,850 | 8,777 | 8.159 | 8.589 | 7.769 | 8,523 | 8,742 | 8,995 | 8,811 | 8,912 | 8.466 | 8,823 |  |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive ............... | 122,973 | 133,852 | 10,264 | 11,489 | 11,094 | 10,671 | 11,307 | 11,001 | 11,680 | 11,612 | 11,740 | 11,504 | 11,080 | 11,266 | 11,431 |  |
| Other goods ........................................................... | 17,590 | 18,354 | 1,278 | 1,598 | 1,481 | 1,605 | 1,614 | 1,529 | 1,373 | 1,518 | 1,547 | 1.687 | 1,740 | 1,538 | 1,572 |  |
| Adjustments ${ }^{1}$................................................................................................. | 3,611 | 8,699 | 160 | 821 | 671 | 753 | 378 | 800 | 774 | 1,196 | 1,025 | 887 | 616 | 403 | 789 |  |
| Services | 123,299 | 131,114 | 10,472 | 10,869 | 10,921 | 10,588 | 10,811 | 10,956 | 10,904 | 11,141 | 11,402 | 11,388 | 11,181 | 11,061 | 11,556 |  |
| Travel ..................................................................... | 39,872 | 42,329 | 3.447 | 3,494 | 3,521 | 3,366 | 3,376 | 3,503 | 3,457 | 3,634 | 3,715 | 3,698 | 3,613 | 3,555 | 3,708 |  |
| Passenger fares ........................................................... | 10,943 | 11,256 | 911 | 933 | 944 | 894 | 905 | 911 | 918 | 960 | 1,008 | 1,004 | 951 | 948 | 994 |  |
| Other transporiation ....................................................... | 23,454 | 24,511 | 1,870 | 2,149 | 2,088 | 2,003 | 2,093 | 2,080 | 2,020 | 2,044 | 2,133 | 2,085 | 2,036 | 1,987 | 1,989 |  |
| Royalties and license fees ........................................... | 4,986 | 4,748 | 361 | 369 | 393 | 401 | 407 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 409 | 409 | 409 | 414 | 683 |  |
| Other private services .............................................................................. | 27,988 | 33,595 | 2,618 | 2,668 | 2,718 | 2,674 | 2,791 | 2,843 | 2,901 | 2,905 | 2,954 | 3.013 | 2,995 | 2,989 | 3,026 |  |
| Direct defense expenditures ${ }^{2}$..................................... | 13,766 | 12,286 | 1,066 | 1,058 | 1.067 | 1,060 | 1.050 | 1,000 | 983 | 975 | 984 | 983 | 983 | 972 | 961 |  |
| U.S. Government miscellaneous services ...................... | 2,290 | 2,388 | 199 | 198 | 191 | 190 | 190 | 210 | 213 | 212 | 199 | 196 | 194 | 196 | 195 |  |
| Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on goods ........................................................ | -96,138 | -132,439 | -8,739 | -11,787 | -11,491 | -9,810 | -13,098 | -11,757 | -11,647 | -12,568 | -12,643 | -11,351 | -8,748 | -11,350 | -13,886 |  |
| Balance on services ..................................................... | 56,411 | 55,678 | 5,104 | 4,839 | 4,806 | 4.909 | 4,775 | 4,866 | 4,603 | 4,385 | 4,184 | 3,896 | 4,600 | 4,707 | 4,181 | ............ |
| Balance on goods and services ....................................... | -39,727 | -76,761 | -3,635 | -6,948 | -6,684 | -4,901 | -8,323 | -6,891 | -7,044 | -8,183 | -8,460 | -7,455 | -4,148 | -6,643 | -9,706 |  |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
${ }^{r}$ Revised.

1. Reflects adjustments necessary to bring the Census Bureau's component data in line with the concepts and
definitions used to prepare BEA's international and national accounts.
2. Contanns goods that cannot be separately identified.
3. Contains goods that cannot be separately identified.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census.

# Integrated Economic and Environmental Satellite Accounts 


#### Abstract

The existing systems of national economic accounts—including national income and product accounts, input-output accounts, and balance sheets-are without question premier tools for analysis and decisionmaking. Since their origins over 50 years ago, they have been refined, extended, and updated to reflect changes in the economy and to respond to changing analytical and policy concerns. Continuing this evolution, this article and its companion "Accounting for Mineral Resources: Issues and bea's Initial Estimates," beginning on page 50, present new work by beA on an accounting framework that covers the interactions of the economy and the environment. To do so, this framework provides new breakdowns that are relevant to the analysis of these interactions and extends the existing accounts' definition of capital to cover natural and environmental resources. The framework takes the form of a satellite account-an account that supplements, rather than replaces, the existing accounts.

This article presents the analytical and economic accounting background for the new work, an overview of the satellite accounting framework, and a long-term plan to implement the framework. Because it introduces a topic that has both economic and environmental dimensions, some parts of the article may appear elementary-perhaps even oversimplified-to readers familiar with the economic (and economic accounting) dimensions, while other parts may appear elementary to those familiar with the environmental dimensions.

The second article discusses the conceptual and methodological issues in mineral resource accounting and presents estimates of mineral stocks and changes in those stocks for the past several decades. It is a technically oriented article that describes in some detail the alternative valuation methods and the source data and estimating procedures used to prepare the new estimates.

Over the years, the national economic accounts have benefited from discussion and critique of concepts, source data, and estimating methods. The same is to be expected for the IEESA's, as BEA's new integrated economic and environmental satellite accounts are being called. I invite your comments.


## Carol S. Carson

Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis

$\mathcal{T}$he economy and the natural environment interact at many points, and these interactions raise analytical questions.

- The Nation's wealth includes natural resources, such as oil and gas reserves and timber, that are used in production. At what rate are these resources being used?
- The income of producers in the mineral industries includes a return to the drilling rigs, mining equipment, and other structures and equipment engaged in them and a return to the mineral. What share is attributable to the mineral?
- Economic activity adds to the proved stock of natural resources by exploration and technological innovation. How much of the use
of natural resources in production has been offset by these additions?
- Households, governments, and business all make expenditures to maintain or restore the environment. What share of their spending is for the environment?
- The economy disposes of wastes into the air and water, and the resulting degradation of the environment imposes costs, such as lower timber yields and fish harvests and higher cleaning costs. What are these costs? Which sectors bear them?

The answers to questions such as these about the interaction of the economy and the environment are often based on partial and sometimes even inconsistent information, suggesting the need to identify and quantify the interactions
within a systematic framework as a basis for more informed analysis and decisionmaking. This article introduces the integrated economic and environmental satellite accounts (ieesa's), which are meant to help fill that need. The ieesa's are a supplementary set of accounts structured to show the interactions of the economy and the environment more fully than the existing economic accounts. While the ieesa's build on the existing economic accounts, they do not replace them; likewise, IEESA measures do not replace measures, such as gross domestic product (GDP), from the existing accounts.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (bea) began work leading to this article-and to the companion article about mineral resources, which begins on page 50-in 1992. At that time, as part of a long-term program to modernize its economic accounts, bea began research on two sets of accounts to supplement the existing national accounts. One of these sets of supplementary accounts, called satellite accounts, focused on the stock, and changes in the stock, of natural resources. ${ }^{1}$ (The roles that satellite accounts can

1. The other set, on research and development, will be introduced in an upcoming issue of the Survey of Current Business.
serve and their general structure are introduced in the accompanying box.) Work on the natural resources satellite accounts was given added impetus and extended in scope in 1993 when President Clinton, as part of his April 21 Earth Day address, gave high priority to the development of "Green GDP measures [that] would incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth." At that time, bea committed to producing initial estimates of natural resource depletion within a year.

The first section of this article discusses the analytical and economic accounting background of the ieesa's and concludes with a summary of a United Nations system of satellite accounts for the environment, after which bea's accounts are fashioned. The second section introduces the main features of the ieesa's, presents an inventory of available data sources, and considers uses of the new accounts. The final section describes bea's long-term work plan for developing the satellite accounts, the first phase of which is completed with the presentation of the two articles in this issue of the Survey of Current Business. Bibliographic references for both articles begin on page 62.

## Satellite Accounts: What Are They?

Satellite accounts are frameworks designed to expand the analytical capacity of the national accounts without overburdening them or interfering with their generalpurpose orientation. In this role, satellite accounts organize information in an internally consistent way that suits the particular analytical focus at hand, yet they maintain links to the existing national accounts. Further, because they supplement, rather than replace, the existing accounts, they can be a laboratory for economic accounting in that they provide room for conceptual development and methodological refinement.

In their most flexible applications, satellite accounts may use definitions and concepts that differ from the existing accounts. For example, a satellite account may be built around a broader concept of capital formation than the existing accounts. This flexibility is being used in BEA's work on integrated economic and environmental accounts and on research and development accounts. Satellite accounts such as these use different concepts and definitions by design; in other respects, they retain consistency with the existing accounts.

Satellite accounts can add detail or other information about a particular aspect of the economy to that in the existing accounts; for instance, they can integrate monetary and physical data. They can ar-
range information differently, perhaps by cutting across sectors to assemble information on both intermediate and final consumption. For example, a satellite account can assemble business expenditures on training-treated as intermediate consumption in the existing accounts-and education-related expenditures by households and government to analyze the role of education in the economy. They can use a classification other than the primary one. For example, they can identify expenditures on "research in education" as part of research expenditures even though they are included in education expenditures in the existing accounts.

The terminology and concepts associated with satellite accounts reflect the experiences of several countries that have constructed them, largely on an ad hoc basis, for fields such as health, education, agriculture, research and development, and the environment. The System of National Accounts 1993, the newly revised international guidelines, includes a chapter that provides a general framework for satellite accounts and demonstrates how that framework can be used for some of the fields in which such accounts would be most useful. This chapter represents, in a real sense, the coming of age of satellite accounts as an analytical tool.

## The Background for Integrated Economic and Environmental Accounting

## The analytical background

It is, of course, a simplification to speak of the economy and the environment as two distinct realms. It can be argued, for example, that the economy is part of nature because the economic activity of human beings in producing food and shelter parallels the similar activity of animals. In this simplification, the economy is defined as the human activities relating to income, production, consumption, accumulation, and wealth (although there is a continuing discussion about the scope to be given, for example, to the term "production"). The term "environment" refers to the environment of human beings, which is made up of the biological resources, subsoil resources, land and related ecosystem resources, water, and air. From the standpoint of the economy, the environment can be thought of as consisting of a range of natural resource and environmental assets that provide an identifiable and significant flow of goods and services to the economy.

The economy uses these productive natural assets in a wide range of ways. Crude oil pumped from proved reserves, for example, is used in the production of petroleum products, while clean water in lakes and oceans is used in the production of fish, paper products, and electric power. The economy's uses of the goods and services provided by these environmental assets can be grouped into two general classes. When use of the natural asset permanently or temporarily reduces its quantity, the use is viewed as involving a flow of a good or service, and the quantitative reduction in the asset is called depletion. In that class of uses, biological resources, for example, are used as food, as raw materials for clothing, and as building materials and fuel. Water is used for drinking, cooling, processing, and irrigation.

When use of the natural asset reduces its quality, the qualitative reduction in the asset is called degradation. These qualitative uses include the conversion of land from one use to another, such as the partial development of forestland. The development of forestland results in a reduction in the economic value of the land as forestland because of the reduction in the flow of recreational services associated with its degradation as a wildlife area and tourist destination. In another kind of qualitative use, natural assets are used as a sink for the disposal of residual pollutants that are byproducts of production.

The use of natural assets describes only part of the interaction between the economy and the environment. There are also feedback effects. Materials balance and energy accounting highlight both the use of the natural assets and the feedback effects from the use; thus, they capture the full interaction between the economy and the environment. ${ }^{2}$ In the case of natural resources, oil pumped from reserves today reduces the quantities that can be extracted from existing fields in the future; similarly, overharvesting of fish stocks today reduces yields in the future.

In the case of environmental assets, the feedback is more complicated, with effects that often fall on other industries and consumers. For example, when businesses use environmental goods and services along with labor and capital in production, residuals-such as lead and cadmium, or carbon monoxide and sulfur oxides-are also produced and are then disposed of into the environment. Up to a point, the environment is able to assimilate these residuals; beyond that point, however, significant environmental degradation affects the ability of the environment to provide

[^9]
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raw materials to the economy (and to assimilate residuals). Degradation of air and water quality, for example, may lead to economic feedback-for example, lower timber yields and fish harvests, higher rates of depreciation in plant and equipment, additional cleaning costs, and increased health expenditures. In addition, either because of governmental regulations or the need to dispose of residuals that the environment can no longer handle, businesses and others may need to make expenditures for pollution abatement and control.

Integrated economic and environmental accounting aims to provide a picture of these interactions between the economy and the environment. Although this picture, as already noted, has numerous elements and is complex, by definition it does not cover many of the transformations and interactions within the environment itself-for example, the disposal of waste products from wild fish and mammals or the conversion of natural carbon dioxide into oxygen by plant matter on land and in the oceans. The accounts highlight the fact that economic sustainability depends on environmental sustainability, and they provide data to help analyze the costs and benefits for the careful stewardship of our economic and environmental assets. Consistent and detailed accounting of the interactions between the economy and the environment provides a common framework for integrating the work of environmental specialists, economists, and other analysts from a wide range of disciplines.

## The economic accounting background

Economic accountants have long been aware of the issues that arise with respect to natural resources and the environment. One of the issues, which is also reviewed in the companion article, is whether the economic accounts should reflect the parallelism that is apparent in business accounting between depreciation, a charge for the using up of plant and equipment in production, and depletion, a charge for the using up of natural resources in production. In particular, because depletion of mineral resources has long been chargeable against profits in the U.S. tax code and because tax return tabulations have been used as source data for profits and other property income components of the national income and product accounts (Nipa's), explicit decisions were required on the treatment of depletion in the accounts. Initially, depletion was treated symmetrically with depreciation, but
no entry was made for additions to the stock of mineral resources parallel to the treatment of investments in structures and equipment. As a result of dissatisfaction with this asymmetric treatment, the entry for depletion was removed beginning in 1947.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, environmental accounting issues came up as part of a broader interest in social accounting. Work by James Tobin and William Nordhaus, among others, on adjusting traditional economic accounts for changes in leisure time, disamenities of urbanization, exhaustion of natural resources, population growth, and other aspects of welfare produced indicators of economic well-being. However, the seemingly limitless scope, the range of uncertainty, and the degree of subjectivity involved in such measures of nonmarket activities limited the usefulness of, and interest in, these social indicators. It was felt that inclusion of such measures would sharply diminish the usefulness of traditional economic accounts for analyzing market activities. Attention subsequently focused on more readily identifiable and directly relevant market issues, such as the extent to which expenditures that relate to the protection and restoration of the environment (and other socalled defensive expenditures) are identifiable in the economic accounts.

In response to this interest in environmental protection, in the mid-1970's, bea was a pioneer in the development of estimates of pollution abatement and control (PAC) expenditures in a national accounting framework. Further, presaging what was to come, the framework for these estimates can be viewed as an early form of a satellite account. The pac estimates focus on an area of interest and provide detail that would have burdened presentation of the more general NIPA estimates.

The steps in the evolution of natural resource and environmental accounting since the early 1980's can be summarized in terms of international efforts, in which there was active U.S. participation, and the literature related to these effects. For this purpose, 1982 is a reasonable place to start. In that year, the United Nations Environment Program (Unep) was given the mandate to develop methodological guidelines on environmental accounting. In its earlier work, UNEP had tried to clarify the linkages between economic development and the environment to help integrate issues of environmental and resource management into the framework of economic decisionmaking. To follow up on
the mandate, unep and the World Bank sponsored a series of workshops in 1983-86 to explore the current state of environmental and natural resource accounting. The general thinking was that although economists had long considered the "external effects" of production and consumption, they had not taken into account the effects on the resource system as a whole and the consequence that eventually someone was going to have to bear the "external costs." A broader view would internalize environmental costs in the production process, for which it would be essential to calculate costs and benefits properly and to distinguish clearly between true income and the drawing down of assets by depletion or degradation. Accordingly, the workshops focused on the shortcomings of traditional economic accounting: GDP does not adequately represent true income because environmental protection costs are treated as generating income and because depletion and degradation of natural resources are not charged against current income. A number of remedies for these shortcomings were proposed, but workable methodologies and good data were lacking, and some of the proposals were conflicting. ${ }^{3}$

Although the empirical foundations for integrating environmental and economic accounting estimates were lacking in the mid-1980's, a growing body of research and information was accumulating. ${ }^{4}$ France, Norway, and the Netherlands were working toward physical accounting matrices, which they have integrated into cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness work in the environmental policy field. Subsequently, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Australia all did preliminary work toward supplementing their traditional accounts. The United Nations and the World Bank jointly sponsored pilot studies with statisticians in Mexico and Papua New Guinea. In addition to these country efforts, researchers-such as Henry Peskin, working with the Environmental Protection Agency in a study of the Chesapeake Bay region, and Robert Repetto and his associates at the World Resources Institute, in their studies of China, Costa Rica, and the Philippines-have added significantly to the growing literature on environmental accounting.

In the meantime, a revision of the System of National Accounts ( sNA ), the international guidelines followed by most countries in preparing their economic accounts, was undertaken. A ma-

[^10]jor issue was the extent to which the revised SNA would remedy the perceived shortcomings of traditional national accounts.
The discussion stimulated by the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future, gave added reason to explore statistical measures that would provide appropriate tools to guide policy and decisionmaking.[34] This report focused on sustainable development--that is, development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability to meet the needs of the future. According to the report, the Commission had been established by the United Nations General Assembly because of the growing realization that it is impossible to separate economic development issues from environmental issues-the realization, in other words, that many forms of development erode the environmental resources upon which they are based, and that such environmental degradation can undermine economic development.

By 1989, it became clear that, given the divergent views on a number of conceptual and practical issues in natural resource and environmental accounting, international consensus in time for a fundamental change in the SNA as part of the ongoing revision was not possible. Therefore, it was agreed that the revised sna would address links to environmental concerns, such as the definition and boundary for assets, and that a satellite account for integrated economic and environmental accounting would be pursued. The United Nations undertook the preparation of a handbook to provide guidance on the construction of the satellite account.
Subsequently, this approach found support in several forums. In May 1991, a Special Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth brought together economic accountants and environmental specialists to discuss a preliminary version of the United Nations handbook. In June 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro included a program for establishing systems of integrated accounts as a complement to the existing system in its Agenda 21.[29] Agenda 21 urged national offices that prepare economic accounts to undertake the work and urged the United Nations to distribute widely, and then refine, its handbook. In October 1992, economic accountants, in a seminar held to review the revised SNA, generally welcomed the features that link to the environment and the section of the revised SNA's chapter
on satellite accounts that discusses integrated economic and environmental accounts based on the United Nations handbook. In February 1993, the Statistical Commission of the United Nations endorsed the revised sna. ${ }^{5}$ The Commission, in highlighting the important features of the revised SNA, noted that it laid the groundwork for dealing with the interaction between the economy and the environment.

## The United Nations System of Environmental and Economic Accounting

The United Nations System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (seea), as described in the handbook, is a flexible, expandable satellite system.[30] It draws on the materials balance approach to present the full range of interactions between the economy and the environment. The seea builds on, and is designed to be used with, the System of National Accounts 1993 (hereafter SNA 1993) [31]. Like the SNa, the seea is primarily concerned with the implications of the environment for production, income, consumption, and wealth.

The seea has four stages, each successively providing a more comprehensive accounting for the interaction between the economy and the environment. The four-stage presentation recognizes the need to develop concepts, to inventory and augment source data, and to adapt the implementation to differing analytical needs. The starting point is the SNA 1993, which incorporated several features that anticipated the needs of environmental accounting. ${ }^{6}$ Stage A disaggregates, or provides additional detail on, environmentally related economic activities and assets. This stage, for example, focuses on actual expenditures intended to prevent or repair the degradation of the environment. It includes a detailed breakdown of the stocks of natural resource assets and changes in these stocks. Finally, it includes sector links to show the supply and uses of natural re-

[^11]sources. The use of natural resources-depletion and degradation-can be broken down into intermediate inputs by industry, investment, final consumption by households and government, and imports and exports.
Stage B begins with the physical counterpart of stage A. It maps, in physical terms, the interaction between the environment and the economy. It provides the physical quantities to which prices are applied to derive the economic values included in the economic accounts. These physical accounts also provide a bridge to natural resource accounting and to materials and energy balances accounting. Stage B then links the physical quantities to monetary values.
Stage $C$ provides far more comprehensive and explicit measures of the interaction between the economy and the environment. It does so, first, by the use of alternative valuation techniquesthat is, alternatives to the use of values tied to the market, the valuation used in the SNA 1993 and in traditional accounting systems. The alternative valuation techniques include estimates based on maintenance costs, or the costs necessary to maintain at least the present level of environmental assets, and estimates based on contingent valuation, or the willingness to pay for reductions in depletion or degradation of natural assets. Second, it does so by the more explicit introduction of environmental effects on the measures of national production, investment, income, and wealth. Stages A and B of the seea (as well as the $S N A 1993$ ) record environmental effects either as changes in the value of assets or as changes in the distribution of income among the factors of production; these changes do not explicitly affect gross domestic product, final demand, or net domestic product.

Stage D consists of further extensions of the seea. These extensions are provided for the purpose of "opening a window on further analytical applications," and they will require further research. They include household production and the use of recreational and other unpriced environmental services in household production.

## Framework for the ieesa's

bea's ieesa's build on the accumulating experience represented in the seea. This experience is consistent with two lessons from social accounting in the 1970's. First, such accounts should be focused on a specific set of issues. Second, given the kind of uses to which the estimates would be put, the early stage of conceptual develop-
ment, and the statistical uncertainties (even if the estimates are limited to the effect on market activities), such estimates should be developed in a supplemental, or satellite, framework.

## Structural features

The ieesa's are structured to focus on the interaction of the economy and the environment. The interactions covered are those that can be tied to market activities and thus valued in market prices or proxies thereof. They are shown as effects on production, income, consumption and wealth.
The accounts have two main structural features. First, natural resources and environmental resources are treated like productive assets. These resources, along with structures and equipment, are treated as part of the Nation's wealth, and the flow of goods and services from them are identified and their contribution to production measured. Second, the accounts provide substantial detail on expenditures and assets that are relevant to understanding and analyzing the interaction. Fully implemented ieesa's would permit identification of the economic contribution of natural and environmental resources by industry, by type of income, and by product. Ultimately, accounts by region would add an important analytical dimension.

Natural and environmental resources as productive assets.-An example helps to explain the reasoning behind treating natural and environmental resources like productive assets in the economic accounts. This example is much simplified, notably in that it shows only one side of an account, focuses on aggregates, and uses descriptive rather than technically precise terminology. In this example, all income from production goes to either "wages" or "profits." Wages are recorded as earned; however, profits-that is, total revenues less labor and other operating expenditures-are reduced by an entry for "depreciation," where depreciation is the amount that must be set aside to cover the using up of capital in production. Thus, for an industry and for all industries combined, wages plus profits and depreciation equals gross domestic product (GDP).
In the traditional accounts, the economy would be pictured as follows:

| Wages | 6,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plus: Profits | 3,000 |
| Depreciation | 1,000 |
| Gross domestic product | 10,000 |

Because depreciation is included in GDP, GDP is not a measure of sustainable income; that is, if a nation consumed all of its GDP, it would reduce the productive capacity available to future generations because it had consumed the amount it should have set aside to cover the using up of capital. In fact, the "gross" in the name, gross domestic product, refers to that feature. As a better measure of sustainable income, the traditional accounts provide net domestic product (NDP), which is calculated as GDP less depreciation.

| Gross domestic product | 10,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Less: Depreciation. | 1,000 |
| Net domestic product. | 9,000 |

Capital in the traditional accounts is limited to structures and equipment. In the ieesa's, natural and environmental resources are viewed as having characteristics similar to structures and equipment: Labor and materials are devoted to producing them, and they then yield a flow of services over time. For that reason, the iefsa's include these resources, along with structures and equipment, as part of the Nation's wealth and give them the same treatment as structures and equipment in the traditional accounts. The ieesa's deal with three points of asymmetry between the treatment of natural resources-for example, mineral reserves-and of structures and equipment encountered in traditional accounts. In traditional accounts: (1) depreciation is subtracted from profits to determine true, or sustainable, profits, but depletion is not; (2) depreciation is subtracted from GDP to estimate NDP, but depletion is not; and (3) additions to the stock of plant and equipment are added to GDP as capital formation, but additions to mineral reserves are not.

The depletion of mineral reserves is like the depreciation of plant and equipment: It is the amount that must be set aside to cover the cost of using up mineral resources in production. If an oil company earns $\$ 3,000$ in profits but depletes its mineral reserves by $\$ 100$, then its true economic profits are only $\$ 2,900$, the amount over and above its depletion of assets. In the ieesa's, therefore, an estimate is made of the amount of profits that should be recognized as depletion. This amount is subtracted from profits and entered, like depreciation, as a separate component, thereby dealing with the first point of asymmetry. Further, depletion, like depreciation, must
be subtracted from GDP to arrive at NDP. Doing so deals with the second point of asymmetry.

| Wages | 6,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plus: Profits (iebsa) | 2,900 |
| Depreciation | 1,000 |
| Depletion | 100 |
| Gross domestic product (IEESA) | 10,000 |
| Less: Depreciation... | 1,000 |
| Depletion.. | 100 |
| Net domestic product (iessa) | 8,900 |

Note that recognizing depletion lowers profits and changes the composition of GDP, but the level of GDP itself is not reduced; recognizing depletion reduces NDP in comparison with the traditional accounts' NDP.
In the ieesa's, additions to mineral reserves (for example, extensions as a result of investments in improved technology or additions as a result of exploration) are treated like additions to the stock of structures and equipment-that is, as capital formation. Additions to reserves do not appear in the traditional accounts; therefore, to treat them as capital formation, they are added to GDp. In the ieesa's, additions to reserves raise capital formation, profits, GDP, and NDP. Recognizing the additions to reserves thus deals with the third point of asymmetry. If the additions amounted to 150 , the economy would be pictured as follows:

| Wages. | 6,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plus: Profits (ieesa). | 3,050 |
| Of which: Capital formation in mineral | 150 |
| Depreciation. | 1,000 |
| Depletion ... | 100 |
| Gross domestic product (ieesa) | 10,150 |
| Less: Depreciation. | 1,000 |
| Depletion | 100 |
| Net domestic product (iersa) | 9,050 |

Compared with the traditional accounts, both the composition and level of gDp differ. Thus, the ieesa's give a view of an industry's production that reflects changes in its resource base. The ieesa's measure of ndp, therefore, is a better measure of sustainable income than the traditional accounts' measure because it incorporates changes in mineral wealth as well as structures and equipment. Whether the ieesa's measure of NDP is higher or lower than in the traditional accounts depends on whether depletion or additions is larger, and this will vary from resource to resource and from period to period. Estimates of this kind for all natural and environmental resources would help gauge whether the current level of GDP can be maintained by the Nation's natural resource base.

Detail that highlights the interaction.-In the iebsa's, the standard economic accounting categories are disaggregated to show detail that highlights the interaction of the economy and the environment. For example, the expenditures detail shows spending by households, government, and business to maintain or restore the environment. The asset detail shows environmental management (conservation and development, and water supply) and waste-management projects (sanitary services, air and water pollution abatement and control) within the standard category of nonresidential fixed capital.
The estimating requirements underlying these two main structural features of the ieesa's are apparent in the ieesa tables, even when, as shown in this article, they are in skeleton form. Table 1, an asset account, and table 2, a production account, use modified forms of tables presented in the seea.

## Asset accounts

Integrated economic and environmental accounting requires the measurement of stocks and flows related to assets, which are presented in an asset account. An asset account is like a balance sheet in that it presents stocks, or holdings, at a point in time. (Because an asset account is limited to nonfinancial assets, it does not include liabilities and net worth, as would a balance sheet.) However, an asset account also presents flows related to the assets during a period of time.
The ieesa's provide a complete accounting for the relevant assets-that is, they show both stocks and flows associated with changes in those stocks. Column 1 in table 1 provides for estimates of opening stocks. Columns $2-5$ provide for estimates of the flows that represent different kinds of changes in the stock: First, a net total and then three flows: The decrease in stocks due to depreciation (or more formally, in economic accounting terms, consumption of fixed capital), depletion, or degradation; the increase in stocks due to capital formation in the form of new structures and equipment, additions to inventories, additions to the stock of natural and environmental assets; and changes in value due to price changes and to changes in the volume of assets other than those due to economic activity (for example, natural disasters). Column 6 provides for estimates of closing stocks.

Table 1 presents the nonfinancial assets that bea would try to include in ieesa asset accounts. The table's rows generally follow the subcategories of the SNA 1993 and the SEEA, but some of
the subcategories are regrouped to broaden both the production boundary and the definition of assets. Nonfinancial assets are divided into made assets, developed natural assets, and environmen-
tal assets. Made assets, which largely replicate the scope of nonfinancial assets in traditional income and wealth accounts, are subdivided into fixed assets and inventories. Developed natural assets are

Table 1.-IEESA Asset Account, 1987
[Billions of dollars!
This table can serve as an inventory of the estimates currently available for the IEESA's. In decreasing order of quality, the estimates that have been filled in are as follows: For made assets, estimates of fixed reproducible tangible stock and inventories, from BEA's national income and product accounts or based on them, and pollution abatement stock, from BEA estimates (rows 1-21); for subsoil assets, the highs and lows of the range based on alternative valuation methods, from the companion article (rows $36-41$ ); and best-available, or rough-order-of-magnitude, estimates for some other developed natural assets (selected rows 23-35 and 4247) and some environmental assets (selected rows 48-55) prepared by BEA based on a wide range of source data described in this article. The "n.a."-not availableentries represent a research agenda.

|  | Row | Opening stocks <br> (1) | Change |  |  |  | $\underset{(1+2)}{\text { Closing slocks }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total, net $(3+4+5)$ ( $3+4+5$ ) <br> (2) | Depreciation, depletion, degradation <br> (3) | Capital formation <br> (4) | Revaluation and other changes <br> (5) |  |
| PRODUCED ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Made assets ............................ |  | 11,565.9 | 667.4 | -607.9 | 905.8 | 369.4 | 12,233.3 |
| Fixed assets | 2 | 10,535.2 | 608.2 | -607.9 | 875.8 | 340.2 | 11,143.4 |
| Residential structures and equipment, private and government .............. |  | 6,5301.6 | 318.1 290.1 | --1098.8 | ${ }_{645.3}^{230.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}199.4 \\ 142.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,8.823.7 |
| Natural resource related ...................................................................... | 5 | 503.7 | 23.1 | -19.2 | 30.3 | 12.0 | 526.8 |
|  | 6 | 241.3 | 8.4 | -7.0 | 10.6 | 4.7 | 249.6 |
| Conservation and development ............................................................ | 7 | 152.7 | 3.6 | -4.4 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 156.4 |
| Water supply facilities ............. | 8 | 88.5 | 4.8 | -2.5 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 93.3 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}262.4 \\ 1729 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.7 | $\begin{array}{r}-12.2 \\ -56 \\ \hline-2\end{array}$ | 19.7 | 7.3 4.8 | 277.1 1858 |
| Sanitary services <br> Air pollution abatement and control | 10 <br> 11 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}172.9 \\ 45.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12.8 .6 | -5.6 <br> -4.1 | $\begin{array}{r}13.7 \\ 3.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.8 1.8 | 185.8 45.9 |
| Water pollution abatement and control $\qquad$ | 12 | 44.2 | 1.3 | -2.5 -2.5 | ${ }_{2.6}^{3.5}$ | 1.2 | 45.5 |
| Other ......................................................................................... | 13 | 6,029.9 | 267.0 | -478.9 | 615.0 | 130.9 | 6,296.9 |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$.... |  | 1,030.7 | 59.3 |  | 30.1 | 29.2 | 1,090.0 |
| Government | 15 | 184.9 7973 | 6.8 62.4 | $\cdots$ | 2.9 | 3.8 | 191.7 |
|  | 17 | 48.5 | -9.9 | ...) | -5.5 | -4.4 | 38.6 |
| Corn ................ | 18 | 10.2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | -1.1 | 1.4 | 10.5 |
| Soybeans | 19 | 5.0 | -1 | .... | -1.0 |  |  |
|  | 20 21 | 2.6 30.7 | -10.1 | $\cdots$ | -3.2 | -6.9 | 2.6 |
|  | 22 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cultivated biological resources | 23 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cultivated fixed natural growth assets .............................. | 24 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Livestock for breeding, dairy, draught, etc .................................................... | 25 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |  | n.a. |
| Cish enck...... | ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | 12.9 | n.a | n.a. | $\stackrel{-3}{\text { n.a }}$ |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{28}{28}$ | n.a. | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | n.a. |  | n.a. | 2.2. |
|  | 29 | 288.8 | 47.0 | -6.9 | 9.0 | 44.9 | 335.7 |
| Work-in-progress on natural growth products ................................................ | 30 | n.a. | n.a. |  | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
|  | 31 | n.a. | n.a. | $\cdots$ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cattle $\qquad$ | 32 <br> 33 | 24.1 <br> n.a <br> a | 7.5. | $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots$ | n | 7.5 n.a. arem | 31.6 n.a a |
| Calves | 34 | n.a. <br> 5.0 | $\stackrel{\text { n.a. }}{ }$ | .-.).-. | n.. | 1.4 | n.a. 5.9 |
|  | 35 | 1.8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Proved subsoil assets ${ }^{2}$............. |  | $270.0 \leftrightarrow 1066.9$ | 57.8↔-116.6 | -16.7 $\rightarrow-61.6$ | $16.6 \leftrightarrow 64.6$ | $58 \leftrightarrow-119.6$ | 299.4 $¢ 950.3$ |
|  | 37 | 58.2 ¢ 325.9 | $-22.5 \leftrightarrow-84.7$ | -5.1 ¢-30.6 | 5.8↔34.2 | $-23.1 \leftrightarrow-88.3$ | $35.7 \leftrightarrow 241.2$ |
| Gas (including natura gas liquids) ............................................................... | 38 | $42.7 \leftrightarrow 259.3$ | $6.6 \leftrightarrow-57.2$ | -5.6↔-20.3 | 4.1 ¢ 14.9 | 8.1 ¢ $\leftrightarrow-51.8$ | 49.4 $\leftrightarrow 202.2$ |
| Coal ............................... | 39 | 140.7 $\mathrm{H}^{207.7}$ | 2.2 ¢ $\uparrow-3.4$ | $-5.4 \leftrightarrow-7.6$ | 4.4 ¢ 6.3 | 3.2 ¢-2.1 | $143.0{ }^{1}+204.2$ |
| Metals .... | 40 | $\underset{28.4 \leftrightarrow 58.7}{ }$ | $67.2 \leftrightarrow 29.5$ $4.3 \leftrightarrow-8$ | $-.2 \leftrightarrow-2.2$ $-4 \leftrightarrow-9$ | $\stackrel{2.2 \leftrightarrow 9.2}{1 \leftrightarrow 0}$ | $\underset{4.6 \leftrightarrow 1}{65.2}$ ¢ | $38.5 \leftrightarrow 244.8$ $3.8 \leftrightarrow 57$. |
|  |  |  |  | -.4↔-.9 | . $\leftrightarrow 0$ | $4.6 \leftrightarrow .1$ | $32.8 \leftrightarrow 57.9$ |
| Developed land..... | 42 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |  |
| Land underlying structures (private) ........... | 43 | 4,053.3 | 253.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4,306.3 |
| Agricultural land (excluding vineyards, orchards) ....... | 44 | 441.3 | 42.4 | n.a. | -2.8 | 45.2 | 483.7 |
|  | 45 | n.a. | n.a. | $-.5$ | n.a. | n.a. |  |
| Recreational land and water (public) <br> Forests and other wooded land | 46 47 | \% $\begin{array}{r}\text { n.a.a } \\ 285.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { n.a. } \\ 28.8 \end{gathered}$ | -..a | .9 -6 | n.a. 29.4 | n.1.a. |
| NONPRODUCEDIENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncultivated biological resources |  | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Wild fish | 49 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Timber and other plants of uncultivated forests .......................................... | 50 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
|  | 51 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Unproved subsoil assets ............................ | 52 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Undeveloped land | 53 | n.a. | n.a. | -19.9 | 19.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Water (economic effects of changes in the stock) Air (economic effects of changes in the stock) $\qquad$ | 54 55 | , | n.a. | -38.7 -27.1 | 38.7 27.1 | n.a. |  |

## n.a. Not available.

The calculated value of the entry was negative.
estimate for inventories differs from the NIPA estimate by the amount of government inventories added and cattle and calves shown separately. in full implementation of the IEESA account, farm inventories would include
only harvested crops.
methods) that produc ill columns result from the valuation method (see text for further discussion of the alternative Nots hat produces the low and high estimates of opening stocks.
NoTE.-Leaders indicate an entry is not apolicabie.
subdivided into cultivated biological resources, proved subsoil assets, and developed land. Environmental assets are subdivided into uncultivated biological resources, unproved subsoil assets, undeveloped land, water, and air (the last two in terms of the economic effects of changes in the stock).

Made and developed natural assets.-To better highlight the interaction of the economy and the environment, table 1 provides more detail on natural resource and environmentally related produced assets than the traditional income and wealth accounts. Within made assets, nonresidential fixed capital is disaggregated into environmental management (conservation and development, and water supply) and waste-management projects (sanitary services, air and water pollution abatement and control). Detail is also provided on farm inventories of finished goods.

Within cultivated biological resources, table 1 provides detail beyond that contained in the traditional accounts, such as cultivated fixed natural growth assets (for example, livestock), and categories not included in the traditional accounts (for example, trees on timberland).

The treatment of proved subsoil assets and cultivated land in table 1 differs from the seea treatment. Proved reserves are generally defined as those reserves that are proved to a high degree of certainty-by test wells or other test data-and are recoverable under current economic conditions and with current technology. In the seea, they are classified as nonproduced assets. In table 1, these assets, along with cultivated natural growth assets, are included in the category "developed natural assets." As will be illustrated in the production accounts, capital formation that adds to the stock of these assets-both by bringing undeveloped or uncultivated assets into the category of developed natural assets and by adding to their value within that category-is treated in a manner similar to capital formation that adds to the stock of structures and equipment.

This treatment was adopted because it is difficult to rationalize describing proved reserves and cultivated land as "nonproduced" natural assets when expenditures are required to prove or develop them. Agricultural land, for example, must be "produced" in that expenditures must be undertaken to convert uncultivated land areas into commercially valuable farmland, which yields a return over a number of years. Wetland areas, if they are to become farmland, must be drained and graded and vegetation cleared.

Unproved mineral reserves also require expenditures for test wells, engineering studies, and other exploration and development investments before they are recorded as proved reserves.

Similar treatments of these developed natural assets and made assets facilitate consistent treatment of capital formation of natural assets and more conventional capital formation, such as investment in structures and equipment. Under this treatment, as mineral reserves, for example, are proved, the total value of the produced assets-structures and equipment as well as the proved reserve's value-is included as capital formation. Similarly, as oilfield machinery is depreciated, proved reserves associated with the machinery are depleted.
The other major difference between developed assets in table 1 and in the comparable sEEA presentation is in the treatment of soil. In the SEEA, soil-that is, productive soil on agricultural land-is treated as separate from agricultural land. In table 1 , soil is a subcategory of agricultural land because the value of agricultural land is inseparable from the value of the soil. Available estimates suggest that the effect of soil erosion, or depletion, on agricultural productivity and land values in the United States is quite small. Nevertheless, though soil is not treated separately, it is shown separately because its erosion has a significant effect on environmental quality through its effect on water quality.

Environmental assets.-This grouping includes natural assets with significant economic value that differ from developed natural assets in that they are generally used as raw inputs into production in their natural state, either as intermediate products or as investments. For example, uncultivated biological resources, such as tuna harvested from the ocean, are included as environmental assets, whereas cultivated biological resources, such as rockfish raised on a fish farm, are included in developed assets. Other categories in environmental assets are uncultivated land, unproved subsoil assets, water, and air.

The inclusion of unproved subsoil assets broadens the definition of subsoil assets to include reserves that, though unproved, have an economic value over and above that of other undeveloped land because of their location or geologic characteristics. As capital expenditures are made to "prove" these properties, they move from nonproduced to produced assets. This broader definition of subsoil resources will facilitate longer term planning and analysis of the use of mineral resources. The stock of proved reserves-like the
stock of drill presses-can be expanded by additional investment; hence, firms will keep on hand the stock of reserves dictated by current market prices, finding costs, and interest rates. Thus, complete analysis of mineral resources requires consideration of unproved, as well as of proved, reserves.
In a distinction similar to that between proved and unproved subsoil assets, cultivated landsuch as agricultural land, parkland, and land underlying buildings-is included in developed natural assets, whereas uncultivated land--such as wetlands and forestland (not included as timberland)-is included in environmental assets. The agricultural land must be developed before it can be used as farmland, whereas wetlands are used-for example, for their disposal services-in their natural state by the economy. Water, which is subdivided by type, and air also provide services to the economy in the form of recreational and waste disposal services.
Although these environmental assets differ from made and developed natural assets, investments that add to the stock of these assets, as noted below in the production accounts, are treated symmetrically with investments that add to the stock of structures and equipment and of developed assets. These investments, for example, include pollution abatement and control to improve the quality and waste disposal capacity of the air and water, or at least to offset the degradation/depletion (which is also recorded in the production account) occurring in the current period. These investments represent a decision by the economy to devote its resources to investments that improve air and water quality, rather than investments in structures and equipment, and investments that add to the stock of clean air and water should be counted just as investments that add to the stock of made and developed assets are counted.

Estimates: Coverage, sources, and methods.-The estimates recorded for 1987 in table 1 should be regarded as rough-order-of-magnitude, or bestavailable, estimates. (The estimates are for 1987 because that is the last year for which data from the quinquennial economic census-used in a number of cases as a benchmark from which to estimate forward and backward--are available.) In most cases, only one estimate, rather than a range, is available. Many of the table's cells do not contain estimates, and the quality of the estimates varies greatly. In general, the quality and availability of the estimates declines as one moves down the rows from produced to nonpro-
duced assets, reflecting the increasing conceptual and empirical difficulties in producing such estimates. The estimates may be best regarded as a measure of the work to be undertaken; they are presented here to serve as a road map for areas in which source data and estimating methods must be developed or improved.
Within made assets, the estimates of nonresidential stocks of pollution abatement (PA) structures and equipment are constructed using the same perpetual inventory techniques used to produce bea's exiting capital stock estimates (see the box on page 44). These stock estimates capture nonresidential investments for PA that are readily identifiable. When companies and plants change their production processes (or equipment) to embody PA features, the PA portions of these investments are included to the extent they can be identified; however, identification is difficult, and understatement of PA stocks can occur. Estimates of government inventories are from unpublished nIPA data. For inventories owned by the Federal Government, the estimates are based on information on inventories from Federal agencies. For State and local governments, the estimates are based on the level of their purchases of nondurable goods; it is assumed that they hold 1 month of these purchases in inventories. The farm inventories of finished goods for agriculture are extensions of the existing inventory data in the nipa's (following the ieesa, crops not yet harvested are shown as work-in-progress). Stock estimates for several components that would be of interest in the household sector, such as PA equipment in consumer durables and residential capital (for example, pa equipment installed in cars and septic systems in homes), are not available.
Within developed natural assets, most of the estimates are an extension of the existing national accounts data. The existing accounts include estimates for livestock only, with no split between those raised for breeding, dairy, or draft (cultivated fixed natural growth assets) and those raised for slaughter (work in progress on natural growth products). In table 1, these splits were made using assumptions based on data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (UsDA). The estimates of the value of vineyards and orchards are based on Federal Reserve Board estimates of the value of agricultural land and estimates of the acres of land in vineyards and orchards from the Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the value of fish stocks or of changes in these stocks are not yet available (and are in phase iI of BEA's plan).

The values of trees on timberland were estimated based on stumpage value estimates provided by the U.S. Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Station. The stumpage value estimates are based on the concept of net rent to the timber stand-as distinct from the land the forest sits upon-and are derived mainly from private market data on payments for logging rights. As such, they should correspond to the present discounted value of the timber sales from the tract less the costs of logging, access, transportation, and processing. All timber on timberland in the

United States-public and private-is included in this category. Timber on other forestland is included in nonproduced/environmental assets. This somewhat arbitrary distinction is made partly on conceptual grounds and partly on the availability of source data. All timber in the national forests is in a sense managed, although depending on the forest, management ranges from active, such as planting, to relatively passive, such as self-seeding, fire control, and rotational harvests. Practically, no data are available for the exact definition of "cultivated timber tracts."

## Stock of Plant and Equipment for Air and Water Pollution Abatement in the United States, 1980-91

This box presents estimates of the gross and net stocks of plant and equipment ( $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{\& E}$ ) for air and water pollution abatement ( PA ) in the United States during 1980-91. Gross and net stocks of PA P\&E help to protect air and water from degradation by stationary and point industrial sources of pollutant emissions. ${ }^{1}$
In 1991, the gross stock of air and water PA P\&E was about $\$ 183.5$ billion (table A). ${ }^{2}$ In constant (1987) dollars, the gross stock was $\$ 165.0$ billion in 1991, about 2.0 percent of the real gross stock of all fixed nonresidential nonfarm business capital. Between 1980 and 1991, the real gross stock of air and water PA P\&E grew at an annual rate of 2.6 percent. Growth in nonmanufacturing stocks outpaced that in manufacturing stocks, mainly reflecting PA P\&E spending by electric utilities. The real net stock of air and water PA P\&E--that is, after subtracting depreciation-was $\$ 91.3$ billion in 1991, up from $\$ 85.8$ billion in 1980.
The PA P\&E stock estimates are useful when studying market production and economic well-being. They are helpful in determining how pollution abatement spending affects prices, total capital costs, and the profitability of capital. They are also helpful in constructing rough measures of the value of the degradation in air and water quality that has been avoided through pollution abatement. ${ }^{3}$

The $1980-91$ PA P\&E estimates were prepared by the perpetual inventory method: Past PA P\&E flows (capital spending) were cumulated and discards deducted, in accordance with lifespans of capital goods, to arrive at gross stocks of pA P\&E. Net stocks were calculated by subtracting accumulated depreciation from gross stocks. Gross and net stock estimates for $1980-91$ are valued at constant and at current cost-that is, using 1987 prices (for constant cost) and replacement or current-year prices (for current cost).

Data on an establishment basis for manufacturing PA P\&E spending are mainly from the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures (pace) Survey by the Bureau of the Census. Data for electric util-

[^12]ities are mainly from the Pollution Abatement (PA) Supplement to the Census Bureau's P\&E survey; the Pa Supplement reports PA P\&E spending for three industries-electric utilities, petroleum, and mining. The PA Supplement reports PA P\&E on a company basis, but for electric utilities (unlike for petroleum and mining), such data approximate an establishment basis. The PA P\&E spending estimates for mining and for nonmanufacturing except mining and electric utilities are prepared by indirect methods; a variety of data sources are used, including the PA Supplement, an environmental protection expenditures survey by the American Petroleum Institute, and the Census of Mineral Industries.

Table A.-Gross and Net Stocks of Air and Water Pollution Abatement Plant and Equipment in Nonfarm Business, by Major Industry Group, Current-Cost and Constant-Cost Valuations, 1980-91

|  | Gross stocks |  |  |  |  | Net stocks |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All non- } \\ \text { farm } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ | Manufacturing |  |  | Non-manu-facturing | All nonfarm industries | Manufacturing |  |  | Non-manu-facturing |
|  |  | Total | Durables | Non-durables |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dura- } \\ & \text { bles } \end{aligned}$ | Non-durables |  |
|  | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 103.43 | 58.78 | 24.55 | 34.24 | 44.65 | 71.14 | 37.65 | 15.94 | 21.71 | 33.49 |
| 1981 | 118.66 | 66.31 | 28.04 | 38.27 | 52.35 | 79.54 | 40.94 | 17.56 | 23.39 | 38.60 |
| 1982 | 129.00 | 70.16 | 29.72 | 40.43 | 58.84 | 84.46 | 41.76 | 17.80 | 23.95 | 42.70 |
| 1983 | 135.72 | 71.37 | 30.25 | 41.12 | 64.35 | 86.43 | 40.67 | 17.20 | 23.48 | 45.75 |
| 1984 | 142.68 | 72.85 | 31.05 | 41.80 | 69.83 | 88.47 | 39.81 | 16.86 | 22.95 | 48.66 |
| 1985 | 147.25 | 73.83 | 31.70 | 42.14 | 73.41 | 89.05 | 39.07 | 16.60 | 22.47 | 49.97 |
| 1986 | 151.04 | 74.05 | 31.96 | 42.08 | 77.00 | 89.49 | 38.24 | 16.26 | 21.99 | 51.24 |
| 1987 | 157.59 | 75.59 | 32.56 | 43.03 | 82.00 | 91.38 | 38.15 | 16.07 | 22.08 | 53.23 |
| 1988. | 165.04 | 77.73 | 33.26 | 44.48 | 87.30 | 93.86 | 38.65 | 15.97 | 22.68 | 55.21 |
| 1989 ... | 170.82 | 79.69 | 33.83 | 45.86 | 91.13 | 95.67 | 39.54 | 16.07 | 23.47 | 56.13 |
| $1990 . . . . .$. | 176.91 | 82.83 | 34.28 | 48.55 | 94.07 | 98.19 | 41.75 | 16.25 | 25.49 | 56.44 |
| 1991 ....... | 183.50 | 87.02 | 34.84 | 52.18 | 96.48 | 101.58 | 45.17 | 16.71 | 28.46 | 56.40 |
|  | Billions of constant (1987) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980. | 124.67 | 71.13 | 29.55 | 41.57 | 53.54 | 85.79 | 45.64 | 19.22 | 26.42 | 40.16 |
| 1981. | 132.26 | 73.56 | 30.91 | 42.66 | 58.70 | 88.84 | 45.54 | 19.38 | 26.15 | 43.31 |
| 1982 ... | 138.61 | 74.96 | 31.59 | 43.36 | 63.66 | 90.92 | 44.71 | 18.95 | 25.76 | 46.22 |
| 1983. | 142.56 | 74.97 | 31.67 | 43.30 | 67.58 | 90.85 | 42.79 | 18.03 | 24.76 | 48.06 |
| 1984. | 146.66 | 74.94 | 31.86 | 43.08 | 71.72 | 90.98 | 41.00 | 17.32 | 23.68 | 49.98 |
| 1985 | 149.58 | 74.81 | 32.07 | 42.74 | 74.77 | 90.52 | 39.62 | 16.81 | 22.81 | 50.91 |
| 1986 ... | 152.08 | 74.53 | 32.16 | 42.37 | 77.55 | 90.12 | 38.50 | 16.36 | 22.14 | 51.61 |
| 1987. | 154.47 | 74.36 | 32.04 | 42.32 | 80.11 | 89.52 | 37.53 | 15.81 | 21.71 | 52.00 |
| 1988 ... | 155.86 | 73.93 | 31.62 | 42.31 | 81.93 | 88.55 | 36.76 | 15.19 | 21.57 | 51.80 |
| 1989 | 157.52 | 74.05 | 31.42 | 42.63 | 83.48 | 88.16 | 36.75 | 14.93 | 21.82 | 51.40 |
| 1990 ....... | 161.03 | 75.76 | 31.31 | 44.45 | 85.27 | 89.36 | 38.20 | 14.86 | 23.35 | 51.15 |
| 1991 ....... | 164.97 | 78.36 | 31.37 | 47.00 | 86.60 | 91.31 | 40.69 | 15.05 | 25.64 | 50.63 |

For proved subsoil assets, the estimates shown are the highs and lows of ranges presented, along with a description of the sources and methods used to prepare them, in the companion article beginning on page 50. The estimates represent the range of differences associated with common methods for valuing nonrenewable natural resources.

The estimates within the category "developed land" are of uneven quality. The estimates of the value of agricultural land are relatively good and are based on USDA estimates of farm real estate values less bea estimates of the value of farm structures. Soil estimates, from the USDA, reflect the annual effect of soil depletion in terms of extra fertilizer costs and reduced productivity. The estimates of residential land, included in table 1 as part of land underlying structures, also are of reasonable quality. The estimates of the other private land underlying structures are of more uncertain quality. The Federal Reserve Board produces these estimates of land values by taking estimates of real estate values from a variety of sources and subtracting BEA's estimates of the value of nonresidential structures. The Federal Reserve's estimates of real estate values are based, in part, on less than comprehensive price indexes; they do not, for example, appear to cover adequately the value of mineral tracts, timberland, or industrial buildings and land. bea's estimates of nonresidential structures are based on perpetual inventory methods-with assumed depreciation schedules and replacementcost indexes-and may therefore differ from the current market value of the structures included in the real estate estimates. Although over longer periods of time the perpetual inventory estimates are of good quality, during periods of declining or rapidly increasing real estate values, they may produce unreasonable results. Also, to the extent that the value of natural resource assets are not included in the real estate price indexes, the overall value of developed land will be over- or under-stated according to the path of natural resource prices relative to commercial and other land values.

The seea recommends that national parks be classified as uncultivated land because their protection, and not their use, is the main function of governmental regulation. However, because these parks are extensively maintained, improved upon, and used by consumers for recreation, they are included in recreational land in table 1. The estimate of capital formation in recreational land is based on Federal Government mainte-
nance and repair expenditures for parks; State and local expenditures are not available. It is assumed that these expenditures exactly offset the degradation/depletion of recreational land; in the case of recreational land, the only estimates available were of maintenance and repair expenditures. This assumption is made only so that both investment and degradation/depletion estimates are illustrated by the table and not to imply any judgment about the true value of degradation/depletion. (Phase II and III of bea's work plan, described in the next section, includes work to build on the damage assessment and recreational valuation literature to construct estimates of the market value of recreational and environmental amenities.)
For environmental assets, the estimates are more uncertain than even the most uncertain estimates for developed land and proved reserves of subsoil assets. Indeed, most of this section of the table, especially that for renewable natural resources, is shown with "n.a." for "not available." No value is available for the stock of undeveloped land and its associated ecosystems, for unproved subsoil assets, and for uncultivated biological resources (wild animals and fish, plants, and forests).

Compared with the accounting for proved reserves of nonrenewable resources, where the economic literature extends back over 50 years, valuation methods and concepts for many of the renewable resources are less well developed. Renewable natural resources are inherently more difficult to value than nonrenewable natural resources for several reasons: Renewable resources, such as stocks or schools of wild fish, often have a commercial or production value as well as an amenity or a recreational value; often, ownership rights cannot be established, and they cannot be sold; and they are able to regenerate, so their use does not necessarily result in a net reduction in either their yield or the value of their stock.
These difficulties notwithstanding, there has been rapid progress in environmental-benefit valuation for renewable natural resources in recent years as economists have tried to keep pace with regulatory, legal, and policy needs for environmental damage and impact measures. Further work by BEA to translate these new concepts and measures into a consistent national framework would need to rely heavily on the expertise of other units within the U.S. Government-for example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, USDA, and the Department of Interior.

The seea does not recommend that the stock of air-which is truly a global common-or water be valued; instead, it recommends that valuation be limited to changes in these assets-their degradation and investments in their restoration. For these assets, table 1 includes only aggregate values for the degradation of air and water and for expenditures to restore them or to prevent their degradation.

The estimates in table $\mathbf{1}$ for degradation of air and water quality-as well as for undeveloped land-are simply place markers that assume that maintenance exactly offsets degradation: They are aggregate estimates of the total costs of pollution of these media. The estimates for air, water, and undeveloped land pollution are estimates, from the Environmental Protection Agency, of the direct costs of public and private pollution control activities in the United States. Estimates of air pollution include the annualized costs of air pollution and radiation. Water pollution estimates are the annualized costs of maintaining water quality, including drinking water. Estimates of undeveloped land pollution are the annualized costs associated with Superfund, toxic chemicals, and pesticides. The estimates of costs to restore or prevent the degradation of the environment (which, as noted earlier, are treated as capital formation in that they offset degradation and depletion of air, water, and undeveloped land) are based on current PaC expenditures and the flow of services from the stock of PA equipment and structures (the estimated return on the net stock plus depreciation). (Note that these direct pac costs differ from the environment cleanup and waste disposal service costs discussed later in the article. These costs are indirect costs imposed by pollution in the form of health costs, higher maintenance and repair expenditures, or longer trips to reach clean recreational sites.)

## Production accounts

The next step in integrating economic and environmental accounting is to combine the appropriate flows from the asset account with the flows in a production account. With this integration, the production account explicitly includes the use of natural resources and environmental services in production through entries for depletion and degradation, and it explicitly includes the additions to the stock of natural and environmental assets through entries for investments that add to stocks of developed natural resources or that restore stocks of environmental assets.

Table 2 combines features of the supply and use tables in the SNA 1993. The table has four quadrants (one empty, except for a total), which are separated by double lines; a total column at the far right; and a total row at the bottom. The left and right upper quadrants show the use of goods and services (commodities) named at the beginning of the rows, summing to total uses as measured by total commodity output. The lefthand upper and lower quadrants show the use of intermediate inputs and factors of production by the industries named at the top of each column, summing to total supply as measured by total output.
A more typical supply and use table would show substantial industry and commodity detail-often a hundred of more industries and commodities. For the purposes at hand, this detail has been collapsed into an "other industries" column (column 3) and "Other" rows (rows 6 and 13 ). Detail is provided where it is especially relevant to the analysis of the environment. Such a table provides a bird's-eye view of production, income, and consumption, as highlighted in the paragraphs that follow.
Columns 1-4 in the upper left quadrant record the use of commodities by domestic industries in the production of other commodities-that is, intermediate use. Columns 5-9 record the use of commodities across the final demand categories that make up gross domestic product, including final consumption by households and government. Column 7 records the estimates in the "capital formation" column from table 1. (The made assets are recorded in rows $1-13$, the developed natural and environmental assets in rows 14-24.)
In the left quadrants, rows 11-13 show the use of other commodities (that is, other than assets) as intermediate inputs. These commodities consist of expenditures for environmental cleanup and waste disposal services (row 12) and "other" (row 13). Total intermediate inputs used by industries are in row 25 . Rows $26-41$ record value added, or income. Rows $26-28$ record the value added in the form of compensation of employees, indirect business taxes, and corporate profits and other property income. Rows 29-32 record, from table 1, the use of made fixed assets, including the depreciation of structures and equipment used in environmental management (row 30) and in pac (row 31). Rows 33-41 record the use of fixed natural and environmental assets, with depletion and degradation of each of the eight categories of assets shown separately.

The estimates presented in table 2 are taken from table 1. As is indicated by the "n.a."not available-in the table, many valuation and measurement issues remain before an ieesa production account can be completed. Further, work toward filling in the estimates would proceed in tandem with work on modernizing bea's national accounts in line with the SNA (see the next section). For example, treating expenditures on government structures, equipment, and
inventories as capital formation implements a feature of the sNA. In the table, a " Z " indicates the estimates that would reflect both work toward the ieesa's and sNa-related changes.

In addition to a production account such as table 2 , the seea calls for parallel quantity tables. Further, because many environmental issues have their primary impact on specific regions or industries, the extension of the integrated national accounts aggregates within beA's regional

Table 2.-IEESA Production Account, 1987
[Billions of dollars]

and input-output programs is an important extension.

## Uses of the new accounts

Integrated economic and environmental accounts are the subject of intense interest, and expectations may differ from actual results. Among some observers, especially those extrapolating from studies conducted in resource-dependent developing economies, there is an expectation that such accounts will show that U.S. economic growth as currently measured is not sustainable, because the stocks of natural and environmental resources that ultimately determine economic growth are being run down. This expectation may well stem from focusing on depletion and degradation to the exclusion of additions.

The ieesa's will help to identify the use of the various natural and environmental resources. A priori, however, it is difficult to say whether there will be a net reduction or increase in their value overall. For example, while it is almost certainly true that the economic value of the stocks of some assets, such as bluefin tuna, are declining, the stocks of other environmental assets, such as timber stocks, have been increasing as planting and growth have more than offset harvests, fire, and land conversions. Similarly, while losses of wetlands from development continue to outnumber gains from wetland restorations, increasing rates of investments in cleaner air and water since the mid-1970's appear to have resulted in net improvements in air and water quality; many of the measures of air and water quality, such as the ambient concentrations of air and water pollutants, have shown improvement.

Because of these offsetting changes, it is conceivable that when all entries in table $2-$ or if not all, at least enough more than at present to avoid risks of conclusions based on partial results-have been filled in, the table will show that ieesa ndp differs little from traditional ndp.? Nevertheless, the information about specific natural resources and specific industries, products, or regions will provide valuable insight about

[^13]sustainability and the implications of different regulations, taxes, and consumption patterns. In the United States, such information should prove useful in a wide range of policy issues.
Economic accounts do not provide normative data. They either report market values or proxies for market values. If a problem with property rights leads to the undervaluation and overexploitation of a resource, a set of integrated economic accounts will not reveal the "right" price or the "correct" level of stocks. They will, however, provide the data-for example, about changes in the value of the stocks and the share of income to be attributed to the resource-needed for objective analysis of the problem.

## bea's Plan for Natural Resource and Environmental Accounting

bea's plan calls for work on the ieesa's to be undertaken in conjunction with modernizing its economic accounts. bea's national accounts are now undergoing the first major redesign since the 1950 's. The redesign, which will be along the lines of the SNA 1993, will feature an integrated set of current and capital accounts, sector by sector. Fully developed capital accounts, along with balance sheets, are essential for a comprehensive set of economic accounts. The conceptual work on these accounts and the more specialized work on natural resources and the environment will be mutually supporting. Further, to make reasoned policy choices involving trade-offs among kinds of capital, one would want a view of the total capital stock-natural and made-consistently covered and appropriately valued.
bea has developed a three-phase plan for the ieesa's. With this issue of the Survey, bea has completed the first phase of work.

Phase I: Overall framework and prototype estimates --The overall iebsa framework is designed to build upon the existing national accounts and is in line with the guidance embodied in the new international sna about a satellite system and the companion seea.

In its initial work, bea has focused on mineral resources, consisting of oil and gas, coal, metals, and other minerals with a scarcity value. As described in the companion article, the focus, in accordance with SNA recommendations, is on proved reserves, the basis for valuation is market values, and the treatment given mineral resources-which require expenditures to prove and which provide "services" over a long
timespan-is similar to the treatment of fixed capital in the existing accounts.

The prototype estimates include stocks and flows in accounts that supplement bea's national wealth accounts and NIPA's. These prototype estimates provide a comprehensive picture of the stocks of natural assets and the changes in them. They also allow an examination of the practical consequences of several alternative methods of valuing the stock of resources, additions, and depletion. The alternative methods represent the Bureau's technical assessment of the best estimates and framework that are feasible with existing sources and methods.

Phase II: Renewable natural resources.-The plan calls for work to extend the accounts to renewable natural resource assets, such as trees
on timberland, fish stocks, and water resources. Development of these estimates will be more difficult than for mineral resources because they must be based on less refined concepts and less data.
Phase III: Environmental assets.-Building on this work, the plan calls for moving on to issues associated with a broader range of environmental assets, including the economic value of the degradation of clean air and water or the value of recreational assets such as lakes and national forests. Clearly, significant advances will be required in the underlying environmental and economic data, as well as in concepts and methods, and cooperative effort with the scientific, statistical, and economic communities will be needed to produce such estimates.

# Accounting for Mineral Resources: Issues and bea's Initial Estimates 

Among natural assets, the characteristics of minerals-oil, gas, coal, and nonfuel minerals-are the most similar to the characteristics of assets included in traditional economic accounting systems. Not surprisingly then, minerals have long been considered as candidates for a treatment that is symmetrical with the treatment given other assets. Such a treatment is at the heart of the integrated economic and environmental satellite accounts (IEESA's), which are the subject of a companion article, beginning on page 33. Failure to account symmetrically for mineral resources as a form of capital has been blamed both for their over- or under-exploitation and for incomplete analysis and policy decisions in areas relating to productivity and budgeting.
The companion article noted three points of asymmetry between the treatment given assets such as structures and equipment in the traditional economic accounts and the treatment given natural assets. First, in traditional economic accounts, there is no entry for additions to the stock of natural resources parallel to the entry for additions to the stock of structures and equipment. Second, there is no explicit entry for the contribution of natural resources to current production, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), parallel to the entries that capture the value added of structures and equipment. Finally, there is no entry for the using up of the stock of natural resources parallel to the entry for the depreciation of structures and equipment used to arrive at net domestic product (NDP) which is used by some as a shorthand measure of sustainable product.

This treatment given mineral resources in the traditional economic accounts is anomalous in several respects. First, firms spend large amounts of time and other resources in "proving" mineral reserves, and these reserves, like structures and equipment, yield a flow of services over many years. As firms prove these reserves, they are entered, along with investments in new structures and equipment, in the firms' balance sheets. Additions to these reserves are also recognized by investors and reflected in firms' equity prices. Second, the value added of a resource like coal or
oil is included in GDP even though no explicit entry for its contribution is made: Its value added is in a sense "appropriated" by the other factors of production and is included in the rents, royalties, and profits of the owners of invested capital. Finally, although the traditional economic accounts do not include an entry for depletion of natural resources, firms and investors recognize depletion in assessing the value of firms and the sustainability of their current profit levels.
The treatment of natural resources in the mining industry has long been debated in economics literature. ${ }^{1}$ While there is a conceptual case for symmetrical treatment of mineral resources and invested capital, the absence of good market prices to value additions, depletion, and stocks has been a stumbling block. Property rights issues, incomplete information, asymmetry in bargaining, and the structure of payments for mineral rights create a situation in which either there are no observable prices or prices are seriously incomplete or unrepresentative. Partly as a result of this situation, traditional economic accounts have treated the value added of mineral resources as free gifts of nature, making entries neither to the flow accounts for additions to, or depletion of, the stock of these resources nor to the wealth accounts.
The omission of explicit entries for mineral resources has import beyond the economic accounts. The absence of an entry, or market price, for depletion may-in combination with common property rights-mean that the accounts do not identify overexploitation. This possibility is particularly important because a large share of the Nation's mineral resources are on public lands. (However, as the current problems in the New England fisheries suggest, the issue clearly has import for a wide range of other resources.) Such omissions have also been cited as the source of problems in productivity analysis. Despite the inclusion of land, labor, and capital in the most elementary production function used in studying

[^14]productivity, measures of natural resources have generally not been available. Finally, the absence of measures of natural resource stocks and stock changes on Federal lands has been cited as contributing to less-than-optimal Federal budgeting decisions. ${ }^{2}$
As previously mentioned, this article is the second of two articles reporting on the ieesa's. It provides initial estimates of the value of additions, depletion, revaluations, and stocks of mineral resources and on the impact such estimates would have on the estimates of the Nation's production, income, and wealth. This article begins with a summary of the major conceptual and methodological issues in accounting for mineral resources. Next, the article describes alternative methods of valuation that can be used to develop ieesa estimates for minerals, and it then presents estimates for oil, gas, coal, metals, and other minerals using these methods. An appendix provides information on data sources and methods. Tables 1-5 appear at the end of the article: Table 1.1-1.6 present estimates of oil-opening stocks, additions, depletion, and the revaluation adjustment-for 1947-91; tables 2.1-2.6 present estimates of gas for 1947-91; tables 3.1-3.4 present estimates of coal for 1958-91; tables 4.1-4.4 present estimates of metals for 195891; and tables 5.1-5.4 present estimates of other minerals for 1958-91.

## Conceptual and Methodological Issues

In addressing conceptual and methodological issues for mineral resources, as for natural resources and the environment more broadly, BEA has attempted to follow two principles. First, the treatment in the satellite accounts should be consistent with the principles of economic theory. Second, the satellite accounts should embody some concepts and definitions that differ from those of the existing accounts in order achieve their purpose of showing the interaction of the economy and the environment, but in other respects they should be consistent with the existing accounts. Satellite accounts provide the flexibility to make changes that are useful in analyzing natural resources and long-term economic growth, but consistency with the existing accounts will allow the satellite accounts covering mineral resources to link to, and build upon, the existing economic accounts, including the input-output and regional accounts.

[^15]The conceptual and methodological issues discussed in this section can be divided into two main groups. The first group deals with the accounting treatment for mineral resources. The second group deals with valuation.

## Accounting issues

Treatment of additions to reserves.-Symmetrical treatment of proved mineral resources with structures and equipment requires treatment of additions to the stock as capital formation and of deductions as depletion. Capital formation records the initial production of the capital, as well as its addition to the capital stock; depreciation records the reduction in the capital stock associated with its use, as reflected in NDP. Over the life of the asset, depreciation sums to the value of the original investment.

In economic accounting, as in business accounting, what comes off the books must have gone on the books. This business accounting requirement was one of the reasons why estimates of depletion of natural resources have not been included in official estimates of NDP. Beginning in 1942, depletion allowances for minerals and timber were deducted from GDP in the estimates of net national product made by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Discoveries of minerals, however, were not included in capital formation and net product. The depletion allowances were eliminated in 1947 because of this absence of an entry for capital formation.
Despite this accounting requirement for symmetrical treatment of additions and reductions, a number of economists have called for a return to the 1942 treatment-that is, an entry for depletion but not for additions. This position seems to have been based on at least three considerations, each of which is evaluated in the paragraphs that follow.

First, an entry for depletion will respond to at least part of the concern about the treatment of mineral resources in the traditional accounts. If the goal is to produce a measure of NDP that reflects the depletion of mineral resources in GDP, deduction of depletion to arrive at an alternative NDP will provide such a measure. Although it cannot be explicitly identified, as noted previously, the contribution of mineral resources is already included in gDp. Deduction of an estimate of depletion will give a partial measure of sustainability, one that indicates the using up of the existing stock of mineral resources.

What such a partial measure will not do is allow the detailed identification of the contribution
of the mineral resource to income, production, consumption, or wealth, either in the aggregate or by sector. Nor will it provide a complete measure of sustainability. Without an entry for additions, deduction of depletion alone to calculate an alternative NDP may produce misleading signals regarding the sustainability of a nation's production and wealth. For example, with only depletion accounted for, a nation adding to its stock of reserves-through exploration and development and through improved recovery techniques-at a rate that more than offsets depletion would nonetheless have an alternative ndp lower than the traditional ndp. The lower NDP would suggest that the country was running down its resources and that the current level of production was at the expense of future production, despite the fact that reserves were actually increasing.

Second, estimates of the value of additions to the resource stocks are quite volatile, uncertain, and, at times, large. Volatility in resource prices, changes in mining technology, and uncertainty about the ultimate recoverability from existing reserves all affect the value of mineral reserves. It is not clear, however, that the volatility introduced by such estimates would be any larger than that already observed in investment, particularly inventory investment, the most volatile component of traditional accounts.

Third, probably the most important reason for the lack of enthusiasm for including additions to reserves as capital formation in GDP is that additions to reserves are so different from additions to capital stock. This difference, in combination with the volatility of additions to reserves, would limit the usefulness of accounts for conventional macroeconomic analysis. The inclusion of large additions to mineral resources in GDP, such as those associated with the North Slope in Alaska and the North Sea in Europe, are important additions to a nation's wealth and have a significant impact on economic activity, but the effect differs from that associated with investment in a new factory. Both add to wealth, but for the factors of production involved in building the factory, payments have been made, and the resources are available for current consumption. In contrast, much of the increase in wealth associated with adding proved reserves accrues to mining companies and landowners in the form of increases in land values and equity prices. To make these resources available for current consumption would require the "producers" of the mine or well to sell their product.

Many of the concerns about volatility and the different nature of additions to mineral reserves can be diffused by placing these values in a satellite account that allows integrated analysis of mineral resources outside the main accounts. This inclusion of natural resources in a satellite account allows researchers the flexibility to experiment without impairing the usefulness of the traditional accounts. In addition, within the ieesa's, the effect of volatility in mineral prices is largely confined to the revaluation account and has a limited effect on the estimates of current income, production, and consumption.
Fixed capital or inventory treatment.-Even when economic theorists have thought of natural resources as a type of capital, they have disagreed about whether the resources should be treated as fixed capital or as inventories. ${ }^{3}$ This disagreement may seem a bit strange because proved mineral reserves seem to fit the classic characteristics of fixed capital: Expenditures of materials and labor are needed to produce a productive asset ("roundabout" production), which yields a stream of product over long periods of time. The rent to owners of fixed assets comprises the reduction in the value of the asset due to its use in the current period (depreciation) and a return equal to what the current value of the asset could earn if invested elsewhere. Inventories, on the other hand, are buffer stocks of inputs and final products that help to smooth production and avoid lost sales. As a rule, inventories are sold within a year or one accounting cycle. Although interest or holding costs are a consideration in determining inventory levels, they are much less important than for fixed capital.

Part of the rationale for treating mineral reserves as inventories may arise from the perception that they differ from fixed capital in that they are a set number of units waiting to be used up in production. However, like the output from a new machine, the number of units extracted from a new field or mine is quite uncertain and varies over time with the path of future demand, changes in technology, prices, costs, and returns on alternative investments. In addition, although a piece of machinery may not appear from the

[^16]exterior to be used up in production, its parts or service life are most certainly "used up" in production; this "using up" is reflected in the decline in its value, or the depreciation on the equipment.

To emphasize the replaceability of proved reserves, some analysts have chosen to describe these reserves as inventories. This motive notwithstanding, treatment of mineral reserves symmetrically with fixed investment in structures and equipment would serve equally well as a reminder of the "reproducibility" of proved reserves in the ieesa's.

Proved reserves or total resources.-The amount of mineral resources that can be recovered, given current economic conditions, is not certain. Reserves are generally classified by the degree of certainty attached to the estimates. For example, proved petroleum reserves are estimated physical quantities that have been demonstrated by geologic and engineering data to be recoverable under current economic conditions and technology. Reserves whose recovery under current economic conditions is less certain are classified as either "probable" or "possible." Estimates are also available on the total amount of reserves that remain to be discovered-that is, of "undiscovered" reserves. There are a variety of perspectives on which of these measures of reserves should be used in accounting for minerals. Should the accounts be concerned only with "proved" reserves, or should they also account for "probable," "possible," or even "undiscovered" reserves?

Authors who have focused on proved reserves have tended to do so because of the large uncertainty associated with the other measures. As noted in the companion article, BEA ultimately intends to include unproved reserves as part of "nonproduced/environmental" assets, but the mineral reserve estimates presented here are restricted to proved reserves.

One means of dealing with the uncertainty in valuing unproved reserves may be the use of "option" values. Unproved reserves are clearly bought and sold, and the values or options that could be used in these transactions might be used to develop average option values to be used in valuing the entire stock of a nation's reserves. An operational methodology for making such estimates has not yet been identified.

## Valuation issues

The absence of complete data on mineral resource prices has meant that the value and contribution of mineral resources to income, production, consumption, and wealth have usually had to be based on methodologies that produce proxy estimates of their market price. There are two elements to making such estimates. The first is separating the contribution of the resource in the ground-which is implicitly included in the price of a marketed mineral product-from that of other factors of production. The second is determining the appropriate per-unit value for estimating the value of the stock of the resource and the value of changes in the stock, including additions, depletion, and revaluations.

In addition, it is useful to identify several terms at the outset. First, "rent" refers to the concept of the return to factors of production after deduction of variable costs. More empirically, "gross rent" is simply gross revenues less expenditures on intermediate goods and employee compensation. (Rent in these situations is not to be confused with "rental income of persons" found in the national income and product accounts.) Second, "invested capital" refers to the structures and equipment in which the firm or industry has invested.

Identifying the return to the resource.-The price of a unit of the resource-for example, a barrel of oil-reflects, in addition to the cost of goods and services used in its production, a return to labor, a return to invested capital, and a return to the resource. The first step in identifying the value of a barrel in the ground is to determine the rent, in this case the rent to the resource and the capitalized value of investments in mining. In industries such as petroleum mining, good data are generally available on the variable costs, so arriving at gross rent is, at least conceptually, relatively simple. The next step is to determine the share of gross rent that accrues to the invested capital and the share that accrues to the resource.

In theory, the rent to owners of both the invested capital and the oil in the ground should equal the reduction in the value of each asset due to its use in the current period (depreciation and depletion, respectively) plus a return equal to what the current value of the well (the invested capital and the oil in the ground) could earn if invested elsewhere. The desirable way to measure the rent would be to observe market prices for these transactions; however, often there is no transaction, and the observable transactions that
take place are often not representative of the full value of the oil. As a result, the various methods described in the next section use indirect techniques to estimate the market value of the return to invested capital, and they derive the return to the oil in the ground as a residual.

Valuing the resource stock and depletion.-Valuing the stock of a resource and valuing the decline in the stock's value associated with extraction are complicated because the extraction takes place over a long period of time. Unless the price, or value, of that resource rises enough to offset the income that could have been earned on alternative investments (including an inflation premium), resources extracted in the future will be worth less, in real terms, than those extracted today. In theory, the market value of the stock should be equal to the present discounted value of the future stream of rent from the stock, whereas depletion is the decline in the value of the stock associated with extraction in the current period. Translating the current per-unit rent of a resource into a per-unit value appropriate for valuing the stock and depletion requires information about the future path of extraction, prices, and interest rates. Unfortunately, such information is generally not available. In the absence of market prices, estimation of the current value of the resource requires either resort to economic theory, use of a set of explicit assumptions, or empirical estimation.

Empirical estimation of the factors required for computing the present discounted value of the resource is fraught with difficulties, in part because of the volatility of mineral markets. Simplistic assumptions do at least as well as econometric forecasts in tests of their predictive accuracy, and the assumptions are relatively easy to understand.

## Alternative Methods of Valuing Mineral Resources

bea has prepared estimates using four methods of valuing resource stocks and changesdepletion, additions, and revaluations-in the stocks. ${ }^{4}$ These methods rely on estimates of three

[^17]variables: (1) The normal return to invested capital, based on some average rate of return to all investment in the economy; (2) the return to capital based on the market value of the capital stock in the oil industry; and (3) the per-unit capital cost of additions to the stock of proved reserves. The use of these variables as described in the following paragraphs represents BEA's assessment of the best estimates given existing source data and frameworks. The accompanying box provides an algebraic description of the methods.

## Current rent estimates

The simplest assumption that can be used is based on Harold Hotelling's observation that in equilibrium, the price of the marginal unit of a nonrenewable natural resource net of extraction costs (the current per-unit rent to the resource) should increase over time at a rate equal to the nominal rate of interest. ${ }^{5}$ At any rate of increase in the per-unit rent above (below) the rate of return on alternative investments, entry (exit) and increases (decreases) in the rate of extraction will combine to reestablish the equilibrium rate of increase in the resource rent. If this observation holds, the value of the stock of the resource is independent of when it is extracted and is equal to the current per-unit rent to the resource times the number of units of the resource. ${ }^{6}$
The following two methods assume that over time the rent per unit will increase at the rate of interest; they simply use the current per-unit rent to value the resource and depletion.
The first method, current rent method I, utilizes an estimate of a normal, or average, rate of return to investment to estimate the rent to the associated capital invested in the mining industry and then derives the resource rent as a residual. This method applies this average, economywide rate of return to investment to an estimate of the replacement cost, or market value, of the net stock of associated capital invested in mining and then adds depreciation to estimate a "normal" rent to invested capital. The rate of return used is 6 percent, approximately the 45 -year average real rate of return to investment in corporate bonds and equities for the period ending in 1991, which is an estimate of the rate of return available on al-

[^18]ternative investments. The steps in estimating the rent to and value of the resource are as follows:

1. Gross rent is calculated as total revenue less current operating expenditures. (Current operating expenditures are those associated with bringing the mineral from the deposit to the wellhead or mine gate.)
2. The resource rent is obtained by subtracting the rent to capital (both depreciation and a normal rate of return for capital) from the gross rent.
3. The per-unit rent to the resource equals the resource rent divided by the physical quantity extracted.
4. The value of the resource equals the per-unit rent times the physical quantity of reserves. Additions and depletion are valued at rent per unit times the physical quantities of added and extracted reserves.
5. Revaluations-the effect of price changesare computed as a residual: The value of the resource at the end of the current year less its value at the end of the preceding year, plus depletion during the year, less additions during the year.

The advantage of this method is that it is relatively straightforward and requires few assumptions. The main disadvantage is that an explicit assumption must be made regarding the

## Algebraic Description of the Alternative Methods of Valuing Mineral Resources

Current rent method ${ }_{\mathrm{I}}$ (Based on average return to capital):

$$
\begin{aligned}
G R & =T R-C O E \\
R R & =G R-(r N S+D E P) \\
\delta r & =R R / Q E \\
V R & =\delta r(Q R E S) \\
D E P L & =\delta r(Q E) \\
V A & =\delta r(Q A D D) \\
R E V A L & =V A(t)-V A(t-1)+D E P L-V A
\end{aligned}
$$

Current rent method in (Based on value of capital stock): *

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta G R & =G R / Q E \\
V & =\delta G R(Q R E S) \\
V R & =V-N S \\
\delta r & =V R / Q R E S
\end{aligned}
$$

Net present discounted value: *

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Phi & =\sum_{j=1}^{T} \frac{1 / T}{(1+i)^{j-1 / 2}} \\
\delta r & =\Phi[(V-N S) /(Q R E S)]
\end{aligned}
$$

Replacement cost: *

$$
\begin{aligned}
b f & =[(Q E / Q R E S) /((Q E / Q R E S)+r)] \\
\delta r & =b f[(T R-C O E) / Q]-(\$ A D D / Q)
\end{aligned}
$$

Transaction price: *

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta G R & =(T V / T Q) \\
\delta r & =\delta G R-(N S / Q R E S)
\end{aligned}
$$

* DEPL, VA, REVAL for all methods are computed using the same formulas as presented for current rent method I .


## Definitions:

Aggregate value measures:
$T R=$ total revenue
$C O=$ other extraction expenses, including compensation of employees, materials consumed, and overhead cost allocated to current production
$G R=$ gross rent
$R R=$ resource rent
$N S=$ net stock of capital valued at current replacement cost
$T V=$ value of purchased reserves during the year
$V=$ value of the proved reserves (resource and fixed capital values)
$V R=$ value of the resource stock
$V A=$ value of the annual additions
$D E P=$ depreciation
$D E P L=$ value of the annual depletions
REVAL = the effect of price changes on the value of the stock
$\$ A D D=$ the annual exploration and development expenditures for drilling oil and gas wells in fields of proven reserves (including overhead costs allocated to development)
$\Phi=$ Net discounted present value factor

## Quantity measures:

$Q E=$ quantity of the resource extracted during the year
$Q R E S=$ stock of reserves
$Q A D D=$ Quantity of resources added to reserves during the year (through new discoveries, extensions of existing sites, or revisions in estimated reserves)
$T Q=$ quantity of proved reserves purchased during the year
Per unit measures:
$\delta G R=$ gross rent per unit $(G R / Q)$
$\delta r=$ resource rent per unit
Rates and other items:
$r=$ real rate of interest, or discount rate
$N=$ Life span of a resource (e.g., well or mine), $R / Q$
$j=$ current year
$T=$ life of asset (NIPA convention)
$a=$ reserve decline rate, $Q / R$
$b f=$ barrel factor
appropriate rate of return. In addition to the conceptual and empirical problems in identifying an appropriate rate, prespecification of a rate does not allow for relatively low or high rates of return in the mining industry due to conditions specific to the industry.

An alternative method, current rent method iI, derives resource rent by removing the market value of capital, both physical and capitalized expenditures, from the value of the resource reserve. The steps to deriving the per-unit rent are as follows:

1. Gross rent per unit is derived by dividing gross rent by the physical quantity of extraction.
2. The total value of the mineral reserve (the resource and the associated invested capital) equals the gross rent per unit times the quantity of reserves.
3. The value of the resource equals the total value of reserves less the current replacement value of the net stock of invested capital.
4. Resource rent per unit equals the value of the resource divided by the quantity of reserves.

The advantage of this method is that it does not require an explicit assumption about the return to invested capital associated with the resource.

## Present discounted value estimates

If it is assumed that rent to the resource does not rise enough to compensate the owners of the resource for the nominal interest they could earn on alternative investments, then the stream of future rents must be discounted by the difference between the rate of increase in resource rent and the nominal interest rate. As noted previously, with discounting, identical dollar values during different time periods have different present values, so valuation by present discounted values requires-in addition to an assumed discount rate-a number of assumptions about the stream of future rents.
In bea's implementation of this method, three simplifying assumptions were made so that each cohort of additions to reserves did not have to be tracked separately throughout its economic life. First, extraction resulting from additions to proved reserves was assumed to be constant in each year of a field's life, and depletions were assumed to result equally from all cohorts still in the stock. Second, new reserves were assumed to be extracted at constant rates over the same timeframe used for depreciating wells and mines in
the niPa's: 16 years until 1972 and 12 years thereafter. Finally, extractions were assumed to occur at midyear and were valued using the per-unit rents described for current rent method II.
Two real rates of discount- 3 percent and 10 percent-were chosen to illustrate the effects of a broad range of rates on the values of additions, depletion, and stocks of reserves. Thus, the relatively high and relatively low rates chosen encompass many of the alternatives that have been used in discounting. ${ }^{7}$ The 3 -percent discount rate has often been used to approximate the rate of time preference. The 10 -percent rate has often been used to approximate the long-term real rate of return to business investment.
The steps for estimating the present discounted value estimate of the resource rent per unit are as follows:

1. A discount factor was derived using an estimate of the real rate of discount-the nominal interest rate less the rate of increase in the resource rent-and the NIPA estimates of the lifespans of mineshafts and wells.
2. The rent per unit equals the discount factor times the gross rent per unit derived from the current rent method that is based on the value of capital stock in the mineral industry. ${ }^{8}$

## Replacement-cost estimates

The replacement-cost method subtracts from gross rent the cost per unit of adding new reserves, thereby identifying the resource rent as a residual. It uses the per-unit cost of proving new reserves to represent invested capital's share of the gross rent. The value of a unit of resource in the ground is estimated; the cost to replace it by investment is subtracted from that in-ground value, and the residual is the resource rent. This method uses current rates of extraction to estimate future production and uses an

[^19]assumed discount rate of 6 percent. ${ }^{9}$ Because of the lack of production cost data, transactions data for the sale of reserves, and techniques to estimate those market values for all other minerals, the replacement-cost method is used only for oil and gas. The steps for deriving the per-unit resource rent are as follows:

1. The barrel factor-which is used to calculate the value of a barrel of oil in the groundis equal to the depletion rate of the reserves divided by the sum of the real discount rate and the depletion rate. ${ }^{10}$
2. The per-unit resource rent is calculated by multiplying the gross rent per unit by the barrel factor and subtracting the per-unit exploration and development cost.

## Transactions-price estimates

When oil and gas firms seek to replace the reserves that have been depleted as a result of their production, they face a "make or buy" decision. They can either make new reserves by financing exploration and development efforts, or they can buy reserves that have already been proved by others. This article refers to the purchase price of proved reserves as a "transactions price" because it represents a price that was paid in an actual transaction. The costs of acquiring new reserves by financing exploration and development efforts are termed "finding costs." In equilibrium, and ignoring the different tax treatment of purchasing and drilling for oil, the finding costs should be equal to the transactions price.

If available, transactions prices are ideal for valuing reserves. As it turns out, such transactions are relatively infrequent because companies generally develop their own reserves. As a result, the few transactions that occur are not easily generalized for estimating the total value of reserves.
The estimates of resource values for oil and natural gas presented here are derived from transactions prices constructed from publicly available data on the activities of large energy-producing firms. The derivation of per-unit resource rent is as follows:

1. The per-unit gross rent for the resource and its associated invested capital is obtained by
2. The method outlined here is based on the approach used by M.A. Adelman, which has been modified to estimate the resource rent and hence the depletion and the value of oil and gas resources.
3. Note that if the resource appreciates at a rate equal to the nominal interest rate, the real discount rate (nominal rate less the increase in prices) is zero, and the barrel factor has a value of one; in this case, the current rent is used to value reserves and depletion.
dividing aggregate expenditures for the purchase of the rights to proved reserves by the quantity of purchased reserves.
4. The per-unit resource rent equals the perunit gross rent less the per-unit net stock of associated capital invested in the oil and gas industry.

## Estimates for Mineral Resources

The value of resource reserves and changes in reserves were estimated for the period 1958-91 for major mineral resources using the four valuation methods just discussed. ${ }^{18}$ The minerals valued include the fuels (petroleum, natural gas, coal, and uranium), the metals (iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, and molybdenum), and other minerals (phosphate rock, sulfur, boron, diatomite, gypsum, and potash). Petroleum and gas account for the lion's share of mineral production. The other minerals were selected because, of the minerals that have scarcity value, their value of production was relatively high.
The picture that emerges from the various estimates of the value of U.S. mineral stocks is broadly similar, regardless of which methodology is used:

- The value of additions has tended to exceed depletions; since 1958 , the value of the stocks of proved mineral reserves in the aggregate has grown in current dollars, while showing little change in constant (1987) dollars (charts 1 and 2 and table A).
- Changes in the stocks of these productive assets over time have largely reflected changes in their resource rents. Increases in resource rents have been accompanied by greater investment in exploration and enhanced recovery technology, and decreases in rents for some resources have been accompanied by reduced exploration activity and the closing of marginal fields and mines.
- Proved mineral reserves constitute a significant share of the economy's stock of productive resources. Addition of the value of the stock of these mineral resources to the value of structures, equipment, and inventories for 1991 would raise the total by $\$ 471-\$ 916$ billion, or 3-7 percent, depending on the valuation method used.
- The stocks of proved mineral resources are worth much more than the stocks of invested

[^20]
## CHART 1

## Stocks and Changes in the Stocks

 of Subsoil Assets, Current DollarsBillion \$

structures and equipment associated with the resources. In 1991, the value of the stock of subsoil assets was 2 to 4 times as large as the value of the associated stock of invested structures and equipment and inventories.

- Valuing the effect of depletion and additions, as well as including the value of resource stocks, provides a significantly different picture of returns. Compared with rates of return calculated using income and capital stock as measured in the existing accounts, the IEESA-based average rates of return on capital in the mining industry for 1958-91 are lower-4-5 percent rather than 23 percent (table B). Rates of return for all private capital slip from 16 percent using measures in the existing accounts to $14-15$ percent using ieesa measures for the mining industries.
- Although the trends that emerge from the alternative methods are similar, the range of estimates is large. The highest estimates of stocks, depletion, and additions were obtained from the current rent estimates based on capital stock values, and the lowest were from the current rent estimates based on average rates of return to capital.

The stock of proved reserves increased from s103-\$182 billion in 1958 to $\$ 471-\$ 916$ billion in 1991. In constant dollars, the stock rose somewhat and then fell, but over the period showed little change: From $\$ 544-\$ 1,077$ billion in 1958 , the real stock slipped only slightly to $\$ 530-\$ 1,030$ billion in 1991. The patterns vary by type of mineral and reflect the effects of prices and costs of production, the volatility in international minerals prices, increasing environmental regulation, and the effect of strikes and other factors specific to each industry.

For petroleum, despite periodic concerns that the United States was running out of oil, additions have offset depletion throughout the period as oil companies have responded to higher net returns by stepping up exploration and improved recovery techniques to produce stocks of proved reserves sufficient to meet current and intermediate-term needs in light of current prices, costs, and interest rates. The one spike in the constant-dollar oil and gas series was in 1970, the year of the Alaskan oil strike.

For coal, idditions have exceeded depletions, resulting in a generally rising constant-dollar salue of stocks over time. For other minerals, the stock patterns have varied, with declining stocks in metals refecting large declines in the returns o metals.

The 1991 stock of mineral reserves would add 3-7 percent to the 1991 value of reproducible tangible wealth of $\$ 13,637$ billion, of which private nonresidential structures and equipment were $\$ 5,440$ billion. Over time, the mineral reserves share of an expanded estimate of national wealth has fallen; in 1958, mineral reserves would have added 9-17 percent to reproducible tangible wealth. This decline appears to reflect several factors, including the economy's increased reliance on foreign resources and the increased efficiency in the use of fuels and other minerals.

Although industry makes large investments in exploring and developing mineral resources, the value of the invested capital associated with oilfields and mines is small relative to the value of the mineral reserves themselves. In 1991, the value of subsoil assets was $2-4$ times as large as the associated capital invested in mining. Addition of these stocks of productive natural assets provides a more comprehensive picture of both the assets and the returns in the mineral industries.

Treatment of natural resources symmetrically with investments in equipment and structures provides a very different picture of rates of return to mining. Rates of return in the mineral industries calculated using income and capital stock as measured in the existing accountsspecifically, by dividing property-type income by the replacement value of structures, equipment, and inventories-averaged 23.1 percent for 1958 91. The more complete ieesa estimate deducts depletion and adds additions to property-type income, and it adds the value of resource stocks to the value of structures, equipment, and inventories. Depending on the valuation method used, the iefsa rate of return would be $3.5-5.2$ percent. The effects of including mining resources are so large that the rate of return to all private capital is reduced from 16.1 percent to $14.1-14.9$ percent. These ieesa rates of return provide a significantly different picture of the social rate of return to investments in the mining industries and the sustainability of the industries' output. ${ }^{12}$

As noted, the highest estimates of resource reserves are from the current rent method based on the value of capital stock invested in the industry. ${ }^{13}$ The value of subsoil assets using this

12 Given the effect of tax laws, transfer pricing, and excluded assets, comparison of rates of return across methods is difficult at best. Many of the numing industries have relatively little invested capital (fixed or inventory) assinjated with the resources, and hence the computed returns to reproducible - ap:tal are overstated relative to those that mining companies, which do count the value of property, have on their books.
13. Over the period of this analysis, the current rent per unit for all the resoinces mereased at an annual rate of $4^{-8}$ percent. Based on a real time
method was $\$ 916$ billion in 1991. The lowest value in 1991, $\$ 471$ billion, was obtained from the current rent method based on a normal return to invested capital. The present discounted value estimates fell somewhere in between- $\$ 638-\$ 812$ billion.

The replacement-cost and transactions-price estimates were computed only for oil and gas. The transactions-price estimates, despite considerable smoothing, were quite volatile and erratic.
preference rate of 3 percent-or a nominal rate of approximately 6 percentthe current rent methods may not be too far off the mark over long periods of time, given the range of uncertainty in the estimates of rates of return. If one chooses a higher discount rate, then some discounting should occur.

## CHART 2

Stocks and Changes in the Stocks of Subsoil Assets, Constant Dollars

## Billion 1987 \$





[^21]U.S. Deparment of Commerce, Eureau of Economic Analysis

Table A.1-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Subsoil Assets, Current Rent Method I (Rate of Return)

| Year | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1987 dollars |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions (2) | Depletion (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Closing } \\ \text { stock } \\ (1+2-3+4) \\ \text { (5) } \end{gathered}$ | Opening stock <br> (6) | Additions (7) | Deple- <br> tion <br> (8) | Closing stock $(6+7-8)$ <br> (9) |
| 1958 | 102.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 105.6 | 544.4 | 31.4 | 25.9 | 550.0 |
| 1959 ... | 105.6 | 5.9 | 4.4 | -2.0 | 105.2 | 550.0 | 39.5 | 27.3 | 562.2 |
| 1960 ... | 105.2 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 13.9 | 117.2 | 562.2 | 24.1 | 27.7 | 558.5 |
| 1961 ... | 117.2 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 120.1 | 558.5 | 33.9 | 28.2 | 564.2 |
| 1962 ... | 120.1 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 125.4 | 564.2 | 34.6 | 29.0 | 569.8 |
| 1963 ... | 125.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 9.6 | 135.8 | 569.8 | 32.9 | 30.3 | 572.5 |
| 1964. | 135.8 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 141.7 | 572.5 | 39.4 | 31.1 | 580.7 |
| 1965 .... | 141.7 | 7.9 | 5.5 | -2.3 | 141.8 | 580.7 | 42.3 | 32.1 | 590.9 |
| 1966 | 141.8 | 7.4 | 5.8 | -. 6 | 142.7 | 590.9 | 39.9 | 34.1 | 596.6 |
| 1967 ... | 142.7 | 7.2 | 6.1 | -3.9 | 140.0 | 596.6 | 40.2 | 36.0 | 600.9 |
| 1968 .... | 140.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | -1.2 | 138.4 | 600.9 | 31.7 | 37.3 | 595.3 |
| 1969 .... | 138.4 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 139.5 | 595.3 | 22.6 | 38.5 | 579.5 |
| 1970 ...... | 139.5 | 20.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 159.7 | 579.5 | 112.7 | 40.4 | 651.8 |
| 1971 .... | 159.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 | -6.5 | 152.1 | 651.8 | 28.4 | 39.9 | 640.4 |
| 1972 ...... | 152.1 | 3.7 | 6.5 | -1.4 | 147.9 | 640.4 | 21.7 | 40.2 | 621.8 |
| 1973 ...... | 147.9 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 51.1 | 195.7 | 621.8 | 22.9 | 39.6 | 605.1 |
| 1974 ...... | 195.7 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 38.2 | 233.1 | 605.1 | 26.2 | 38.1 | 593.2 |
| 1975 .... | 233.1 | 5.1 | 10.7 | 50.3 | 277.8 | 593.2 | 20.4 | 36.4 | 577.2 |
| 1976. | 277.8 | 8.4 | 15.7 | 66.6 | 337.1 | 577.2 | 18.2 | 36.0 | 559.5 |
| 1977 ... | 337.1 | 21.0 | 17.9 | -17.6 | 322.6 | 559.5 | 40.8 | 36.3 | 564.0 |
| 1978. | 322.6 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 21.5 | 339.5 | 564.0 | 27.3 | 37.3 | 554.0 |
| 1979 .... | 339.5 | 23.5 | 21.6 | 56.7 | 398.1 | 554.0 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 557.6 |
| 1980 ... | 398.1 | 33.9 | 27.2 | 43.5 | 448.3 | 557.6 | 45.0 | 38.3 | 564.3 |
| 1981 ... | 448.3 | 31.1 | 26.3 | -73.7 | 379.4 | 564.3 | 32.6 | 38.0 | 558.9 |
| 1982 ... | 379.4 | 43.9 | 43.6 | -94.5 | 285.2 | 558.9 | 26.7 | 37.1 | 548.6 |
| 1983 | 285.2 | 68.7 | 68.1 | 314.7 | 600.6 | 548.6 | 28.8 | 36.0 | 541.3 |
| 1984 ...... | 600.6 | 86.3 | 74.5 | 128.9 | 741.3 | 541.3 | 39.4 | 38.1 | 542.7 |
| 1985 .... | 741.3 | 62.1 | 62.3 | -146.7 | 594.4 | 542.7 | 40.4 | 37.6 | 545.5 |
| 1986 ... | 594.4 | 33.8 | 46.4 | -110.2 | 471.6 | 545.5 | 30.3 | 36.7 | 539.1 |
| 1987 ...... | 471.6 | 36.8 | 36.0 | -34.8 | 437.5 | 539.1 | 37.1 | 36.4 | 539.8 |
| 1988 ...... | 437.5 | 16.4 | 17.5 | -65.3 | 371.1 | 539.8 | 25.5 | 36.6 | 528.7 |
| 1989 ... | 371.1 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 35.1 | 409.9 | 528.7 | 34.1 | 35.7 | 527.1 |
| 1990. | 409.9 | 29.1 | 22.4 | 54.6 | 471.2 | 527.1 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 530.3 |
| 1991 ...... | 471.2 | 19.6 | 24.2 | 14.0 | 480.6 | 530.3 | 25.0 | 35.6 | 519.7 |

Table A.3.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Subsoil Assets, Present Discounted Value Method Using 3\% Discount Rate

| Year | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1987 dollars |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions (2) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deple } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Closing } \\ \text { stock } \\ (1+2-3+4) \end{gathered}$ <br> (5) | Opening stock | Additions (7) | Deple- <br> tion <br> (8) | Closing stock ${ }^{1}$ (6+7-8) <br> (9) |
| 1958 | 155.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 161.1 | 921.6 | 42.0 | 34.6 | 929.4 |
| 1959 ... | 161.1 | 7.6 | 5.7 | -1.1 | 161.9 | 929.4 | 52.0 | 36.5 | 946.0 |
| 1960 ... | 161.9 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 163.9 | 946.0 | 27.5 | 37.5 | 935.1 |
| 1961 ...... | 163.9 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 169.3 | 935.1 | 48.9 | 38.2 | 946.4 |
| 1962 .. | 169.3 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 176.0 | 946.4 | 54.5 | 39.3 | 962.6 |
| 1963 ... | 176.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 181.6 | 962.6 | 46.8 | 41.0 | 968.6 |
| 1964 ... | 181.6 | 10.0 | 6.7 | . 2 | 185.1 | 968.6 | 58.7 | 42.4 | 986.0 |
| 1965 ... | 185.1 | 9.8 | 6.8 | -. 4 | 187.7 | 986.0 | 60.6 | 43.7 | 1,003.9 |
| 1966 ... | 187.7 | 9.1 | 7.1 | -1.2 | 188.5 | 1,003.9 | 56.9 | 46.5 | 1,014.8 |
| 1967 ...... | 188.5 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 193.1 | 1,014.8 | 57.5 | 48.7 | 1,024.0 |
| 1968 ...... | 193.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | . 1 | 193.1 | 1,024.0 | 44.7 | 50.7 | 1,017.4 |
| 1969 .... | 193.1 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 191.8 | 1,017.4 | 28.6 | 52.7 | 991.3 |
| 1970 ...... | 191.8 | 24.7 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 222.0 | 991.3 | 146.7 | 55.3 | 1,089.1 |
| $1971 . . . .$. | 222.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 228.5 | 1,089.1 | 41.5 | 54.8 | 1,074.7 |
| 1972 ...... | 228.5 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 231.2 | 1,074.7 | 29.3 | 55.2 | 1,046.7 |
| 1973 ...... | 231.2 | 5.6 | 9.6 | 36.1 | 263.4 | 1,046.7 | 29.7 | 55.2 | 1,020.3 |
| 1974 ...... | 263.4 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 68.2 | 329.8 | 1,020.3 | 37.4 | 52.9 | 1,004.0 |
| 1975 ...... | 329.8 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 86.8 | 409.2 | 1,004.0 | 25.9 | 50.3 | 978.7 |
| 1976 ...... | 409.2 | 11.4 | 20.3 | 76.6 | 476.9 | 978.7 | 25.3 | 50.3 | 953.1 |
| 1977 ...... | 476.9 | 28.9 | 23.3 | 48.0 | 530.5 | 953.1 | 57.1 | 50.5 | 959.8 |
| 1978 ...... | 530.5 | 19.4 | 25.9 | 30.5 | 554.5 | 959.8 | 38.6 | 52.3 | 945.9 |
| 1979 ...... | 554.5 | 36.4 | 30.9 | 92.4 | 652.4 | 945.9 | 55.6 | 53.7 | 949.6 |
| 1980 ...... | 652.4 | 42.8 | 37.3 | 109.8 | 767.7 | 949.6 | 60.1 | 53.9 | 956.7 |
| $1981 . . . .$. | 767.7 | 35.1 | 42.9 | 14.9 | 774.8 | 956.7 | 39.3 | 53.6 | 942.6 |
| 1982 ... | 774.8 | 42.4 | 62.6 | 157.3 | 911.8 | 942.6 | 31.7 | 51.7 | 922.8 |
| 1983 ...... | 911.8 | 71.2 | 80.6 | 215.5 | 1,117.9 | 922.8 | 37.6 | 50.2 | 911.0 |
| 1984 ...... | 1,117.9 | 86.3 | 84.1 | 19.6 | 1,139.6 | 911.0 | 47.8 | 53.1 | 906.5 |
| 1985 ...... | 1,139.6 | 80.4 | 76.6 | -105.0 | 1,038.4 | 906.5 | 58.5 | 52.6 | 914.1 |
| 1986 ...... | 1,038.4 | 54.0 | 62.7 | -87.2 | 942.4 | 914.1 | 47.2 | 51.3 | 911.3 |
| 1987 ...... | 942.4 | 54.3 | 51.3 | -104.2 | 841.4 | 911.3 | 54.3 | 51.3 | 916.0 |
| 1988 ...... | 841.4 | 28.1 | 37.5 | -97.6 | 734.4 | 916.0 | 35.8 | 52.3 | 900.6 |
| 1989 ...... | 734.4 | 42.4 | 37.3 | 26.5 | 766.0 | 900.6 | 54.7 | 51.3 | 904.1 |
| 1990 ...... | 766.0 | 50.9 | 41.8 | 37.2 | 812.4 | 904.1 | 60.7 | 51.5 | 913.6 |
| $1991 . . . .$. | 812.4 | 36.3 | 43.1 | -. 1 | 805.4 | 913.6 | 42.3 | 51.4 | 903.9 |

Table A.2.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Subsoil Assets, Current Rent Method II (Value of Capital)

| Year | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1987 doliars |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Opening stock (1) | Additions (2) | Depletion (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Closing } \\ & \text { stock } \\ & (1+2-3+4) \end{aligned}$ <br> (5) | Opening stock (6) | Additions <br> (7) | Deplefion (8) | Closing stock $(6+7-8)$ <br> (9) |
| 1958 | 181.9 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 188.3 | 1,077.4 | 52.7 | 43.6 | 1,086.5 |
| 1959 .. | 188.3 | 9.5 | 7.2 | -1.5 | 189.3 | 1,086.5 | 65.3 | 45.9 | 1,105.9 |
| 1960 | 189.3 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 191.6 | 1,105.9 | 34.5 | 47.3 | 1,093.1 |
| 1961 .. | 191.6 | 9.9 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 198.0 | 1,093.1 | 61.4 | 48.1 | 1,106.4 |
| 1962 . | 198.0 | 11.6 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 205.7 | 1,106.4 | 68.4 | 49.5 | 1,125.2 |
| 1963. | 205.7 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 212.3 | 1,125.2 | 58.8 | 51.7 | 1,132.3 |
| 1964. | 212.3 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 0 | 216.4 | 1,132.3 | 73.6 | 53.4 | 1,152.6 |
| 1965 | 216.4 | 12.3 | 8.6 | -.7 | 219.4 | 1,152.6 | 76.0 | 55.0 | 1,173.6 |
| 1966 | 219.4 | 11.4 | 9.0 | -1.5 | 220.4 | 1,173.6 | 71.4 | 58.6 | 1.186.4 |
| 1967 | 220.4 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 225.8 | 1,186.4 | 72.2 | 61.4 | 1,197.1 |
| 1968. | 225.8 | 9.4 | 9.6 | . 2 | 225.8 | 1,197.1 | 56.1 | 63.9 | 1,189.3 |
| 1969 | 225.8 | 5.6 | 10.0 | 2.8 | 224.2 | 1,189.3 | 35.9 | 66.4 | 1,158.8 |
| 1970. | 224.2 | 31.0 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 259.5 | 1,158.8 | 184.1 | 69.7 | 1,273.2 |
| 1971 | 259.5 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 8.1 | 267.1 | 1,273.2 | 52.1 | 69.0 | 1,256.4 |
| 1972. | 267.1 | 6.9 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 270.3 | 1,256.4 | 36.8 | 69.6 | 1,223.6 |
| 1973 .. | 270.3 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 42.2 | 307.1 | 1,223.6 | 35.3 | 68.9 | 1,190.0 |
| 1974 ... | 307.1 | 12.1 | 14.9 | 79.4 | 383.7 | 1,190.0 | 44.4 | 66.1 | 1,168.3 |
| 1975. | 383.7 | 9.4 | 19.2 | 101.1 | 475.0 | 1,168.3 | 30.8 | 62.9 | 1,136.1 |
| 1976 | 475.0 | 13.6 | 25.2 | 88.9 | 552.3 | 1,136.1 | 30.1 | 62.3 | 1,103.9 |
| 1977 . | 552.3 | 34.4 | 28.9 | 55.2 | 613.1 | 1,103.9 | 67.8 | 62.6 | 1,109.1 |
| 1978. | 613.1 | 23.1 | 31.8 | 35.0 | 639.3 | 1,109.1 | 45.8 | 64.4 | 1,090.5 |
| 1979. | 639.3 | 43.2 | 37.7 | 105.6 | 750.4 | 1,090.5 | 67.3 | 65.5 | 1,092.3 |
| 1980 | 750.4 | 50.7 | 45.5 | 125.3 | 881.0 | 1,092.3 | 71.4 | 65.7 | 1,097.9 |
| 1981. | 881.0 | 41.7 | 52.3 | 16.7 | 887.1 | 1,097.9 | 46.7 | 65.4 | 1,079.3 |
| 1982. | 887.1 | 50.3 | 76.0 | 180.2 | 1,041.6 | 1,079.3 | 37.7 | 62.8 | 1,054.2 |
| 1983. | 1,041.6 | 84.6 | 97.3 | 245.2 | 1,274.2 | 1,054.2 | 44.7 | 60.6 | 1,038.3 |
| 1984 | 1,274.2 | 102.5 | 101.8 | 21.1 | 1,296.0 | 1,038.3 | 56.8 | 64.2 | 1,030.8 |
| 1985. | 1,296.0 | 95.5 | 92.0 | -121.4 | 1,178.1 | 1,030.8 | 69.5 | 63.2 | 1,037.1 |
| 1986 | 1,178.1 | 64.1 | 75.3 | -100.1 | 1,066.9 | 1,037.1 | 56.0 | 61.6 | 1,031.6 |
| 1987. | 1,066.9 | 64.6 | 61.5 | -119.6 | 950.3 | 1,031.6 | 64.6 | 61.5 | 1,034.6 |
| 1988 .. | 950.3 | 33.4 | 44.6 | -111.5 | 827.6 | 1,034.6 | 42.5 | 62.2 | 1,014.9 |
| 1989. | 827.6 | 50.4 | 44.4 | 29.6 | 863.2 | 1,014.9 | 65.0 | 61.1 | 1,018.8 |
| 1990. | 863.2 | 60.5 | 49.7 | 41.5 | 915.5 | 1,018.8 | 72.1 | 61.3 | 1,029.6 |
| 1991 ..... | 915.5 | 43.1 | 51.3 | . 4 | 907.6 | 1,029.6 | 50.3 | 61.2 | 1,018.7 |

Table A.4.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Subsoil Assets, Present Discounted Value Method Using 10\% Discount Rate

| Year | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1987 dollars |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Opening stock (1) | Additions | Depletion | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Closing } \\ & \text { stock } \\ & (1+2-3+4) \end{aligned}$ <br> (5) | Opening stock <br> (6) | Additions (7) | Deple tion (8) | Closing stock? $(6+7-8)$ <br> (9) |
| 1958. | 114.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 118.8 | 674.6 | 27.0 | 22.3 | 680.4 |
| 1959 ...... | 118.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 | -. 6 | 119.3 | 680.4 | 33.5 | 23.6 | 692.7 |
| 1960. | 119.3 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 120.8 | 692.7 | 17.7 | 24.3 | 684.7 |
| 1961 ...... | 120.8 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 124.8 | 684.7 | 31.5 | 24.7 | 693.3 |
| 1962 ...... | 124.8 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 129.7 | 693.3 | 35.1 | 25.4 | 705.4 |
| 1963 ...... | 129.7 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 133.8 | 705.4 | 30.2 | 26.5 | 710.0 |
| 1964 .... | 133.8 | 6.5 | 4.3 | . 5 | 136.4 | 710.0 | 37.8 | 27.4 | 722.8 |
| 1965 ...... | 136.4 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 0 | 138.3 | 722.8 | 39.0 | 28.2 | 736.0 |
| 1966 ...... | 138.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 | -. 6 | 139.0 | 736.0 | 36.6 | 30.1 | 744.0 |
| 1967 ...... | 139.0 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 142.3 | 744.0 | 37.0 | 31.5 | 750.6 |
| 1968 ...... | 142.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | . 1 | 142.4 | 750.6 | 28.8 | 32.8 | 745.4 |
| 1969 ...... | 142.4 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 141.4 | 745.4 | 18.4 | 34.0 | 726.1 |
| 1970 ...... | 141.4 | 15.9 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 163.6 | 726.1 | 94.4 | 35.7 | 798.5 |
| 1971 ...... | 163.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 168.4 | 798.5 | 26.7 | 35.4 | 788.1 |
| 1972 ...... | 168.4 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 170.4 | 788.1 | 18.9 | 35.7 | 767.7 |
| 1973 ...... | 170.4 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 26.8 | 195.0 | 767.7 | 21.0 | 35.7 | 751.8 |
| 1974 ...... | 195.0 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 50.8 | 245.2 | 751.8 | 26.5 | 34.4 | 743.5 |
| 1975 ...... | 245.2 | 5.6 | 10.1 | 64.8 | 305.5 | 743.5 | 18.3 | 33.1 | 728.4 |
| 1976 ...... | 305.5 | 8.1 | 13.4 | 57.3 | 357.5 | 728.4 | 17.9 | 33.2 | 712.7 |
| 1977 ...... | 357.5 | 20.5 | 15.4 | 36.8 | 399.4 | 712.7 | 40.4 | 33.5 | 720.8 |
| 1978 ..... | 399.4 | 13.7 | 17.2 | 23.2 | 419.1 | 720.8 | 27.3 | 34.8 | 713.4 |
| 1979 ...... | 419.1 | 25.7 | 20.6 | 70.9 | 495.1 | 713.4 | 40.1 | 35.8 | 719.7 |
| 1980 ...... | 495.1 | 30.3 | 25.0 | 84.6 | 584.9 | 719.7 | 42.5 | 36.1 | 728.9 |
| 1981 ...... | 584.9 | 24.8 | 29.4 | 12.3 | 592.7 | 728.9 | 27.8 | 36.7 | 721.6 |
| 1982 ...... | 592.7 | 30.0 | 43.2 | 120.8 | 700.3 | 721.6 | 22.5 | 35.7 | 709.3 |
| 1983 ...... | 700.3 | 50.4 | 55.6 | 166.9 | 862.0 | 709.3 | 26.6 | 34.6 | 702.8 |
| 1984 ..... | 862.0 | 61.0 | 58.8 | 18.0 | 882.1 | 702.8 | 33.8 | 37.1 | 701.9 |
| 1985 ...... | 882.1 | 56.9 | 53.8 | -78.4 | 806.8 | 701.9 | 41.4 | 36.9 | 710.4 |
| 1986 ...... | 806.8 | 38.2 | 44.3 | -65.6 | 735.1 | 710.4 | 33.4 | 36.2 | 710.8 |
| 1987 .... | 735.1 | 38.4 | 36.6 | -78.2 | 658.7 | 710.8 | 38.4 | 36.6 | 717.3 |
| 1988 ..... | 658.7 | 19.9 | 26.5 | -74.9 | 577.1 | 717.3 | 25.3 | 37.0 | 708.2 |
| 1989 ...... | 577.1 | 30.0 | 26.4 | 21.3 | 602.0 | 708.2 | 38.7 | 36.3 | 711.3 |
| 1990 ...... | 602.0 | 36.0 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 638.4 | 711.3 | 42.9 | 36.5 | 719.0 |
| 1991 ...... | 638.4 | 25.6 | 30.6 | -. 6 | 632.9 | 719.0 | 30.0 | 36.4 | 711.5 |

1. Because of the simpiliying assumptions used in the calculation of stocks for this method, closing stocks are

Table B.-Alternative Rates of Return, Averages for 1958-91

|  | NIPAbased | IEESA based |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Current rent I | Current rent II | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PDV } \\ & 3 \% \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PDV } \\ & \text { 10\% } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining industries ................................... | 23.1 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Total private capital .............................. | 16.1 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.8 |

NOTE.-In general, rates of return are some measure of income divided by some measure of capital stock. For the NIPA-based estimates, income is defined as property-type income (profits, rents, net interest plus indirect business taxes), and capital stock is defined as structures, equipment, and inventories. In the alternative IEESA methods, income is also defined as property-type income, but depletion is subtracted from profits, and the value of additions is added; IEESA capital stock is defined as structures, equipment, and inventories plus the value of mineral resources.
PDV Present discounted value
The replacement-cost estimates produced the lowest values among all the estimates for gas. The transactions-price estimates produced the lowest values for oil.
For some of the subsoil asset estimates, especially those employing the current rent method based on a normal return to invested capital, the resource stock values and stock changes are quite low. In certain industries, especially the metals industries, the estimates were negative (indicated with an asterisk in the tables). These negative values indicate that the gross rents in these industries are so low that any procedure that assumes a normal return to capital in that industry must attribute a negative residual rent to the resource if total factor returns are to add up to market output. One can imagine an alternative procedure that assumes a normal return plus a depletion allowance and derives a negative residual for the invested capital associated with the resource.

## Appendix: <br> Data Sources and Methods

## Current-Dollar Estimates

## Petroleum and natural gas

Prices and quantities.-The basic commodity prices used are the average wellhead prices for oil and gas from the American Petroleum Institute (api). The wellhead price for gas includes rents attributable to natural gas liquids (NGL) that, depending on market conditions, may be separated downstream. Oil production quantities are from api and the Department of Energy (doe) and include both crude production and lease condensate production, both in millions of barrels. Natural gas production is marketed production from API and Doe. Marketed production has not yet undergone the extraction of ngl. Total rev-
enue for oil and gas production is calculated as price times quantity produced.

Reserve estimates are from api and doe for crude oil and dry gas. The reserve volumes for oil and gas were augmented for reserves of NGL, which are reported separately. Additions were set equal to additions from doe and api plus any residual change in stocks not accounted for by reported flows. The residual arises out of discontinuities in the estimates caused by the different reserve estimation methods used over the last 40 years.

The basic commodity price data used are yearly average prices. The large fluctuation in commodity prices, however, makes them unstable and thus unsuitable for estimating the average or expected returns that investors presumably have in mind in determining the appropriate price for long-lived assets such as mineral reserves. In order to smooth the estimates, a 3 -year lagged average of the yearly average prices is used as the midyear market price.

Costs.-Data on current production expenditures and ad valorem and windfall profits taxes are from api's Survey of Oil and Gas Expenditures (soge) and, for 1972-81, the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Oil and Gas (asog). "Finding costs" are obtained as a 3 -year moving average of development expenditures per unit of reserve added; the source data are from the soge and the asog. For years not covered by the soge, estimates of costs were interpolated using an indicator series.

Capital stock.-The capital stock, depreciation, and investment estimates are from bea. bea defines investment and capital for mining industries differently from standard industry practice. bea investment includes capital equipment, structures, and all exploration and development expenditures, even those expenditures that are treated as current expenses by operators. NIPA capital and investment estimates are available as an aggregate for oil and gas extraction (sic 13). The portion of capital for four-digit sic industry 1321, natural gas liquids, was removed from this series, as this capital is not used in the extraction of oil or gas. Rather, natural gas liquids, a small piece of sic 13, is a downstream process. The capital stock of the other four-digit components of SIC 13 is considered a part of the capital required for the extraction of oil and gas; for example, oil and gas field exploration services, sIC industry 1382, is used as inputs for oil and gas extraction.

The nipa investment series for oil and gas extraction from 1959-91 was disaggregated into oil extraction and gas extraction using the ratio of expenditures for successful oil wells drilled to expenditures for successful gas wells drilled. For 1947-58, expenditure ratios for oil wells and gas wells were estimated using the number of successful oil wells and gas wells drilled. These two investment series were then used to generate current- and constant-dollar capital stock and depreciation estimates for oil extraction and for gas extraction.

## Other minerals

Inconsistencies in data and a paucity of data for nonbenchmark years present substantial difficulties in making estimates for other minerals. The data that do exist are often classified incongruently, or the definitions for series change over time. For example, Census Bureau data-which are the only comprehensive data available on production, costs, and revenues-are on an sic basis; bea data on capital stocks are on an sic basis but at a more aggregate level than the Census data; and Bureau of Mines and doe data on reserves, production quantities, and prices are on a commodity basis.

Prices and quantities.-For most minerals, the basic commodity prices used are 3 -year lagged averages of the value of production divided by the quantity produced for metals and other minerals from the Bureau of Mines or doe. For other minerals, a combination of available data on prices, quantities produced, or value of production is used to derive missing data on prices or value of production. Total revenue from current production is equal to the average price times the quantity produced.

Changing definitions for mineral reserve quantities present significant problems for the construction of consistent time series for mineral reserves. Prior to 1978, reserves were defined by the Bureau of Mines as economic reserves, both demonstrated and inferred; between 1979 and 1986, reserve base was the preferred definition, and this comprised demonstrated (but not inferred) economic reserves, marginal economic reserves, and part of subeconomic reserves; since 1987, only demonstrated economic reserves are included in the definition of reserves. Only the last definition is roughly consistent with proved reserves in oil and gas. The published estimates showed such large year-to-year changes-even within subperiods in which re-
serve definitions were unchanged-that bea has attempted to develop a consistent, or at least smoothed, time series for these minerals. The bea series use a weighted average that is based on a constant output-to-reserve ratio and on a judgmentally scaled moving average of published reserves. (Uranium reserves are based on a different method that splices doe's forward-cost categories to construct a consistent time series.)

Costs.-Consistent data on production expendi-tures-current variable costs of extraction, including purchased services-were derived from the Census Bureau's minerals industries data and from bea's benchmark input-output data.

Capital stock.-For census years between 1958 and 1991, data on investment in plant, equipment, and exploration and development were derived from the Census Bureau's Census of Mineral Industries. These investment data were then used to construct industry-specific capital stock estimates for mineral industries at a level of detail greater than that at which bea normally produces estimates.

## Constant-Dollar Estimates

Constant-dollar estimates for petroleum, natural gas, and other minerals use 1987 as the base year. The base-year estimate for resource rent was used to calculate constant-dollar series for the following methods: Current rent, present discounted value, and, for a shorter period, transactions price. For each method, the 1987 per-unit resource rent for the value of depletion was multiplied by the physical volume of depletion and additions to derive the value of depletion and additions, respectively. The constant-dollar value of the resource stock is the product of the 1987 perunit resource rent and the end-of-year volume of reserves.

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Tables 1.1 through 5.4 follow.

Table 1.1.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Oil, Current Rent Method I (Rate of Return)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  | 2.4 | 1.8 |  | 26.1 |
| 1948 | 26.1 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 34.9 |
| 1949 ........................... | 34.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 | . 5 | 37.4 |
| 1950 ................................. | 37.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | . 3 | 38.8 |
| 1951 ................................ | 38.8 | 6.4 | 3.2 | -2.5 | 39.6 |
| 1952 .................................. | 39.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | -3.9 | 36.3 |
| 1953 ............................... | 36.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 38.9 |
| 1954 ................................ | 38.9 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 43.2 |
| 1955 .................................... | 43.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 48.2 |
| 1956 ................................ | 48.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | -1.3 | 47.6 |
| 1957 ................................. | 47.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | -1.0 | 46.3 |
| 1958 ................................ | 46.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | . 4 | 47.2 |
| 1959 ................................ | 47.2 | 5.2 | 3.5 | -5.6 | 43.3 |
| 1960 ................................. | 43.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | -1.1 | 42.1 |
| 1961 ................................. | 42.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | -. 6 | 41.8 |
| 1962 ................................ | 41.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | -. 5 | 40.8 |
| 1963 ................................ | 40.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 42.0 |
| 1964 ... | 42.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | -. 7 | 41.3 |
| 1965 ... | 41.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | -1.4 | 40.4 |
| 1966 ................................ | 40.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | -. 6 | 40.0 |
| 1967 .................................. | 40.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 42.5 |
| 1968 .... | 42.5 | 3.3 | 4.2 | -. 1 | 41.6 |
| 1969 ................................ | 41.6 | 2.8 | 4.3 | . 4 | 40.5 |
| 1970 ................................ | 40.5 | 16.7 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 55.7 |
| 1971 ................................ | 55.7 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 55.3 |
| 1972 ................................ | 55.3 | 2.1 | 4.4 | -1.8 | 51.2 |
| 1973 ................................ | 51.2 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 28.5 | 77.9 |
| 1974 ................................ | 77.9 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 86.8 |
| 1975 ................................ | 86.8 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 21.7 | 104.7 |
| 1976 ................................. | 104.7 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 19.8 | 118.7 |
| 1977 ................................... | 118.7 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 2.7 | 124.1 |
| 1978 ................................ | 124.1 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 15.4 | 137.9 |
| 1979 ................................. | 137.9 | 7.1 | 12.9 | 60.4 | 192.5 |
| 1980 ................................... | 192.5 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 102.8 | 295.4 |
| 1981 ................................ | 295.4 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 5.2 | 298.3 |
| 1982 ................................. | 298.3 | 19.8 | 38.6 | 102.9 | 382.4 |
| 1983 ................................ | 382.4 | 54.9 | 54.7 | 99.0 | 481.6 |
| 1984 ................................ | 481.6 | 62.1 | 51.6 | -38.0 | 454.1 |
| 1985 ................................ | 454.1 | 43.9 | 43.5 | -122.4 | 332.1 |
| 1986 ................................ | 332.1 | 16.1 | 30.2 | -91.9 | 226.1 |
| 1987 ................................ | 226.1 | 23.1 | 20.7 | -83.9 | 144.7 |
| 1988 ................................. | 144.7 | 6.1 | 7.1 | -63.4 | 80.2 |
| 1989 ................................. | 80.2 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 12.8 | 91.9 |
| 1990 ................................ | 91.9 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 32.5 | 123.3 |
| 1991 ................................. | 123.3 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 126.8 |

Table 1.2.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Oii, Current Rent Method II (Value of Capital)
[Bilitions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock ( $1+2-3+4$ ) <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  | 3.0 | 2.2 |  | 31.3 |
| 1948 | 31.3 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 40.9 |
| 1949 ............................ | 40.9 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 45.6 |
| 1950 ................................. | 45.6 | 4.9 | 3.6 | -. 2 | 46.8 |
| 1951 ............................ | 46.8 | 7.8 | 3.9 | -2.3 | 48.5 |
| 1952 ................................... | 48.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 | -3.2 | 46.1 |
| 1953 .................................. | 45.1 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 49.7 |
| 1954. | 49.7 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 55.5 |
| 1955 ................................. | 55.5 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 60.3 |
| 1956 .............................. | 60.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | -. 2 | 61.0 |
| 1957 ................................... | 61.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | . 7 | 61.4 |
| 1958 ................................ | 61.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 65.4 |
| 1959 .................................. | 65.4 | 7.4 | 5.0 | -5.3 | 62.6 |
| 1960 ................................ | 62.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | -. 3 | 62.2 |
| 1961 ................................... | 62.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | -1.0 | 61.5 |
| 1962 ................................. | 61.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | -. 6 | 60.4 |
| 1963 ................................. | 60.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | . 5 | 60.2 |
| 1964 ................................. | 60.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | -. 7 | 59.5 |
| 1965 ............................... | 59.5 | 5.9 | 5.1 | -1.3 | 58.9 |
| 1966 .................................. | 58.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | -1.5 | 57.7 |
| 1967 ................................ | 57.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 58.8 |
| 1968 ................................. | 58.8 | 4.6 | 5.8 | -. 8 | 56.8 |
| 1969 ................................ | 56.8 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 0 | 54.8 |
| 1970 ................................ | 54.8 | 23.7 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 80.7 |
| 1971 ................................ | 80.7 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 80.6 |
| 1972 ................................ | 80.6 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 78.4 |
| 1973 .................................. | 78.4 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 18.7 | 94.9 |
| 1974 .................................. | 94.9 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 30.1 | 121.9 |
| 1975 ................................ | 121.9 | 5.5 | 11.5 | 33.0 | 149.0 |
| 1976 ................................ | 149.0 | 6.1 | 14.4 | 24.1 | 164.8 |
| 1977 ................................. | 164.8 | 19.6 | 15.6 | 9.3 | 178.1 |
| 1978 .................................. | 178.1 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 194.9 |
| 1979 ................................. | 194.9 | 10.8 | 19.7 | 71.2 | 257.2 |
| 1980 ................................. | 257.2 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 105.2 | 362.5 |
| 1981 ................................ | 362.5 | 30.2 | 33.5 | 37.0 | 396.2 |
| 1982 ................................ | 396.2 | 26.3 | 51.4 | 125.7 | 496.9 |
| 1983 ................................. | 496.9 | 65.4 | 65.1 | 82.1 | 579.3 |
| 1984 ................................ | 579.3 | 74.2 | 61.7 | -44.1 | 547.7 |
| 1985 .................................. | 547.7 | 55.4 | 54.8 | -112.6 | 435.6 |
| 1986 ................................ | 435.6 | 21.9 | 41.3 | -90.4 | 325.9 |
| 1987 .................................. | 325.9 | 34.2 | 30.6 | -88.3 | 241.2 |
| 1988 .................................. | 241.2 | 15.9 | 18.5 | -51.1 | 187.5 |
| 1989 ................................... | 187.5 | 16.4 | 19.3 | 30.8 | 215.4 |
| 1990 .................................. | 215.4 | 20.2 | 22.6 | 37.6 | 250.6 |
| 1991 ................................... | 250.6 | 10.3 | 25.0 | 5.8 | 241.7 |

Table 1.3.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Oil, Present Discounted Value Method Using 3\% Discount Rate [Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  |  | 1.8 |  | 26.8 |
| 1948 ............................................................. | 26.8 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 35.0 |
| 1949 .................................. | 35.0 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 39.0 |
| 1950 ................................ | 39.0 | 3.9 | 2.8 | -. 1 | 40.0 |
| 1951 ................................ | 40.0 | 6.2 | 3.1 | -1.7 | 41.4 |
| 1952 ................................. | 41.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | -2.7 | 39.5 |
| 1953 ................................ | 39.5 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 42.5 |
| 1954 ................................ | 42.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 47.5 |
| 1955 .................................. | 47.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 51.6 |
| 1956 ................................ | 51.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | -. 1 | 52.2 |
| 1957 ................................. | 52.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | . 6 | 52.5 |
| 1958 ................................ | 52.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 56.0 |
| 1959 ................................ | 56.0 | 5.9 | 4.0 | -4.4 | 53.5 |
| 1960 ................................ | 53.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | -. 3 | 53.2 |
| 1961 ................................. | 53.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | -. 9 | 52.6 |
| 1962 ................................. | 52.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | -. 5 | 51.6 |
| 1963 ... | 51.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | . 3 | 51.5 |
| 1964 ......................... | 51.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | -. 6 | 50.9 |
| 1965 ... | 50.9 | 4.7 | 4.1 | -1.1 | 50.4 |
| 1966 ................................ | 50.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | -1.3 | 49.3 |
| 1967 ................................ | 49.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | . 9 | 50.3 |
| 1968 .......................... | 50.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | -. 8 | 48.6 |
| 1969 | 48.6 | 3.1 | 4.7 | -. 1 | 46.9 |
| 1970 ................................ | 46.9 | 18.9 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 69.0 |
| 1971 ................................ | 69.0 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 68.9 |
| 1972 ................................. | 68.9 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 67.1 |
| 1973 .................................. | 67.1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 15.9 | 81.3 |
| 1974 ............................... | 81.3 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 25.6 | 104.8 |
| 1975 ................................ | 104.8 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 28.1 | 128.3 |
| 1976 ................................. | 128.3 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 20.4 | 142.3 |
| 1977 ................................ | 142.3 | 16.5 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 154.1 |
| 1978 ................................. | 154.1 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 16.4 | 169.0 |
| 1979 .................................. | 169.0 | 9.1 | 16.1 | 61.6 | 223.6 |
| 1980 ................................ | 223.6 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 91.6 | 315.9 |
| 1981 ................................. | 315.9 | 25.4 | 27.5 | 32.2 | 346.0 |
| 1982 ................................ | 346.0 | 22.2 | 42.3 | 109.1 | 435.0 |
| 1983 ................................ | 435.0 | 55.0 | 54.0 | 72.2 | 508.3 |
| 1984 .................................. | 508.3 | 62.5 | 51.0 | -38.1 | 481.7 |
| 1985 ................................. | 481.7 | 46.6 | 45.7 | -98.6 | 383.9 |
| 1986 .............................. | 383.9 | 18.5 | 34.4 | -80.2 | 287.9 |
| 1987 ................................ | 287.9 | 28.8 | 25.5 | -77.7 | 213.6 |
| 1988 ................................ | 213.6 | 13.4 | 15.6 | -45.0 | 166.4 |
| 1989 ................................. | 166.4 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 27.2 | 191.1 |
| 1990 .................................. | 191.1 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 33.2 | 222.4 |
| 1991 ................................... | 222.4 | 8.7 | 21.0 | 4.4 | 214.5 |

Table 1.4.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Oil, Present Discounted Value Method Using 10\% Discount Rate [Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947. |  |  | 1.1 |  | 19.8 |
| 1948 ................................ | 19.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 25.8 |
| 1949 ................................ | 25.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 28.8 |
| 1950 ... | 28.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | . 1 | 29.5 |
| 1951 ................................ | 29.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | -1.0 | 30.6 |
| 1952 ... | 30.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | -1.9 | 29.1 |
| 1953 ................................. | 29.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 31.3 |
| 1954 ................................. | 31.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 35.0 |
| 1955 ................................ | 35.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 38.0 |
| 1956 ................................ | 38.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0 | 38.5 |
| 1957 ................................. | 38.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 4 | 38.7 |
| 1958 ................................. | 38.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 41.3 |
| 1959 ................................. | 41.3 | 3.8 | 2.6 | -3.0 | 39.5 |
| 1960 ................................. | 39.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | -. 2 | 39.2 |
| 1961 ................................... | 39.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | -. 6 | 38.8 |
| 1962 ................................ | 38.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | -. 4 | 38.1 |
| 1963 ................................. | 38.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | . 2 | 37.9 |
| 1964 ...................................................... | 37.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -. 5 | 37.5 |
| 1965 .................................. | 37.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | -. 8 | 37.1 |
| 1966 ................................ | 37.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 2.9 | -. 7 |  |
| 1967 ............................... | 36.4 | 2.9 | 3.9 | .7 -6 | 37.1 35.8 |
| 1969 ............................................. | 35.8 | 2.0 | 3.0 | -. 2 | 34.5 |
| 1970 .................................. | 34.5 | 12.2 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 50.9 |
| 1971 .................................. | 50.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 50.8 |
| 1972 .................................. | 50.8 | 1.7 | 3.6 | . 5 | 49.4 |
| 1973 ................................ | 49.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 11.6 | 60.2 |
| 1974 .................................. | 60.2 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 18.8 | 77.9 |
| 1975 ................................. | 77.9 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 20.7 | 95.8 |
|  | 95.8 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 14.9 | 106.7 |
| 1977 ................................. | 106.7 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 116.0 |
| 1978 ................................ | 116.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 12.2 | 127.7 |
| 1979 ................................ | 127.7 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 46.2 | 169.7 |
| 1980 .................................. | 169.7 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 69.7 | 240.7 |
| 1981 ................................. | 240.7 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 24.9 | 264.7 334 |
| 1982 ................................ | 264.7 | 15.7 | 29.2 | 82.9 | 334.1 |
| 1983 ................................... | 334.1 | 38.9 | 37.2 | 56.1 | 391.9 |
| 1984 ............................... | 391.9 | 44.2 | 35.7 | -27.6 | 372.8 |
| 1985 .................................. | 372.8 | 33.0 | 32.1 | -75.4 | 298.3 |
| 1986 ................................. | 298.3 | 13.1 | 24.3 | -62.6 | 224.6 |
| 1987 .................................. | 224.6 | 20.4 | 18.2 | -59.5 | 167.2 130.8 |
| 1988 .................................. | 167.2 | 9.5 | 11.0 | -34.9 | 130.8 |
| 1989 ................................... | 130.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 21.2 | 150.2 |
| $1990 . .$. | 150.2 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 26.0 | 174.8 |
| 1991 ................................... | 174.8 | 6.1 | 14.9 | 2.5 | 168.5 |

Table 1.5.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Oil, Replacement Cost Method
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  | 1.3 | 1.0 |  | 14.2 |
| 1948 ................................ | 14.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 19.2 |
| 1949 ............................ | 19.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | -2.4 | 17.7 |
| 1950 ........................... | 17.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | . 1 | 18.3 |
| 1951 ................................. | 18.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | -2.5 | 17.2 |
| 1952 ................................ | 17.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | -. 8 | 16.7 |
| 1953 ................................ | 16.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | -. 8 | 16.4 |
| 1954 ............................... | 16.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 19.8 |
| 1955 .... | 19.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 23.6 |
| 1956 ................................. | 23.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | -. 4 | 23.6 |
| 1957 ................................. | 23.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | . 9 | 24.4 |
| 1958 ................................ | 24.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 26.3 |
| 1959 ................................. | 26.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | -. 5 | 26.7 |
| 1960 ................................ | 26.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | . 2 | 26.9 |
| 1961 ................................ | 26.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | -2.7 | 24.3 |
| 1962 ................................ | 24.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | -. 2 | 23.9 |
| 1963 ................................ | 23.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | . 6 | 24.2 |
| 1964 ................................ | 24.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 26.6 |
| 1965 ................................. | 26.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 28.2 |
| 1966 | 28.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 29.4 |
| 1967 .. | 29.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -. 1 | 29.2 |
| 1968 | 29.2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | - 1.7 | 26.9 |
| 1969 ... | 26.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 32.3 |
| 1970 ................................ | 32.3 | 11.9 | 3.3 | -1.5 | 39.4 |
| 1971 ................................ | 39.4 | 2.2 | 3.2 | -1.3 | 37.2 |
| 1972 ... | 37.2 | 1.4 | 2.9 | -1.7 | 34.0 |
| 1973 ................................. | 34.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 9.2 | 42.3 |
| 1974 ................................ | 42.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 49.0 |
| 1975 ................................ | 49.0 | 1.2 | 2.6 | -4.3 | 43.4 |
| 1976 ................................ | 43.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 18.1 | 58.7 |
| 1977 ................................ | 58.7 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 74.4 |
| 1978 ................................. | 74.4 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 21.7 | 95.1 |
| 1979 ................................ | 95.1 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 37.2 | 128.4 |
| 1980 ................................ | 128.4 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 51.1 | 179.5 |
| 1981 ................................. | 179.5 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 4.5 | 182.6 |
| 1982 ................................ | 182.6 | 12.2 | 23.8 | 66.8 | 237.9 |
| 1983 ................................ | 237.9 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 53.8 | 291.8 |
| 1984 ................................... | 291.8 | 40.0 | 33.2 | -5.4 | 293.2 |
| 1985 ................................. | 293.2 | 28.9 | 28.6 | -73.9 | 219.5 |
| 1986 ................................ | 219.5 | 11.7 | 22.1 | -42.4 | 166.8 |
| 1987 ................................... | 166.8 | 18.2 | 16.2 | -49.0 | 119.8 |
| 1988 ................................. | 119.8 | 10.0 | 11.6 | . 5 | 118.7 |
| 1989 ................................. | 118.7 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 125.4 |
| 1990 ................................ | 125.4 | 8.7 | 9.7 | -14.2 | 110.2 |
| 1991 ................................ | 110.2 | 3.3 | 8.0 | -27.6 | 77.8 |

Table 1.6.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Oil, Transaction Price Method
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1977 .......... |  | 10.8 | 8.6 |  | 93.7 |
|  | 93.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 20.9 | 113.4 |
| 1979 .................................. | 113.4 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 42.7 | 150.2 |
| 1980 ................................ | 150.2 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 3.7 | 154.0 |
| 1981 ................................ | 154.0 | 12.4 | 13.8 | -. 5 | 152.1 |
| 1982 ................................. | 152.1 | 9.4 | 18.4 | -21.5 | 121.7 |
| 1983 ................................ | 121.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | -40.3 | 81.4 |
| 1984 ................................. | 81.4 | 10.4 | 8.6 | -11.1 | 72.0 |
| 1985 ................................. | 72.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | -6.1 | 66.0 |
| 1986 ................................. | 66.0 | 4.1 | 7.7 | -4.2 | 58.2 |
| 1987 ................................ | 58.2 | 5.8 | 5.1 | -23.1 | 35.7 |
| 1988 ................................ | 35.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | -22.3 | 13.2 |
| 1989 ................................ | 13.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 17.2 |
| 1990 ................................. | 17.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 20.0 | 37.1 |
| 1991 .................................. | 37.1 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 11.1 | 45.1 |

Table 2.1.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Gas, Current Rent Method I (Rate of Return)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 ....................................................... | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | * |
| 1949 ........................................................ | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 1950 .................................. | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 1951 .................................. | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |
| 1952 ................................ | (*) | * | * | * | * |
| 1953 ................................................... | (*) | *) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 1954 .................................................... | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.1 |
| 1955 ........................................................... | 1.1 | . 3 | . 1 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| 1956 .................................. | 3.1 | . 3 | . 1 | -. 5 | 2.7 |
| 1957 ................................ | 2.7 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 3 | 2.6 |
| 1958 ................................ | 2.6 | . 3 | . 1 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| 1959 ................................ | 4.1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 5 | 4.8 |
| 1960 ............................... | 4.8 | . 3 | . 3 | 2.9 | 7.7 |
| 1961 ................................................... | 7.7 | . 6 | . 4 | 1.8 | 9.7 |
| 1962 .................................... | 9.7 | . 8 | . 5 | 1.3 | 11.2 |
| 1963 ................................. | 11.2 | . 9 | . 7 | 2.4 | 13.9 |
| 1964 ... | 13.9 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 2 | 14.3 |
| 1965 ... | 14.3 | 1.0 | 8 | -. 7 | 13.9 |
| 1966 ................................ | 13.9 | . 9 | . 8 | -. 7 | 13.3 |
| 1967 ................................ | 13.3 | 1.0 | . 8 | 8 | 14.3 |
| 1968 .................................. | 14.3 | . 6 | . 9 | 2 | 14.2 |
| 1969 ................................ | 14.2 | . 4 | 1.0 | . 6 | 14.2 |
| 1970 ................................ | 14.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | . 8 | 15.8 |
| 1971 ................................ | 15.8 | . 5 | 1.1 | -. 2 | 15.0 |
| 1972 ................................. | 15.0 | 3 | 8 | -2.9 | 11.6 |
| 1973 ................................. | 11.6 | 2 | . 8 | 3.0 | 14.0 |
| 1974 ................................. | 14.0 | . 2 | . 6 | 2.3 | 15.8 |
| 1975 ................................ | 15.8 | . 4 | . 8 | 5.6 | 21.1 |
| 1976 ................................. | 21.1 | . 7 | 2.1 | 18.4 | 38.2 |
| 1977 ................................. | 38.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 14.9 | 51.7 |
| 1978 ................................ | 51.7 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 59.1 |
| 1979 ................................ | 59.1 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 20.3 | 77.9 |
| 1980 ................................ | 77.9 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 86.7 |
| 1981 ................................ | 86.7 | . 8 | . 7 | -45.6 | 41.3 |
| 1982 ................................ | 41.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 20.2 | 61.5 |
| 1983 ................................. | 61.5 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 100.9 | 161.6 |
| 1984 .................................. | 161.6 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 51.1 | 209.8 |
| 1985 .................................. | 209.8 | 10.6 | 14.1 | -65.4 | 140.9 |
| 1986 ................................. | 140.9 | 10.0 | 11.3 | -34.6 | 105.1 |
| 1987 ................................ | 105.1 | 6.9 | 9.3 | -24.0 | 78.6 |
| 1988 ................................ | 78.6 | -. 4 | 3.6 | -44.3 | 30.3 |
| 1989 ........................................... | 30.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | -5.5 | 24.7 |
| 1990 ................................ | 24.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 35.3 |
| 1991 .................................. | 35.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | -3.8 | 31.1 |

* Indicates that the calculated value of the entry was negative, resulting from a negative resource rent. Because a negative resource rent is simply the mechanical result of treating resource rent as a residual after the deduction of other factor payments, the values have been replaced by asterisks. Where the resource rent was negative in the base year (1987) for individual mineral types, the average for the 3 year period, 1987-89, was substituted for the 1987 rent for the purpose of calculating constant-dollar estimates shown in tables B. 1 through B.4. Where the 1987-89 average was negative, a base year price of zero was used for the constant-dollar estimates.

Table 2.2.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Gas, Current Rent Method II (Value of Capital)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 ................................. |  | 0.3 | 0.1 |  | 6.1 |
| 1948 ................................. | 6.1 | . 5 | . 2 | . 7 | 7.2 |
| 1949 ................................ | 7.2 | . 4 | . 2 | . 1 | 7.5 |
| 1950 ................................ | 7.5 | . 5 | 2 | -. 1 | 7.7 |
| 1951 ................................ | 7.7 | . 6 | . 3 | . 1 | 8.1 |
| 1952 ................................ | 8.1 | . 5 | . 3 | . 3 | 8.6 |
| 1953 ................................ | 8.6 | . 9 | . 4 | 1.5 | 10.6 |
| 1954 ................................. | 10.6 | . 5 | . 5 | 2.2 | 12.8 |
| 1955 ................................ | 12.8 | 1.4 | . 6 | 2.0 | 15.7 |
| 1956 ................................. | 15.7 | 1.7 | . 7 | . 5 | 17.1 |
| 1957 ........................... | 17.1 | 1.4 | . 7 | . 5 | 18.2 |
| 1958 ................................ | 18.2 | 1.4 | . 8 | 1.8 | 20.7 |
| 1959 ................................ | 20.7 | 1.6 | . 9 | . 1 | 21.4 |
| 1960 ................................ | 21.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 23.9 |
| 1961 ................................ | 23.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 26.0 |
| 1962 ................................ | 26.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 28.1 |
| 1963 ................................. | 28.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 29.7 |
| 1964 .................................. | 29.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | -. 1 | 30.1 |
| 1965 ................................. | 30.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | -. 5 | 30.1 |
| 1966 ................................ | 30.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | -. 8 | 29.6 |
| 1967 ................................ | 29.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | . 7 | 30.7 |
| 1968 .................................. | 30.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | -. 2 | 29.9 |
| 1969 ................................... | 29.9 | 8 | 2.0 | -. 4 | 28.2 |
| 1970 ................................ | 28.2 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 30.9 |
| 1971 ................................. | 30.9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | -. 3 | 29.4 |
| 1972 ................................ | 29.4 | . 9 | 2.2 | -. 3 | 27.8 |
| 1973 ................................. | 27.8 | . 6 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 29.2 |
| 1974 ................................ | 29.2 | . 9 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 35.2 |
| 1975 ................................ | 35.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 15.1 | 48.9 |
| 1976 ................................. | 48.9 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 22.0 | 67.8 |
| 1977 .................................. | 67.8 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 19.9 | 85.1 |
| 1978 ................................ | 85.1 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 18.5 | 99.9 |
| 1979 ................................... | 99.9 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 29.1 | 126.1 |
| 1980 ................................ | 126.1 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 17.2 | 145.6 |
| 1981 ................................. | 145.6 | 12.1 | 10.6 | -8.4 | 138.8 |
| 1982 ................................. | 138.8 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 78.8 | 217.3 |
| 1983 .................................. | 217.3 | 22.3 | 24.2 | 111.5 | 326.9 |
| 1984 .................................. | 326.9 | 25.7 | 30.5 | 22.0 | 344.1 |
| 1985 ................................ | 344.1 | 20.6 | 27.4 | -42.0 | 295.3 |
| 1986 ................................ | 295.3 | 21.5 | 24.1 | -33.3 | 259.3 |
| 1987 ................................. | 259.3 | 14.9 | 20.3 | -51.8 | 202.2 |
| 1988 ................................. | 202.2 | -1.8 | 14.7 | -51.4 | 134.2 |
| 1989 ................................... | 134.2 | 12.4 | 13.1 | -4.1 | 129.5 |
| 1990 ................................ | 129.5 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 5.7 | 136.9 |
| 1991 ................................. | 136.9 | 12.2 | 14.0 | -2.3 | 132.8 |

Table 2.3.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Gas, Present Discounted Value Method Using 3\% Discount Rate
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  |  | 0.1 |  | 5.2 |
| 1948 ... | 5.2 | 4 | . 2 | . 6 | 6.1 |
| 1949 ................................. | 6.1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | 6.4 |
| 1950 ................................ | 6.4 | 4 | . 2 | -. 1 | 6.6 |
| 1951 .................................. | 6.6 | . 5 | . 2 | . 1 | 6.9 |
| 1952 ................................. | 6.9 | 4 | . 2 | 2 | 7.3 |
| 1953 ................................ | 7.3 | . 7 | . 3 | 1.3 | 9.1 |
| 1954 ................................. | 9.1 | . 4 | . 4 | 1.9 | 11.0 |
| 1955 .................................. | 11.0 | 1.1 | . 5 | 1.8 | 13.4 |
| 1956 .............................. | 13.4 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 4 | 14.6 |
| 1957. | 14.6 | 1.1 | . 6 | 4 | 15.6 |
| 1958 ... | 15.6 | 1.1 | 7 | 1.6 | 17.7 |
| 1959. | 17.7 | 1.3 | . 7 | . 1 | 18.3 |
| 1960 ................................. | 18.3 | . 9 | . 8 | 2.1 | 20.4 |
| 1961 ................................. | 20.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 22.3 |
| 1962 ................................ | 22.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 24.1 |
| 1963 ....... | 24.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 25.4 |
| 1964 ...... | 25.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -. 1 | 25.7 |
| 1965 ... | 25.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -. 4 | 25.8 |
| 1966 ................................ | 25.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | -. 7 | 25.3 |
| 1967 ................................. | 25.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | . 6 | 26.2 |
| 1968 .............................. | 26.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | -. 2 | 25.6 |
| 1969 ..... | 25.6 | . 6 | 1.6 | -. 4 | 24.2 |
| 1970 ....................... | 24.2 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 26.5 |
| 1971 ................................ | 26.5 | . 8 | 1.8 | -. 4 | 25.1 |
| 1972 ................................. | 25.1 | 7 | 1.8 | -. 3 | 23.8 |
| 1973 ............................... | 23.8 | . 5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 25.0 |
| 1974 ..... | 25.0 | , 8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 30.3 |
| 1975 .... | 30.3 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 12.9 | 42.1 |
| 1976 .................................. | 42.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 18.8 | 58.5 |
| 1977 ................................. | 58.5 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 17.0 | 73.7 |
| 1978 ................................ | 73.7 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 15.9 | 86.6 |
| 1979 ............................... | 86.6 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 25.2 | 109.6 |
| 1980 ..... | 109.6 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 15.0 | 126.9 |
| 1981 ................................. | 126.9 | 10.2 | 8.7 | -7.2 | 121.2 |
| 1982 ................................ | 121.2 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 68.9 | 190.2 |
| 1983 ................................... | 190.2 | 18.7 | 20.0 | 97.9 | 286.9 |
| 1984 .............................. | 286.9 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 19.3 | 302.6 |
| 1985 .................................. | 302.6 | 17.3 | 22.8 | -36.8 | 260.3 |
| 1986 ................................. | 260.3 | 18.1 | 20.1 | -29.2 | 229.1 |
| 1987 ................................. | 229.1 | 12.6 | 16.9 | -45.8 | 179.0 |
| 1988 ................................ | 179.0 | -1.5 | 12.4 | -46.0 | 119.1 |
| 1989 ................................ | 119.1 | 10.4 | 11.0 | -3.7 | 114.9 |
| 1990 ................................. | 114.9 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 121.5 |
| 1991 ................................ | 121.5 | 10.3 | 11.8 | -2.2 | 117.8 |

Table 2.4.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Gas, Present Discounted Value Method Using 10\% Discount Rate [Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock | Additions (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 ........................ |  | $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 0.1 |  | 3.9 |
| 1948 ................................ | 3.9 | . 3 | . 1 | . 5 | 4.5 |
| 1949 ................................ | 4.5 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | 4.7 |
| 1950 ................................. | 4.7 | . 2 | . 1 | 0 | 4.8 |
| 1951 ................................ | 4.8 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | 5.1 |
| 1952 ................................. | 5.1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | 5.4 |
| 1953 ................................ | 5.4 | . 5 | . 2 | 1.0 | 6.7 |
| 1954 ................................ | 6.7 | . 3 | . 2 | 1.4 | 8.1 |
| 1955 ................................. | 8.1 | . 7 | . 3 | 1.4 | 9.9 |
| 1956 ................................. | 9.9 | . 9 | . 4 | . 4 | 10.8 |
| 1957 ................................. | 10.8 | . 7 | . 4 | . 4 | 11.5 |
| 1958 ................................ | 11.5 | . 7 | . 4 | 1.2 | 13.0 |
| 1959 ................................ | 13.0 | . 8 | . 5 | . 1 | 13.5 |
| 1960 ................................ | 13.5 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.5 | 15.1 |
| 1961 ................................. | 15.1 | . 8 | . 6 | 1.2 | 16.4 |
| 1962 ................................ | 16.4 | 1.0 | . 7 | 1.0 | 17.7 |
| 1963 | 17.7 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 8 | 18.7 |
| 1964 ................................ | 18.7 | 1.1 | . 8 | 0 | 19.0 |
| 1965 ................................ | 19.0 | 1.1 | . 8 | -. 3 | 19.0 |
| 1966 ................................... | 19.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | -. 5 | 18.7 |
| 1967 ................................ | 18.7 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 5 | 19.3 |
| 1968 ................................ | 19.3 | . 7 | 1.0 | -. 2 | 18.8 |
| 1969 ................................ | 18.8 | 4 | 1.0 | -. 4 | 17.8 |
| 1970 ................................. | 17.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | . 9 | 19.5 |
| 1971 ................................ | 19.5 | . 5 | 1.2 | -. 4 | 18.5 |
| 1972 ................................ | 18.5 | . 5 | 1.1 | -. 3 | 17.5 |
| 1973 ................................ | 17.5 | . 3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 18.5 |
| 1974 ........................................... | 18.5 | . 5 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 22.5 |
| 1975 ................................ | 22.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 31.4 |
| 1976 ................................ | 31.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 14.0 | 43.9 |
| 1977 ................................ | 43.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 12.7 | 55.5 |
| 1978 ................................ | 55.5 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 11.8 | 65.5 |
| 1979 ............................... | 65.5 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 18.9 | 83.2 |
| 1980 ............................... | 83.2 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 96.7 |
| 1981 ................................ | 96.7 | 7.2 | 6.0 | -5.2 | 92.7 |
| 1982 ................................. | 92.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 53.1 | 146.1 |
| 1983 .................................. | 146.1 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 75.6 | 221.2 |
| 1984 ................................ | 221.2 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 15.4 | 234.2 |
| 1985 ................................ | 234.2 | 12.3 | 16.0 | -28.2 | 202.2 |
| 1986 ................................ | 202.2 | 12.8 | 14.2 | -22.2 | 178.7 |
| 1987 ................................. | 178.7 | 8.9 | 12.1 | -35.4 | 140.1 |
| 1988 ................................ | 140.1 | -1.0 | 8.8 | -36.7 | 93.6 |
| 1989 ................................ | 93.6 | 7.4 | 7.8 | -2.9 | 90.3 |
| 1990 ................................. | 90.3 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 95.5 |
| 1991 ................................. | 95.5 | 7.3 | 8.3 | -1.8 | 92.6 |

Table 2.5.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Gas, Replacement Cost Method [Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 ................................... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 ............................................. | (*) | (*) | (\%) | () |  |
| 1949 ............................................................. | (*) | * | (*) | (*) |  |
| 1950 ........................................... | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |
| 1951 ................................ | (*) | (*) | * | (") |  |
| 1952 .................................. | * | (*) | * | *) |  |
| 1953 ................................. | (*) | (*) | * | (*) |  |
| 1954 ................................ | (*) | (*) | * | ${ }^{*}$ ) |  |
| 1955 ............................ | (*) | (*) | * | (*) |  |
| 1956 ................................. | * | . 2 | . 1 | (*) | 1.8 |
| 1957 .................................. | 1.8 | 1 | 0 | -. 5 | 1.3 |
| 1958 ................................. | 1.3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.6 |
| 1959 ................................. | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | -. 9 | 7 |
| 1960 ................................ |  | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1.5 |
| 1961 ................................ | 1.5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 5 | 2.0 |
| 1962 ................................. | 2.0 | . 3 | . 2 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| 1963 ................................ | 4.7 | . 4 | . 3 | 1.4 | 6.1 |
| 1964 ................................ | 6.1 | . 5 | . 4 | . 9 | 7.2 |
| 1965 ................................ | 7.2 | . 5 | . 3 | -1.0 | 6.4 |
| 1966 .................................. | 6.4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 2 | 6.6 |
| 1967 .................................. | 6.6 | (*) | . 3 | -1.8 | 4.9 |
| 1968 ................................... | 4.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 1969 ................................... | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1.0 |
| 1970 ................................. | 1.0 | (*) | (*) | * * |  |
| 1971 ................................ | (*) | (*) | (*) | * |  |
| 1972 ................................ | * * | (*) | * | * |  |
| 1974 ......................................... | () | (*) | (*) | * |  |
| 1975 ................................... | () | (*) | (*) | * |  |
| 1976 ................................ | (*) | (*) | *) | (*) |  |
| 1977 ................................ | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |
| 1978 ................................ | *) | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |
| 1979 ................................ |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | 27.6 |
| 1980 ................................. | 27.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 25.7 | 53.9 |
| 1981 .................................. | 53.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -5.8 | 48.3 |
| 1982 ................................. | 48.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 33.0 | 81.2 |
| 1983 ................................ | 81.2 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 31.9 | 112.5 |
| 1984 .................................. | 112.5 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 120.5 |
| 1985 ................................. | 120.5 | 7.1 | 9.4 | -22.8 | 95.3 |
| 1986 ................................ | 95.3 | 8.0 | 9.0 | -6.9 | 87.5 |
| 1987 .................................. | 87.5 | 6.8 | 9.2 | . 6 | 85.6 |
| 1988 ................................. | 85.6 | 5.9 | 6.6 | -23.1 | 61.8 |
| 1989 ................................ | 61.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | . 5 | 62.0 |
| 1990 ................................. | 62.0 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 65.1 |
|  | 65.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | -2.2 | 62.1 |

* Indicates that the calculated value of the entry was negative, resulting from a negative resource rent. Because a negative resource rent is simply the mechanical result of treating resource rent as a residual after the deduction
of other factor payments, the values have been replaced by asterisks. Where the resource rent was negative in of other factor payments, the values have been replaced by asterisks. Where the resource rent was negative in the 1987 rent for the purpose of calculating constant-dollar estimates shown in tables B. 1 through B.4. Where the 1987-89 average was negative, a base year price of zero was used for the constant-dollar estimates.

Table 2.6.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Gas, Transaction Price Method
[Billions of current doliars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1977 ......... |  | 7.7 | 12.2 |  | 129.5 |
| 1978 ................................. | 129.5 | 6.3 | 11.4 | 20.3 | 144.8 |
| 1979 ................................ | 144.8 | 12.2 | 16.8 | 46.7 | 186.8 |
| 1980 ................................. | 186.8 | 24.8 | 20.5 | 7.0 | 198.1 |
| 1981 ................................. | 198.1 | 20.4 | 17.9 | 10.0 | 210.6 |
| 1982 ................................ | 210.6 | 21.4 | 21.7 | -25.7 | 184.6 |
| 1983 .................................. | 184.6 | 10.1 | 11.0 | -42.7 | 141.0 |
| 1984 ................................ | 141.0 | 10.1 | 12.0 | -12.3 | 126.8 |
| 1985 ................................ | 126.8 | 7.4 | 9.9 | -5.6 | 118.7 |
| 1986 ................................ | 118.7 | 9.6 | 10.7 | -1.7 | 115.9 |
| 1987 .................................. | 115.9 | 6.5 | 8.8 | -32.3 | 81.2 |
| 1988 ................................. | 81.2 | -. 6 | 4.9 | -33.0 | 42.7 |
| 1989 ................................. | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 44.0 |
| 1990 ................................ | 44.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 22.5 | 67.2 |
| 1991 .................................... | 67.2 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 16.3 | 82.3 |

Table 3.1.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Coal, Current Rent Method I (Rate of Return)
[Billions of current doflars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 9.7 |
| 1959 ................................. | 9.7 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.8 | 11.5 |
| 1960 ..................................... | 11.5 | . 1 | . 3 | 1.2 | 12.5 |
| 1961 ................................ | 12.5 | 4 | . 3 | . 4 | 13.0 |
| 1962 .................................. | 13.0 | . 5 | . 4 | 1.3 | 14.4 |
| 1963 ............................... | 14.4 | . 7 | . 4 | 1.7 | 16.3 |
| 1964 ................................ | 16.3 | . 7 | . 4 | -. 5 | 16.2 |
| 1965 ................................. | 16.2 | . 7 | . 4 | -. 4 | 16.0 |
| 1966 ................................. | 16.0 | . 6 | . 4 | -.8 | 15.3 |
| 1967 ................................ | 15.3 | . 5 | . 4 | -1.3 | 14.1 |
| 1968 ................................ | 14.1 | . 5 | . 4 | -1.3 | 13.0 |
| 1969 ................................ | 13.0 | 4 | . 3 | 0 | 13.1 |
| 1970 .................................. | 13.1 | . 5 | . 4 | 2.5 | 15.6 |
| 1971 ............................... | 15.6 | . 5 | . 4 | -. 3 | 15.3 |
| 1972 ................................. | 15.3 | . 5 | . 5 | 1.4 | 16.8 |
| 1973 ................................ | 16.8 | . 6 | . 5 | 8.0 | 24.9 |
| 1974 ................................ | 24.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 16.5 | 41.9 |
| 1975 ................................. | 41.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 18.9 | 61.5 |
| 1976 ................................ | 61.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 13.0 | 75.1 |
| 1977 ....................................... | 75.1 | 4.2 | 2.5 | . 7 | 77.5 |
| 1978 .................................. | 77.5 | . 6 | 2.1 | -9.9 | 66.2 |
| 1979 .................................. | 66.2 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 83.3 |
| 1980 ................................ | 83.3 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 92.2 |
| 1981 ................................. | 92.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | . 4 | 91.9 |
| 1982 ................................ | 91.9 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 100.4 |
| 1983 ................................ | 100.4 | . 1 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 103.2 |
| 1984 ................................ | 103.2 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 22.4 | 127.0 |
| 1985 ................................... | 127.0 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 134.4 |
| 1986 ................................ | 134.4 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 140.7 |
| 1987 ................................ | 140.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 143.0 |
| 1988 ................................. | 143.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | -5.2 | 138.3 |
| 1989 ................................. | 138.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | -2.5 | 134.9 |
| 1990 ................................... | 134.9 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 137.5 |
| 1991 ................................... | 137.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 | -2.4 | 134.4 |

Table 3.2.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Coal, Current Rent Method II (Value of Capital)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 | 22.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 22.4 |
| 1959 ...................................... | 22.4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 9 | 23.2 |
| 1960 ................................ | 23.2 | . 3 | . 6 | . 7 | 23.6 |
| 1961 ................................ | 23.6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 5 | 24.2 |
| 1962 ................................. | 24.2 | . 9 | . 6 | . 5 | 25.0 |
| 1963 ............................ | 25.0 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 6 | 26.0 |
| 1964 ................................ | 26.0 | 1.2 | . 7 | -1.1 | 25.4 |
| 1965 ............................... | 25.4 | 1.1 | . 7 | -. 9 | 24.9 |
| 1966 ............................... | 24.9 | 1.0 | . 7 | -. 9 | 24.2 |
| 1967 ............................... | 24.2 | . 9 | . 7 | -. 9 | 23.6 |
| 1968 ................................. | 23.6 | . 9 | . 7 | -. 1 | 23.8 |
| 1969 .................................... | 23.8 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.1 | 24.9 |
| 1970 ................................. | 24.9 | . 9 | 8 | 2.7 | 27.7 |
| 1971 ................................. | 27.7 | 1.0 | . 8 | 3.2 | 31.1 |
| 1972 ................................ | 31.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 34.1 |
| 1973 ................................ | 34.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 45.2 |
| 1974 ................................. | 45.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 20.3 | 66.4 |
| 1975 ................................ | 66.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 24.4 | 91.8 |
| 1976 ................................ | 91.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 18.6 | 111.3 |
| 1977 ................................... | 11.3 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 10.4 | 124.5 |
| 1978 ................................ | 124.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 127.2 |
| 1979 ................................ | 127.2 | 22.3 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 154.6 |
| 1980 ................................ | 154.6 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 11.3 | 173.5 |
| 1981 ................................ | 173.5 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 181.9 |
| 1982 ................................. | 181.9 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 193.0 |
| 1983 .................................. | 193.0 | . 2 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 194.2 |
| 1984 ................................ | 194.2 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 199.4 |
| 1985 ................................ | 199.4 | 11.5 | 7.4 | . 7 | 204.3 |
| 1986 ................................ | 204.3 | 11.0 | 7.4 | -. 2 | 207.7 |
| 1987 ................................. | 207.7 | 6.3 | 7.6 | -2.1 | 204.2 |
| 1988 ................................ | 204.2 | 8.2 | 7.5 | -7.7 | 197.2 |
| 1989 ................................... | 197.2 | 6.4 | 7.5 | -4.7 | 191.3 |
| 1990 ................................. | 191.3 | 9.7 | 7.8 | -2.4 | 190.8 |
| 1991 ................................... | 190.8 | 6.5 | 7.5 | -1.3 | 188.6 |

Table 3.3.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Coal, Present Discounted Value Method Using 3\% Discount Rate [Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958. | 19.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 19. |
|  | 19.2 | . 4 | . 4 | . 8 | 19.9 |
| 1960 ................................ | 19.9 | . 2 | . 5 | . 6 | 20.2 |
| 1961 ...................... | 20.2 | . 6 | . 5 | . 4 | 20.7 |
| 1962 ............................ | 20.7 | . 7 | . 5 | . 4 | 21.4 |
| 1963 ................................ | 21.4 | . 8 | . 5 | . 6 | 22.2 |
| 1964 ................................ | 22.2 | . 9 | . 6 | -. 9 | 21.7 |
| 1965 ................................ | 21.7 | . 9 | . 6 | -. 8 | 21.3 |
| 1966 ................................. | 21.3 | 8 | . 6 | -. 7 | 20.7 |
| 1967 ................................ | 20.7 | . 7 | . 5 | -. 7 | 20.2 |
| 1968 ................................ | 20.2 | 8 | . 5 | -. 1 | 20. |
| 1969 ............................... | 20.4 | . 6 | . 6 | . 9 | 21.3 |
| 1970 ................................. | 21.3 | 7 | . 6 | 2.3 | 23.7 |
| 1971 ................................ | 23.7 | . 8 | . 7 | 2.7 | 26.6 |
| 1972 ................................ | 26.6 | .9 | . 8 | 2.5 | 29.2 |
| 1973 ................................. | 29.2 | 1.1 | . 9 | 9.4 | 38.7 |
|  | 38.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 17.5 | 57.1 |
| 1975 ...................................... | 57.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 21.0 | 79.1 |
| 1976 ................................ | 79.1 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 16.1 | 96.1 |
| 1977 ............................................................... | 96.1 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 107.7 |
| 1978 .................................. | 107.7 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 110.3 |
| 1979 .................................. | 110.3 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 134.4 |
| 1980 ................................ | 134.4 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 10.2 |  |
| 1981 ................................. | 151.2 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 158.9 |
| 1982 ............................... | 158.9 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 169.0 |
| 1983 ................................ | 169.0 | . 2 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 170.4 |
| 1984 .................................. | 170.4 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 175.3 |
| 1985 ................................... | 175.3 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 180.0 183.4 |
| 1986 ................................ | 180.0 | 9.2 | 6.2 | . 3 | 183.4 |
| 1987 .................................. | 183.4 | 5.3 | 6.4 | -1.5 | 180.8 |
| 1988 ................................ | 180.8 | 6.9 | 6.3 | -6.4 | 174.9 169 |
| 1989 .................................. | 174.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 | -4.2 |  |
| 1990 ................................... | 169.7 | 8.2 | 6.5 | -2.0 |  |
| 1991 .................................. | 169.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 | -1.2 |  |

Table 3.4.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Coal, Present Discounted Value Method Using 10\% Discount Rate
[Bilions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 ..................... | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 14.1 |
| 1959 ............................................... | 14.1 | . 2 | . 3 | . 5 | 14.6 |
| 1960 ................................ | 14.6 | . 1 | . 3 | 4 | 14.9 |
| 1961 .............................. | 14.9 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | 15.3 |
| 1962 ................................ | 15.3 | . 5 | . 3 | . 3 | 15. |
| 1963 .................................. | 15.8 | . 5 | . 4 | 4 | 16.4 |
| 1964 ................................ | 16.4 | . 6 | . 4 | -. 6 | 16.0 |
| 1965 ................................ | 16.0 | . 6 | . 4 | -. 5 | 15.7 |
| 1966 ................................ | 15.7 | . 5 | . 4 | -. 5 | 15.3 |
| 1967 ................................ | 15.3 | . 5 | . 4 | -. 5 | 14.9 |
| 1988 .................................. | 14.9 | . 5 | . 3 | 0 | 15.0 |
| 1969 .............................. | 15.0 | . 4 | . 4 | . 7 | 15.7 |
| 1970 ............................ | 15.7 | . 5 | . 4 | 1.7 | 17.5 |
| 1971 ................................ | 17.5 | . 5 | . 4 | 2.0 | 19. |
| 1972 ................................. | 19.6 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.8 | 21.5 |
| 1973 .................................. | 21.5 | 8 | . 6 | 7.0 | 28.7 |
| 1974 ............................... | 28.7 | 1.6 | . 9 | 13.1 | 42.4 |
| 1975 ................................. | 42.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 15.8 | 59.0 |
| 1976 .................................. | 59.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 12.2 | 72.1 |
| 1977 ................................. | 72.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 81.1 |
| 1978 .................................. | 81.1 | .7 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 83. |
| 1979 ................................. | 83.4 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 102.0 |
| 1980 ................................... | 102.0 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 115.2 |
| 1981 ................................. | 115.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 121.6 |
| 1982 ................................... | 121.6 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 129.8 |
| 1983 ....................................... | 129.8 | . 1 | 3.6 | 5.1 |  |
| 1984 ................................ | 131.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 135.7 |
| 1985 ........................................ | 135.7 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 139.9 |
| 1986 ................................... | 139.9 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 1.0 |  |
|  | 143.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | -.7 |  |
| 1988 .......................................................................... | 141.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | -4.5 | 137.5 133.4 |
| 1990 ......................................... | 133.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | -1.5 | 133.1 |
| 1991 .................................. | 133.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 | -1.0 | 131.5 |

Table 4.1.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Metals, Current Rent Method I (Rate of Return)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock ( $1+2-3+4$ ) <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 ................................ | 28.9 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 29.6 |
| 1959 ............................................ | 29.6 | 0 | . 2 | . 5 | 29.8 |
| 1960 ................................ | 29.8 | -1.3 | 4 | 10.1 | 38.2 |
| 1961 ............................... | 38.2 | 1.3 | . 4 | -. 7 | 38.4 |
| 1962 ................................. | 38.4 | 2.4 | . 4 | . 5 | 40.9 |
| 1963 ................................. | 40.9 | 1.0 | . 4 | 3.3 | 44.8 |
| 1964 ............................... | 44.8 | 2.3 | . 5 | 4.1 | 50.7 |
| 1965 ............................... | 50.7 | 1.6 | . 5 | . 4 | 52.1 |
| 1966 ................................ | 52.1 | 1.5 | . 6 | 1.2 | 54.3 |
| 1967 ............................... | 54.3 | 1.2 | . 4 | -5.8 | 49.3 |
| 1968 .................................. | 49.3 | 1.2 | . 5 | 1.5 | 51.6 |
| 1969 ................................ | 51.6 | -. 1 | . 7 | 5.3 | 56.1 |
| 1970 ................................. | 56.1 | 1.3 | . 8 | 2.2 | 58.8 |
| 1971 ................................. | 58.8 | 1.5 | . 6 | -5.3 | 54.3 |
| 1972 .............................. | 54.3 | . 6 | . 7 | 2.7 | 56.9 |
| 1973 ................................. | 56.9 | $-3$ | . 7 | 10.4 | 66.3 |
| 1974 ................................. | 66.3 | 1.8 | . 7 | 4.7 | 72.1 |
| 1975 ............................... | 72.1 | -1.4 | . 6 | . 2 | 70.2 |
| 1976 ................................ | 70.2 | 0 | . 8 | 10.7 | 80.2 |
| 1977 .................................. | 80.2 | . 5 | . 5 | -37.6 | 42.6 |
| 1978 .................................. | 42.6 | . 3 | . 4 | 7.2 | 49.7 |
| 1979 ................................ | 49.7 | 0 | . 1 | -34.4 | 15.2 |
| 1980 ................................ | 15.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{*}$ |
| 1981 ................................ | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{*}$ |
| 1982 .................................. | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | *) |
| 1983 ................................. | (*) | * | * | * | (*) |
| 1984 ................................. | (*) | (*) | * | * | * |
| 1985 .................................. | *) | (*) | * | (*) | * |
| 1986 ................................. | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (") |
| 1987 ................................... | (*) | 2.2 | . 2 | (*) | 38.5 |
| 1988 ................................ | 38.5 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 47.9 | 90.1 |
| 1989 .... | 90.1 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 29.7 | 125.6 |
| 1990 .................................. | 125.6 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 141.9 |
| 1991 ................................ | 141.9 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 154.5 |

- Indicates that the calculated value of the entry was negative, resulting from a negative resource rent. Because a negative resource rent is simply the mechanical result of treating resource rent as a residual after the deduction of other factor payments, the values have been replaced by asterisks. Where the resource rent was negative in
the base year (1987) for individual mineral types, the average for the 3 year period, $1987-89$, was substiuted for the 1987 rent for the purpose of calculating constant-dollar estimates shown in tables B. through B.4. Where the 1987-89 average was negative, a base year price of zero was used for the constant-dollar estimates.

Table 4.2.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Metals, Current Rent Method II (Value of Capital)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 | 60.8 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 61.0 |
| 1959 ................................. | 61.0 | -. 1 | . 5 | 2.3 | 62.7 |
| 1960 ........................................................ | 62.7 | -2.1 | . 7 | 1.9 | 61.9 |
| 1961 ..................................... | 61.9 | 2.1 | . 7 | 1.9 | 65.2 |
| 1962 .................................. | 65.2 | 4.1 | . 7 | 1.8 | 70.4 |
| 1963 ................................ | 70.4 | 1.6 | . 7 | 2.7 | 74.0 |
| 1964 ................................ | 74.0 | 3.5 | . 8 | 2.0 | 78.7 |
| 1965 ................................. | 78.7 | 2.5 | . 8 | 1.9 | 82.2 |
| 1966 ................................ | 82.2 | 2.4 | . 9 | 1.4 | 85.0 |
| 1967 ................................. | 85.0 | 2.3 | . 8 | 1.8 | 88.4 |
| 1968 ................................. | 88.4 | 2.3 | . 9 | 2.3 | 92.1 |
| 1969 ................................. | 92.1 | . 2 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 94.8 |
| 1970 ................................ | 94.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 100.3 |
| 1971 ................................. | 100.3 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 107.2 |
| 1972 ................................ | 107.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 111.5 |
| 1973 ................................ | 111.5 | -. 1 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 118.0 |
| 1974 ................................ | 118.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 16.5 | 135.3 |
| 1975 ................................. | 135.3 | -1.9 | 1.5 | 21.6 | 153.6 |
| 1976 ................................ | 153.6 | . 7 | 1.7 | 18.8 | 171.3 |
| 1977 ................................ | 171.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 13.1 | 185.7 |
| 1978 ................................... | 185.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | -9.3 | 176.1 |
| 1979 ................................ | 176.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | -9.1 | 167.0 |
| 1980 ................................ | 167.0 | -2.2 | 1.4 | -15.4 | 148.0 |
| 1981 .................................. | 148.0 | -4.8 | 1.2 | -28.2 | 113.8 |
| 1982 ............................... | 113.8 | -3.3 | . 4 | -33.9 | 76.1 |
| 1983 ................................ | 76.1 | -2.3 | . 7 | 42.2 | 115.2 |
| 1984 ................................... | 115.2 | -6.2 | 1.1 | 39.3 | 147.2 |
| 1985 ................................ | 147.2 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 31.4 | 184.5 |
| 1986 ................................. | 184.5 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 23.2 | 215.3 |
| 1987 .................................. | 215.3 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 22.5 | 244.8 |
| 1988 ................................ | 244.8 | 10.9 | 2.9 | -. 8 | 251.9 |
| 1989 ................................ | 251.9 | 14.6 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 270.1 |
| 1990 ................................. | 270.1 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 0 | 280.1 |
| 1991 ................................ | 280.1 | 13.6 | 3.9 | -1.8 | 288.0 |

Table 4.3.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Metals, Present Discounted Value Method Using 3\% Discount Rate
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaiuation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 ... | 52.0 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 52.2 |
| 1959 ...................................... | 52.2 | -. 1 | . 4 | 1.9 | 53.6 |
| 1960 ................................. | 53.6 | -1.7 | . 5 | 1.5 | 52.9 |
| 1961 ................................ | 52.9 | 1.7 | . 5 | 1.7 | 55.8 |
| 1962 ................................. | 55.8 | 3.3 | . 5 | 1.7 | 60.2 |
| 1963 ................................. | 60.2 | 1.3 | . 6 | 2.3 | 63.3 |
| 1964 ............................... | 63.3 | 2.8 | . 6 | 1.9 | 67.3 |
| 1965 ................................ | 67.3 | 2.0 | 7 | 1.7 | 70.3 |
| 1966 ................................ | 70.3 | 1.9 | . 7 | 1.3 | 72.7 |
| 1967 ................................ | 72.7 | 1.9 | . 6 | 1.6 | 75.6 |
| 1968 ................................. | 75.6 | 1.8 | . 7 | 2.1 | 78.8 |
| 1969 ................................ | 78.8 | . 2 | . 9 | 3.0 | 81.1 |
| 1970 ................................. | 81.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 85.8 |
| 1971 ................................ | 85.8 | 3.1 | . 9 | 3.8 | 91.7 |
| 1972 ................................ | 91.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 95.4 |
| 1973 ................................ | 95.4 | -. 1 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 101.2 |
| 1974 ................................ | 101.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 14.4 | 116.2 |
| 1975 ................................ | 116.2 | -1.6 | 1.2 | 18.8 | 132.3 |
| 1976 ................................ | 132.3 | . 6 | 1.4 | 16.4 | 147.9 |
| 1977 ................................. | 147.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 11.7 | 160.7 |
| 1978 ................................ | 160.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | -7.8 | 152.7 |
| 1979 ................................ | 152.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -7.6 | 145.2 |
| 1980 ................................ | 145.2 | -1.8 | 1.1 | -13.2 | 129.0 |
| 1981 ................................ | 129.0 | -4.1 | 1.0 | -24.6 | 99.4 |
| 1982 ................................ | 99.4 | -2.8 | . 4 | -29.6 | 66.7 |
| 1983 ..... | 66.7 | -2.0 | . 6 | 37.0 | 101.1 |
| 1984 ................................ | 101.1 | -5.2 | . 9 | 34.5 | 129.5 |
| 1985 ................................ | 129.5 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 28.2 | 162.6 |
| 1986 ................................ | 162.6 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 21.1 | 190.2 |
| 1987 ................................ | 190.2 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 20.6 | 216.7 |
| 1988 ................................ | 216.7 | 9.2 | 2.4 | . 1 | 223.6 |
| 1989 ... | 223.6 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 239.7 |
| 1990 ................................ | 239.7 | 11.8 | 3.4 | . 5 | 248.6 |
| 1991 ................................. | 248.6 | 11.5 | 3.3 | -1.2 | 255.6 |

Table 4.4.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of All Metals, Present Discounted Value Method Using 10\% Discount Rate

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Table 5.1.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Other Minerals, Current Rent Method I (Rate of Return) [Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 15.0 |
| 1959 | 15.0 | . 2 | . 2 | . 8 | 15.8 |
| 1960 ................................. | 15.8 | 1 | . 2 | . 8 | 16.6 |
| 1961 ............................... | 16.6 | 3 | . 2 | 7 | 17.3 |
| 1962 ................................ | 17.3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 18.1 |
| 1963 ................................. | 18.1 | . 3 | 2 | . 6 | 18.8 |
| 1964 ................................ | 18.8 | . 5 | . 2 | . 1 | 19.1 |
| 1965 ................................ | 19.1 | . 5 | . 3 | -. 1 | 19.3 |
| 1966 ................................. | 19.3 | . 5 | . 3 | . 3 | 19.8 |
| 1967 ................................ | 19.8 | . 4 | . 3 | -. 1 | 19.7 |
| 1968 ................................ | 19.7 | . 2 | . 3 | -1.6 | 18.0 |
| 1969 ................................ | 18.0 | 0 | . 2 | -2.1 | 15.7 |
| 1970 ................................. | 15.7 | . 1 | . 2 | -1.8 | 13.8 |
| 1971 ................................. | 13.8 | . 2 | . 2 | -1.7 | 12.1 |
| 1972 ................................. | 12.1 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 8 | 11.4 |
| 1973 ................................ | 11.4 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.3 | 12.6 |
| 1974 ................................. | 12.6 | . 2 | . 2 | 3.8 | 16.5 |
| 1975 ................................ | 16.5 | . 3 | . 3 | 4.0 | 20.4 |
| 1976 ................................ | 20.4 | . 4 | . 5 | 4.6 | 24.9 |
| 1977 ................................ | 24.9 | . 7 | . 6 | 1.7 | 26.8 |
| 1978 ................................ | 26.8 | . 9 | . 5 | -. 5 | 26.6 |
| 1979 ................................ | 26.6 | . 6 | . 6 | 2.5 | 29.2 |
| 1980 .................................. | 29.2 | -. 1 | . 6 | 3.0 | 31.4 |
| 1981 .................................. | 31.4 | 0 | . 6 | . 9 | 31.7 |
| 1982 ................................. | 31.7 | -. 2 | . 4 | -5.2 | 25.9 |
| 1983 ................................. | 25.9 | -. 1 | . 5 | 2.7 | 28.0 |
| 1984 ................................... | 28.0 | -. 1 | . 6 | 4.1 | 31.4 |
| 1985 ................................ | 31.4 | . 8 | . 6 | -1.4 | 30.3 |
| 1986 ............. .................... | 30.3 | . 6 | . 4 | -2.1 | 28.4 |
| 1987 ................................ | 28.4 | . 1 | . 4 | 4.6 | 32.8 |
| 1988 ................................ | 32.8 | 2 | . 5 | -. 3 | 32.2 |
| 1989 ................................. | 32.2 | 4 | . 5 | . 7 | 32.8 |
| 1990 ................................. | 32.8 | . 2 | . 5 | . 7 | 33.2 |
| 1991 .................................. | 33.2 | . 3 | 5 | . 9 | 33.9 |

Table 5.2.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Other Minerals, Current Rent Method II (Value of Capital)
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 ................................. | 18.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 18.8 |
| 1959 ................................. | 18.8 | . 2 | . 2 | . 5 | 19.3 |
| 1960 ................................. | 19.3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 7 | 20.0 |
| 1961 ................................ | 20.0 | 3 | . 2 | . 9 | 21.0 |
| 1962 ................................. | 21.0 | . 4 | 2 | . 7 | 21.8 |
| 1963 ................................ | 21.8 | . 4 | . 2 | . 5 | 22.5 |
| 1964 ............................... | 22.5 | . 6 | . 3 | -. 1 | 22.8 |
| 1965 ................................ | 22.8 | . 6 | . 3 | . 2 | 23.3 |
| 1966 ................................ | 23.3 | . 5 | 4 | . 4 | 23.9 |
| 1967 ................................. | 23.9 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 24.3 |
| 1968 ................................ | 24.3 | 2 | . 4 | -1.0 | 23.2 |
| 1969 ................................. | 23.2 | 0 | . 3 | -1.5 | 21.4 |
| 1970 ................................. | 21.4 | . 2 | . 3 | -1.4 | 19.9 |
| 1971 ................................. | 19.9 | . 2 | . 2 | -1.0 | 18.9 |
| 1972 ................................. | 18.9 | . 3 | . 2 | -. 5 | 18.4 |
| 1973 ................................ | 18.4 | . 1 | . 3 | 1.7 | 19.9 |
| 1974 ................................. | 19.9 | . 3 | . 3 | 5.0 | 24.9 |
| 1975 .................................. | 24.9 | . 4 | . 5 | 6.9 | 31.8 |
| 1976 .................................. | 31.8 | . 5 | . 6 | 5.4 | 37.1 |
| 1977 ................................... | 37.1 | . 9 | 8 | 2.5 | 39.7 |
| 1978 ................................ | 39.7 | 1.2 | . 7 | 1.2 | 41.3 |
| 1979 ................................ | 41.3 | . 8 | . 8 | 4.4 | 45.6 |
| 1980 ................................ | 45.6 | -. 4 | . 9 | 7.1 | 51.3 |
| 1981 ................................. | 51.3 | -. 5 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 56.4 |
| 1982 ................................. | 56.4 | -. 9 | . 8 | 3.5 | 58.2 |
| 1983 ................................ | 58.2 | -. 9 | . 9 | 2.1 | 58.5 |
| 1984 ................................. | 58.5 | -. 8 | 1.0 | . 9 | 57.5 |
| 1985 ................................... | 57.5 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 58.4 |
| 1986 ................................ | 58.4 | . 5 | . 9 | . 7 | 58.7 |
| 1987 ................................. | 58.7 | 0 | . 9 | . 1 | 57.9 |
| 1988 ................................. | 57.9 | . 2 | . 9 | -. 4 | 56.7 |
| 1989 .................................. | 56.7 | . 7 | . 9 | . 4 | 56.9 |
| 1990 .................................... | 56.9 | . 4 | . 9 | . 5 | 57.0 |
| 1991 ................................... | 57.0 | . 4 | . 9 | . 1 | 56.6 |

Table 5.3.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Other Minerals, Present Discounted Value Method Using 3\% Discount Rate
[Bilions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjusiment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958. | 16.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 16.1 |
| 1959 ................................. | 16.1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | 16.5 |
| 1960 ................................ | 16.5 | 1 | . 2 | 6 | 17.1 |
| 1961 ................................. | 17.1 | 2 | . 2 | 7 | 18.0 |
| 1962 ................................. | 18.0 | 3 | . 2 | . 6 | 18.7 |
| 1963 ................................ | 18.7 | . 3 | . 2 | . 4 | 19.2 |
| 1964 ................................ | 19.2 | . 5 | . 2 | 0 | 19.5 |
| 1965 ................................. | 19.5 | . 5 | . 2 | .2 | 19.9 |
| 1966 ................................ | 19.9 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | 20.4 |
| 1967 ................................ | 20.4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 4 | 20.8 |
| 1968 ................................... | 20.8 | . 2 | . 3 | -. 9 | 19.9 |
| 1969 ................................ | 19.9 | 0 | . 3 | -1.3 | 18.3 |
| 1970 .................................. | 18.3 | 1 | . 2 | -1.2 | 17.0 |
| 1971 ................................ | 17.0 | . 2 | . 2 | -. 8 | 16.2 |
| 1972 ................................ | 16.2 | . 2 | . 2 | -. 5 | 15.7 |
| 1973 ................................ | 15.7 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.5 | 17.1 |
| 1974 ................................ | 17.1 | . 3 | . 3 | 4.3 | 21.4 |
| 1975 ................................ | 21.4 | . 3 | . 4 | 6.0 | 27.4 |
| 1976 ......................................... | 27.4 | . 4 | . 5 | 4.7 | 32.0 |
| 1977 ................................. | 32.0 | . 7 | 6 | 2.2 | 34.3 |
| 1978 ................................ | 34.3 | 1.0 | . 6 | 1.1 | 35.8 |
| 1979 ................................ | 35.8 | . 6 | . 7 | 3.8 | 39.7 |
| 1980 ................................ | 39.7 | -. 3 | 8 | 6.2 | 44.7 |
| 1981 .................................. | 44.7 | -. 4 | 8 | 5.8 | 49.3 |
| 1982 ................................ | 49.3 | -. 7 | . 7 | 3.1 | 51.0 |
| 1983 ................................ | 51.0 | -. 8 | . 8 | 1.9 | 51.3 |
| 1984 .................................. | 51.3 | -. 7 | . 9 | . 9 | 50.6 |
| 1985 ................................ | 50.6 | . 6 | 8 | 1.1 | 51.5 |
| 1986 ................................ | 51.5 | . 4 | 7 | . 7 | 51.9 |
| 1987 ................................ | 51.9 | 0 | 7 | . 2 | 51.3 |
| 1988 ............................... | 51.3 | . 1 | . 8 | -. 3 | 50.4 |
| 1989 ................................. | 50.4 | . 6 | . 8 | . 4 | 50.5 |
| 1990 ................................... | 50.5 | .3 | . 8 | . 5 | 50.6 |
| 1991 ................................... | 50.6 | . 4 | . 8 | 0 | 50.2 |

Table 5.4.-Value of the Resource, Additions, and Depletion of Other Minerals, Present Discounted Value Method Using 10\% Discount Rate
[Billions of current dollars]

| Year | Opening stock <br> (1) | Additions <br> (2) | Depletion <br> (3) | Revaluation adjustment <br> (4) | Closing stock $(1+2-3+4)$ <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1958 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 11.9 |
| 1959 ......................................................... | 11.9 | . 1 | . 1 | . 3 | 12. |
| 1960 ................................................ | 12.2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 5 | 12.6 |
| 1961 ................................. | 12.6 | 2 | . 1 | . 6 | 13.2 |
| 1962 ................................. | 13.2 | 2 | . 1 | . 5 | 13.8 |
| 1963 ................................ | 13.8 | . 2 | . 1 | . 3 | 14.2 |
| 1964 .................................. | 14.2 | 3 | . 1 | 0 | 14. |
| 1965 ...................................................... | 14.4 | 3 | . 2 | . 2 | 14.7 |
| 1966 ................................ | 14.7 | . 3 | . 2 | . 3 | 15.1 |
| 1967 ............................... | 15.1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | 15.3 |
| 1968 ................................. | 15.3 | . 1 | . 2 | -. 6 | 14.6 |
| 1969 ................................. | 14.6 | 0 | 2 | -1.0 | 13.5 |
| 1970 ................................. | 13.5 | .1 | . 1 | $-.9$ | 12.5 |
| 1971 ................................. | 12.5 | .1 | . 1 | -. 6 | 11.9 |
| 1972 ................................ | 11.9 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 3 | 11.6 |
| 1973 ................................ | 11.6 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.1 | 12.6 |
| 1974 .................................. | 12.6 | . 2 | . 2 | 3.2 | 15.5 |
| 1975 .................................. | 15.9 | . 2 | . 2 | 4.5 |  |
| 1976 ................................ | 20.4 | . 3 | . 3 | 3.6 |  |
|  | 24.0 | . 5 | . 4 | 1.7 |  |
| 1979 ............................................. | 27.1 | . 5 | . 5 | 3.0 | 30.1 |
| 1980 ................................................... | 30.1 | -. 2 | . 5 | 4.8 | 34.1 |
| 1981 ................................ | 34.1 | -. 3 | . 6 | 4.5 | 37 |
| 1982 ................................ | 37.7 | -. 5 | . 5 | 2.4 | 39 |
| 1983 .................................... | 39.1 | -. 6 | . 5 | 1.5 | 39. |
| 1984 ................................. | 39.6 | -. 5 | . 6 | . 7 | 34.2 |
| 1985 ................................... | 39.2 | 4 | . 6 | 1.0 | 40.1 |
| 1986 .................................. | 40.0 | . 3 | . 5 | . 7 | 40.4 |
| 1987 .................................. | 40.4 | 0 | . 5 | . 2 | 40.1 |
| 1988 ................................ | 40.1 | . 1 | . 5 | -. 1 | 39 |
| 1989 ................................... | 39.6 | 4 | . 5 | . 3 | 39 |
| 1990 .................................. | 39.7 | 2 | . 5 | . 3 |  |
| 1991 .................................. | 39.7 | . 3 | . 5 | 0 |  |

# Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1987 

$\tau$his article presents the 1987 benchmark input-output ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ ) accounts for the U.S. economy. ${ }^{1}$ The first part of the article addresses the 1987 benchmark; it discusses the steps taken to speed up the benchmark's completion and then describes some improvements that have been made in the tables. The second part describes the concepts and methods underlying the U.S. i-O accounts and illustrates how the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ tables are used.
The 1987 I-O estimates presented here are in summary form; that is, they are aggregated to $95 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ industries from 480 -industry detail. The make (production) of commodities by industries is shown in table 1, the use (consumption) of commodities by industries in table 2.1, and the components of value added by industries in table 2.2. The following summary i-o tables will be presented in the May Survey of Current Business: Commodity-by-industry direct requirements per dollar of industry output; commodity-by-commodity total requirements, direct and indirect, per dollar of delivery to final use; and industry-by-commodity total requirements, direct and indirect, per dollar of delivery to final use. All of the summary tables, as well as the detailed tables, are available on diskette (see the box on page 90).
This article includes supplementary tables that relate the I -o accounts to the national income and product accounts (nipa's); these tables permit more extensive analyses of the I -o estimates. The article also contains two appendixes: Appendix A provides a list of selected Survey articles about the I-O accounts; appendix B provides a concordance between the industry codes used in the I-O accounts and the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (sic) codes.
The 1987 benchmark i-O estimates will be incorporated into the nIPA's during the next comprehensive NIPA revision, which is tentatively scheduled for release in late 1995.

[^22]The 1987 Benchmark Accounts

In recognition of user needs-expressed, for example, by the interagency Working Group on the Quality of Economic Statistics-the Bureau of Economic Analysis (bea) has developed a program to speed up the availability of I-O accounts. ${ }^{2}$ For I-o benchmarks, which are prepared primarily from the Census Bureau's quinquennial economic censuses, the long-term goal is to make the I-o tables available within 5 years of a census year and within 1 year after release of all economic census data.
For the 1987 benchmark, bea devised a set of procedures that captured the most important parts of the 1987 economic census data, but that abbreviated the normal time-consuming process of assembling a wide variety of other data for constructing components not based on economic census data. These procedures enabled bea to complete the 1987 tables faster than otherwise would have been the case and to turn its re-

[^23]Ann M. Lawson, Chief of the Interindustry Economics Division, directed the preparation of the 1987 benchmark input-output study and coauthored the article with D.A. Teske. Mark A. Planting, Acting Assistant Division Chief, planned and coordinated division efforts to produce the estimates. Belinda L. Bonds, Chief of the Goods Branch, and Karen Horowitz, Chief of the Services Branch, assisted in the planning and implementation of the study and in the estimation, review, and finalization of the data. Brian D. Kajutti designed the data processing system and coordinated the computer programming and processing efforts.
Staff contributors were William A. Allen, Timothy D. Aylor, Alvin D. Blake, Cheryl Carlson, Esther Carter, Jeffrey W. Crawford, Sergio Delgado, Gary T. Fee, Kara Gordon-Palley, Carole Henry, David Huether, Greg M. Key, Myles J. Levin, Fritz Mayhew, William McCarthy, Donna McComber, Clinton P. McCully, Rhonda E. Monroe, Ted Morgan, Diane E. Nisson, Robert S. Robinowitz, Brooks B. Robinson, Timothy F. Slaper, Patricia A. Washington, Raquel Watson, and Diane Young.
sources toward the 1992 benchmark at the earliest possible time.

## Procedures for the 1987 benchmark

In preparing benchmark I-O accounts, BEA relies heavily on economic census data covering mining, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation, and selected services. The data are released by the Census Bureau as they are completed, over a period of
time that usually begins about 1 year after the end of the census year and continues for about 30 months. (For example, the planned release dates for the 1992 census year extend from early 1994 through late 1996.) To estimate outputs and inputs and to allocate commodities across industries and final users, bea must augment the economic census data with data from hundreds of other sources, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Transportation,

Table A.-Principal Data Sources for Industry or Commodity Outputs, 1987 Benchmark

| Industry or Commodity | Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ....... | U.S. Department of Agriculture farm statistics |
| Mining ............................................ | Census Bureau 1987 Census of Mineral Industries |
| Construction ..................................... | Census Bureau 1987 Census of Construction Industries, Census of Service Industries, and value of construction put-in-place series |
| Manufacturing .................................. | Census Bureau 1987 Census of Manufactures |
| Transportation .................................. | Interstate Commerce Commission Transportation Statistics <br> Association of American Railroads Freight Commodity Statistics <br> Census Bureau 1987 Census of Transportation, Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey, and Senvices Annual Survey <br> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Waterborne Commerce of the U.S. <br> Department of Transportation Air Carrier Financial Statistics and National Transportation Statistics |
| Communications .............................. | Trade sources annual reports Federal Communications Commission Statistics of Communication Common Carriers |
| Utilities ........................................... | Department of Energy-Energy Information Administration Natural Gas Annual, Electric Sales and Revenue, and Financial Statistics of Selected Electric Utilities <br> American Gas Association Gas Facts <br> Census Bureau 1987 Census of Mineral Industries <br> Trade sources financial statements |
| Wholesale and retail trade ................. | Census Bureau 1987 Census of Retail Trade and 1987 Census of Wholesale Trade |
| Finance .......................................... | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Statistics on Banking <br> Federal Reserve Board Annual Report <br> Federal Home Loan Bank Board financial reports <br> Office of Thritt Supervision Saving and Home Financing Source Book <br> National Credit Union Administration Yearend Statistics for Federally Insured Credit Unions <br> HSN Consultants, Inc. The Nilson Report <br> Federally sponsored credit agencies annual reports <br> State and Federal regulatory agencies annual reports |
| Insurance ....................................... | Trade sources financial statements Health Care Financing Administration private health insurance data A. M. Best and Company Best's Aggregates and Averages Mortgage Insurance Companies of America Factbook |
| Real estate ..................................... | National Association of Realtors 1987 Home Sales Yearbook <br> Census Bureau 1987 Census of Housing, 1987 Census of Construction Industries, 1987 Census of Agriculture, and 1987 Enterprise Statistics Internal Revenue Service tabulations of tax returns |
| Services ......................................... | Census Bureau 1987 Census of Service Industries Internal Revenue Service tabulations of tax returns Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations of wages and salaries covered by State unemployment insurance U.S. Department of Education Digest of Educational Statistics |
| Government enterprises ..................... | Federal and State and local government agency reports Office of Management and Budget Federal budget data Census Bureau 1987 Census of Governments |
| Noncomparable imports ..................... | Census Bureau general imports and imports for consumption data Estimated as part of the balance of payments accounts |
| Scrap .............................................. | Census Bureau 1987 Census of Manufactures |
| General government ......................... | Estimated as part of the national income and product accounts |
| Household ....................................... | Estimated as part of the national income and product accounts |
| Inventory valuation adjustment ............ | Estimated as part of the national income and product accounts |

U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, and other government agencies and private organizations.

In preparing the 1987 benchmark I-O accounts, bea used standard I-O procedures for the estimates of industry and commodity output, except for new construction (see table A). For previous benchmarks, approximately 50 construction industries were analyzed and estimated separately. For the 1987 benchmark, the economic census total for construction output was distributed among only five industries-four related to mining and one "all other" category, which covers the remaining industries within new construction and maintenance and repair construction.
bea also used standard i-o procedures for the estimates of industry intermediate inputs where hard data were readily available-primarily for material inputs from the economic censuses. In previous benchmarks, the standard procedure has been to supplement these economic census data with estimates of other intermediate inputs from hundreds of other information sources. For the 1987 benchmark, BEa estimated these intermediate inputs by first extrapolating 1982 benchmark estimates to 1987 based on the change in industry output, and then by adjusting the extrapolated estimates to be consistent with-or to balance-commodity and industry outputs (see table B).

Value added components were prepared using the same procedures as in the past. ${ }^{3}$ Data

[^24]for compensation of employees and for indirect business tax and nontax liability are from the U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Census Bureau; nipa estimates are also used.

For most final use components-personal consumption expenditures, gross private fixed investment, change in business inventories, exports of goods and services, and imports of goods and services-bea used the same data and procedures as in the past. ${ }^{4}$ Most estimates of personal consumption expenditures and gross private fixed investment were prepared with the commodityflow method. ${ }^{5}$ Inventories held by industries were based on economic census and Internal Revenue Service data. Exports and imports of goods and services were based on data from the Census Bureau and the U.S. balance of payments accounts.

For Federal Government and State and local government final use components, a combination of new and old procedures was used. Total expenditures by type of purchase, for Federal Government and for State and local governments, were obtained from the NIPA's, as in the past. Government purchases by I-O commodity were

[^25]
# Table B.-Principal Data Sources and Methods for Estimating Intermediate Inputs and Components of Value Added, 1987 Benchmark 

| Component | Source or method |
| :--- | :--- |
| Intermediate inputs ........................... | For census-covered industries, selected purchased services; in addition, for manufacturing and mining, <br> materials consumed from 1987 economic censuses. <br> For gas and electric utility industries, selected inputs from trade sources; for agriculture industries, inputs from <br> U.S. Department of Agriculture. <br> For most remaining industries, 1982 estimate extrapolated by change in industry output and adjusted to <br> balance commodity and industry outputs. |
| Compensation of employees .............. |  |
| For census-covered industries, payroll and benefits from Census Bureau 1987 economic censuses. |  |
| For noncensus-covered industries, Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations of wages and salaries covered by |  |
| State unemployment insurance; other labor income estimated as part of the national income and product |  |
| accounts. |  |

estimated using 1982 benchmark I-O estimates as weights, a new procedure for the 1987 estimates.
Some procedures used to prepare the 1987 benchmark I-O accounts suggest certain caveats. First, the technology represented by the relationships of commodity inputs to industry outputs in the use table (as well as in the commodity-by-commodity and industry-by-commodity total requirements tables) is a hybrid of that in 1987 and that represented in the 1982 benchmark I-O accounts. Second, other value added was derived as a residual for most industries after subtracting total intermediate inputs, compensation of employees, and indirect business tax and nontax liability from total industry output. ${ }^{6}$ (For a few industries, estimates of other value added were available from other data sources; for example, other value added estimates for agriculture are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.) As a result, the other value added component includes estimating errors from other parts of the I-O accounts. For studies requiring comparisons of value added components, users may find bea's estimates of gross product originating by industry more useful.?

## Improvements and other changes

The 1987 benchmark I-o tables differ from previous tables in several respects. The summary 1987 benchmark tables, which begin on page 98 , cover 95 I -O industries instead of the 85 I -o industries used previously. For the new summary tables, 14 I-O industries were aggregated into 7 , and $12 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ industries were disaggregated into $30 .{ }^{8}$ With one exception, the aggregations involved small, declining industries; new construction and repair and maintenance construction were aggregated because of the abbreviated procedures used for the 1987 benchmark. The disaggregations involved large, growing industries. Appendix B shows the new aggregations and disaggregations of $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ industries. (The disaggregated industries

[^26]are designated with an alphabetical suffix to the 1982 benchmark I-O industry number.)
The industry classification of the I-O accounts is now based on the 1987 SIC; the 1982 benchmark tables and subsequent annual tables were based on the 1972 sIc. In addition, the 1987 benchmark tables incorporate all of the 1991 comprehensive NIPA revisions, including the change from gross national product to gross domestic product (GDP). ${ }^{9}$

## Introduction to the U.S. I-O Accounts

The I-O accounts for the U.S. economy show the production of commodities by each of nearly 500 industries, in the "make" table, and the consumption of commodities by these industries, in the "use" table. Chart 1 illustrates the make and use tables in matrix form in, respectively, the upper and lower panels. The commodity composition of GDP and the industry distribution of value added are also shown in the use table.
beA prepares benchmark I-O accounts primarily from data that the Census Bureau collects every 5 years in its economic censuses for mining, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation, and selected services, as well as in its census of governments. Data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Treasury, and other government agencies and private sources are also used.

The I-O accounts show compactly the relationships between all industries in the economy and all the commodities they produce and use. Estimates for commodities are typically shown at producers' prices. ${ }^{10}$ When producers' prices are used, transportation costs and wholesale and retail trade margins are treated as commodities that are separately produced and used by industries (see the section "Definitions and conventions for valuation").
The i-o accounts consist of five basic sets of tables: (1) Make, (2) use, (3) commodity-byindustry direct requirements, (4) commodity-bycommodity total requirements, and (5) industry-

[^27]CHART 1
The U.S. Input-Output Accounts
MAKE TABLE: INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COMMODITIES


USE TABLE: COMMODITIES USED BY INDUSTRIES AND FINAL USES

|  |  | Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FINAL USES (GUP) |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL COMMODITY OUTPUT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Agricul- | Mnirg | Constrac. tion | Manutac- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transpor- } \\ & \text { tation } \end{aligned}$ | Trase | Finance | Seryces | Other* | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total } \\ \text { moter } \\ \text { mediate } \\ \text { mese } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Personal } \\ \text { consımption } \\ \text { Experditures } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { proate } \\ \text { fixesed } \\ \text { insestment } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change in } \\ \text { busiress } \\ \text { inventores } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Exports } \\ \text { of goods } \\ \text { avo } \\ \text { ser.ces } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Government purchases | GOP |  |
| COMMODITIES | Agricultural products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Minerals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Manufactured products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Finance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Noncomparable imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total intermediate inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VALUE ADDED | Compensation of employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL COMMODITY OUTPUTprimary product of the industrytotal industry output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ingirect Dusiress } \\ \text { :ax ano } \\ \text { nontax lability } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other value added * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL INDUSTRY OUTPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* See text and appendix B.
** See text.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
by-commodity total requirements. ${ }^{11}$ For the 1987 benchmark, details for the value added components of the use table and of the commodity-byindustry direct requirements table are contained in separate tables. Only the make and use tables are presented in this article. The remaining three tables and their descriptions will be published in the May Survey.


## The make table

The make table (table 1), in the upper panel of chart 1 , shows the dollar value, in producers' prices, of each commodity produced by each industry. In each row, there is one "diagonal" cell that shows the value of production of the commodity for which the corresponding industry has been designated the "primary" producer. Entries in the other cells in the row show the value of production of commodities for which the industry is a "secondary" producer. ${ }^{12}$ For example, the newspapers and periodicals industry (row 26A) is the primary producer of the newspapers and periodicals commodity (column 26A). It is also a secondary producer of the following commodities: Paper and allied products, except containers (column 24); other printing and publishing (column 26B); rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (column 32); miscellaneous manufacturing products (column 64); and advertising (column 73D). The sum of all entries in a row is the total output by the industry.

The entries in each column of the make table represent the production by both primary and secondary producers of the commodity named at the head of the column. For example, computer and data processing services (column 73A) includes the output by the primary producer-the computer and data processing services industry (row 73A)-and by the following secondary producers: Computer and office equipment (row 51); audio, video, and communication equipment (row 56); scientific and controlling instruments (row 62); finance (row 70a); and other business and professional services, except medical (row 73c). The sum of all entries in a column is the total output of the commodity.

An industry's share of the production of a commodity can be calculated from the values in

[^28]the make table by expressing the entries in a given column as a percentage of the column total. From the 1987 benchmark, for example, column 62 in table 1 shows that the production of scientific and controlling instruments (commodity I-o 62) totaled $\$ 86$ billion, of which the scientific and controlling instruments industry (industry I o 62) produced $\$ 80$ billion, or about 93 percent of the total.
The industry and commodity output totals for this table are estimated primarily from the quinquennial economic censuses, conducted by the Census Bureau (see table A). The economic census data, which are on an sic basis, cover most establishments with payrolls. Information from other government and private sources is used for I-O industries not covered by the economic census data, such as finance, insurance, real estate, utilities, and schools and religious organizations. Data from other government agencies are also used to supplement the economic census data for some industries.
bea makes two adjustments to the economic census data. First, it adds estimates of the output for establishments without payrolls that are not covered by the economic census data. Second, bea adjusts for misreported tax return information; this adjustment is necessary because in some cases, the Census Bureau data for expenses and receipts reflect tax return records rather than information collected directly from survey reports. ${ }^{13}$
bea also adjusts the economic census data based on the SIC to the I-O industry classification system to attain greater homogeneity in the input structures for commodities produced by an I-O industry. This type of adjustment is discussed in the section "Definitions and conventions for classification."

## The use table

The use table (table 2) is presented in two parts: Table 2.1 shows the dollar value, in producers' prices, of each commodity used by each industry and by each final user; table 2.2 shows detail, in producers' prices, on the value added components used by each industry in table 2.1 to produce its output. In table 2.1, entries in a row show the use of the commodity named at the beginning of the row by each industry or final user named at the head of the column. For example, the commodity radio and Tv broadcasting services

[^29](row 67) is used by the industries radio and Tv broadcasting (column 67) and advertising (column 73D), as well as by persons-that is, as part of personal consumption expenditures (column 91).

In table 2.2, industries are shown in the rows, and total output, total intermediate inputs, and the components of value added are shown in the columns. For example, the total output for the radio and Tv broadcasting industry (row 67) was $\$ 29$ billion, of which $\$ 10$ billion was labor compensation, $\$ 1$ billion was indirect business tax and nontax liability, $\$ 3$ billion was other value added, and $\$ 16$ billion was intermediate inputs. The column totals for industries in table 2.1 equal the right-hand row totals in table 2.2. For example, the column total for the radio and Tv broadcasting industry in table 2.1 equals the row total for that industry in table 2.2, or $\$ 29$ billion. (The relationship between value added and other parts of the use table is depicted in the bottom panel of chart 1 .)
In table 2.1, industry uses sum to total intermediate use, shown in the right-hand column of the industries portion, and the final uses sum to GDP, shown in the right-hand column of the final uses portion. The total output of each commodity is the sum of all intermediate uses of the commodity by industries and all sales to final users. The total output of each industry is the sum of all intermediate inputs consumed by the industrythat is, the raw materials, semifinished products, and services that the industry purchases-and of the value added by the industry. For the economy as a whole, the total of all final uses of commodities equals the total value added by all industries, or GDP.

The rows in table 2.1 show the wide variation in the proportion of commodity output that is sold directly to final users. For example, the 1987 use table shows that some commodities, such as apparel (the primary product of industry i-O 18), were sold almost entirely to final users; therefore, the demand for these commodities is affected primarily by changes in the buying patterns of final users. Other commodities, such as industrial and other chemicals ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 27 \mathrm{~A}$ ), were used almost entirely as intermediate inputs. For these commodities, the connection between production and final uses is primarily indirect and can be traced mainly through industrial users' sales of commodities to final users.

The rows also show the wide variation in the direct usage of commodities by industries. For example, the 1987 use table shows that paper and
allied products, except containers (I-O 24), with $\$ 81$ billion of commodity output, were used by nearly all industries. The largest user was other printing and publishing ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 26 \mathrm{~B}$ ), which used $\$ 15$ billion, or 18 percent of total commodity output. In contrast, metal containers ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 39$ ), with $\$ 12$ billion of commodity output, were used by only 20 industries. The largest user was food and kindred products ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 14$ ), which used $\$ 9$ billion, or 74 percent of total commodity output.

The rows in table 2.2 show the wide variation in the use of value added inputs by industries to produce their outputs. For example, the real estate and royalties industry ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 71 \mathrm{~B}$ ) required $\$ 280$ billion of value added inputs, or 74 percent of its total output; of this, $\$ 27$ billion was for labor compensation, $\$ 53$ billion was for indirect business tax and nontax liability, and $\$ 200$ billion was for other value added. In contrast, the livestock and livestock products industry ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} \quad 1$ ) required $\$ 15$ billion of value added inputs, or 17 percent of its total output; of this, $\$ 3$ billion was for labor compensation, $\$ 1$ billion was for indirect business tax and nontax liability, and $\$ 11$ billion was for other value added.
bea estimates intermediate inputs in the use table through a number of processes. The economic censuses are the primary source for data on intermediate inputs; however, bea must supplement these data to cover establishments without payrolls and industries not covered by the economic censuses. bea also separates information for some broader categories of purchases into I -o commodities; for example, bea separates data on purchases of office supplies into purchases of postal service, paper, envelopes, etc., using commodity-shipment proportions and other available information. bEA also uses related information that is available to make $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ estimates of inputs for which there is little hard data. For example, fees paid by industries for accounting services are estimated on the basis of industry employment. (Table B shows the principal methods and sources used for the 1987 benchmark.)
bea estimates the final uses of commodities either by incorporating data into the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ accounts directly from other sources after minor adjustment, or-for personal consumption expenditures and producers' durable equipmentby employing the commodity-flow method. An example of source data incorporated directly with only minor adjustments is exports of goods, which is obtained from the balance of payments accounts.

In the commodity-flow method, an estimate is first developed for the total supply of a commodity for domestic use. Then either a fixed percentage of total supply is attributed to final users, or the total supply is adjusted for intermediate purchases and the residual is attributed to final users. ${ }^{14}$
An example of commodity flow using the fixed percentage method can be illustrated by examining its use in estimating personal consumption expenditures for polishes and sanitation goods; in this case, approximately 40 percent of total output is allocated to personal consumption expenditures. An example of commodity flow using the residual method can be illustrated by examining its use in estimating personal consumption expenditures for wheat flour. First, an estimate is made for the total domestic supply of wheat flour: Total wheat flour sales by domestic firms, minus wheat flour exports, plus wheat flour imports. Next, an estimate is made for total consumption of wheat flour by intermediate users, including food manufacturers-of bread, cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery productsand restaurants. The wheat flour consumed by all intermediate users is then subtracted from domestic supply; government purchases of wheat flour are also subtracted. The residual is then assumed to be the wheat flour purchased by persons and is included in personal consumption expenditures.
The components of value added (see footnotes 3 and 6) are estimated using different methods. Compensation of employees by industry is estimated directly from source data. Indirect business tax and nontax liability by industry is either estimated directly from source data or is extrapolated based on the 1982 benchmark. For most industries, other value added is derived as a residual after subtracting total intermediate inputs, compensation of employees, and indirect business tax and nontax liability from total industry output (that is, industry sales receipts). For a few industries, estimates of other value added were available from other data sources; for example, other value added estimates for agriculture are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## Uses of the I-O accounts

The i-o accounts have a variety of statistical and analytical uses. For example, they can provide an economic framework to assess data quality and completeness, and they can be used as an

[^30]analytical economic tool to study industry production. This section describes some uses of the I-O accounts in preparing economic statistics and in studying interindustry relationships within the economy, as well as some of the assumptions analysts must make when they use $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ accounts as an economic tool.
The use of $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ accounts requires certain simplifying assumptions. Among these is the assumption that interindustry relationships established in the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ accounts for a benchmark year will remain stable over time and through a range of output levels. Users of I-O tables generally must make the assumption that changes in interindustry relationships occur only graduallyfor example, that the interindustry relationships represented in the 1987 benchmark are applicable for a band of years surrounding 1987. Also, I-O accounts implicitly assume that all adjustments to a change in final demand are achieved instantly and without price changes. For analyses that require different assumptions, other economic tools may be more appropriate.

Statistical uses.-The i-o accounts are used in several ways to prepare economic statistics. For NIPA comprehensive revisions, they are the single most important regular source for estimating the expenditure components of GDP and for parts of several income components. Because the I-o accounts have an internally consistent framework that tracks the input and output flows in the economy, any estimating weaknesses in the national economic accounts become readily apparent when they are compared with the I-O accounts. For the nipa revision, the NIPA estimates of personal consumption expenditures and producers' durable equipment are based on the final use components of the I -o benchmark accounts, with additional adjustments to reflect the definitional, classificational, and statistical changes incorporated into the NIPA's since completion of the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ accounts. ${ }^{15}$
The i-o benchmark accounts are also used as a framework to weight and calculate index numbers for price, volume, and value. For example, bea uses the i-o-based detailed estimates of producers' durable equipment to weight producer price indexes for calculating the constant-dollar NIPA estimates of producers' durable equipment.

Analytical uses.-The i-o accounts are an important analytical tool because they show the interdependence among various producers and

[^31]consumers in the economy. Because of their industry detail, the I -O accounts can be used for analyzing a wide range of related empirical issues.

The main contribution of the I-O accounts to economic analysis is that they permit analysts to measure the repercussions that changes in final uses have on industries and commodities, both directly and indirectly. For example, an increase in consumer demand for motor vehicles will initially have a direct effect that will increase the production of cars, which in turn will have indirect effects, including increased steel production. Increased steel production will in turn require more chemicals, more iron ore, more limestone, and more coal. Increased car production will also require more upholstery fabrics, and the increased production of these fabrics will require more natural fibers, more synthetic fibers, and more plastics. Further, increased production of synthetic fibers will require more electricity and containers, and so on.

These repercussions are only a few in the continuing chain resulting from the initial increase in consumer demand for motor vehicles. Through 1-O analysis, it is possible to trace this chain throughout the economy, measuring the direct and indirect effects on the output of each industry and commodity. Within the I-O accounts, these effects are quantified in coefficient tables. These tables can be used, for example, to determine the impact of a disaster on the economy or, when supplemented with additional information, to compute the effect on employment of an increased demand for U.S. exports. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the Census Bureau, among others, have found the I-O accounts to be useful for such studies.
When the U.S. I-o accounts are augmented with regional data, they can show economic impacts by region. For example, a State Government agency has used regional i-o accounts to estimate the economic effects of a high-speed intercity rail project on the State's economy, and a private consulting group has used regional $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ accounts to analyze the impact of a sports stadium on the local economy. bea's Regional Economic Analysis Division helps planners and analysts estimate the regional impacts of project and program expenditures by industries. ${ }^{16}$

[^32]
## Definitions and conventions for classification

The $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ accounts use two classification systems, one for industries and another for commodities, but both classification systems generally use the same i-o numbers and titles. In the I-O industry classification system, output typically represents the total output of all establishments in each industry, regardless of whether the commodities produced are primary to the industry (that is, make up the largest proportion of the establishment's output) or are secondary (that is, primary to another industry). In the i-o commodity classification system, output represents the total output of the product or service, regardless of the classification of the establishments that produce it. This section discusses first the I-O industry classification system and then the I-O commodity classification system.
The $I$-o industry classification system is based on the sIc system, which classifies establishments into industries based on their primary products or services. ${ }^{17}$ Establishments are defined as economic units that are generally at a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Establishments are classified into an sic industry on the basis of their primary products or services. ${ }^{18}$

The I-O industry classification system adjusts the sic system primarily to attain a greater degree of homogeneity in the structure of inputs to the commodities produced by an I-o industry. The adjustments, which affect I-o-defined primary and secondary production, are called, in I-O terminology, redefinitions and reclassifications. ${ }^{19}$ The I-o system also provides for other industries and "special" industries that the sic does not; these are discussed later in this section.

In a redefinition, the input purchases and the output sales receipts for a particular secondary product or service are moved from the sic-defined industry to the I-o-defined industry. The input structure of the redefined product or service is assumed to be the same as that for the I -o industry in which the product or serv-

[^33]ice is primary; this assumption is called, in i-o terminology, the commodity-based technology assumption. ${ }^{20}$

An example of a redefinition involves restaurants located in hotels. Both inputs and outputs of these restaurants are moved from the hotels and lodging places industry (the industry of the establishment where the product or service occurs) to the eating and drinking places industry (the industry where the product or service is primary). The input structure related to the output of restaurants located in hotels is assumed to be similar to that for the eating and drinking places industry.

Redefinitions are used in the following cases:

- Construction work (both new construction and maintenance and repair) performed by all industries is redefined to the construction industries. Construction work performed by and for nonconstruction industries is referred to as "force-account construction."
- Manufacturing in trade and service industries is redefined to the appropriate manufacturing industries.
- Retail trade in service industries is redefined to the retail trade industry. Services in the trade industries are redefined to service industries. Some services are also redefined within service industries.
- Manufacturers' wholesale sales of purchased goods (resales) are redefined to the wholesale trade industry.
- Rental activities of all industries are redefined to the real estate and rental industries.
- The preparation of meals and beverages in most industries is redefined to the eating and drinking industry.

Redefinitions affect a number of industries; however, for most industries, the total output involved is small. Examples of industries with large dollar amounts of redefinitions of secondary products or services out of or into the industry are automobile and repair services ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 75$ ), with $\$ 131$ billion of total industry output, of which $\$ 40$ billion has been redefined out to a number of other industries and $\$ 1$ billion has been redefined

[^34]in from a number of other industries; eating and drinking places (I-O 74), with $\$ 209$ billion of total industry output, $\$ 34$ billion out and $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in; wholesale trade ( $1-069 \mathrm{~A}$ ), with $\$ 424$ billion of total output, $\$ 7$ billion out and $\$ 69$ billion in; and retail trade ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 69 \mathrm{~B}$ ), with $\$ 421$ billion of total output, $\$ 25$ billion out and $\$ 46$ billion in.
In a reclassification, the $1-0$ system creates a secondary product or service from an sic-defined primary product or service. For these reclassified products and services and for all other sIc-defined secondary products and services that are not redefinitions, the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ system moves the output receipts from the sic-defined product or service class to the 1 -o-defined primary product or service class within the same I-O industry. In this case, total output for the affected industry remains unchanged; however, output for each affected commodity group changes.
An example of a reclassification involves the newspaper industry. The sIc defines the primary product or service classes of this industry as newspaper subscriptions and sales and newspaper advertising. The I-O system considers the primary product or service of the newspaper industry to consist of newspaper subscriptions and sales. It considers the advertising component to be secondary and, therefore, moves advertising receipts or output to the advertising commodity group. Total output for the I-O newspaper industry remains unchanged, but output for the newspaper commodity is reduced, and output for the advertising commodity is increased.
Reclassifications affect about 70 commodities; however, for the most part, the dollar values involved are not very large. Examples of industries with large dollar amounts of reclassified sales receipts are the newspapers and periodicals industry ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 26 \mathrm{~A}$ ), for which $\$ 20$ billion of its $\$ 36$ billion total commodity output is moved to the advertising commodity ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 73 \mathrm{D}$ ); and the crude petroleum and natural gas industry ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 8$ ), for which $\$ 12$ billion of its $\$ 80$ billion total commodity output is moved to the gas production and distribution (utilities) commodity ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 68 \mathrm{~B}$ ).
When the total requirements tables are calculated, inputs and outputs of each I-o-defined secondary product or service are moved to their particular I-o-defined commodity groups. The input structures of secondary products or services are assumed to be similar to those for the industries in which the products or services are primary; this assumption, in I-o terminology, is called the industry-based technology assumption (see footnote 20).

As mentioned earlier, the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ system also provides for other industries and "special" industries that the sic does not. The I-O system replaces the sIc-defined government-owned establishments with two industries to cover government enterprises as defined in the NIPA'sFederal Government enterprises ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 78$ ) and State and local government enterprises ( $1-0$ 79). The i-o system also provides "special" industries, such as general government (I-O 82), in which output and value added are defined as general government compensation of employees, and the inventory valuation adjustment ( $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O} 85$ ), which is a NIPA adjustment to derive GDP (see appendix B for a complete listing of I-O special industries).

The $I-O$ commodity classification system is closely related to that for industries. Each commodity receives the code of the industry in which the commodity is the primary product. This code is then used to group production of the commodity in the industry in which it is the primary product with its production in other industries in which it is a secondary product.

In several cases, the I-o commodity classification differs from that specified by the industry classification. If the same commodity is the primary product of more than one sic industry, all of the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ commodity is assigned the i-O commodity number that corresponds to the $1-0$ industry that is the largest producer of the commodity. This results in there being no commodity output for the following I-O commodity groups: Forest products (commodity 2.0701); knit outerwear mills (commodity 18.0201); knit underwear and nightwear mills (commodity 18.0202); knitting mills, not elsewhere classified (commodity 18.0203); fertilizers, mixing only (commodity 27.0202); cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars (commodity 37.0104); steel pipe and tubes (commodity 37.0105 ); secondary nonferrous metals (commodity 38.0600 ); Federal electric utilities ( 78.0200 ); State and local government passenger transit (commodity 79.0100); and State and local government electric utilities (commodity 79.0200).

## Definitions and conventions for valuation

Transactions in commodities are typically valued in I-O accounts at producers' prices, which exclude distribution costs (transportation costs and wholesale and retail trade margins), but include excise taxes collected and paid by producers. Transportation costs and trade margins are shown as separate purchases by the users of the commodities. The sum of the producers' value,
transportation costs, and trade margins equals the purchasers' value.

The 1-o tables do not trace actual flows of commodities to and from wholesale trade and retail trade. If trade were shown as buying and reselling commodities, industrial and final users would make most of their purchases from a single source-trade. To show the relationship between the production of commodities and their purchase by intermediate and final users, commodities are shown as if they move directly to users, bypassing trade. The margin associated with a commodity is shown as a separate purchase of the commodity from wholesale trade and retail trade by users. Transportation costs are the freight charges paid to bring the commodity from the producer to the user, either intermediate or final. All transportation costs are included in the transportation rows (rows $65 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{E}$ ) of the use table.

Wholesale trade has one primary productdistributive services for the sale of goods to final users other than for personal consumption expenditures. Examples of distributive services provided by wholesalers include merchandise handling, stocking, selling, and billing.

Wholesale trade output is measured one way for merchant wholesalers, agents, and brokers and another way for manufacturers' sales branches. For merchant wholesalers, agents, and brokers (on own account), wholesale margin is measured as wholesale sales receipts less the cost of goods sold plus taxes collected by the distributor. For manufacturers' sales branches, it is measured as expenses plus taxes collected by the sales branches.

Nonmargin output occurs when the wholesale trade service is purchased separately from the commodity. Nonmargin output includes, for example, a sales commission paid to a wholesaler acting as a broker. Nonmargin output is measured as the sum of expenses on goods sold by manufacturers' sales offices, commissions on goods sold by agents and brokers, and customs duties. Wholesale trade output-both margin and nonmargin-is included in the wholesale trade row (row 69A) of the use table.

Retail trade has one primary productdistributive services for the sale of goods to persons. Retail output is defined as the retail margin, which is measured as retail sales less the

Text continues on page 90.

Table C.-Input-Output Commodity Composition of Final Demand, in Producers'

| Commodity number | Personal consumption expenditures |  |  |  | Gross private fixed investment |  |  |  | Change in business inventories |  |  |  | Exports of goods and services |  |  |  | Imports of goods and services |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | Producers' prices | Trans-portation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | Producers' prices | Trans-portation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | Producers' prices | Trans-portation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | Producers' prices | Trans-portation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers prices |
| 1 ..... | 3,090 | 96 | 1,034 | 4,219 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -719 | 4 | 3 | -71 | 485 | 17 | 14 | 515 | -808 | 0 | 0 | -808 |
| $2 . .$. | 15,682 | 3,215 | 13,806 | 32,703 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -4,261 | 119 | 246 | $-3,896$ | 12,747 | 1,129 | 2,069 | 15,946 | -2,353 | 0 | , | -2,353 |
| 3 .... | 3,763 | 52 | 1,652 | 5,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 101 | 1 | 10 | 113 | 544 | 6 | 37 | 587 | $-3,747$ | 0 | 0 | -3,747 |
| 4 ......... | 647 | 0 | 0 | 647 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 122 | -16 | 0 | 0 | -16 |
| 5+6...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 446 | 23 | 21 | 489 | 19 | -1 | () | 18 | 559 | 63 | 14 | 636 | -1,349 | 0 | 0 | -1,349 |
| 7 .......... | 138 | 41 | 62 | 241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | 342 | 27 | 1,468 | 2,663 | 780 | 61 | 3,503 | -65 | 0 | 0 | -65 |
| 8 ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 84 | 0 | 0 | 84 | -1,758 | 15 | 8 | -1,735 | 1,494 | 8 | 56 | 1,558 | $-28,965$ | 0 | 0 | -28,965 |
| $9+10$ | 36 | 33 | 21 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -8 | 17 | 1 |  | 633 | 237 | 10 | '880 | -734 | 0 | 0 | -734 |
| 11. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 358,627 | 0 | 0 | 358,627 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,300 | 0 | 0 | 17,300 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | 1,099 | 5 | 1,078 | 2,182 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 457 | (*) | 11 | 468 | 2,725 | 27 | 32 | 2,784 | -467 | 0 | - | -467 |
| 14. | 201,153 | 5,019 | 100,843 | 307,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,771 | 43 | 239 | 2,053 | 12,111 | 585 | 1,388 | 14,084 | -18,538 | 0 | , | -18,538 |
| 15. | 20,774 | 121 | 13,651 | 34,546 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 2 | 108 | 351 | 2,591 | 12 | 587 | 3,190 | -880 | 0 | , | -880 |
| $16 . .$. | 1,047 | 13 | 1,024 | 2,084 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 599 | 5 | 29 | 633 | 1,407 | 15 | 99 | 1.521 | -3,601 | 0 | 0 | -3,601 |
| $17 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 4,992 | 113 | 4,173 | 9,278 | 2,369 | 53 | 963 | 3,385 | 412 | 6 | 25 | 443 | 782 | 24 | 58 | 863 | -919 | 0 | 0 | -919 |
| $18 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 71,153 | 360 | 60,712 | 132,225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,446 | 6 | 123 | 1,575 | 1,197 | 3 | 117 | 1,318 | -25,395 | 0 | - | -25,395 |
| $19 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 10,088 | 49 | 9,245 | 19,381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 333 | 48 | 33 | 367 | 362 | A | 69 | 433 | -1,772 | 0 | - | -1,772 |
| $20+21 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,820 | 43 | 1,646 | 3,508 | 3,920 | 11 | 2.478 | 6,409 | 1,157 | 48 | 147 | 1,352 | 3.645 | 236 | 430 | 4,311 | -6,399 | 0 | - | -6,399 |
| 22+23 .......... | 19,469 | 132 | 17,015 | 36,616 | 15,467 | 128 | 2,672 | 18,266 | 596 | 2 | 46 | 644 | 684 | 8 | 93 | 785 | -5,287 | 0 | , | -5,287 |
| $24 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 11,902 | 357 | 7,712 | 19,972 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 916 | 39 | 66 | 1,021 | 5.922 | 313 | 313 | 6,548 | -9,914 | 0 | 0 | -9,914 |
| 25. | 292 | 7 | 148 | 447 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 1 | 3 | 132 | 262 | 6 | 18 | ${ }^{286}$ | -126 | 0 | 0 | -126 |
| $26 \mathrm{~A} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 11,741 | 400 | 4,808 | 16,949 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 449 | 16 | 14 | 480 | 555 | 25 | 22 | 601 | -226 | 0 | 0 | -226 |
| 268 ............. | 10,923 | 267 | 9,177 | 20,366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,188 | 22 | 132 | 1,342 | 1,062 | 14 | 137 | 1,213 | -1,335 | 0 | 0 | -1,335 |
| 27A ... | 978 | 134 | 929 | 2,040 | 795 | 0 | 0 | 795 | 515 | 50 | 56 | 622 | 14,630 | 910 | 1,027 | 16,567 | -10,727 | 0 | 0 | -10,727 |
| 27 B ............. | 784 | 31 | 691 | 1,506 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 10 | 124 | 272 | 542 | 20 | 255 | 816 | -990, | 0 | 0 | -990 |
| ${ }^{28}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 502 | 37 | 14 | 553 | 5,364 | 525 | 205 | 6,094 | -2,009 | 0 | 0 | -2,009 |
| 29A .... | 23,958 | 164 | 16,617 | 40,738 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,199 | 6 | 186 | 1,392 | 2,959 | 16 | 564 | 3,539 | -7,590 | 0 | 0 | -7.590 |
| ${ }^{298}$... | 25,019 | 886 | 16,865 | 42.770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 558 | 12 | 67 | 636 | 983 | 30 | 126 | 1,139 | -1,281 | 0 | 0 | -1,281 |
| $30 . .$. | 194 | 10 | 89 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 8 | 22 | 228 | 342 | 17 | 43 | 402 | -214 | 0 | 0 | -214 |
| $31 . .$. | 60.189 | 2,468 | 33,098 | 95,755 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,001 | ${ }_{7}^{86}$ | 501 | 3,588 | 6,128 | 278 | 1,258 | 7.664 | -13,332 | 0 | 0 | -13,332 |
| $32 . .$. | 11.669 | 2,072 | 12.647 | 26,388 | 155 | 4 | 36 | 196 | 1,292 | 73 | 136 | 1.500 | 3,233 | 209 | 434 | 3.876 | -9,702 | 0 | 0 | -9,702 |
| 33+34 ... | 13,619 | 63 | 13,745 | 27,427 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 467 | 5 | 62 | 530 | ${ }_{777}^{666}$ | 7 | 46 | 719 | -9,700 | 0 |  | -9,700 |
| 35. | 1,518 | 39 | +,922 | 3,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 179 | 5 | 31 | 214 | 777 | 22 | 142 | 944 | -1,837 | 0 | 0 | -1.837 |
| 36 .... | 2,705 | 104 | 3,017 | 5,826 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 606 | 34 | 74 | 715 | 1,019 | 64 | 122 | 1,205 | -4,513 | 0 | 0 | $-4,513$ |
| $37 .$. | 11 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1,204 | 56 | 150 | 1,410 | 1,407 | 77 | 178 | 1,663 | -0, 0,824 | 0 | 0 | -10,824 |
| 38. | 72 | 2 | 57 | 131 | 36 | 1 | , | 42 | 864 | 13 | 43 | 921 | 3,303 | 63 | 298 | 3,665 | -6,992 | 0 | 0 | -6,992 |
| 39. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 析 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 166 | 3 | 6 | 174 | -155 | 0 | 0 | -155 |
| 40. | 525 | 14 | 404 | 942 | 2,811 | 20 | 296 | 3,127 | 557 | 4 | 53 | 614 | 869 | 10 | 113 | 992 | -961 | 0 | 0 | -961 |
| $41 . .$. | 1,464 | 15 | 1,551 | 3.030 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 |  | 8 | 247 | 2.123 | 26 | 56 | 2,206 | -2,261 | 0 | 0 | -2.261 |
| $42 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 3,600 | 102 | 3,626 | 7,327 | 1,945 | 106 | 389 | 2.440 | 604 | 10 | 161 | 775 | 2,634 | 112 | 597 | 3,343 | -6,573 | 0 | 0 | -6,573 |
| 43 ........ | 461 | 5 | 228 | 693 | 2,302 | 27 | 171 | 2.500 | 208 | 1 | 18 | 227 | 2,899 | 29 | 471 | 3,398 | -2,102 | 0 | 0 | -2,102 |
| 44+45.. | 248 | 2 | 247 | 497 | 16,909 | 513 | 6.700 | 24,122 | 333 | 17 | 133 | 483 | 6.063 | 270 | 1.205 | 7.538 | -5,402 | 0 | 0 | -5,402 |
| 46 .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,032 | 97 | 1,033 | 6,162 | 42 | 1 | 13 | 56 | 540 | 10 | 122 | 671 | -1,321 | 0 | 0 | -1,321 |
| 47. | 583 | 3 | 523 | 1,108 | 13,439 | 181 | 2,100 | 15,720 | 50 | 1 | 14 | 65 | 2,335 | 28 | 290 | 2,653 | -4,911 | 0 | 0 | -4,911 |
| 48 ... | 176 | 2 | 113 | 291 | 15,053 | 185 | 2,551 | 17,789 | 198 | () | 6 | 204 | 2,696 | 30 | 430 | 3.156 | -4,993 | 0 | 0 | -4,993 |
| 49. | 0 |  |  |  | 11,072 | 96 | 714 | 11,882 | 153 |  | 15 | 169 | 4,182 | 38 | 369 | 4,589 | -6,947 | 0 | 0 | -6,947 |
| 50. | 117 |  | 98 | 220 | 747 | 8 | 123 | 878 | 101 | 4 | 8 | 113 | 1,660 | 58 | 123 | 1,840 | -604 | 0 | 0 | -604 |
| 51. | 3,290 | 46 | 2.221 | 5,557 | 33,476 | 122 | 7,525 | 41.122 | 331 | 3 | 20 | 354 | 13,167 | 174 | 2.418 | 15,759 | -17,329 | 0 | 0 | -17,329 |
| 52. | 883 | 8 | 822 | 1,713 | 7,186 | 75 | 2,543 | 9,804 | 306 | 1 | 34 | 340 | 1,217 | 10 | 364 | 1,591 | -1,504 | 0 | 0 | -1,504 |
| 53. | 161 | 3 | 113 | 277 | 5,878 | 106 | 820 | 6,803 | 110 |  | 19 | 131 | 1,847 | 24 | 148 | 2,019 | $-3,346$ | 0 | 0 | $-3,346$ |
| 54. | 11,997 | 319 | 7.770 | 20,086 | 2,657 | 72 | 1,448 | 4,177 | 3 | -2 | -6 | -4 | 943 | 24 | 107 | 1.074 | -2,950 | 0 | 0 | -2,950 |
| $55 . .$. | 2,278 | ${ }^{46}$ | 2,233 | 4,556 | 4.435 | 4 | +110 | \% 549 | 608 446 | 7 | 106 | 721 508 | 1,358 | 14 | 268 | 1,641 | -3,341 | 0 | 0 | $-3,341$ $-20,190$ |
| ${ }_{56}^{56 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | 18,387 | 164 | 16,605 | 35,156 | 21,728 | 132 | 1,338 | 23.198 | 446 | 4 | 58 | 508 | 4,137 | 41 | 394 | 4,572 | -20,190 | 8 | 0 | $-20,190$ -13 |
| 57. | ${ }_{5}^{263}$ | 2 | 144 | 409 |  | 27 | 53 |  | 787 | 5 | 47 | ${ }^{838}$ | 12,596 | 130 | 1,518 | 14,244 | -13,704 | 0 | 0 | -13,704 |
| $59 \mathrm{~A} . . .$. | 101,875 | 2,626 | 3,993 24,316 | 9,410 128,16 | 2,755 62,933 | 1,622 | 153 4,878 | 2,936 69,433 | 8,115 | 202 | 319 | 8.636 | -2,404 | 325 | 515 | +13,758 | - $-61,5157$ | 0 | 0 | -61,157 |
| 598. | 3,133 | , 108 | 2,107 | 5,348 | 6,591 | 55 | 323 | 6,969 | 1,745 | 55 | 145 | 1,945 | 10,874 | 362 | 938 | 12,174 | -16,950 | 0 | 0 | -16,950 |
| 60. | 316 | 1 |  | 405 | 8,843 | 7 | 135 | 8.985 | 2,132 | -2 | -2 | 2,127 | 22,891 | 177 | 338 | 23,405 | -6,875 | 0 | 0 | -6,875 |
|  | 11,043 | 82 | 5,067 | 16.191 | 3,183 | 72 | 376 | 3.632 | 1.070 | 6 | 92 | 1,167 | 1,278 | 17 | 63 | 1,358 | -2,997 | 0 | 0 | -2,937 |
| 62 ... | 4.456 | 16 | 4,396 | 8.868 | 33,814 | 131 | 3.692 | 37.637 | 1.285 | 1 | 42 | 1,327 | 10,311 | 48 | 1,082 | 11,441 | -9.990 | 0 | 0 | -9,990 |
| $63 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 4,625 | 21 | 7,956 | 12,602 | 5,653 | 24 | 2,093 | 7,770 | 398 | 2 | 171 | 570 | 2,224 | 9 | 748 | 2,981 | -5.696 | 0 | 0 | -5,696 |
| $64 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 27,179 | 400 | 30,458 | 58,036 | 3,876 | 255 | 1,052 | 5,183 | 2,181 | 27 | 506 | 2,714 | 2,831 | 79 | 690 | 3,599 | -15,769 | 0 | 0 | -15.769 |
| ${ }^{65 A}$............. | 9,990 |  |  | 9,990 |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 731 |  |  | 731 | -135 |  | 0 | -135 |
| ${ }^{658}$............. | 6,151 | 0 | 0 | 6,151 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ${ }_{650}$.... | 3,472 |  | 0 | 3.472 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | 7.209 | 0 | 0 | 7,209 | 3,264 | 0 | 0 | 3,264 |
| ${ }_{6}^{655}$............. | 29,349 |  | 0 | 29,349 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | 10,186 |  | 0 | 10,186 | -5,711 | 0 | 0 | -5,711 |
| 65 E ............. | 1.596 |  |  | 1,596 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | 1,958 | 0 |  | 1,958 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ${ }^{66}$................ | 61,963 | 0 |  | 61,963 | 4,389 | 0 | 0 | 4,389 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 2,496 | 0 | 0 | 2,496 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $67 . . . .$. | 1,326 | 0 |  | 1,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | -90 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 688 .............. | 25,544 | 0 | 0 | 25,544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 161 | -1,763 | 0 | 0 | -1,763 |
| 68 C ...... | 14,864 | 0 | 0 | 14,864 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $69 \mathrm{~A} . .$. |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 1,275 | 15,533 | 0 | 0 | 15,533 |
| $698 .$. | 262 | , | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 885 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | -161 |
| $70 \mathrm{~A} . .$. | 135,789 |  | 0 | 135,789 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 12,598 | 0 | 0 | 12,598 | -161 | 0 |  | -161 |
| 708. | 81,638 | 0 |  | 81,638 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,906 | 0 | 0 | 2,906 | -3.078 | 0 | 0 | -3,078 |
| 714. | 325,144 | 0 |  | 325,144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ${ }_{718} 7$. | 122,178 | 0 | 0 | 122,178 | 23,701 | 0 | 0 | 23,701 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,830 | 0 | 0 | 10,830 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ${ }_{72 \mathrm{~B}} \mathbf{7} . . . .$. | 20,180 | 0 | 0 | 20,180 48,030 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 49 31 | 0 | 0 | $0^{0}$ | 0 |
| 73A .... | 855 | 0 | 322 | 1,177 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 39 | 0 | 13 | 52 | 928 | 0 | 0 | 928 | -104 | 0 |  | -104 |
| 73B ............. | 31,456 | 0 | 0 | 31,456 | 7,509 | 0 | 0 | 7,509 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,398 | 0 |  | 2,398 | -391 | 0 |  | -391 |
| 73 C ............. | 12,602 | 0 | 313 | 12,915 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 1,546 |  | 0 | 1,546 | -740 | 0 | 0 | -740 |
| $73 \mathrm{D} . . . .$. | 661 | 0 | 0 | 661 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 0 | 475 | -253 | 0 | 0 | -253 |
| $74 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 169,638 | 0 | 0 | 169,638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 271 | 0 | 0 | 271 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ${ }_{76} 76 . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 67,684 | 0 | 202 | 67,886 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 76..... | 47,411 | 0 | 0 | 47,411 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,222 | 0 | 0 | 1,222 | -64 | 0 | 0 | -64 |
| 77A ............. | 363,015 | 0 | 0 | 363,015 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |  | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 778 ............. | 148,974 | 0 | 0 | 148,974 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 144 | -9 | 0 | 0 | -9 |
| 78. | 6,430 | 0 |  | 6.430 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $79 . .$. | 14,152 | 0 | 0 | 14,152 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 ................ | 29,295 | 527 | 1,542 | 31,365 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 85 | 18 | 7 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -78,696 | 0 | 0 | -78,696 |
| $81 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 13,705 | 0 | 20,253 | 33,959 | -24,960 | 0 | 3,598 | -21,361 | 1,969 | 39 | 156 | 2,164 | 4,267 | 457 | 992 | 5,716 | -2,068 | 0 | 0 | -2,068 |
| $82 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $83 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | -31,136 |  | 0 | -31,136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31,653 | 0 | 0 | 31,653 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84. | 7,709 | 0 | 0 | 7,709 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $8^{85} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -17,817 | 0 |  | -17.817 |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| T .................. | 2,566,099 | 20,949 | 485,204 | 3,072,252 | 678,397 | 4,155 | 50,339 | 732,891 | 21,616 | 1,492 | 4,929 | 28,037 | 315,267 | 8,286 | 25,019 | 348,572 | -490,442 | 0 | 0 | -490,442 |

and Purchasers' Prices, 1987 Benchmark ${ }^{1}$


Table D.—Input-Output Commodity Composition of Personal Consumption Expenditures, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1987 Benchmark
[Millions of dollars]


Table D.-Input-Output Commodity Composition of Personal Consumption Expenditures, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1987 BenchmarkContinued
[Mililions of dollars]


Table D.-Input-Output Commodity Composition of Personal Consumption Expenditures, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1987 BenchmarkContinued
[Millions of dollars]


Table E.-Input-Output Commodity Composition of Producers' Durable Equipment Expenditures, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1987 Benchmark [Millions of dollars]

| NIPA code/ I-O number | Producers' prices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transpor- } \\ & \text { tation } \\ & \text { costs } \end{aligned}$ | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA codel 1-O number | Producers' prices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transpor- } \\ & \text { tation } \\ & \text { costs } \end{aligned}$ | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA codel 1-O number | Producers' prices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transpor- } \\ & \text { tation } \\ & \text { costs } \end{aligned}$ | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. Computers and peripheral equipment |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 52 & \ldots . . . . . . . . \\ 58 & \ldots . . . . . \\ 738 & . . . . . . \\ 81 & . . . . . . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10 \\ 640 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \left(^{*}\right) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 11 \\ 640 \\ 162 \end{array}$ | 26. Agricultural machinery, except traciors |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { Total } & \text {........... } \\ 51 & \ldots . . . . . . . \\ 81 & . . . . . . . \end{aligned}$ | 29,802 29,809 -7 | 74 74 0 | 6,652 5,878 774 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,528 \\ 35,761 \\ 767 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | - 160 |  | Total $\qquad$ $44+45$ $\qquad$ <br> 58 $\qquad$ <br> 73B $\qquad$ <br> 81 $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,281 \\ 3,134 \\ 11 \\ 168 \\ -32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92 \\ 92 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,739 \\ 1,169 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,112 \\ 4,395 \\ 12 \\ 168 \\ 537 \end{array}$ |
| 6. Office equipment except computers |  |  |  |  | 15. General industrial, including materials handling, equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\ldots . . . . . . .$. 50 ....... | $\begin{array}{r}4,259 \\ 517 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52 | 1,820 105 | 6,131 628 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,167 \\ 36 \\ 5,029 \\ 2 \\ 10,238 \\ 197 \\ 667 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ 1 \\ 97 \\ 0 \\ 90 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 5 18,211 <br> 7 44 <br> 03 6,159 <br> $\left.0^{*}\right)$ 2 <br> 63 11,011 <br> 17 214 <br> 0 667 <br> 16 114 |  | 27. Construction machinery, except tractors |  |  |  |  |
| $51 . . . . . . .$. | 3,455 | 45 | 1,605 | 5,106 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,116 |  | 1,430 | 8,807 |
| 738 .......... | 232 | 0 | 0 | 232 |  |  |  |  |  | Toial | 6,116 | 261 | 1,430 | 8,807 |
| 81 ........... | 46 | 0 | 109 | 155 |  |  |  |  |  | 73B ........ | 313 | 0 | 0 | 313 |
| 7. Communication equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\ldots . . . . . .$. <br> 13 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 38 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 51 $\ldots . . . .$. <br> 56 $\ldots . . . .$. <br> 58 $\ldots . . . .$. <br> 62 $\ldots . . . .$. <br> 738 $\ldots . . .$. <br> 81 $\ldots . . .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 40,319 \\ 198 \\ 36 \\ 213 \\ 21,663 \\ 2,643 \\ 9,546 \\ 4,389 \\ 1,585 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 132 \\ 22 \\ 12 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,562 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 41 \\ 1,319 \\ 137 \\ 61 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,050 \\ 198 \\ 42 \\ 256 \\ 23,113 \\ 2,801 \\ 9,619 \\ 4,389 \\ 1,585 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | 16. Electrical transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus |  |  |  |  | 28. Mining and oilfield machinery |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ 8 \\ 44+45 \ldots . . . \\ 49 . . . . . . . . \\ 738 \ldots . . . \\ 81 \ldots . . . . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 924 \\ 84 \\ 801 \\ 14 \\ 45 \\ -20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 0 \\ 29 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 279 \\ 0 \\ 123 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 156 \end{array}$ | 1,232849521545136 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 47 \ldots . . . . . . \\ & 53 \ldots . . . . . . . . . \\ & 62 \ldots . . . . . . \\ & 738 \ldots . . . .\end{aligned}$ | 11,794 | $\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ 16 \\ 106 \\ 25 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 1,263 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,203 \\ 927 \\ 6,803 \\ 5,064 \\ 410 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 788 |  | 123 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,878 |  | 820 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 410 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18. Trucks, buses, and truck trailers |  |  |  |  | 29. Service industry machinery |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Instruments |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } . . . . . . . . . . \\ 59 \mathrm{~A} . . . . . \\ 59 \mathrm{~B} \\ 81 . . . . . . . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,585 \\ 21,685 \\ 6,591 \\ -1,690 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 614 \\ 559 \\ 55 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 2,696 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,895 \\ 24,347 \\ 6,969 \\ -1,421 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \ldots . . . . . . . \\ 50 . . . . . . \\ 52 \ldots . . . . . . \\ 738 \\ 81 . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,581 \\ 34 \\ 7,184 \\ 346 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 7617500 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,544 \\ 1 \\ 2,543 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,201 \\ 35 \\ 9,802 \\ 346 \\ 18 \end{array}$ |
| Total ........ | 11,669 | 58 | 2,129 | 13,856 |  |  |  | + 323 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 ......... | 11,137 | 58 | 2,129 | 13,324 |  |  |  | 270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $81 . . . . . . . .$. | 30 | 0 |  |  | 19. Autos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Photocopy and related equipment |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total .......... } \\ 59 \mathrm{~A} . . . . . . \\ 81 . . . . . . . . . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,652 \\ 41,248 \\ -16,596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,063 \\ 1,063 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,121 \\ 2,775 \\ 346 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,836 \\ 45,086 \\ -16,250 \end{array}$ | 30. Electrical equipment, n.e.c. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total .......... } \\ 622 \\ 63 . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ 738 \\ 81 . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{array}$ | 8,635 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 6 \\ 24 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 2,520 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,185 \\ 3,067 \\ 7,770 \\ 304 \\ 44 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Total $\ldots . . . . . .$. <br> 48 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 54 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 55 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 58 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 62 $\ldots . . . . .$. <br> 738 $\ldots . . .$. <br> 81 $\ldots . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,294 \\ 208 \\ 391 \\ 435 \\ 91 \\ 4,901 \\ 270 \\ -2 \end{array}$ | 513114528 | $\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ 42 \\ 40 \\ 110 \\ 16 \\ 750 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 7,3022524415491135,679270-2 |
|  | 2,635 |  | 427 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,653 |  | 2,093 |  | 20. Aircraft |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \ldots . . . . . . . . . \\ 22+23 . . . . \\ 60 \text {........... } \\ 681 . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,144 \\ 179 \\ 8,843 \\ 876 \\ -754 \end{array}$ | 112720 | 564 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,718 \\ 213 \\ 8,985 \\ 883 \\ -363 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Fabricated metal products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Total } \\ 5+6 . . . . . . . \\ \hline 1 .\end{array}$ | 6,285 440 | 148 23 | 696 21 | 7,129 |  |  |  | 391 |  | 31. Other nonresidential equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 37 ........... | 795 13 | 0 | 0 | 795 13 | 21. Ships and boats |  |  |  |  | Total $\ldots \ldots . . .$.  <br> 17 $\ldots \ldots .$. <br> $20+21$ $\ldots$. <br> 32 $\ldots \ldots .$. <br> $44+45$ $\ldots$. <br> 61 $\ldots \ldots .$. <br> 64 $\ldots . . .$. <br> 738 $\ldots . .$. <br> 81 $\ldots . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 8,163 \\ 1,087 \\ 5 \\ 62 \\ 2,167 \\ 598 \\ 3,876 \\ 445 \\ -77 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,529 \\ 442 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 1,808 \\ 217 \\ 1,052 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,044 \\ 1,554 \\ 6 \\ 73 \\ 4,007 \\ 855 \\ 5,183 \\ 445 \\ -77 \end{array}$ |
| $39 . . . . . . .$. | 21 2811 | 20 | 2961 | 23 3.127 |  | 1657 | 2 | 165 | 1824 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 .......... | 1,931 | 106 | 378 | 2,414 | 61 ............ | 1,301 | 2 | 153 | 1,456 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $46 \text {.......... }$ | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 81 .......... | 356 | 0 | 13 | 369 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 22. Railroad equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Engines and turbines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total .......... } \\ 43 \\ 73 \mathrm{~B} \\ 81 . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,811 \\ 2,302 \\ 64 \\ -556 \end{array}$ |  | 17117100 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,009 \\ 2,500 \\ 64 \\ -556 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total .......... } \\ 61 . \ldots . . . . . \\ 738 . . . . . . . \\ 81 . . . . . . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,311 \\ 1,285 \\ 33 \\ -7 \end{array}$ | 313100 | 207013 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,361 \\ 1,322 \\ 33 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32. Sale of equipment scrap, excluding autos |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13. Metalworking machinery 24. Furniture and fixtures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -2,520 | 0 | 0 | -2,520 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total .......... } 47 \text {........ } \\ 48 \\ 738 . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ 81 . . . . . . . . ~ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,442 \\ 12,651 \\ 228 \\ 558 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 165 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 2,137 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,747 \\ 14,793 \\ 278 \\ 558 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | Total $\qquad$ <br> 22+23 $\qquad$ <br> 73B $\qquad$ <br> 81 $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,756 \\ 15,109 \\ 664 \\ -16 \end{array}$ | 12512500 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,701 \\ 2,631 \\ 0 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,582 \\ 17,865 \\ 664 \\ 53 \end{array}$ |  | 33. Residential (landlord durables) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,977 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total $\ldots . . . . . .$. <br> 17 <br> $22+23 \ldots \ldots$ <br> $32 \ldots \ldots .$. <br> 54 <br> 56 <br> $56 . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,807 |  | 92 | 1,966 | 5,864 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,282 |  | 29 | 521 | 1,832 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 25. Tractors |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | (*) | 8 | 23 |
| 14. Special industry machinery, n.e.c. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \ldots . . . \\ 44+45 \\ 81 \ldots . . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,913 \\ 3,925 \\ -12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 99 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,400 \\ 2,347 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,411 \\ 6,371 \\ 41 \end{array}$ |  |  | (*) | 19 | + 85 |
| Total 32 42 ............ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,182 \\ 78 \\ 14 \\ 14,615 \\ 821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 3 \\ \left.x^{*}\right) \\ 179 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 2,683 18 11 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,052 \\ 99 \\ 26 \\ 17,257 \\ 856 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Producers' durable equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 42 .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 ............ |  |  | 2,463 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total ...... | 278,028 | 4,144 | 47,598 | 329,771 |
| 'Less than \$ Note.-The | 500,000. <br> dentitying num | bers for the p | roducers' durab | equipment | categories are those used in table 5.8 in the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

cost of goods sold plus the taxes collected-if any-by retail trade establishments.

Retail trade margins also apply to some purchases of goods by other final users; for example, retail trade margins apply to some purchases of personal computers by business and are included in gross private fixed investment. All retail trade margins are included in the retail trade row (row 698) of the use table.

Imports of goods and services, a component of final uses, are treated in one of two ways, depending on whether or not they are comparable to U.S. commercially produced goods and services. Those that are comparable are included in the use table along with the distribution of the output of their domestic counterparts. The U.S. domestic port values of imported commodities are shown as negative entries in the imports of goods and services column of final use (column 95), so that the row total for a commodity equals the domestic output of that commodity. Other imported goods and services-those not comparable to U.S. commercially produced goods and services, and those purchased and used abroad by U.S. residents-are shown in the use table row for noncomparable imports (row 80).

Examples of noncomparable imports are coffee beans and parakeets; an example of goods purchased and used abroad by U.S. residents is food purchased by U.S. military personnel stationed abroad. The total value of all noncomparable imports is shown as a single negative entry in the imports of goods and services column (column 95).

Imports of goods by commodity (the entries in column 95) are valued at U.S. domestic port values plus duties. Imports of services are valued at producers' values. The entries for transportation imports and for trade imports include adjustments that convert the total of all commodity imports of goods and services to a foreign port value equivalent. This adjustment is made for conceptual consistency between the I-O accounts and the nIPA's and the balance of payments accounts.
Exports of goods and services-both by commodity and as a total-are valued in U.S. producers' prices, which are considered to be equivalent to U.S. domestic port values. Exports are also a component of final uses.
Inventory change, another component of final uses, represents the change in inventory of each commodity, wherever held, over the benchmark year. It is stated at book value-that is, at its

## Data Availability

The estimates from the 1987 benchmark I-O accounts are available on diskette at two-digit ( 95 I -O industries) and six-digit ( 480 1-0 industries) levels. They can be ordered for "transactions," for "total requirements," or for "all." "Transactions" includes the six-digit make table, use table, direct requirements coefficients table, and estimates by commodity of transportation costs and of wholesale and retail trade margins. "Total requirements" includes six-digit industry-by-commodity or commodity-by-commodity coefficients. Products specifying "all" contain all above data, but for the twodigit I-O industry level only. Each product includes information on the mathematical derivation of the coefficients tables. The ben accession numbers and the prices for these products are listed below.
For further information about I-O products or when ordering by MasterCard or Visa, call the Interindustry Economics Division at (202) 606-5585. To order by mail, write to the Public Information Office, Order Desk, Be53, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, dC 20230. Specify the item, accession number, and price of the product(s) being ordered. For foreign shipment, add 25 percent to the total amount of the order. A check or money order payable to "Bureau of Economic Analysis" must accompany all written orders. Be sure to include a return address.

| Item | bea accession number | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diskettes ( $31 / 2$ inch HD) | 51-94-40-001 | \$40 |
| 1987 benchmark six-digit, transactions (two diskettes) |  |  |
| 1987 benchmark six-digit, industry-by-commodity total requirements (two diskettes) |  | 40 |
| 1987 benchmark six-digit, commodity-by-commodity total requirements (two diskettes) ......... | 51-94-40-003 | 40 |
| 1987 benchmark two-digit, all........... | 51-94-40-004 | 20 |
| 1987 benchmark commodity composition of NIPA final demand.. | 51-94-40-005 | 20 |
| 1987 benchmark personal consumption expenditures and producers' durable equipment by NIPA category | 51-94-40-006 | 20 |

ben's 1987 benchmark I-O accounts, at both the twodigit and six-digit levels, will also be available on CD-ROM through the Commerce Department's National Economic, Social, and Environmental Data Bank (nese-db) CD-ROM. The nese-db is produced quarterly in February, May, August, and November. Call the Office of Business Analysis at (202) 482-1986 for more information or to place an order. The nese-de is also available for public use at over 900 Federal Depository Libraries.
original cost-in the use table. The inventory valuation adjustment, which converts inventory change from book value to replacement cost, is shown as a single entry for the total of all commodities (row 85, column 93).

## Supplementary tables

Four supplementary tables, which can be used with the five basic sets of I-O tables, are provided with this article. Three tables (tables C-E) cover the i-O commodity composition of NIPA final demand, of NIPA personal consumption expenditures, and of NIPA producers' durable equipment; a fourth table (table F) reconciles i-O exports of goods and services and imports of goods and services with nipa estimates.
The commodity composition tables are necessary as bridges between the I-O accounts and the NIPA's because the two sets of accounts are based on different valuations and definitions. In the I-O accounts, final use categories are expressed in producers' prices; in the nipa's, final demand categories are expressed in purchasers' prices. Also, the definitions of I -o final use categories differ from those of the nIPA final demand categories. Before the i-o total requirements tables can be used to measure and analyze the changes in commodity or industry output requirements arising from changes in the level or composition of NIPA final demand, NIPA final demand categories must be converted to equivalent I -o final use categories. That is to say, the analysis should be consistent with I -o final use commodities that are valued at producers' prices for the I -o year, with separate entries for transportation costs and trade margins.
Table C shows the I-O commodity composition in 1987 of each NIPA category of final demand

## Table F.-Relation of Exports and Imports in the InputOutput Accounts to the National Income and Product Accounts, 1987 Benchmark

[Milions of dollars]

|  | 1987 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services, NIPA .......................................... | 363,952 |
| Less: U.S. merchandise returned ............................................... | 6,781 |
| Reexports | 8,875 |
| Plus: Statistical revisions, BPA ................................................ | 276 |
| Equals: Exports of goods and services, 1-0 ................................. | 348,572 |
| Imports of goods and services, NIPA | 507,050 |
| Less: U.S. merchandise returned .......... | 6,781 |
| Reexports ......................................................... | 8,875 |
| Plus: Statistical revisions, BPA ................................................ | -952 |
| Equals: Imports of goods and services, 1-0 .................................. | 490,442 |

NIPA National income and product accounts
BPA Balance of payments accounts
1-O input-output accounts
in producers' and purchasers' prices. It provides a bridge between $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ commodities in producers' prices and NIPA final demand categories in purchasers' prices. For each I-O commodity within a category of NIPA final demand, the table shows the transportation costs and trade margins included in the purchasers' prices.

Table D shows the I-O commodity composition in 1987 of each NIPA category of personal consumption expenditures (NIPA table 2.4) in producers' and purchasers' prices. It provides a bridge between I-O commodities in producers' prices and NIPA personal consumption categories in purchasers' prices. For each I-O commodity within a nipa category, the table shows the transportation costs and trade margins included in the purchasers' prices.
Table E shows the I-O commodity composition in 1987 of each NIPA category of producers' durable equipment purchases (NIPA table 5.8 ) in producers' and purchasers' prices. It provides a bridge between I-O commodities in producers' prices and NIPA producers' durable equipment categories in purchasers' prices. For each commodity, the table shows the transportation costs and trade margins included in the purchasers' prices. This table is useful for analyses relating the effects of changes in investment on industry and commodity output.

Table F reconciles the I-o estimates of exports and imports of goods and services with those in the nipa's. The same adjustments are made for both exports and imports; therefore, there is no net effect on total GDP. The adjustments are necessary because the NIPA's-unlike the I-O accounts-include in imports the U.S. merchandise that is returned to the United States from other countries and in exports the foreign merchandise that is reexported from the United States to other countries. ${ }^{21}$ The nipa's also exclude definitional and statistical revisions to the balance of payments accounts between NIPA comprehensive revisions.

Appendixes $A$ and $B$ and tables 1 and 2 follow.

[^35]
## Appendix A.-Chronological List of Selected Survey of Current Business Input-Output Articles

1. Morris R. Goldman, Martin L. Marimont, and Beatrice N. Vaccara, "The Interindustry Structure of the United States: A Report on the 1958 Input-Output Study," November 1964.
2. "Industrial Impact of the 1966 Housing and Commercial Building Decline," November 1966.
3. "Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy: 1963," November 1969.
4. Allan H. Young and Claiborne M. Ball, "Industrial Impacts of Residential Construction and Mobile Home Production," October 1970.
5. Beatrice N. Vaccara, "An Input-Output Method for Long-Range Economic Projections," July 1971, Part I.
6. Philip M. Ritz and Eugene P. Roberts, "Industry Inventory Requirements: An Input-Output Analysis," November 1973.
7. "The Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy: 1967," February 1974.
8. Irving Stern, "Industry Effects of Government Expenditures: An Input-Output Analysis," May 1975.
9. Philip M. Ritz, "The Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy, 1972," February 1979.
10. Philip M. Ritz, Eugene P. Roberts, and Paula C. Young, "Dollar-Value Tables for the 1972 Input-Output Study," April 1979.
11. "The Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy, 1977," May 1984.
12. "Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1982," July 1991.
13. "Annual Input-Output Accounts of the U.S. Economy, 1987," April 1992.

## Appendix B.-Industry Classification of the 1987 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts

[The titles in boldface represent the industries used for the summary version of the 1987 tables. An asterisk preceding an sic code indicates that the sIC industry is included in more than one I-O industry. For a description of the systems used in the I-O accounts, see the section "Definitions and conventions for classification."]

|  | I-0 industry number and title | Related 1987 SIC Codes |  | 1-0 industry number and title | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Related } 1987 \text { SIC } \\ & \text { codes } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES | 024, *019, "0259, *029 <br> 0251-3, "0259, *019, *0219, "029 <br> 0211-4, *0219, *019, <br> "0259, "029 <br> 0271-3, "0279, "019, <br> *0219, *0259, *029 | 14 | Food and kindred products: |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14.0101 Meat packing plants ............................................... | 2011 |
|  | Livestock and livestock products: |  |  | 14.0102 Sausages and other prepared meat products ............... | 2013 |
|  | 1.0100 Dairy farm products |  |  | 14.0105 Poultry slaughtering and processing ............................ | 2015 |
|  | 1.0200 Poultry and eggs ..................................................... |  |  | 14.0200 Creamery butter ...................................................... | 2021 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.0300 Natural, processed, and imitation cheese | 2022 |
|  | 1.0301 Meat animals ........................................................................ |  |  | 14.0400 Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy products ........... | 2023 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.0500 Ice cream and frozen desserts ................................ | 2024 |
|  | 1.0302 Miscellaneous livestock .................................................... |  |  | 14.0600 Fluid milk .......................................................... | 2026 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.0700 Canned and cured fish and seatoods .......................... | 2091 |
| 2 | Other agricultural products: |  |  | 14.0800 Canned speciaties .................................................. | 2032 |
|  | 2.0100 Cotton | $\begin{aligned} & 0131, * 019, * 0219, \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | 14.0900 Canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and | 2033 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.1100 Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings ............................. | 2034 <br> 2035 |
|  | 2.0201 Food grains .............................................................. | *011, *019, *0219, *0259, "029 |  | 14.1200 Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seatoods ................................... | 2092 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.1301 Frozen fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables ........................ | 2037 |
|  | 2.0202 Feed grains ............................................................... | *011, "0139, "019, *0219, "0259, "029 |  | 14.1302 Frozen specialties, n.e.c. ............................................ | 2038 |
|  | 2.0203 Grass seeds ... | *0139, *019, *0219, *0259, *029 |  | 14.1401 Flour and other grain mill products $\qquad$ 14.1402 Cereal breaklast foods | 2041 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.1403 Prepared flour mixes and doughs .................................... | 2045 |
|  | 2.0300 Tobacco ................................................................ | 0132, *019, "0219, *0259, "029 |  | 14.1501 Dog and cat food ............................................................................. | 2047 |
|  | 2.0401 Fruits | 0171-2, 0174-5, "0179, "019, *0219, |  | 14.1502 Prepared feeds, n.e.c. ............................................... | 2048 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.1600 Rice milling 14.1700 Wet corn milling | 2046 |
|  | 2.0402 Tr | 0173, "0179, "019, *0219, "0259, "028 |  | 14.1801 Bread, cake, and related products ................... | 2051, *546 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.1802 Cookies and crackers | 2052 |
|  | 2.0501 Vegetables | 0134, "0139, 016, *019, *0219, *0259, |  | 14.1803 Frozen bakery products, except bread | ${ }_{2061-3}^{2053}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 14.2001 Candy and other confectionery products ........................... | 2064 |
|  |  | *029, "0119 0133, "019, "0219, |  | 14.2002 Chocolate and cocoa products ................................ | 2066 |
|  | 2.0502 | 0133, "019, *0219, |  | 14.2003 Chewing gum | 2067 |
|  | 2.0503 Miscellaneous crops | *0119, "0139, "019, *0219, "0259, "029 |  | 14.2004 Salied and roasted nuts and seeds | 2068 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.2102 Malt ............... | 2083 |
|  | 2.0600 Oil bearing crops | 0116, *0119, ${ }^{*} 0139$${ }^{* 0219, ~} 0259,{ }^{*} 029$ |  | 14.2103 Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits | 2084 |
|  | 2.0701 Forest products |  |  | 14.2104 Distilled and blended liquors ........ | 2085 |
|  |  | *0219, "0259, ${ }^{\text {²0 }} 029$ |  | 14.2200 Bottled and canned soft drinks ................................ | 2086 |
|  | 2.0702 Greenhouse and nursery products | *018, "019, "0219, *0259, *029 |  | 14.2300 Flavoring extracts and flavoring syrups, n.e.c. .............. | 2087 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.2400 Cottonseed oil mills ............................................ | 2074 |
| 3 | Forestry and fishery products: | 081, 083, 097 |  | 14.2500 Soybean oin mills | 2075 |
| 3 |  |  |  | 14.2700 Animal and marine fats and oils | 2077 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.2800 Animasted coffee | 2095 |
|  | 3.0002 Commercial fishing ................................................. |  |  | 14.2800 Roaste cotiee fond........ | 2079 |
| 4 | Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services: <br> 4.0001 Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services | $\begin{aligned} & 0254, * 0279,071-2, \\ & 075-6,085,092 \\ & 078 \end{aligned}$ |  | 14.3000 Manufactured ice ............ | 2097 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.3100 Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles ................. | 2098 |
|  |  |  |  | 14.3201 Potato chips and similar snacks ................................ | 2096 |
|  | 4.0002 Landscape and horticultural services ............................ |  |  | 14.3202 Food preparations, n.e.c. ............................................... | 2099 |
|  | Mining |  | 55 | Tobacco products: |  |
| $5+6$ |  |  |  | 15.0101 Cigarettes .......................................................... | 211 |
|  | Metallic ores mining: | $\begin{aligned} & 101,106 \\ & 102, \\ & 103-4,109,{ }^{*} 108 \end{aligned}$ |  | 15.0102 Cigars .................................................................. | 212 |
|  | 5.0000 lron and terroalloy ores ........................................... |  |  | 15.0103 Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff .................... | 213 |
|  | 6.0100 Copper ore ............................................................ |  |  | 15.0200 Tobacco stemming and redrying ................................. | 214 |
|  | 6.0200 Nonferrous metai ores, except copper .......................... |  | 16 | Broad and narrow tabrics, yarn and thread mills: 16.0100 Broadwoven fabric mills and fabric finishing plants $\qquad$ |  |
| 7 | Coal mining: <br> 7.0000 Coal | 122-3, *124 |  |  | 221-3, 2261-2 |
|  |  |  |  | 16.0200 Narrow fabric mills .............................................. |  |
|  |  |  |  | 16.0300 Yarn mills and finishing of textiles, n.e.C. .................... | 2269, 2281-2 |
| 8 | Crude petroleum and naturai gas: <br> 8.0000 Crude petroleum and natural gas ...... | 131-2, *138 |  | 16.0400 Thread mills ....................................................... | 2284 |
| $9+10$ | Nonmetallic minerals mining: |  | 17 | Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings: <br> 17.0100 Carpets and rugs $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 227 |
|  | 9.0001 Dimension, crushed and broken stone .......................... | 141-2 |  | 17.06700 Coated fabrics, not rubberized ................................... | 2295 |
|  | 9.0002 Sand and gravel .............................. | 144 |  | 17.0700 Tire cord and fabrics .............................................. | 2296 |
|  | 9.0003 Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals .......................... | 145 |  | 17.0900 Cordage and twine .............................................................. | 2298 |
|  | 9.0004 Nonmetallic mineral services and miscellaneous minerals | *148, 149 |  | 17.1001 Nonwoven fabrics ................................................ | 2297 |
|  | 10.0000 Chemical and fertilizer minerals .......... | 147 |  | 17.1100 Textile goods, n.e.c. ............................................. | 2299 |
| 11+12 | CONSTRUCTION |  | 18 | Apparel: |  |
|  | Construction: |  |  | 18.0101 Women's hosiery, except socks .................................. | 2251 |
|  | 11.0000 New and maintenance and repair .............................. | 15-17,6552 |  | 18.0201 Knit outerwear milis ............................... | 2253 |
|  | 11.0601 Petroleum and natural gas well driling ....................... |  |  | 18.0202 Knit underwear and nightwear mills ............................................................... | 2254 |
|  | 11.0602 Petroleum, natural gas, and solid mineral exploration .... | *138, *108, *124, *148 |  | 18.0203 Knitting mills, n.e.c. ............................................... | 2259 |
|  | 11.0603 Access structures for solid mineral development .......... | **108, *124, "148 |  |  | 2257-8 |
|  | 12.0215 weils. Maintenance and repair of petroleum and natural gas | *138 |  | 18.0400 Apparel made from purchased materials ...................... | 231-8, *3999 |
| 13 |  |  | 19 | Miscellaneous fabricated textile products: |  |
|  | MANUFACTURING |  |  | 19.0100 Curtains and draperies .......................................... | 2391 |
|  | Ordnance and accessories: |  |  | 19.0200 Housefurnishings, n.e.c. ........................................... | 2392 |
|  |  |  |  | 19.0301 Textile bags ........................................................ | 2393 |
|  | 13.0200 Ammunition, except for small arms, n.e.c. ........................ | 3483 |  | 19.0302 19.0303 Pleanvas and related products .................................... | 2394 |
|  | 13.0300 Tanks and tank components .......................................... | 3795 |  | 19.0304 Automotive and apparel trimmings ................................................................. | 2396 |
|  | 13.0500 Small arms ........................................................... | 3484 |  | 19.0305 Schiffli machine embroideries ......................................... | 2397 |
|  | 13.0600 Small arms ammunition. | 3482 |  | 19.0306 Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. .......................................................... | 2399 |

Appendix B.-Industry Classification of the 1987 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continued

|  | 1-0 industry number and title | Related 1987 SIC codes |  | 1-O industry number and tite | Related 1987 SIC codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20+21 | Lumber and wood products: | 241 | 31 | Petroleum refining and related products: <br> 31.0101 Petroleum refining $\qquad$ | 291 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20.0200 Sawmills and planing mills, general ...... | 2421 |  | 31.0102 Lubricating oils and greases | 2992 |
|  | 20.0300 Hardwood dimension and fiooring mills ...................... | 2426 |  | 31.0103 Products of petroleum and coal, n.e.c. ....................... | 2999 |
|  | 20.0400 Special product sawmills, n.e.c. ................................. | 2429 |  | 31.0200 Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks ........................... | 2951 |
|  | 20.0501 Millwork ............................................................ | 2431 |  | 31.0300 Asphalt felts and coatings ........................................ | 2952 |
|  | 20.0502 Wood kitchen cabinets ............................................. | 2434 |  |  |  |
|  | 20.0600 Veneer and plywood | 2435-6 | 32 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products: |  |
|  | 20.0701 Structural wood members, n.e.c. .............................. | 2439 |  | 32.0100 Tires and inner tubes | 301 |
|  | 20.0702 Prefabricated wood buildings and components .............. | 2452 |  | 32.0200 Rubber and plastics footwear ................................... | 302 |
|  | 20.0703 Mobile homes | 2451 |  | 32.0300 Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c. ............................. | 306 |
|  | 20.0800 Wood preserving | 2491 |  | 32.0400 Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c. ......................... | 308 |
|  | 20.0901 Wood pallets and skids | 2448 |  | 32.0500 Rubber and plastics hose and betting ........................ | 3052 |
|  | 20.0903 Wood products, n.e.c. ........................................... | 2499 |  | 32.0600 Gaskets, packing, and sealing devices ....................... | 3053 |
|  | 20.0904 Reconstituted wood products ................................... | 2493 |  |  |  |
|  | 21.0000 Wood containers, n.e.c. ........................................... | 2441, 2449 | 33+34 | Footwear, leather, and leather products: <br> 33.0001 Leather tanning and finishing | 311 |
| 22+23 | Furniture and fixtures: |  |  | 34.0100 Boot and shoe cut stock and findings .......................... | 313 |
|  | 22.0101 Wood household furniture, except upholstered .............. | 2511 |  | 34.0201 Shoes, except rubber ............................................. | 3143-4, 3149 |
|  | 22.0102 Household furniture, n.e.c. ........................................ | 2519 |  | 34.0202 House slippers ................................................................ | 3142 315 |
|  | 22.0103 Wood television and radio cabinets ............................ | 2517 |  | 34.0301 Leather gloves and mitens ..................................... | 316 |
|  | 22.0200 Upholstered household furniture ................................ | 2512 |  | 34.0303 Women's handbags and purses | 3171 |
|  | 22.0400 Mattresses and bedsprings ....................................................................... | 2515 |  | 34.0304 Personal leather goods, n.e.c. .................................. | 3172 |
|  | 23.0100 Wood office furniture .......... | 2521 |  | 34.0305 Leather goods, n.e.c. ............................................... | 319 |
|  | 23.0200 Office furniture, except wood .................... | 2522 |  |  |  |
|  | 23.0300 Public building and related furniture ........................... | 253 | 35 | 35.0100 Glass and glass products, except containers | 321, 3229, 323 |
|  | 23.0400 Wood partitions and fixtures $\qquad$ <br> 23.0500 Paritions and fixtures, except wood $\qquad$ | 2542 |  | 35.0200 Glass containers ............................................. | 3221 |
|  | 23.0600 Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades ......... | 2591 |  |  |  |
|  | 23.0700 Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. ..................................... | 2599 | 36 | Stone and clay products: |  |
| 24 | Paper and allied products, except containers: |  |  | 36.0200 Brick and structural clay tile ...................................................................... | 3251 |
|  |  | 261 |  | 36.0300 Ceramic wall and floor tile ...................................... | 3253 |
|  | 24.0400 Envelopes ........................................................... | 2677 |  |  | 3259 |
|  | 24.0500 Sanitary paper products | 2676 |  | 36.0600 Vitreous china plumbing fixtures ...................................... | 3261 |
|  | 24.0701 Paper coating and glazing | 2671-2 |  | 36.0701 Vitreous china table and kitchenware ......................... | 3262 |
|  | 24.0702 Bags, except texile ........................................................ | 2673-4 |  | 36.0702 Fine earthenware table and kitchenware.... | 3263 |
|  | 24.0703 Die-cut paper and paperboard and cardboard ............... | 2675 |  | 36.0800 Porcelain electrical supplies ... | 3264 |
|  | 24.0705 Stationery, lablets, and related products ...................... | 2678 |  | 36.0900 Pottery products, n.e.c. | 3269 |
|  | 24.0706 Converted paper products, n.e.c. ... | 262-3 |  | 36.1000 Concrete block and brick | 3271 |
| 25 | 24.060 - Paper and paperboar |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3272 \\ & 3073 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Paperboard containers and boxes:25.0000 Paperboard containers and boxes |  |  | 36.1300 Lime .............................. | 3274 |
|  |  | 265 |  | 36.1400 Gypsum products | 3275 |
| 26A | Newspapers and periodicals: |  |  | 36.1500 Cut stone and stone products .................................. | 328 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.1600 Abrasive products .................................................. | 3291 |
|  | 26.0100 Newspapers ........................................................ | 271 |  | 36.1700 Asbestos products ..................... | 3292 |
|  | 26.0200 Periodicals .......................................................... | 272 |  | 36.1900 Minerals, ground or treated ..... | 3295 |
| 26B | Other printing and publishing: |  |  | 36.2000 Mineral wool | 3296 |
|  | 26.0301 Book publishing ........ | 2731 |  | 36.2100 Nonclay refractories ............ | 3297 |
|  | 26.0302 Book printing ....................................................... | 2732 |  | 36.2200 Nonmetalic mineral products, n.e. | 3299 |
|  | 26.0400 Miscellaneous publishing ......................................... | 274 | 37 | Primary iron and steel manufacturing: |  |
|  | 26.0501 Commercial printing .... | 275 |  | 37.0101 Blast furnaces and steel mills | 3312 |
|  | 26.0601 Manifold business forms ......................................... | 276 |  | 37.0102 Electrometalurgical products, except steel ......................................... | 3313 |
|  | 26.0602 Biankbooks, looseleat binders and devices ................... | 2782 |  | 37.0103 Steel wiredrawing and steel nais and spikes ................... | 3315 |
|  | ${ }_{26}^{26.0700}$ Greeting cards Bookbinding and relate.............................................. | 2789 |  | 37.0104 Cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars ......................... | 3316 |
|  | 26.0803 Typesetting ......................... | 2791 |  | 37.0105 Steel pipe and tubes, ..................................... | 3317 |
|  | 26.0806 Platemaking and related services .............................. | 2796 |  | 37.0300 Iron and steel foundries | 3322 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.0401 Melal heat treating ... | 3398 |
| 27A | Industrial and other chemicals: |  |  | 37.0402 Primary metal products, n.e.c. ................................................................. | 3399 |
|  | 27.0100 Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals .................... | $\begin{aligned} & 281 \text { (excl. "2819), } \\ & 2865,2869 \end{aligned}$ | 38 | Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing: | 3ss |
|  | 27.0401 Gum and wood chemicals ......................................... | 2861 |  | 38.0100 Primary smelting and refining of copper .... | 3331 |
|  | 27.0402 Adhesives and sealants ........................................... | 2891 |  | 38.0400 Primary aluminum .......................................... | 3334, "2819 |
|  | 27.0403 Explosives .......................................................... | 2892 |  | 38.0501 Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c. .............................. | 3339 |
|  | 27.0404 Printing ink ......................................................... | 2893 |  | 38.0600 Secondary nonferrous metals .................................. | 334 |
|  | 27.0445 Carbon black ............................................................. | 2895 |  | 38.0700 Rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper .................... | 3351 |
|  | 27.0406 Chemicals and chemical preparations, n.e.c. ................ | 2899 |  | 38.0800 Aluminum rolling and drawing .................................. | 3353-5 |
| 278 | Agricultural fertilizers and chemicals: |  |  | 38.0900 Nonferrous rolling and drawing, n.e.c. .......................... | 3356 |
|  | 27.0201 Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers ...... |  |  | 38.1000 Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating ........................ | 3357 |
|  | 27.0202 Fertilizers, mixing only .............................................. | 2875 |  | 38.1100 Aluminum castings ................... | 3363, 3365 |
|  | 27.0300 Pesticides and agricutural chemicals, n.e.c. ................. | 2879 |  | ${ }_{38.1300}{ }^{38.1200}$ Copper foundries ................................................ | ${ }_{3364}^{3366} 3369$ |
|  | Plastics and synthetic materials: |  |  | 38.1400 Nonferrous forgings ...................................................................... | 3463 |
| 28 | 28.0100 Plastics materials and resins |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2822 | 39 | Metal containers: |  |
|  | 28.0300 Cellulosic manmade fibers | 2823 |  | 39.0200 Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and | 3412 |
|  | 28.0400 Manmade organic fibers, except cellulosic .................... | 2824 |  | 39.0200 Melal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pais |  |
|  |  |  | 40 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural metal products: |  |
| 29 A | Drugs: <br> 29.0100 Drugs | 283 |  | 40.0100 Enameled iron and metal sanitary ware ...................... | 3431 |
|  |  | 283 |  |  <br> 40.0300 Heating equipment, except electric and warm air | $\begin{aligned} & 3432 \\ & 3433 \end{aligned}$ |
| 298 | Cleaning and toilet preparations: |  |  | furnaces. |  |
|  | 29.0201 Soap and other detergents ...................................... | 2841 |  | 40.0400 Fabricated structural metal | 3441 |
|  | 29.0202 Polishes and sanitation goods ................................. | 2842 |  | 40.0500 Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim .............. | 3442 |
|  | 29.0203 Surface active agents ............................................. | 2843 |  | 40.0600 Fabricated plate work (boiler shops) ........................... | 3443 |
|  | 29.0300 Toilet preparations .................................................. | 2844 |  | 40.0700 Sheet metal work ................................................. | 3444 |
|  |  |  |  | 40.0800 Architectural and ornamental metal work ..................... | 3446 |
| 30 | Paints and allied products:30.0000 Paints and allied products |  |  | 40.0901 Prefabricated metal buildings and components .............. | 3448 |
|  |  | 285 |  | 40.0902 Miscellaneous structural metal work ........................... | 3449 |

Appendix B.-Industry Classification of the 1987 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continued

|  | 1-O industry number and title | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Related } 1987 \text { SIC } \\ & \text { codes } \end{aligned}$ |  | H-O industry number and tite | Related 1987 SIC codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | Screw machine products and stampings: | $\begin{aligned} & 3451-2 \\ & 3465 \\ & 3466 \\ & 3469 \end{aligned}$ | 55 | 54.0400 Electric housewares and fans | 3634 |
|  | 41.0100 Screw machine products, bolts, etc. ........................... |  |  | 54.0500 Household vacuum cleaners ............................................................... | 3635 |
|  | 41.0201 Automotive stampings ............................................. |  |  | 54.0700 Household appliances, n.e.c. ........................................... | 3639 |
|  | 41.0202 Crowns and closures |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.0203 Metal stampings, n.e.c. ............................................ |  |  | Electric lighting and wiring equipment: <br> 550100 Electric lamp bulbe and tubes |  |
| 42 | Other fabricated metal products: <br> 42.0100 Cutiery $\qquad$ <br> 42.0201 Hand and edge tools, except machine tools and handsaws. |  |  | 55.0100 Electric lamp bulbs and tubes <br> 55.0200 Lighting fixtures and equipment $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3641 \\ & 3645-8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3421 \\ & 3423 \end{aligned}$ |  | 55.0300 Wring devices ...................................................... | 3643-4 |
|  |  |  | 56 | Audio, video, and communication equipment: |  |
|  | 42.0202 Saw blades and handsaws ...................................... | 3425 |  | 56.0100 Household audio and video equipment ........................ | 3651 |
|  | 42.0300 Hardware, n.e.c. | 3429 |  | 56.0200 Prerecorded records and tapes ............................... | ${ }_{3651}$ |
|  | 42.0401 Plating and polishing | 3471 |  | 56.0300 Telephone and telegraph apparatus .......................... |  |
|  | 42.0402 Coating, engraving, and allied services, n.e.c. ............... | 3479 |  | 56.0500 Communication equipment ...................................... | 3663, 3669 |
|  | 42.0500 42.0700 Miscellaneous fabricated wire products ....................... Steel springs except wire | $3495-6$ 3493 | 57 | Electronic components and accessories: |  |
|  | 42.0800 Pipe, valves, and pipe fittings ............................................................... | 3491-2, 3494, 3498 |  | 57.0100 Electron tubes | 3671 |
|  | 42.1000 Melal foil and leaf ...................................................................... | $3497{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 57.0200 Semiconductors and related devices .................... | 3674 |
|  | 42.1100 Fabricated metal products, n........................................................................ | 3499 |  | 57.0300 Other electronic components ................................... | 3672, 3675-9 |
| 43 | Engines and turbines: <br> 43.0100 Turbines and turbine generator sets $\qquad$ <br> 43.0200 Internal combustion engines, n.e.c. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3511 \\ & 3519 \end{aligned}$ | 58 | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies: |  |
|  |  |  |  | 58.0100 Storage batteries ...................................................... | 3691 |
|  |  |  |  | 58.0400 Electrical equipment for internal combustion engines ..... | 3694 |
| 44+45 | Farm, construction, and mining machinery: <br> 44.0001 Farm machinery and equipment $\qquad$ <br> 44.0002 Lawn and garden equipment $\qquad$ <br> 45.0100 Construction machinery and equipment <br>  <br> 45.0300 Oil and gas field machinery and equipment $\qquad$ |  |  | 58.0600 Magnetic and optical recording media ....................... | 3695 |
|  |  | 3523 |  | 58.0700 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. .... | 3699 |
|  |  | 3524 | 59A | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks): |  |
|  |  | 3531 |  | 59.0301 Motor vehicles and passenger car bodies | 3711 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3533 | 598 | Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and motor vehicles parts: | 3713 |
| 46 | Materials handling machinery and equipment: |  |  | 59.0200 Truck trailers | 3715 |
|  | 46.0100 Elevators and moving staiways ......... | 3534 |  | 59.0302 Motor vehicle parts and accessories ........................ | 3714 |
|  | 46.0400 Industrial trucks and tractors.. | 3537 |  | 60.0100 Aircraft | 3721 |
| 47 | Metalworking machinery and equipment: |  |  | 60.0200 Aircraft and missile engines and engine parts | 3724, 3764 |
|  |  |  |  | 60.0400 Aircraft and missile equipment, n.e.c. ................ | 3728, 3769 |
|  | 47.0100 Machine tools, metal cutting types ............................. | 3541 |  |  |  |
|  | 47.0200 Machine tools, metal forming types | 3542 | 61 | Other transportation equipment: |  |
|  | 47.0300 Special dies and tools and machine tool accessories .... | 3544-5 |  | 61.0100 Ship building and repairing ................................. | 3731 |
|  | 47.0401 Power-driven handtools .......................................... | 3546 |  | 61.0200 Boat building and repairing .............................. | 3732 |
|  | 47.0402 Rolling mill machinery and equipment ........................ | 3547 |  | 61.0300 Railroad equipment | 374 |
|  | 47.0404 Electric and gas welding and soldering equipment ........ | 3548 |  | 61.0500 Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts ................................ | 375 |
|  | 47.0405 Industrial patterns .......................... | 3543 |  | 61.0601 Travel traiers and campers .................................... | 3792 |
|  | 47.0500 Metalworking machinery, n.e.c. ................................... | 3549 |  | 61.0603 Motor homes | $\begin{aligned} & 3716 \\ & 3799 \end{aligned}$ |
| 48 | Special industry machinery and equipment: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48.0100 Food products machinery .. | 3556 | 62 | Scientitic and controliing instruments: |  |
|  | 48.0200 Textile machinery ... | 3552 |  | 62.0101 Search and navigation equipment .............................. | 381 |
|  | 48.0300 Woodworking machinery ......................................... | 3553 |  | 62.0102 Laboratory apparatus and furniture ....................... |  |
|  | 48.0400 Paper industries machinery | 3554 |  | 62.0200 Mechanical measuring devices ........................... | 3823-4, 3829 |
|  | 48.0500 Printing trades machinery and equipment ..................... | 3555 |  | 62.0300 Environmental controls .................................. | 3822 |
|  | 48.0600 Special industry machinery, n.e.c. .............................. | 3559 |  | 62.0400 Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus 62.0500 Surgical appliances and supplies | $\begin{aligned} & 3841 \\ & 3849 \end{aligned}$ |
| 49 | General industrial machinery and equipment: |  |  | 62.0600 Dental equipment and supplies ...................................................... | 3843 |
|  |  | 3561, 3563 |  | 62.0700 Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts ... | 387 |
|  | 49.0200 Ball and roller bearings ... | 3562 |  | 62.0800 X -ray apparatus and tubes | 3844 |
|  | 49.0300 Blowers and fans ....... | 3564 |  | 62.0900 Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus ... | 3845 |
|  | 49.0500 Mechanical power transmission equipment .................... | 3566, 3568 |  | 62.1000 Laboratory and optical instruments ....................... | 3826-7 |
|  | 49.0600 Industrial process furnaces and ovens ....................... | 3567 |  | 62.1100 Instruments to measure electricity ............................. | 3825 |
|  | 49.0700 General indusirial machinery and equipment, n.e.c. . | 3569 | 63 | Ophthalmic and photographic equipment: |  |
|  | 49.0800 Packaging machinery ................................................. | 3565 |  | 63.0200 Ophthalmic goods .......................................... | 385 |
| 50 | Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical: |  |  | 63.0300 Photographic equipment and supplies ......................... | 386 |
|  | 50.0100 Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves ...................... | 3592 |  |  |  |
|  | 50.0200 Fluid power equipment .......................................... | 3593-4 | 64 | Miscellaneous manufacturing: |  |
|  | 50.0300 Scales and balances, except laboratory ..................... | 3596 |  | 64.0101 Jewerry, precious metal ................. | 3911 |
|  | 50.0400 Industrial and commercial machinery and equipment, | 3599 |  | 64.0102 Jewelers' materials and lapidary work 64.0104 Silverware and plated ware $\qquad$ | 3915 3914 |
|  |  |  |  | 64.0105 Costume jewerry .............................................. | 3961 |
| 51 | Computer and office equipment: |  |  | 64.0200 Musical instruments ....................... | 393 |
|  | 51.0102 Calculating and accounting machines ......................... | 3578 |  | 64.0301 Games, toys, and children's vehicles .... | 3944 |
|  | 51.0103 Electronic computers ............................................. | 3571 |  | 64.0302 Dolls and stuffed toys ....................... | 3942 |
|  | 51.0104 Computer peripheral equipment ................................ | 3572, 3575, 3577 |  | 64.0400 Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c. ........ | 3949 |
|  | 51.0400 Office machines, n.e.c. ........................................... | 3579 |  | 64.0501 Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts ....... | 3951 |
|  |  |  |  | 64.0502 Lead pencils and art goods ........ | 3952 |
| 52 | Service industry machinery: |  |  | 64.0503 Marking devices | 3953 |
|  | 52.0100 Automatic vending machines .................................. | 3581 |  | 64.0504 Carbon paper and inked ribbons ................... | 3955 |
|  | 52.0200 Commercial laundry equipment ................................ | 3582 |  | 64.0700 Fasteners, butions, needles, and pins ......................... | 3965 |
|  | 52.0300 Refrigeration and heating equipment ............................ | 3585 |  | 64.0800 Brooms and brushes .................. | 3991 |
|  | 52.0400 Measuring and dispensing pumps ............................ | 3586 |  | 64.0900 Hard surface floor coverings, n.e.c. .................... | 3996 |
|  | 52.0500 Service industry machinery, n.e.c. .............................. | 3589 |  | 64.1000 Burial caskets | 3995 |
|  | Electrical industrial equipment and apparatus: |  |  | 64.1100 Signs and advertising specialties ............................... | 3993 |
| 53 |  | 3612 |  | 64.1200 Manufacturing industries, n.e.c. ................................. | *3999 |
|  | 53.0300 Switchgear and switchboard apparatus .......................... | 3613 |  | TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES |  |
|  | 53.0400 Motors and generators .......................................... | 3621 |  |  |  |
|  | 53.0500 Relays and industrial controls ................................... | 3625 | 65A | Railroads and related services; passenger ground |  |
|  | 53.0700 Carbon and graphite products .................................... | 3624 |  | transportation: |  |
|  | 53.0800 Electrical industrial apparatus, n.e.c. .......................... | 3629 |  | 65.0100 Railroads and related services ................... | 40, 474, *4789 |
| 54 | Household appliances: |  |  | 65.0200 Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation. |  |
|  | 54.0100 Household cooking equipment .................................. | 3631 |  |  |  |
|  | 54.0200 Household refrigerators and freezers ........................... | 3632 | 65B | Motor freight transportation and warehousing: |  |
|  | 54.0300 Household laundry equipment | 3633 |  | 65.0300 Motor freight transportation and warehousing | 42, *4789 |

Appendix B.-Industry Classification of the 1987 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continued

|  | 1-0 industry number and titte | Related 1987 SIC codes |  | 1-0 industry number and title | Related 1987 SIC codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65 C | Water transporiation: <br> 65.0400 Water transportation | 44 | 75 | Automotive repair and services: <br> 75.0001 Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers ............... <br> 75.0002 Automotive repair shops and services $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 751 \\ & 753,7549 \end{aligned}$ |
| 65D | Air transportation: <br> 65.0500 Air transportation | 45 |  | 75.0003 Automobile parking and car washes ........................... | 752, 7542 |
| $65 E$ | Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related services: <br> 65.0600 Pipelines, except natural gas $\qquad$ <br> 65.0701 Freight forwarders and other transportation services ...... <br> 65.0702 Arrangement of passenger transportation $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 473,4783,4785, \\ & =4789 \end{aligned}$ | 76 | Amusements: 76.0101 Mation picture sewices and theater |  |
|  |  |  |  | 76.0102 Video tape rental ....................... | 784 |
|  |  |  |  | 76.0201 Theatrical producers (except motion picture), bands, orchestras and entertainers. | 792 |
|  |  |  |  | 76.0202 Bowling centers .................................................... | 793 |
| 66 | Communications, except radio and TV: <br> 66.0000 Communications, except radio and TV $\qquad$ | 481-2, 484, 489 |  | 76.0203 Professional sports clubs and promoters ................... | 7941 |
|  |  |  |  | 76.0205 Physical fitness facilities and membership sports and | 7991, 7997 |
| 67 | Radio and TV broadcasting: 67.0000 Radio and TV broadcasting | 483 |  | 76.0206 Other amusement and recreation services .................... | $\begin{gathered} 791,7992-3,7996, \\ 7999 \end{gathered}$ |
| 68A | Electric services (utilities): <br> 68.0100 Electric services (utilities) $\qquad$ | 491, *493 | 77A | Health services: |  |
| 68B | Gas production and distribution (utilities): <br> 68.0200 Gas production and distribution (utilities) $\qquad$ | 492, *493 |  | 77.0100 77.0200 Hoctors and dentis .............. | $801-3,8041$ 806 |
|  |  |  |  | 77.0301 Nursing and personal care facilities |  |
| 68 C | Water and sanitary services: <br> 68.0301 Water supply and sewerage systems $\qquad$ <br> 68.0302 Sanitary services, steam supply, and irrigation systems | $\begin{aligned} & 494,4952 \\ & 4953,4959,496-7, \\ & =493 \end{aligned}$ |  | 77.0302 Other medical and health services, including veterinarians. | $\begin{gathered} 000,8043,8049, \\ 007-9 \\ 807 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | 77B | Educational and social services, and membership organizations: |  |
|  |  |  |  | 77.0401 Elementary and secondary schools ..................... | 821 |
|  | WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE |  |  | ${ }_{77}^{77.0402}$ Colleges, universities, and professional schools ........ | $\begin{aligned} & 822 \\ & 823-4,829 \end{aligned}$ |
| 69A | Wholesale trade: <br> 69.0100 Wholesale trade | 50, 51 |  | senvices, n.e.c. 77.0501 Business associations and professional membership | 861-2 |
| 698 | Retail trade: <br> 69.0200 Retail trade, except eating and drinking | $\begin{aligned} & 52-7 \text { (excl. *546), 59, } \\ & 77389,8042 \end{aligned}$ |  | associations. |  |
|  |  |  |  | 77.0503 Religious organizations |  |
|  | FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE |  |  | 77.0504 Other membership organizations ............................... | ${ }_{64,} 865,869,8733,$ |
|  |  |  |  | 77.0600 Job training and related services |  |
| 70A | Finance: |  |  | 77.0700 Child day care sevvices .............. | 835 |
|  | 70.0100 Banking | $\begin{aligned} & 61,67 \text { (excl. 6732) } \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ |  | 77.0800 Residential care |  |
|  | 70.0200 Credit agencies other than banks ................................. |  |  | 77.0900 Social services, n.e.c. ... | 832, 839 |
|  | 70.0300 Security and commodity brokers ................................ |  |  | GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES |  |
| 70B | Insurance: 70.0400 Insurance carriers | 6364 | 78 | Federal Government enterprises: |  |
|  | 70.0500 Insurance agents, brokers, and services ...................... |  |  | 78.0100 U.S. Postal Service ........................................................ | 43 |
| 71A | Owner-occupied dwellings: <br> 71.0100 Owner-occupied dwellings $\qquad$ |  |  | 78.0200 Federal electric utilities | (1) |
|  |  |  |  | 78.0500 Other Federal Government enterprises .... | (1) |
| 71B | Real estate and royalties: <br> 71.0201 Real estate agents, managers, operators, and lessors .. <br> 71.0202 Royalties $\qquad$ | 65 (excl. 6552) | 79 |  | (1) (1) (1) |
|  | SERVICES |  |  | SPECIAL INDUSTRIES |  |
| 72A | Hotets and lodging places: <br> 72.0100 Hotels and lodging places $\qquad$ | 70 | 80 | Noncomparable imports: <br> 80.0000 Noncomparable imports $\qquad$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 72B | Personal and repair services (except auto): <br> 72.0201 Laundry, cleaning, garment services, and shoe repair <br> 72.0202 Funeral service and crematories <br> 72.0203 Portrait photographic studios, and other miscellaneous personal services. <br> 72.0204 Electrical repair shops <br> 72.0205 Watch, clock, jewelry, and furniture repair <br> 72.0300 Beauty and barber shops ............................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 721,725 \\ & 726 \\ & 722,729 \end{aligned}$ | 81 | Scrap, used and secondhand goods: 81.0001 Scrap $\qquad$ | () |
|  |  |  |  | 81.0002 Used and secondhand goods ... | (3) |
|  |  |  | 82 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 82 | General government industry: <br> 82.0000 General government industry .................... | (4) |
|  |  | 763-4 | 83 |  |  |
|  |  | 723-4 | 83 | 83.0001 Rest of the world adjustment to final uses ... | (5) |
| 73A | Computer and data processing services: <br> 73.0104 Computer and data processing services ....................... | 737 | 84 | Household Industry: <br> 84.0000 Household industry $\qquad$ | ( ${ }^{(6)}$ |
| 73B | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services: 73.0301 Legat services $\qquad$ | 81$\begin{aligned} & 871 \\ & 872,89 \end{aligned}$ | 85 | Inventory valuation adjustment: |  |
|  | 73.0302 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services........................................ |  |  | 85.0000 Inventory valuation adjustment | (') |
|  | 73.0303 Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping, and miscellaneous services, n.e.c. |  |  | VALUE ADDED |  |
| 73C | Other business and professional services, except medical: <br> 73.0101 Miscellaneous repair shops $\qquad$ <br> 73.0102 Services to dwellings and other buildings $\qquad$ <br> 73.0103 Personnel supply services. $\qquad$ <br> 73.0105 Management and consulting services, testing and research labs. <br> 73.0106 Detective and protective services $\qquad$ <br> 73.0107 Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing <br> 73.0108 Photofinishing labs and commercial photography <br> 73.0109 Other business services $\qquad$ | 769734736$874,8731-2,8734$ |  | 88.0000 Compensation of employees .................... | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | 89.0000 Indirect business tax and nontax liability .... | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | 90.0000 Other value added ........................................ | $\left.{ }^{8}\right)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | FINAL USES |  |
|  |  | 7381-2 |  | 91.0000 Personal consumption expenditures | ${ }^{9}$ ) |
|  |  | 735 |  | 92.0000 Gross privale fixed investment ..... | (9) |
|  |  | 7384, 7335-6 |  | 93.0000 Change in business inventories ................................. | (9) |
|  |  | 732, 7383, 7389, |  | 94.0000 Exports of goods and services ................................... | (9) |
|  |  | 7331, 7334, 7338 |  | 95.0000 Imports of goods and services ................................. | (9) |
| 73D | Advertising: <br> 73.0200 Advertising $\qquad$ | 73158 |  | 97.0000 Federal Government purchases, nondefense .......... | (9) |
|  |  |  |  | 98.0001 State and local government purchases, elementary and | (9) |
| 74 | Eating and drinking places: <br> 74.0000 Eating and drinking places |  |  | 98condary public school systems. | (9) |
|  |  |  |  | 98.0002 state and local govermment purchases, pubic educational facilities beyond high school. | () |

## Appendix B.-Industry Classification of the 1987 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continued



1. Although the SIC assigns the same codes to activities of both private firms and government agencies, SIC codes in the $1-0$ accounts are used only for classifying private activities.
2. Noncomparable imports include imported goods and services that are not commercially produced in the United States, and goods and services that are produced abroad and used abroad by U.S. residents-for example, defense spending abroad.
3. Industry output is zero because there is no primary producing industry. Scrap is a secondary product of many industries, and used goods are sales and purchases typically between final uses. The sales are shown as negative alues in the use table.
4. Industry output is defined as the compensation of general government employees except for those engaged
in construction work; their compensation is included in the construction industry. It also excludes the compensation of employees of government enterprises.
5. The commodity entries include adjustments to personal consumption expenditures and government purchases that eliminate items that are actually exports.
6. Industry output is defined as the compensation of domestic household workers
7. The inventory valuation adjustment converts the inventory changes based on withdrawals valued primarily at historical cost as reported by most businesses to replacement cost, the valuation used in the 1-0 accounts. 8. There are no related SIC codes since these categories are not industries, but are categories of income.
8. There are no related SIC codes since these categories are not industries, but are categories of final uses.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { İ } \\ & E \\ & E \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ | For the distribution of industries producing a commodity, read the column for that commodity <br> For the distribution of commodities produced by an industry, read the row for that industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Livestack } \\ & \text { livestock } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Other agricultural products | Forestry and fishery products | Agnicultural, forestry. and fishery services | Meialic ores mining | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cool } \\ \text { mining } \end{gathered}$ | Crude <br> petroleum <br> and natural <br> gasg | Nonmetallic minerals mining | New construction | Maintenance and repair construction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 홀 | Commodity number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $5+6$ | 7 | 8 | $9+10$ | 11 | 12 |
|  |  | 83,609 |  | 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | $r$ agricultur |  | 82,183 | ,788 | 974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Forestry and fishery products .............................................................................. |  |  | 456 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5+6 |  |  |  |  | 22,201 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5+6$ 7 | Metallic ores mining |  |  |  |  | 6,800 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Crude petro eum and natural gas ...................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67,947 |  |  |  |
| 11 | Nonmetalic minerals mining ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,32 |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{11+12}$ | Construction $\qquad$ Ordnance and accessories .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ……........ | 445,347 | 173,466 |
| 14 | Food and kindred products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 17 | mills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Apparel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Miscellaneous fabricated textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{20+21}$ | Lumber and wood products .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $22+23$ 24 | Furniture and lixiures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Papertoard containers and boxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 A | Newspapers and periodicals ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 268 | Other printing and publishing ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 278 28 | Agricultural feriilizers and chemical Plastics and synthetic materials.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 A | Drugs .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 298 | Cleaning and toiet preparations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Paints and allied products .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Petroleum refining and related products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics prod |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33+34 | Footwear, leather, and leather products |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {.1................... }}$ |  |  | ................. |  |  |  |
|  | Glass and glass products .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | ................. |  |  |  |
|  | Stone and clay products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | Primary iron and steel manu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Metal contain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural meta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Screw machine products and stampings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 | Other fabricated metal products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Engines and lurbines ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Materials handing machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Metalworking machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Special industry machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscllaneous machinery except electrical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Computer and office equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Service industry machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Electrical industrial equipment and apparaus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Audio, video, and communication equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 594 | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 598 | Truck and bus bodes, trailers, and motor vehicles parts ...................................................... | ................ |  |  | ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other transportation equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Scientific and controling instruments ....................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ophithalmic and photographic equipment $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65A | Railroads and related senvices; passenger gro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | Motor treight transportation and warehousing ................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Water transporation ..................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Air transporation .e............................................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Radio and TV broadcasting .................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 688 | Gas production and distribution (utilities) ...................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 C | Water and sanitary serrices ...................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69A | Wholesale trade ............................................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70A | Retail trade .................................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 708 | Insurance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 714 | Owner-occupied dwellings ...................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 718 | Real estate and royalties .............................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | Hotels and lodging places.... | .-. |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {................ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Personal and repair services (except auto) .................................................................... | ................ | ................ |  | ................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7{ }_{73 \mathrm{~B}} 7$ | Computer and data processing senvices <br> Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73 C | Oiner business and protessional services, except medical. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 730 | Advertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Eating and drinking places. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 77A | Health senvices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 778 | Educational and social services, and membership organizations ........................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78 | Federal Government enterprises $\qquad$ <br> State and local government enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Househoid industry $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | Inventory valuation adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | modily output ............................................................................................... | 83,6 | 82,183 |  |  |  | 1 | 68, |  | 7 | 468 |

'Less than $\$ 500,000$.
by Industries, 1987 Benchmark
at producers' prices]


Table 1.-The Make of Commodities
[Millions of dollars

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$. } \\ & E \\ & E \\ & E \end{aligned}$ | For the distribution of industries producing a commodity, read the column for that commodity <br> For the distribution of commodities produced by an industry, read the row for that industry | Plastics synthetic synthetic material | Drugs | Cleaning and toilet preparations | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Paints and } \\ \text { alilied } \\ \text { products } \end{array}\right.$ | Petroleum <br> refining <br> and <br> related <br> products | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | Foowear, leather, and leather products | $\begin{gathered} \text { Glass and } \\ \text { glass } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stone and } \\ & \text { clay } \\ & \text { croducts } \end{aligned}$ | Primary iron and steel manufacturing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 흔 | Commodity number | 28 | 29A | 298 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33+34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
|  | Lives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Other agricultural products | ........ |  |  |  |  | ……......... |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Foresty and fishery products.......... |  |  |  |  |  | ................ |  |  |  |  |
| $5+6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Crude petroleum and natural gas |  |  |  |  | 162 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{9+10}$ | Nonmetallic minerals mining .... Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 299 | 4 |
| $11+12$ 13 | Ordance and accessories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Food and kindred products |  | 36 |  |  |  | 37 | 84 |  |  |  |
| 15 | Tobacco products .-........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | Broad and narrow tabrics, yarn and itread | 633 |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings Apparel $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $42$ |  |  |  |
| 19 | Miscellaneous fabricated textile products...... |  |  | 2 |  |  | 17 | 10 |  |  |  |
| $20+21$ | Lumber and wood products ................... |  |  |  |  |  | 76 |  | 43 | 29 | 2 |
| 22+23 | Furniture and fixtures ........ |  | ................ |  | . |  | 76 |  | 87 |  | 4 |
| 24 | Paper and allied products, except containers ..- Papertoard containers and boxes |  |  | 123 |  |  | 850 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 A | Newspapers and periodicals ...... |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{268}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 | 24 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{27 \mathrm{~B}}^{27 \mathrm{~A}}$ |  | 4.851 213 | 489 <br> 181 <br> 1 |  |  |  | 297 |  |  |  | 26 |
| 28 | Plastics and synthetic materials. | 36,104 | 71 | 72 | 31 | 3 | 686 |  |  |  |  |
| 29 A | Orugs .............................. |  | 34,447 | $\begin{array}{r} 719 \end{array}$ |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 298 30 | Cleaning and toilet preparations Paints and allied products | 39 115 | 286 | $\begin{array}{r} 30,826 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 11,832 \end{array}$ |  | 60 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Petroleum refining and related products. |  |  |  |  | 132,214 |  |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | 232 |  |  |  |  | 82,604 |  | 39 |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 893 |  |  |
| 36 | Stone and clay products | 4 | 11 | 50 |  | 115 |  |  |  | 42,323 |  |
|  | Primary iron and steel manufacturing ......................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 38 | 65,015 494 |
| 39 | Primary nonierrous metas manuiacturing $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Heating, plumbing, and | - |  |  |  |  | 229 |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Screw machine products and stampings .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 42 | Other tabricated metal products ....................................................................................... | 3 |  |  |  |  | 237 |  |  | 42 | 109 14 |
| 44+45 | Earm, construction, and minining machi.i.i.e.ery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 |
|  | Materials handling machinery and equipme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Metalworking machinery and equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... |  |  | 28 |
|  | Special industry machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | General industrial machinery and equipment Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 49 |
|  | Mismputer and office equipm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{4}$ | 17 |
|  | Service industry machinery |  |  |  |  |  | 68 |  |  |  | 7 |
| 53 | Electrical industrial equipment |  |  | ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Housesiold applances Electric lighting and wir | ….......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  | ........... 133 |
|  | Audio, video, and communication equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57 58 | Electronic components and accessories $\qquad$ <br> Misce:laneous electrical machinery and suopolies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 59 A | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) ............................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 598 | Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and motor vehicles parts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Aircrath and parts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oheren transporation equipe } \\ & \text { Scientific and controling instr } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | Ophthalmic and photographic equipment .................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  | 78 |  |  |  |  |
| 64 | Miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| 65 B | Motor treight transportation and warehousing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 C | Water tansportaio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{655}^{655}$ | Air transportation -.................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 656 | Pipelines, treight forwarders, and related services Communications, except radio and TV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Radio and TV broadcasting ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 | Electric services (utilities) ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gas production and distribution (utitities) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | Whoer and sanitary sevice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 698 | Retail trade ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | Finance ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | .-.............. |  |
| 708 | Insurance ...- |  |  | ................... |  |  |  | ................ |  | -(.a.a........ |  |
| 71 B | OWner-occupied dwelings .... |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | Hotels and lodging places..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72 | Personal and repair services (except auto) ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{73 \mathrm{~B}}^{73 \mathrm{~A}}$ | Computer and data processing services .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{73 \mathrm{C}}$ | and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 730 | Advertising ...................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 74 | Eating and drinking places |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... |  |  |
| 76 | Automotive repair and sevices ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 776 | Amusements ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ................ |  |  |
| 77 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Educational and social services, and membership organizations Federal Government enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 | State and local government enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |  |
|  | General povernment industry ................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{85}^{84}$ | Household industry $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total commodily output | 43,407 | 35,862 | 32,872 | 12,183 | 137,599 | 86,851 | 8,7 | 16,335 | 43,340 | 66,2 |

'Less than $\$ 500,000$.
by Industries, 1987 Benchmark-Continued
at producers' prices

| Primary honferrous metals manulacturing | Metal containers | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural metal products | Screw machine products and stampings | Other fabricated metal products | Engines and turbines | Farm, construction, and mining machinery | Materials handling machinery and equipment | Metalworking machinery and equipment | Special industry machinery and equipment | General industrial machinery and equipment | Miscellianeous machinery, except electrical | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Computer and } \\ \text { office } \\ \text { equipment } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Service industry machinery |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44+45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | = |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .................... | . |  | . |  | .................... | 5+6 |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ….......................... |  | 1 | ................... |  | -88 |
|  |  | ... | ................... | , | ................... | .................... | ... | .-.......................... | $\cdots$ | .-............................ | ...................... |  |  | 11+12 |
|  | ................... 3 | 12 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 2 | 13 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... |  | . |  | ${ }_{\text {.................... }}$ |  |  | 15 |
| $\cdots$ |  | ... | .. |  | ................... | $\cdots$ | .. |  |  | .................... | ... | . | .... | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  | …............... |  |  |  |  |  | . |  | .... | 17 18 |
|  |  |  |  | $24$ | .................... |  | …….......... 1 |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | 18 |
|  |  |  |  | 23 | ........................... |  | .................... |  |  |  | -................................ |  | 1 | $20+21$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 14 2 | $\begin{array}{r}22+23 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | …................. | 1 | 3 |  | .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| +..................... | ................... 74 | .................. | ................... | 91 | ….............. |  |  |  | 4 |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 26A |
| 78 | .................... | 29 | 12 | 3 |  |  |  | 10 | 24 | 4 |  |  | 3 | 27 A |
| .... | .................... | ................... | .................... | 3 | …............... |  |  | .................. | . |  | . | .................... |  | 28 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 29A |
|  |  |  |  | ................... |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 9 | 98 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ................ | . | 1 | .. | . |  | 30 31 |
| 62 | 14 | 108 | 83 | 164 |  | 17 |  | 329 | 23 | 26 |  |  | 33 | 32 |
| 1 | .................... |  | ……............ | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | .................... |  |  | .................... | ..................... |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 10 | 14 | ... |  | 1 | 62 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 35 36 |
|  |  | 81 | 26 | 1,818 |  | 30 |  | 176 |  | 51 | 4 | 37 | 13 | 37 |
| 54,561 | $\ldots$ | 76 5 | 55 | 173 | ................... |  | . | 180 |  | 10 | 2 | ${ }^{\text {an*.............. }}$ | 13 | 38 |
|  | 5 | 42,018 | 169 | 410 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |
| 11 | 30 | 111 | 30,298 | 162 |  |  | 2 | 616 | 23 | 41 | 36 |  | 4 | 41 |
| 94 |  | 229 | 159 | 41,845 | 1286 |  | 18 | 147 | 33 | 164 | 159 | 10 | 36 | 42 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 42 |  | 35 | 64 |  |  | 43 |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 25,219 |  | 108 |  | 106 | 93 |  |  | 44+45 |
|  |  | 40 |  | 23 131 |  |  | 6,839 23 | 19 19.849 |  | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 13 | 46 |
|  | …............................ | 44 | 5 | 90 |  |  |  |  | 15,331 | 188 | 51 |  | 110 | 48 |
| 17 |  | 126 | 28 | 152 | 106 | 147 | 54 | 55 | 208 | 21,625 | 182 |  | 127 | 49 |
| 11 |  | 47 | 29 | 399 |  | 16 | 21 | 106 | 29 |  | 18,546 |  | 12 | 50 |
|  | .................... |  |  | 24 | .................... |  | ..................... |  | 47 | 30 | 29 | 51.717 |  | 51 |
|  |  | 164 |  | 58 | ................... |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  | 20,906 | 52 |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | 23 36 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53 |
|  |  | 10 |  | 109 | …..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 12 | ........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 |
| 54 |  |  | 22 | 95 | .................. |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 1,711 |  | 57 |
| 253 | ..................... |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 10 | ................... |  | .................... |  |  |  | 15 | 81 | 3 | 58 |
| 44 |  | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 438 105 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  | 59A |
|  |  | 51 | 17 | 110 | 440 |  | 47 |  |  | 16 | 45 | 11 |  | 60 |
|  |  | 52 | 2 | 9 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | 14 |  |  | 61 |
| 9 |  | 27 | 12 | 180 | 35 |  | 26 | 14 | 70 |  | 32 | 260 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . |  | . |  |  |  |  | 303 |  | 63 |
| 5 |  | 14 | 18 | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | 2 | 64 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 C |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 650 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65E |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66 |
|  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 |
| ….................... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 C |
|  |  |  | …............... |  |  | ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69 A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 698 |
| ... | ................... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70A |
| ........................ | .................... | ................... | ................... |  | .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 B |
| ........................ | .................... |  |  |  | ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 B |
|  |  |  | ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2A |
|  |  |  | ...... |  | ....................... | ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73 A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73 B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73 C |
| -....................... | .................... | ................... | .................... |  | .. | .................... |  |  |  |  |  | ..................... |  | 730 |
| ........................ | .... | ................... | .................... |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... |  | 74 |
|  |  | ................... | .................... |  | .................... | .................... | .................... | .................... |  |  |  | .................... |  | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ......................... |  |  | -............................ |  |  |  |  |  | 778 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | .................. |  | ${ }^{\text {................... }}$ |  |  | ..... |  |  | 84 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ............. |  |  |  | .................... |  |  | 85 |
| 55,746 | 11,739 | 43,686 | 31,826 | 47,022 | 14,394 | 28,005 | 7,376 | 22,051 | 16,411 | 23,221 | 19,855 | 54,431 | 21,746 |  |

Table 1.-The Make of Commodities
[Millions of dollars

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ì } \\ & E \\ & E \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | For the distribution of industries producing a commodity, read the column for that commodity For the distribution of commodities produced by an industry, read the row for that industry | Electrical industrial equipment and apparatus | Household appliances | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electric } \\ & \text { lighting } \\ & \text { and wiring } \\ & \text { equipment } \end{aligned}$ | Audio, video, and communication equipment | Electronic and accessories | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) | Truck and bus bodies. trailers, and motor vehicles parts | Aircraft and parts | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { transpor- } \\ \text { tation } \\ \text { equipment } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 흗 | Commodity number | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59A | 598 | 60 | 61 |
|  | Lives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Other agricutural products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Forestry and fishery products ........................ | ................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 $5+6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | ${ }^{\text {anc.............. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Crude petroum and natural gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9+10 | Nonnmelalic minerals mining .............................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11+12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | Construction $\qquad$ Ordnance and accessories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,802 |  |
| 4 | Food and kindred products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Tobacco products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills ............................................................. |  | ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 18 | Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings <br> Apparel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Miscellaneous tabricated textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20+21 | Lumber and wood products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| 22+23 | Furriture and fixtures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| 24 | Paper and allied products, except containers $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | 331 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 A | Newspapers and periodicals ................................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 268 | Other printing and publishing |  |  |  |  |  |  | ...... | ....... |  | 1 |
| 27A | Industrial and other chemicals ........ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ................. |  | (') |
| 278 28 | Agricultural fertiizers and chemicals $\qquad$ Plastics and synthetic materials |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |
| 29 A | Drugs ................................................................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 298 | Cleaning and toilet preparations |  |  |  | 13 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | .................. |  |  |  |
| 30 31 | Paints and allied products <br> Petroieum refining and related products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 29 |  | 63 |  |  |  |  | 285 |  | 5 |
| $33+34$ 35 | Footwear, leather, and leather products ..................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{36}^{35}$ | Glass and glass products $\qquad$ <br> Stone and clay products |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{2}$ |  |  | 16 |  |
|  | Primany iron and steel man |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |  | $44^{\prime}$ |  |  |
| 38 39 | Primary nonterrous metals manufacturing |  |  |  | 76 |  | 18 | .................. |  |  | 1 |
| 40 | Meating, plumbing, and fabricated structural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |
| 41 | Screw machine products and stampings. |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| 42 | Other tabricated metal products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |
| 44 $44+45$ |  |  |  | 35 |  | .... |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 489 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 17 |
|  | Materials handing machinery and equipment .................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | () |  |
| 47 | Metalworking machinery and equipment ...................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... | 27 | 11 | 4 |
|  | Special industry machinery and equipment ..................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | 23 | 1 |
|  | General industrial machinery and equipment <br> Miscellaneous machinery except electrical $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ................ 1 | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | 14 39 | 23 |
|  | Computer and office equipment .......................................................................... |  |  |  | 339 | 1,162 | 188 |  |  | 12 |  |
|  | Service industry machinery ................................................................................ |  |  | 36 |  | , |  |  | 609 |  | 1 |
| 5 |  | ${ }_{5} 698$ | $4,863$ | 151 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 46 | 1 |
| 5 | Housenold appliances ......................................................................................... |  |  | 16,384 |  | 43 |  |  | 192 |  |  |
|  | Audio, video, and communication equipment .............................................................. | 58 | 273 |  | 38,346 | 433 | 122 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Electronic components and accessories ..................................................................... | 197 62 |  | 129 | 335 | 45,340 397 | 164 18.539 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 223 | 397 | 18.539 |  |  |  |  |
| 59 B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 3.194 | -3,346 |  |  |
|  | Aircratt and parts .......................................................................................... |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |  |  | 79,455 |  |
|  | Other transportation equipment .................................................................................. |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 55 |  | 23,564 |
|  | Scientific and controlling instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous manutacturing .................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 |
|  | Rairoads and related senvices; passenger ground transporation ....................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{65 C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{650}$ | Air ransportation .............................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ................. | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  | Pipelines, freight fowarders, and related services $\qquad$ Communications, except radio and TV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .................. |  |  |
| ${ }_{688}^{68}$ | Gas production and distribution (utilities) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ...... |  |  |
| 69A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 698 | Retail trade ............................................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 708 | Finance .................................................................................................................... | ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... |  |  |
| 71A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 718 | Real estale and royalties ....................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72 A | Hotels and lodging places ................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{73 \text { P }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .-............... |  |  |
| 738 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 730 | Other business and prolessional sevices, except meoical .............................................. | ............... |  | ................ |  | ....... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 730 |  | ... | ................ | .... |  | ........ | ............... |  | ................ |  |  |
| 74 | Eating and drinking places ......................................................................................... |  |  | ............... |  |  | ................ |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | Amusements ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{778}$ | Educational and social services, and membership organizations .......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78 79 | Federal Government enterprises | -............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  | ... |  | .... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Housenold industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Inventory vauation adjustment ............................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total commodity output ................................................................................. | 23,27 | 15,0 | 17,421 | 41,037 | 48,203 | 20,987 | 133,509 | 68,327 | 84,421 | 24,074 |

*Less than $\$ 500,000$.
by Industries, 1987 Benchmark-Continued at producers' prices]

| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Scientific and } \\ & \text { instroulling } \\ & \text { instris } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Ophthalmic and photoequipment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscell } \\ & \text { Maneous } \\ & \text { mantuc. } \\ & \text { turing } \end{aligned}$ | Aairoads andices; sen passenger transportation | Motor freight <br> transpontation and <br> warehousing | Water $\begin{gathered}\text { Wransporation } \\ \text { tren }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\text {Air }}$ | Pipelines forwarder and related services | $\begin{gathered} \text { Communi- } \\ \text { cations } \\ \text { except radio } \\ \text { and TV } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Radio } \\ \text { andiv } \\ \text { broadcasting } \end{array}\right\|$ | Electric services (utilities) |  | Water and sanitary services | $\underset{\substack{\text { Wholesale } \\ \text { trade }}}{\text { a }}$ | 年 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 A | 658 | $65 C$ | 650 | 655 | 66 | 67 | 68A | 688 | 680 | 69A | 훌 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 11,968 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{8}$ |
| 1,254 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| $\square$ <br> 74 <br> 74 <br> 6 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 55 <br> 224 <br>  <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 <br> 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |
|  |  | ${ }_{40}^{24}$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 19 |
|  |  | ${ }_{28}^{13}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{20+23}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{203}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{26}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 A |
|  |  | 146 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{268}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{27} 2$ |
| ${ }_{53}^{281}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 298 |
|  |  | ${ }_{10}^{36}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{298}$ |
|  |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 |  | 126 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots \times$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 37 |
|  |  | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 39 40 |
| $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 168 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{42}^{13}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{41}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ y_{3} \\ 3 \end{array}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 25 \\ 45 \end{array} .$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 24 \\ & 57 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 7 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 52 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{5}^{56} \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,140 \\ & 343 \\ & 340 \end{aligned}$ | 32 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & \hline 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 16 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 57 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{307}$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 598 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1411 \\ & 671 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 598 60 |
|  |  | ${ }_{23}^{14}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 80.003 \\ 239 \\ 96 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | 18,402 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{43,271}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 113,492 \\ \hline 102 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{658}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 24,053 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{655}$ |
|  |  |  | 302 | 733 | 108 | 1,465 | 23,301 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{655}^{655}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{160,164}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 132,335 |  |  |  | ${ }_{668}^{688}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | - |  |  | 10.971 |  | ${ }_{688}^{688}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 423,751 | ${ }_{698}^{698}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{7718} 718$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{278}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{738}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{730}^{736}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 778 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7} 7.216$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4,822 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,938 | 14,859 |  | 79 82 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{85}^{84}$ |
| 85,888 | 18,707 | 31,083 | 48,34 | 115,94 | 24,188 | 79,060 | 2,301 | 100,164 | 2,250 | 156,453 | 82,180 | 28,469 | 423,751 | T |

Table 1.-The Make of Commodities
Mililions of dollars

|  | For the distribution of industries producing a commodity, read the column for that commodity For the distribution of commodities produced by an industry, read the row for that industry | Retail trade | Finance | Insurance | Owneroccupied dwellings | Real estate and royalties | Hotels and lodging places | Personal and repair services (except auto) | Computer and data processing services | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 69B | 70A | 708 | 71 | 71B | 72A | 728 | 73A | 73 B |
| 1 | Livestock and livestock products ............................................................................ | .................. | ................. | $\qquad$ | ................... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Forestry and fishery products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 5 | Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5+6 | Metallic ores mining Coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Crude petroleum and natural gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $9+10$ | Nonmetallic minerals mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11+12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Food and kindred products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Tobacco products <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Broad and narrow fabrics, yam and thread mills $\qquad$ Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Apparel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0+21 | Lumber and wood products $\qquad$ <br> Furniture and fixtures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22+23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Furniture and fixtures $\qquad$ Paper and allied products, except containers $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 A | Pewspapers and periodicals ...................................................................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 268 | Other printing and publishing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 A | Industrial and other chemicals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 278 | Agricultural fertilizers and chemicais $\qquad$ Plastics and synthetic materials $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 298 | Drugs <br> Drugs . $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Cleaning and toilet preparations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Paints and allied products ........................................................................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Pettoleum refining and related products ......................................................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rubber and misceilaneous plastics products .................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $33+34$ 35 | Footwear, leather, and leather products ..................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | Glass and glass products ........................................................................................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Primary iron and steel manufacturing ............................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural metal products ............................................................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | Screw machine products and stampings ..................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other fabricated metal products <br> Engines and turbines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Farm, construction, and mining mackininery ................................................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | Materials handing machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | Metalworking machinery and equipment $\qquad$ <br> Special industry machinery and equipment $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | General industrial machinery and equipment .............................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |
| 53 | Service industry machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 | Electrical industrial equipment and apparatus $\qquad$ Household appliances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 56 | Electric lighting and wining equipment ........................................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58 | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies ................................................................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59 A | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 598 | Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and motor vehicles parts Aircratt and parts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 | Other transportation equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | Ophthalmic and photographic equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{658}^{658}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 650 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $65 E$ | Air transportation $\qquad$ <br> Pipelines, treight forwarders, and related sevices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Communications, except radio and TV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 688 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 | Water and sanitary services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 698 | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | Retail trade | 420,6 | 280,874 |  |  |  |  |  | , 640 |  |
| 708 | Insurance $\qquad$ |  |  | 172,850 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 71 A |  |  |  |  | 325,144 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 718 | Owner-occupied dwelings $\qquad$ Real estate and royalties |  |  |  |  | 380,275 |  |  |  |  |
| 72 7 | Real estate and royalties $\qquad$ Hotels and lodging places $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 934 | 40,06 |  |  |  |
| 72 B | ersonal and repair services (except auto) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66,233 |  |  |
| 73 A | Computer and data processing services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60,821 |  |
| 73 B | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services $\qquad$ Other business and protessional sevices, except medical $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 177,931 |
| 73 C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ \hline . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~\end{array}$ |  |
| 73 D | Advertising $\qquad$ | ....................... |  | ....................... | ................... | ….............. | ................ | .................. |  |  |
|  | Eating and drinking places $\qquad$ Automotive repair and services |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 774 | Automotive repair and services $\qquad$ Amusements |  | ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Health services $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 778 78 | Educational and social services, and membership organizations $\qquad$ Federal Government enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 | State and local government enterprises |  |  |  |  | 7,596 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | Inventory valuation adj |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cmmod | 422,960 | 280,95 | 177,621 | 325 | 389,820 | 40,0 | ,27 | 64,687 | 882 |

'Less than $\$ 500,000$.
by Industries, 1987 Benchmark-Continued
at producers' prices]


Table 2.1.-The Use of Commodities
[Millions of dollars

*Less than $\$ 500,000$
by Industries， 1987 Benchmark at producers＇prices］

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Food and kindred product \& Tobacco
prouucts \& Broad and fabrics，yarn mils \& Miscellane－
ous textile goods and coverings \& Apparel \& Miscellane－
ous
tabricted
textle product \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lunber and } \\
\text { peooct } \\
\text { prouct }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Funtiture
and fixures \& Paper and allied
products， except containe \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Papertboard } \\
\& \text { containers } \\
\& \text { and boxes }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Newspapers
periodicals \& \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { Other } \\
\text { printing and } \\
\text { publishing }
\end{array}
\] \& Industrial and other \& Agricultural
leftizers
and
chemicals \& Plastics and syntheitic
materials \& 言 \\
\hline 14 \& 15 \& 16 \& 17 \& 18 \& 19 \& 20＋21 \& ＋23 \& 24 \& 25 \& 26 A \& 268 \& 27A \& 27 B \& 28 \& 8 \\
\hline 60 \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{22,262}\) \& 1，707 \& 3，192 \& 34 \& 31 \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 86 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 295 \& \& 5．884 \& \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 108 \\
6
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 105 \& 15 \& 28 \& 10 \& \& \& － 21 \& \& \({ }_{428}^{15}\) \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
6363 \\
123 \\
10403
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \({ }_{132}^{6}\) \& \\
\hline 8 \& \& \& \& \& \& ………．．．． \& \& 303 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }^{1}, 576\) \& \({ }_{926}\) \& \& \(9+10^{8}\) \\
\hline 810 \& \& \({ }^{17 \times 170}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 9 \& \& 423 \& 289 \& 397 \& 88 \& \& 238 \& 575 \& 55 \& 158 \& \\
\hline 54，695 \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& \[
71
\] \& 15 \& 344 \& \& \& \& 348 \& 92 \& 53 \& \\
\hline \& 3，664 \& 9,897 \& 3.621 \& 13，040 \& \& \& 1236 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 123 \& \\
\hline \& \(\cdots\) \& －346 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
3683 \\
11 \\
17
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,4949 \\
\& 12,117
\end{aligned}
\] \& －1．264 \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 356 \\
\& 351
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \\
\hline 72
61 \& \& \& \& 1，506 \& 52
52 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
17 \\
00,956
\end{gathered}
\] \& － 3.2898 \& 4804 \& \& \& \& 23
48 \& \& 0 \& 21 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 51 \& 13，139 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 5，856 \& 952 \& ＋ 131 \& 99 \& 200 \& 200 \& 279 \& 555 \& \({ }^{1,1,089}\) \& 543 \& \& \& 409 \& 55 \& \({ }^{469}\) \& \({ }_{25}^{24}\) \\
\hline 1，880 \& \(37{ }^{2}\) \& 219 \& \& 544 \& \({ }^{30}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
38 \\
848 \\
88
\end{gathered}
\] \& \({ }^{3} 8\) \& \[
{ }^{1} 11^{4}
\] \& \&  \& \& \& \& （155 \& 26A \\
\hline 1，585 \& \& \& \& \& \& 848
886 \& 215 \& 3．444 \& 491 \& \& \({ }_{2}\) \& 18，26266 \& 1,371
2,533 \& \({ }^{13,509}\) \& \({ }_{27} 7\) \\
\hline \({ }^{128}\) \& \& 5，251 \& 3，825 \& 1,526 \& 509 \& \({ }_{329}^{186}\) \& 114 \& 2,005 \& 557 \& \& 129 \& 757 \& \& 1，470 \& \\
\hline \& 18 \& \({ }^{88}\) \& 78 \& 294 \& \& \& \& \({ }^{36}\) \& \& \& \& 1964 \& 25 \& 㖪 \& \({ }^{98}\) \\
\hline \& \& 104 \& 1 \& \& 13 \& \({ }_{446}^{386}\) \& \({ }_{84}^{376}\) \& 19
565 \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \({ }^{39}\) \& 1．012 \& \(\cdots\) \& 89
103 \& \\
\hline 5.261 \& \& 198 \& 117 \& 302
313 \& 496
230 \& 690 \& 1，197 \& 1，999 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
73 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& 1，6616 \& 994 \& 115 \& 1，685 \& \\
\hline 3,923 \& \& 207 \& \& \& \& 211 \& \({ }_{137}^{13}\) \& \& （i） \& \& \& 133 \& 39 \& \& \\
\hline \& 1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4 \\
2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\stackrel{2}{4}\) \& \(0^{1}\) \& \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
409 \\
31
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}131 \\ \hline 1528 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 901 \& 68 \& \& \& － 178 \& \({ }^{26}\) \& \({ }^{1}\) \& \\
\hline 8.683 \& 2 \& \& \& \& \& \& 69 \& 4 \& \& \& 178 \& ［59 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& ＋\({ }^{479}\) \& 372 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \\
\hline 1，020 \& 185 \& \& \& \& \& 1，505 \& 1，378 \& 502 \& 123 \& \& 53 \& 650 \& 40 \& 13 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline （1）
38
98 \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
12 \\
14 \\
109
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
\\
\(\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 160 \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
39 \\
143 \\
88
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
790
\] \& \({ }_{368} 4\) \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{|c|}
35 \\
40 \\
40
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \\
\hline 220
90 \& 17 \& \({ }_{31}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 20 \& － \& 113
190 \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
565 \\
595 \\
\hline 95
\end{tabular} \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}16 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 83
48
48 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 44 \& 59 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& － \& \& （\％） \& \& \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
147 \\
114 \\
14 \\
1
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \& \& （i） \& \& \& \& \& － \& \\
\hline \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& （i） \& \& 12 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{38}\) \& 29 \& \％ \& （i） \& \(\cdots\) \& \\
\hline 19 \& \({ }^{4}\) \& \& \& \& \& 191 \& \& 30 \& 8 \& \& \& \& \& \& 599 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 172 \& 8 \& 6 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c}
198 \\
\hline 1.842 \\
\hline 188
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}162 \\ 160 \\ \hline 180\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& 142
143
430 \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
3 \\
47 \\
4
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline \({ }_{5}^{5,1382}\) \& 110 \& 275 \& 238 \& \(\begin{array}{r}180 \\ \hline 80\end{array}\) \& ＋153 \& 1．026 \& － 369 \& －1，627 \& \& \(\stackrel{114}{327}\) \& 1．005 \& 1，944 \& \& 570 \& \\
\hline \({ }_{484}^{498}\) \& \& 29 \& 9 \& 114 \& 21 \& 11
81 \& \(\xrightarrow{15}\) \& 107
387 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
17 \\
48 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 940 \& \({ }^{368}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
156 \\
232 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 49
45 \& 39
59 \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{28}\) \& \({ }_{48}^{48}\) \& 28 \& \({ }_{95}^{1}\) \& \& \({ }_{125}^{5}\) \& 89 \& 152 \& 72 \& 206 \& \(244^{4}\) \& \({ }^{42}\) \& \({ }_{39} 9\) \& \({ }_{91}^{12}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1， 1.342 \& 20 \& 11420 \& －126 \& \& 40
50 \& \({ }^{3} 84\) \& \& ， 1984 \& \& 21
21
21 \& \({ }_{95}^{95}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2,39}\) \& \& 771 \& 688 \\
\hline 16，850 \& 536 \& \({ }^{1.807}\) \& 433 \& 2，171 \& 951 \& 3．886 \& 2，039 \& 3，667 \& \& \({ }_{782}^{22}\) \& 3.080 \& 3，141 \& \& 1，743 \& 69A \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 281 \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 446 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{379}^{16}\) \& 80
303 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
16 \\
44 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 27
250 \& 69
499 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
274 \\
27
\end{tabular} \& 226 \& \(\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 104 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline 355 \& \({ }^{37}\) \& 41 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 70 \& 191 \& 159 \& \& 77 \& 108 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 118 \& \& \& \& \& \& 7718 \\
\hline 10 \& \(\stackrel{8}{7}\) \& 19 \& 52 \& \(\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 16
69 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{|}
41 \\
38
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{4}^{3}\) \& － \(\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 81\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline 3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 266 \& \({ }_{66}\) \& \& 17 \& \\
\hline 866 \& 61 \& 91 \& \({ }^{36}\) \& 175 \& \& \({ }^{230}\) \& \({ }^{421}\) \& \& 69 \& 897 \& 616 \& 1，701 \& 83 \& 1038 \& 38 \\
\hline 1.802
8.657 \& 97
783 \& \({ }_{227}^{466}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}99 \\ \hline 13\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
342 \\
992 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{202}^{136}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，064 \& \({ }^{1}, 1,136\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}335 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
358 \\
479 \\
\hline 17
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
13 C \\
730 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 38\) \& \& \({ }^{76}\) \& 32 \& － \(\begin{array}{r}192 \\ \\ \hline 192\end{array}\) \& 51 \& 析 \& \& \& \& 201 \& 533 \& 220 \& \& \& \\
\hline 477 \& 101
2 \& 113 \& \(\xrightarrow{20}\) \& 292
2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{327}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{30} 8\) \& 1 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 77 A
78 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
235 \\
288 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& 54 \& \& \& 149
12 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 594 \& \({ }_{85}^{85}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline 5，056 \& 47 \& \& \& \& \({ }^{88}\) \& 13 \& 32 \& \& \& 55 \& 234 \& 636 \& 101 \& 147 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 180.498

325，972 \& 16,795 \& 12,140 \& 4，354 \& 227,003 \& 6,915 \& 25.92 \& 17，259 \& 34，278 \& 3，806 \& 29.037 \& 45，145 \& 37，277 \& 3.354 \& ${ }^{24,365}$ \& <br>
\hline 325，972 \& 28，383 \& 38,244 \& 15，982 \& 64，184 \& 16，987 \& 72，875 \& 36,77 \& 81，982 \& 25.511 \& 49，727 \& 87，378 \& 84,375 \& 13，512 \& 40，672 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 2.1.-The Use of Commodities
[Millions of dollars

|  | For the distribution of output of a commodity, read the row for that commodity <br> For the composition of inputs to an industry, read the column for that industry | Drugs | Cleaning and toilet prepara- tions tions | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Paints and } \\ \text { allied } \\ \text { products } \end{array}$ | Petroleum refining and related products | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | Footwear, leather, and leather products | Glass and glass products | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stone and } \\ \text { clay } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Primary iron and stee! manufacturing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { nonferrous } \\ \text { metals } \\ \text { manufacturing } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Industry number | 29A | 298 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33+34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
|  | Livestock and lives |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Other agricultural products .................................. | 27 |  |  | ..... | $\cdots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | $\cdots$ |  | ................ | …................. |  |
| 3 | Forestry and fishery products $\qquad$ Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5+6$ | Metalic ores mining ........................ |  |  | 43 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 33 | 1,969 | 3,933 |
| 7 | Coal mining ..................................... |  |  |  | 21 | 25 75 |  |  | 399 | 1.449 | 34 |
|  | Crude petroleum and natural gas Nonmetallic minerals mining $\qquad$ |  |  | 13 17 | 75.971 490 | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ |  | 184 | . 13 | 10 231 | 18 |
|  | New constuction ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Maintenance and repair construction | 131 | 75 | 46 | 952 | 392 | 28 | 130 | 328 | 1,294 | 273 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products |  | 558 |  |  |  | 893 |  | 57 25 | 20 6 | 6 |
| 15 | Tobacco products ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills |  |  |  |  | 812 | 239 |  | 126 |  | 43 |
| 17 18 18 | Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings Appare: |  | 18 | $\left.0^{\circ}\right)$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}894 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ |  | 1 |
| 19 | Miscellaneous fabicated textile products.... | (\%) | 2 |  | (c) | 24 |  | (9) | 2 |  | (*) |
| $20+21$ | Lumber and wood products |  | 6 |  | 59 | 189 | 24 | 237 | 95 | 36 | 151 |
| $22+23$ 24 | Furniture and fixtures $\qquad$ Paper and allied products, except containers | 161 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 551 | 28 15 | 17 |
| 25 | Paperboard containers and boxes | 314 | 1,146 |  | 191 | 987 | 66 | 707 | 142 | 79 | 103 |
| 26 A | Newspapers and periodicals |  |  | ) | 2 | 9 |  |  | 5 |  | 3 |
| ${ }_{27 \mathrm{~A}}^{268}$ | Other printing and publishing | 182 | 345 | 26 | 17 | 999 |  | 25 | 25 | 35 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |
| 27 A | Industrial and other chemicals | 597 | 2,971 | 2,334 | 1,758 | 5 | 271 | 82 | 269 | 23 | 15 |
| $\stackrel{28}{28}$ | micals <br> Plastics and synthetic materials .... |  | 468 | 1,441 | 60 | 15,955 | 109 |  | 189 |  | 784 |
| 29A | Drugs . | 3,758 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 B | Cleaning and toilet preparations | 21 | 1,535 |  | 417 | 29 | 33 |  | 98 |  | 1 |
| 30 30 | Paints and allied products |  | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 329 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{252}^{252}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 295 \end{array}$ |  | 20 45 | 70 | ${ }^{23}$ | 31 |
| 32 | Petroleum reining and related products .... | 749 | 1,713 | 80 | 9,920 | 4,074 | 250 | 735 | 125 | 132 139 | 647 |
| 33+34 | Footwear, leather, and leather products..... |  |  |  |  |  | 1,601 |  | 1 |  |  |
| 35 | Glass and glass products | 233 | 231 |  | 277 |  |  | 1,309 | 71 |  | 48 |
| 36 | Stopie and clay products | 1 |  | 132 | 51 | 247 |  | 320 | 5.111 | 996 | 263 |
| 37 | Primary iron and steel manutacturing .........................................................................- |  | 2 | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | 42 | 300 115 |  |  | 277 | 10,233 | 515 |
| ${ }_{39} 3$ | Primary nonterrous metals manutacturing $\qquad$ | 138 | 433 | 534 | 167 |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ | 1,470 | 17,261 |
| 40 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |
| 41 | Screw machine products and stampings ..... | 64 | 196 |  |  | 439 |  |  | 100 | 275 | 90 |
| 42 | Other fabricated metal products .... | 65 | 390 | 21 | 397 | 880 | 43 | 2 | 219 | ${ }_{11} 7$ | 528 |
| $44+45$ | Engines and turtines .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |
| 46 | Materials handling machinery and equipment |  | .....)......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |
| 47 | Metalworking machinery and equipment. |  |  |  | 19 | 161 |  | 87 | 25 | 524 | 488 |
| 48 |  |  |  |  |  | 233 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 50 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | General industrial machinery and equipment <br> Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical $\qquad$ | 17 10 |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 41 | 255 | (8) | 4 <br> 49 | 32 48 | 868 <br> 207 | 556 114 |
| 51 | Computer and oftice equipment ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 52 | Service industry mactinery .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 53 | Electrical industrial equipment and apparatus .................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 434 | 329 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | Household appliances <br> Electric lighting and wiring equipment |  |  |  |  |  | (i) |  |  | 10 |  |
| 56 | Audio, video, and communication equipment ..... | () |  |  |  |  |  | (*) | (c) | (*) | (*) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | Electronic components and accessories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59 A | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 598 60 | Truck and bus bodies, rrailers, and motor vehicles parts | 5 |  | ............i) | 54 | 13 | () |  | 9 | 7 | 12 |
| 61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 | Scientific and controlling instruments.. | 28 |  |  | 24 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | Ophtralmic and photographic equipment | 5 | 5 |  |  | 19 | 1 |  | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| 64 | Miscellaneous manulacuring | 3 | 45 |  |  | 19 | 83 18 | 2 | 40 | 11 119 | 36 |
| 65 A | Railroads and related services; passenger ground transportation ......................................... | 27 | 112 | 158 | 153 | 603 | 18 | 185 | ${ }^{644}$ | 1,149 | 336 |
| ${ }_{65 \mathrm{C}}^{65}$ | Motor freight transportation and warehousing .............. | 119 | 369 | 280 | 563 | 2,331 | ${ }^{88}$ | 222 | 2,527 | 916 | 1,107 |
| 650 |  | 56 | 88 | 11 | 887 | 127 | 24 | 67 | 61 | 78 |  |
| 65 E | Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related | 1 |  |  | 5.485 | 6 |  |  | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 67 | Communications, except racio and TV... | 126 | 79 | 40 | 187 | 249 | 22 | 122 | 295 | 150 | 11 |
| 687 |  | 288 | 189 | 74 | 1.653 | 1,829 | 68 | 478 | 1,159 | 2,813 | 2.501 |
| 68 B | Gas production and distribution (utitities) | 167 | 167 | 43 | 1,260 | 511 | 19 |  | 789 | 1,898 | 807 |
| 68 C | Water and sanitary services | 34 |  |  | 209 | 202 | 10 | 34 | 120 | 489 | 95 |
| 69 A | Wholesale trade | 1,439 | 1,583 | 343 | 6,367 | 4,238 | 369 | 682 | 1,269 | 4,274 | 3,417 |
| 698 | Retail trade .... | 9 |  | () | 19 | 32 |  | 6 | 28 | 23 | 27 |
| 70 A | Finance ....... | 186 |  |  | 1,232 | 386 |  | ${ }_{29}^{69}$ | ${ }_{91}^{286}$ | 247 | $\stackrel{267}{112}$ |
| 708 | Insurance |  |  | 6 | 361 | 181 | 10 | 26 | 91 | 138 | 112 |
| 71 A | Owner-cccupied dwellings ... | 211 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72A | Hotels and lodging places .................. | 13 | 25 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 43 | 15 | 17 |  | 36 |
| 728 | Personal and repair services (except auto). | 48 | 21 | 1 | 54 | 118 |  | 12 | 55 | 76 | 85 |
| 73 A | Computer and data processing services ................. |  |  | 1 | 126 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{23}$ | 89 | 108 | 35 |
| 73 B | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services ... | 1.568 | 169 | 54 | 376 | 580 | 30 | 53 | 168 | 191 | 140 |
| 73 C | Other business and protessional services, except medical. | 1,071 | 395 |  | 1,156 | 685 |  |  | 408 | 1,246 | 561 |
| 774 |  | 366 | 853 |  | $\begin{array}{r}321 \\ 51 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}130 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 375 37 | 864 <br> 122 | 2,010 | 537 |
| 74 | Eating and drinking places <br> Automotive repair and services $\qquad$ | 66 111 | 61 55 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51 128 | 246 318 | 28 11 | 37 88 | 122 | 119 103 | 91 |
| 76 | Amusements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 77 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 778 78 | Educational and social services, and membership organizations | 172 26 | 38 <br> 51 | 8 |  | 297 86 |  | 889 |  |  | 37 46 |
| 79 | State and local government enterpises. |  |  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | Noncomparable imports ................................. | 777 | 187 | 65 | 392 | 1,155 |  | 87 | 130 | 84 | 789 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | Scrap, used and secondhand goods |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  | 2,583 | 2,376 |
| 83 | eral government industry $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | .-............ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 84 | Household industo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | Inventory valuation adjustment..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total intermediate inputs. | 13,840 | 15,583 | 6,504 | 113,613 | 47,948 | 5,018 | 7,875 | 23,169 | 42,721 | 42,163 |
| VA | Vaiue added | 22,172 | 17,646 | 5,568 | 24,258 | 37,624 | 3,681 | 8,210 | 20,563 | 25,370 | 14,213 |
|  | Total industry output .................................................................................... | 36,012 | 33,229 | 12,072 | 137,871 | 85,572 | 8,700 | 16,085 | 43,732 | 68,081 | 56,376 |

"Less than $\$ 500,000$.
by Industries, 1987 Benchmark-Continued at producers' prices]

| Mental contianers |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Screw } \\ \text { sache } \\ \text { mpocinectis } \\ \text { stampings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { fabricated } \\ & \text { metal } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Engines and turbines | Fanstruction,and mining <br> maxhinery machiner | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mativilas } \\ & \text { Manding } \\ & \text { machinery } \\ & \text { equar } \\ & \text { equipment } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metalworking } \\ \text { machinery } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { equipment } \end{gathered}$ |  | General industial machininery and equipment | Miscellanes- mactinefy, exinefl. electical | Computer and office equipment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serrice } \\ & \text { industry } \\ & \text { machinery } \end{aligned}$ | Electrical equipment apparatus | (lausenold | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 4445 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\qquad$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\qquad$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square^{\square} \times \quad 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| () |  |  |  | i | $\left.\right\|_{12}$ |  | $\cdots$ | - | - $\times 1$ |  | 1 | -1. |  | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (-9) |  | - ${ }^{7}$ | $\mid$ | ${ }^{-1}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | 518 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\mid \cdots$ | $\cdots \quad=\overline{156}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) |  | ${ }^{-1}$ | $\square^{-\cdots \times \cdots}$ | 1 | $\square{ }^{\square}$ | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{-1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 20 \\ 26 \\ 20 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ c_{3}^{4} \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ |  | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 2 |  |
| 11 | 138 | 32 | - | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ \text { 20+ } 91 \\ 22+23\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | (1) |  | $\square$ | - |  |  | - | (1818 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 2425268 |
| $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 226 \\ \hline 61 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 119 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130 | 132 | [ $\begin{array}{r}308 \\ 1 \\ 10\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 244 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ 749 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 12$ | 19 43 48 | 12 | 26A 268 274 278 |
| 17 | 33 | 1 | 169 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\mid$ |  |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 298 \\ & 298 \\ & 298 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 196 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 243 \\ 104 \\ 425 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 79 \\ & 40 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41828 \\ 859 \\ 859 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 139 \\ 139 \end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 18 \\ 101 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 44 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{34}^{3}$ | 21 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 7272 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ \hline 150 \\ \hline 150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 257 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{325}^{44}$ |  | 1.045 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{468}^{148}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & 642 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ? |  | 20 | 9 |  |  |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 8.294 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,905 | 5.190 |  |  | 13 <br> 607 <br> 1 | 1,467 | 1.017 | 2,135 | 1.338 | -135 | 988 <br> 1.229 | ${ }_{1}^{222}$ |  |  |
| 3,008 |  | 7,905 | 2,049 | 1962 | ${ }_{2}^{295}$ | ${ }_{95}^{667}$ | 1.4627 | ${ }_{365}$ | 2,139 | ${ }^{1} 1.388$ | 709 | 1.140 | 1.214 | -1, 112 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 997 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 159 | 1,475 | 476 585 | 729 2,433 | ( $\begin{gathered}233 \\ 213\end{gathered}$ | 394 <br> 440 | 134 260 | 179 70 | 103 | 189 215 | 189 <br> 253 <br> 28 | 194 <br> 302 | 4869 | ${ }_{200}^{400}$ | 243 567 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 256 | 91 | ${ }_{122}^{22}$ | ${ }_{37}^{383}$ | 847 | ${ }^{6}$ | 146 | 283 |  | 122 | 61 | 37 |  |
|  | 20 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  | 380 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 115 | 370 | 187 | 451 | 682 | 165 | 612 | $4{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{382}$ | +1076 | 42 4.591 | 242 | 127 3 | 23 |  |
|  |  |  | \% | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | 10 |  |  | - 476 | 117 |  |  | 979 |  | 80 | 1,398 |  | 843 | 592 80 |  |
| . |  | $\stackrel{18}{13}^{3}$ |  |  | $0_{0}^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | ${ }^{64}$ | ${ }^{190}$ |  |
| (i) |  |  |  | $\cdots \square$ | 129 |  |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{44}$ | 9 | 63 |  | [804 | ${ }^{37}$ |  |
| 2 | 11 | 21 |  | 22 | 72 |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  | ${ }_{27}^{4}$ |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 433 | $\stackrel{107}{551}$ |  | 306 |  | 27 151 |  |  | 22 100 | 109 | 30 156 | $\begin{array}{r}61 \\ 156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 166 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 65A |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 156 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 3 <br> 30 | 5 |  | 5 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 125 <br> 12 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{5} 5$ | +3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 1 |  | , | 0 | - 2 | ? |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35 69 | 888 |
| -26 | -34 |  | - 54. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37 |  | 18 18 | 8 C |
| ${ }_{7}^{796}$ | 2,479 30 | 1.639 | 2,302 | ${ }_{7}^{707}$ | ${ }^{1.742}$ | $4{ }^{460}$ | 788 <br> 15 | 929 | 1,153 | 565 | 4.147 | 7,526 | 1,407 | 1,114 | 6998 |
| 38 20 | 84 | 205 57 | $\begin{gathered} 306 \\ 85 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{22}$ | 104 58 | 32 14 14 | $\begin{array}{r}108 \\ \hline 46 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | ${ }^{106}$ | (110 ${ }_{40}$ | 166 <br> 88 | 361 <br>  <br> 76 | 59 <br> 31 <br> 1 | 246 41 | $\begin{array}{r}110 \\ 23 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{33}^{41}$ |  |
|  |  | 8 | 104 | [ $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 52\end{array}$ | 34 80 80 | ${ }^{9} 13$ |  |  |  | (22 <br> 56 <br> 5 | [22 <br> 52 <br> 5 <br> 4 | [ $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 27 \\ & 17\end{aligned}$ | 20 | 270 | 年23 |
| 23 |  | 717 | ${ }_{231}$ |  | ${ }_{171} 8$ | $4{ }_{44}^{13}$ | ${ }^{135}$ | ${ }_{12}^{212}$ |  | ${ }^{156}$ | 52 4 4 414 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 10 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}428 \\ 128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{42}^{20}$ | ${ }_{738}$ |
| 47 24 | (409 <br> 278 | 225 <br> 265 | ${ }_{821}^{481}$ | r90 | 198 612 61 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 149 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 205 <br> 355 | 150 272 | 222 <br> 291 <br> 1 | 485 <br> 318 <br> 18 | 473 <br> 4151 <br> 1 | 132 <br> 346 <br> 1 | 271 725 | -118 | 730 <br> 730 <br> 10 |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 318 84 | 199 <br> 199 |  | 775 | ${ }_{35}$ |  |
| (1) ${ }^{37}$ |  | - ${ }_{1}^{93}$ | 227 2 |  | $\stackrel{35}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{26}{18}$ | 101 | 16 4 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }_{778}^{7 / 8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{26}{7}$ | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 | 1,066 | ${ }^{8}$ | 142 | 52 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17,787 | 22,155 |  |  |  | 756 | 7,659 |  | 164 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.421 | 19,00 | 14,187 | 22,26 | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{2} 26$ | ${ }^{11,852}$ | 3,309 | ${ }_{12,470}$ | ${ }_{8.595}^{7.659}$ | 12,40 | ${ }_{11,839}$ |  | (10,422 | ${ }^{11,1,609}$ | 6.594 |  |
| 11,904 | 43,93 | 31,97 | 44,42 | 14,096 | 26,753 | 7,194 | 21,227 | 16,2 | ${ }_{23,236}$ | 20,003 | 55 | 22,40 | 22,665 | 15,361 |  |


|  | For the distribution of output of a commodity, read the row for that commodity For the composition of inputs to an industry, read the column for that industry | Electric lighting and wiring equipment | Audio. video, and communication equipment | Electronic components and accessories | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) | Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and motor vehicles parts | Aircraft and parts parts | Other transportation equipment | Scientific and controling instruments | Ophthalmic and photographic equipment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Industry number | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59A | 598 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 |
|  | Livestock and livestock products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Forestry and fishery products Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  | ................ |  | - ${ }^{\text {an.............. }}$ |  |  | 3 | (\%) |  |  |
| $5+6$ 7 | Metallic ores mining Coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 7 | coal mining <br> Crude petroleum and natural gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| $9+10$ | Nonmetalic minerals mining .... |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ................ |  | 0 |  |
| 112 | New construction $\qquad$ <br> Maintenance and repair construction $\qquad$ |  | 153 | 493 | 111 | 431 | 469 | 495 | 471 | 407 | 91 |
| 13 | Ordnance and accessories ..................................................................... |  |  |  | .................. |  |  | 38 | (*) | (*) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | Food and kindred products |  |  |  |  | () |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| 16 | Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread | 11 |  |  |  | 117 |  | 84 | 11 | 312 |  |
| 17 18 | Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverin |  |  |  |  | 328 14 | 12 | ${ }^{96}$ | ${ }_{3}^{22}$ |  | 8 |
| 19 | Miscellaneous fabricated textie products... |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 0.8 \\ 07 \end{gathered}$ |  | (1) | 3,520 | 48 | 163 | 182 | 3 | () |
| $20+21$ | Lumber and wood procucts | 29 | 27 |  |  |  | 199 | 31 | 471 | 173 |  |
| 22+23 | Furniture and fixtures ...................................... |  | 446 | 11 34 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 1,678 | 4 | 25 13 | 60 | 62 |  |
| 24 | Paper and allied products, except containers |  | 101 | 34 | 13 | 99 | 28 | 13 | 9 | 362 |  |
| 268 | Paperboard containers and boxes Newspapers and periodicals | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | 140 | 57 | $1{ }^{15}$ | 4 |  | 11 14 | 158 2 |
| 268 | Other pinting and publishing. | 15 | 102 | 32 | 25 | 43 | 32 | 53 | 9 | 145 | 18 |
| 27 A | Industrial and other chemicals | 99 | 107 | 789 | 390 | 606 | 216 | 36 | 55 | 298 | 470 |
| 278 28 | Agricultural fertilizers and chemicals Plastics and synthetic materials.. | 409 | 105 | 169 | 111 | 55 | 365 | 96 | 184 | 574 | 123 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 A \\ & 29 B \end{aligned}$ | Drugs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Paints and allied products ...... | 30 | 26 |  |  | 1,615 | 222 | 140 | 144 | 45 | 1 |
| 31 | Petroleum refining and related | 30 | 24 | 42 | 47 | 236 | 145 | 114 | 47 | 126 | 31 |
| 32 | Rubber and misceilaneous plastics products | 372 | 1,418 | 2,539 | 898 | 8,393 | 2,158 | 703 | 289 | 1,444 | 402 |
| 33+34 | Footwear, leather, and leather products |  |  |  | (*) |  |  |  | $1{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{\circ} 9$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | Glass and glass products ... | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 641 \\ 24 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 23 14 | 403 53 | 19 | 1,2917 | ${ }_{366}^{85}$ | 15 | ${ }_{58}$ | 194 | 99 |
| 37 | Srimary iron and steel manu | 747 | 117 | 130 | 244 | 717 | 4,421 | 1,349 | 934 | 1,291 | 29 |
| 38 | Primary nonferrous metals manulacturing | 806 | 420 | 1,956 | 1,205 | 85 | 3,046 | 3,539 | 437 | 1,357 | 125 |
| 39 | Metal containers ................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural metal products $\qquad$ Screw machine products and stampings | 558 | $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 187 <br> 443 | 86 213 | 9,934 | 1,278 <br> 2,280 | 183 957 | 181 | 1,032 | 72 |
| 42 | Other fabricated metal products | 278 | 411 | 1,743 | 475 | 1,645 | 1.384 | 928 | 478 | 1,312 | 235 |
| 43 $44+45$ | Engines and turbines $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 2,371 | 58 |  | 1.057 |  |  |
|  | Materials handling machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | Metalworking machinery and equipment | 53 | 38 | 88 | 48 | 1,105 | 209 | 1,145 | 50 | 178 | 23 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Special industry machinery and equipment. General industrial machinery and equioment |  |  |  |  |  | 1,411 |  | 503 |  |  |
| 50 | Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical .... | 42 | 42 | 108 |  | 863 | 2,658 | 772 | 71 | 191 | 37 |
| 51 | Computer and office equipment |  | 108 |  |  |  |  | 41 | 80 | 757 | 10 |
| 53 | Electrical industrial equipmen | 413 | 237 | 155 | 203 | 212 | 90 | 93 | 402 | 1,295 | 66 |
| 55 | Household appliances |  |  |  |  | 495 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56 | Audio, video, and communication equipment | () | 1,472 | 36 | 13 | 1,347 | 14 | 962 | 13 |  | c) |
| 57 | Electronic components and accessories |  | 8,193 | 4,625 | 1,304 | 856 | 381 | 1,211 | 7 | 7.877 | 573 |
| 58 | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies.... |  | 156 | 26 | 1,025 | 3.740 | 874 | 77 | 129 | 17 | 28 |
| 598 | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and motor vehicles |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,548 \\ 40,005 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 184 6.259 |  | $\begin{gathered} 62 \\ 313 \end{gathered}$ | 16 | .................. |
| 6 | Aircraft and parts .................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,912 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | Other transportation equipment ...... Scientific and control ing instruments |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 1,234 \end{array}$ |  | 2,217 | $\begin{array}{r} 626 \\ 70 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 63 | Ophthalmic and photographic equipment | 6 | 10 | 13 | 9 | -17 | 14 | 2, 18 |  | 29 | 269 |
| 64 | Miscellaneous manutacturing .............. |  |  |  |  | 59 | 11 |  | ) | 46 | 5 |
| 65 A | Rairrads and related services; passenger ground | 31 | 21 | 46 | 36 | 572 | 173 | 39 | 50 | 85 | 37 |
| 658 | Motor freight transportation and wareho | 146 | 138 | 214 | 151 | 2,168 | 936 | 220 | 202 | ${ }_{16} 6$ | 115 |
| 65 C | Water transportation ..... | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | 10 |  | 43 | 26 | 12 |  | 16 | 16 |
|  |  | 148 | 220 | 297 | 241 | 685 | 194 | 1,182 | $6^{62}$ | 338 | 101 |
| ${ }^{656}$ | Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related services Communications, except radio and TV |  |  |  |  | 159 | 310 | 359 | 92 | 432 | 1 42 |
| 67 | Radio and TV broadcasting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 684 | Electric services (utilities) | 185 | 247 | 789 | 231 |  | 731 | 660 |  | 758 | 122 |
| ${ }_{68 \mathrm{C}}^{68}$ | Gas production and distribution (utilities) Water and sanitary services |  | 52 21 | 99 34 | 51 41 | ${ }_{113}^{342}$ | 261 59 | 144 | ${ }_{28}^{26}$ | 132 98 | 40 35 |
| 69 A | Wholesale trade .............. | 1,138 | 1,970 | 2,125 | 1,379 | 10,545 | 3,688 | 1,552 | 1,328 | 3,212 | 720 |
| 698 | Retail trade |  |  |  |  | 124 | 43 | 27 |  | 30 | 6 |
| 70 A | Finance | ${ }^{163}$ | 163 <br> 59 | 450 | 222 | 493 | 159 | 883 | 50 | 452 | 208 |
| 70 A |  | 27 |  |  | 45 | 345 | 142 | 113 | 29 | 158 | 50 |
| 718 | Real estate and royaties ........ | 105 | 326 | 389 | 144 | 117 | 159 | 459 | 346 | 774 | 87 |
| 72 A | Hotels and lodging places .... | 87 | 30 | 150 | 134 | 79 |  | 766 | 9 | 72 | 38 |
| 728 | Personal and repair services (except auto) ..................................................... | 18 | 178 | 39 | 20 | 103 | 80 | 46 | 14 | 90 | 9 |
| 73 A | Computer and data processing services ................................................ | 30 |  |  | 37 | 106 | 92 | 103 | 14 | 100 | 19 |
| ${ }^{738}$ | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services .................................. | 109 | 235 | 317 | 189 | 220 | 212 | 508 | 90 | 803 | 117 |
| $73 C$ | Other business and protessional services, except medical | 166 | 449 | 586 | 244 | 543 | 484 | 1,016 | 194 | 1.030 | 273 |
| 730 | Advertising | 268 | 782 | 464 | 602 | 2,434 | 1,807 | 1,929 | 183 | 2,115 | 489 |
| 74 | Eating and drinking places........ | 66 | 93 50 | 157 | 118 | 193 | 1190 | 148 | 37 | 308 | 59 |
| 75 76 | Automotive repair and services ..... |  | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71 23 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23} 48$ | 2,196 | 101 | 100 | 487 | 72 12 |
| 771 |  |  |  |  | 24 | 23 |  | 21 | 12 | 28 | 12 |
| 778 | Educational and social services, and membership organizations |  | 49 | 123 | 16 | 254 | 81 | 122 |  | 155 | 111 |
| 78 | Federal Government enterprises ... |  |  |  |  | 148 | 172 |  | 15 | 175 |  |
| 78 | State and local government enterprises |  |  |  |  | 64 | 42 |  |  | 24 |  |
| 81 | Noncomparable imports...................... |  | 233 | 195 | 74 | 291 | 918 | 99 | 16 | 340 | 306 |
| 81 |  |  |  |  | 108 |  | 155 |  |  |  |  |
| 83 |  Rest of the world adjustment to final uses. |  |  |  |  | ............ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 84 | Household industry ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | Inventory valuation adjustment ................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total intermediate inputs | 8.532 | 20,363 | 21,758 | 11,371 | 109,111 | 42.721 | 42,620 | 12.687 | 36,349 | 8.462 |
| VA | Value added | 9.083 | 20,337 | 26,895 | 9,452 | 25,004 | 26,270 | 39,508 | 11,396 | 49,114 | 11,264 |
| T | Total Industy output ................................................................ | 17,615 | 40,700 | 48,654 | 20,823 | 134,115 | 68,991 | 82,128 | 24,082 | 85,463 | 19,725 |

'Less than $\$ 500,000$.
by Industries, 1987 Benchmark-Continued
at producers' prices]


Table 2.1.-The Use of Commodities
[Millions of dollars

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 产 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 言 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | For the distribution of output of a commodity, read the row for that commodity For the composition of inputs to an industry, read the column for that industry |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Livestock and livestock products |
| 2 | Other agricultural products |
| 3 | Forestry and fishery procucts |
|  | Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services |
| $5+6$ | Metallic ores mining ............................. |
| $?$ | Coal mining |
| 8 | Crude petroleum and natural gas |
| $9+10$ | Nonmetallic minerals mining ... |
| 11 | New construction |
| 12 | Maintenance and repair construction |
| 13 | Ordnance and accessories ....... |
| 14 | Food and kindred products |
| 15 | Tobacco products |
| 16 | Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills .... |
| 17 | Miscellaneous textile goods and floor coverings ..... |
| 18 | Apparel |
| 19 | Miscellaneous fabricated textile products. |
| $20+21$ | Lumber and wood products |
| 22+23 | Furniture and fixtures |
| 24 | Paper and allied products, except containers ................................................... |
| 25 | Paperboard containers and boxes |
| 26 A | Newspapers and periodicals |
| 26 B | Other printing and publishing. |
| 27A | Industrial and other chemicals |
| 278 | Agricultural fertilizers and chemicals |
| 28 | Plastics and synthetic materials .... |
| 29A | Drugs |
| 298 | Cleaning and toilet preparations .................................................................. |
| 30 | Paints and alied products |
| 31 | Petroleum refining and related products |
| 32 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ....................................................... |
| 33+34 | Footwear, leather, and leather products |
| 35 | Glass and glass products |
| 36 | Stone and clay products |
| 37 | Primary iron and steel manutacturing |
| 38 | Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing ......................................................... |
| 39 | Metal containers |
| 40 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural metal products |
| 41 | Screw machine products and stampings |
| 42 | Other fabricated metal products |
| 43 | Engines and turbines .............................................................................. |
| 44+45 | Farm, constuction, and mining machinery |
|  | Materials handling machinery and equipment |
| 47 | Metalworking machinery and equipment |
|  | Special industry machinery and equipment |
| 49 | General industrial machinery and equipment .... |
| 50 | Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical ... |
| 51 | Computer and office equipment |
| 52 | Service industry machinery |
| 53 | Electrical industrial equipment and apparatus ... |
| 54 | Househoid appliances ................................. |
| 55 | Electric lighting and wring equipment |
| 56 | Audio, video, and communication equipment |
| 57 | Electronic components and accessories ......................... |
|  | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies ..................... |
| 59 A | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and tucks) .................................................... |
| 598 | Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and motor vehicles parts ...................................... |
| 60 | Aircratt and parts |
| 61 | Other transportation equipment |
| 62 | Scientific and controling instruments |
| 63 | Ophthalmic and photographic equipment ............................................................. |
| 64 | Miscellaneous manuiacturing |
| 65A | Railroads and related services; passenger ground transportation ............................ |
| 658 | Motor freight transportation and warehousing .......................................................... |
| 65 C | Water transportation ............................................................................... |
| 650 | Air transportation |
| $65 E$ | Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related services ............................................. |
| 66 | Communications, except radio and TV .............................................................. |
| 67 | Radio and TV broadcasting |
| 69A | Electric sevices (utilities) ......................................................................... |
| 68 | Gas production and distribution (utilities) ... |
| 68 C | Water and sanitary services ................. |
| 69A | Wholesale trade ....................................................................................... |
| 698 | Retail trade |
| 70A | Finance |
| 708 | Insurance |
| 71 A | Owner-occupied dwellings |
| 718 | Real estate and royalties .......................................................................... |
| 72 A | Hotels and lodging places |
| ${ }_{73 \mathrm{~A}}^{72 \mathrm{~B}}$ | Personal and repair services (except auto) |
| 73 A | Computer and data processing services |
| 73 B | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related services |
| 73 C | Other business and professional services, except medical ...................................... |
| 73 D | Adverisising .-.i............................................................................................ |
| 74 | Eating and drinking places |
| 75 | Automotive repair and services |
| 76 | Amusements |
| 77 A | Health services |
| 778 | Educational and social services, and membership organizations ............................ |
| 78 | Federal Government enterprises ............................................ |
| 79 | State and local government enterprises |
| 80 | Noncomparable imports ............... |
| 81 | Scrap, used and secondhand goods |
| 82 | General government industry ................ |
| 83 | Rest of the world adjustment to final uses |
| 84 | Household industry |
| 85 | Inventory valuation adjustment .................................................................................... |
|  | Total intermediate inputs .............................................................................. |
| VA | Value added <br> Total industry output |



| Personal <br> and repair <br> services <br> (except <br> auto | Computer <br> and data <br> processing <br> services |
| :---: | :---: |
| $72 B$ | $73 A$ |
|  |  |


| Legal, engi- |
| :---: | :---: |
| neering, |
| accounting, |
| and related |
| services |$|$

by Industries, 1987 Benchmark-Continued at producers' prices]


Table 2.1.-The Use of Commodities by Industries, 1987 Benchmark—Continued
[Millions of dollars at producers' prices]


[^36]
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Table 2.2.-Input Components of Total Industry Output, 1987 Benchmark
[Millions of dollars at producers' prices]

| Industry number |  | Value added |  |  |  | Total intermediateinputs inputs | Total industryoutput | Industry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Compensation of employees | Indirect business tax and nontiax liability | Other value |  |  |  |
|  | Livestock and livestock products | 15,074 | 3,284 | 1,091 | 10,700 | 72,410 | 87,484 |  |
| 2 |  | 46,721 | 5,619 | 2,536 | 38,566 | 40,021 | 86,742 |  |
| 3 |  | 3,708 | 779 | 158 | 2,771 | 3,748 | 7.456 | 3 |
| 4 | Agricultura, torestry, and fishery senvices .................................................. | 9,948 | 9.941 |  |  | 12,263 | 22,201 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |
| $5+6$ | Metallic ores mining ............................................................................ | 3,476 | 1,836 | 501 | 1,139 | 3,331 | 6,807 | $5+6$ |
| 7 |  | 15,488 | 8,383 | 2.033 | 5,072 | 9,964 | 25,452 | 7 |
| 8 | Cruce petroleum and natural gas ................................................................ | 55,484 | 11,699 | 3,939 | 39,847 | 28,744 | 84,228 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| $9+10$ | Nonmetalic minerals mining ......................................................................... | 8,213 | 4,008 | 688 | 3,518 | 4,751 | 12,964 | 9+10 |
| 11+12 | Construction | 291,000 | 189,998 | 4,487 | 96,515 | 327,813 | 618,813 | $1+12$ |
|  | Ordnance and accessories | 18,928 | 12,370 | 235 | 6,323 | 12,510 | 31,438 | 13 |
| 14 | Food and kindred products... | 100,498 | 43,805 | 7,225 | 49.468 | 225,473 | 325,972 | 14 15 |
| 15 | Tobacco products | 16,795 | 2,853 | 4,701 | 9,242 | 9,589 | 26,383 | 15 |
| 16 | Broad and narrow fabrics, yarn and thread mills ............................................... | 12,140 | 8,413 | 235 | 3,491 | 26,104 | 38,244 | 16 |
| 17 | Miscellaneous textile goods and flloor coverings ................................................ | 4,354 | 2.729 | 102 | 1,523 | 11.628 | 15,982 | 17 |
| 18 | Apparel | 27,003 | 17.503 | 239 | 9,262 | 37,181 | 64,184 | 18 |
| 19 | Miscellaneous fabricated textile products ............................................................ | 6,915 | 4,048 | 83 | 2.784 | 10,072 | 16,987 | 19 |
| $20+21$ | Lumber and wood products .............................................................................. | 25,923 | 16,168 | 1,251 | 8,503 | 46,952 | 72,875 | $20+21$ |
| $22+23$ | Furniture and fixtures .............................................................................. | 17,259 | 11,412 | 230 | 5.617 | 19,518 | 36,777 | $22+23$ |
| 24 | Paper and allied products, except contiainers ................................................. | 34,878 88 | 16,521 670 | 1,345 | ${ }_{2} 16.4212$ | $\begin{array}{r}16705 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{25,517}$ | 2 |
| 26 A | Newspapers and periodicals ................................................................................ | 29,037 | 15,391 | 255 | 13,392 | 20,699 | 49,727 | 26 A |
| 268 | Other pritting and publishing | 45,145 | 27,499 | 957 | 16,689 | 42,232 | 87,378 | 26B |
| 27 A | Industrial and other chemicals. | 37,277 | 15,582 | 1,824 | 19,871 | 47,098 | 84,375 | 27A |
| 278 | Agricultural tertilizers and chemicals ................................................................ | 3,364 | 1,950 | 226 | 1,188 | 10,148 | 13,512 | 278 |
| 28 |  | 14,365 | 6.560 | 766 | 7.040 | 26,308 | 40,672 | 28 |
| 29 A | Drugs | 22,172 | 8,292 | 152 | 13,728 | ${ }^{13,840}$ | 36,012 | 29 A |
| 298 | Cleaning and toilet preparations. | 17.646 | 5,308 | 184 | 12,155 | 15.563 | 33,229 | 298 |
| 30 | Paints and allied products .................................................................... | 5.568 | 2,505 | ${ }^{32}$ | 3,031 | 6,504 | 12.072 | 30 |
| 31 | Petroleum refining and related products ............................................................. | 24,258 <br> 37,624 | 6,857 | 10,590 | 6,812 | 113.613 | 137.871 | 31 |
| 33+34 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ................................................... | 37,624 <br> 3,681 | 23,433 | 1,672 | 12,519 | 47,948 | 85,572 800 | - 32 |
| ${ }_{3} 3$ | Glass and glass products ....................... | 8,210 | 4,875 | 218 | 3,117 | 7,875 | 16,085 | 35 |
| 36 | Stone and clay products ... | 20,563 | 11,952 | 803 | 7,807 | 23,169 | 43,732 | 36 |
| 37 | Primary iron and steel manuiacturing :......... | 25,370 | 17,894 | 1,183 | 6,293 | 42.721 | 68,091 | 37 |
| 38 | Primary nonferrous metals manutacturing .... | 14,213 | 10.442 | 590 | 3,182 | 42,163 | 56,376 | 38 |
| 39 | Metal containers. | 3,421 | 2,019 | 85 | 1,318 | 8.483 | 11,904 | 39 |
| 40 | Heating, plumbing, and fabricated structural metal products ................................. | 19,001 | 12,772 | 492 | 5.737 | 24,930 | 43,930 | 40 |
| 41 | Screw machine products and stampings ........................................................ | ${ }^{14,187}$ | 11,245 | 512 | 2,430 | 17787 | 31,973 | 41 |
| 42 | Other fabricated metal products ........................................................................ | 22,269 | 14.716 | 501 | $\begin{array}{r}7.053 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22.155 | 44,424 | 42 |
| 4435 | Engines and turbines .......................................................................... | $\begin{array}{r}6,226 \\ 11,852 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,973 <br> 7 | 175 449 | 3,975 | 74,902 | 14,096 26753 | 43 |
| 46 | Materials handling machinery and equipment ...................................................... | 3,309 | 2,409 | 66 | ${ }_{835}$ | 3,884 | 7,194 | 46 |
| 47 | Metalworking machinery and equipment ..................................................... | 12,470 | 9.843 | 275 | 2,353 | 8.756 | 21,227 | 47 |
| 48 | Special industry machinery and equipment | 8.595 | 6,147 | 163 | 2,285 | 7.659 | 16,254 | 48 |
| 49 | General industrial machinery and equipment .......... | 12,400 | 8,544 | 262 | 3,595 | 10,836 | 23,236 | 49 |
| 50 | Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical ....... | 11,839 | 9,391 | 250 | 2,198 | 8,164 | 20,003 | 50 |
| 51 | Computer and office equipment ................................................................. | 24,195 | 13,585 | 440 | 10,170 | 31,625 | 55,819 | 51 |
| 52 | Senvice industry machinery ........ | 10.422 | 6.580 | 151 | 3.691 | 11,987 | 22,409 | 5 |
| 53 | Electrical industrial equipment and apparatus ............................................... | 11,609 | 7,919 | 243 | 3,447 | 11,056 | 22,665 | 5 |
| 54 55 |  | ${ }_{9}^{6,5984}$ | 3,660 <br> 5.249 | 127 <br> 158 | 2,807 | ${ }_{8}^{8,767}$ | ${ }^{17,3615}$ | 54 |
| 56 | Aectric lighing and wiring equipment ...................................................... | 20,337 | 11,383 | 358 | 8.596 | ${ }^{20,363}$ | 40,700 | 56 |
| 57 | Electronic components and accessories .......... | 26,895 | 18,527 | 852 | 7,517 | 21,758 | 48,654 | 57 |
| 58 | Miscellaneous electrical machinery and supplies ........................... | 9,452 | 6,579 | 235 | 2.639 | 11,371 | 20,823 | 58 |
| 59 A | Motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks) ................................................. | 25,004 | 15,227 | 2,108 | 7,669 | 109,111 | 134,115 | 59A |
| 60 |  | 26,270 39.508 | 19,067 | 1,597 614 | 8.892 | 42.621 | 882,128 | 9 |
| 61 | Other transportation equipment ............................................. | 11,396 | 8,713 | 117 | 2,566 | 12,687 | 24,082 | 61 |
| 62 | Scientific and controlling instruments ...................................................... | 49,114 | 33,494 | 955 | 14,665 | 36,349 | 85,463 | 62 |
| 63 |  | 11,264 | 4,376 | 220 | ${ }_{6}^{6,768}$ | ${ }^{8,462}$ | 19,725 | ${ }_{64}^{63}$ |
| 64 | Miscellaneous manufacturing | 15,742 | 8,637 | 309 | 6,796 | 17,347 | 33,089 | -64 |
| 65 B | Rairoads and related services; passenger ground transporation ............................ | 26,684 64722 | 18,648 | 1,581 | 6,456 | 16,774 | -43,458 | ${ }_{658}^{654}$ |
| ${ }_{65 C}$ | Mater transportation ..................................................................................................... | 7,647 | 50,732 | ${ }^{3}, 687$ | 1,229 | 16,406 | 24,053 | 65 C |
| 650 |  | 35,205 | 23,231 | 5,749 | 6,225 | 41,048 | 76,253 | $65 D$ |
| 65 E | Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related services ........................................... | 15,309 | 7.945 | 642 | 6,722 | 10,599 | 25.908 | 656 |
| 66 | Communications, except radio and TV ............................................................... | 94,949 | 36,761 | 11,910 | 46,278 | 66,178 | 161.127 | 66 |
| 67 | Radio and TV broadcasting ...................................................................... | 13,460 | 9,886 19453 | 600 | 2,975 | 15,936 | 29,396 | ${ }_{68}^{67}$ |
| 688 |  | ${ }^{85,706}$ | 19,453 | 9,242 | 57,012 | 46,665 | 132,371 | 68 B |
| 68 C | Water and sanitary services ................................ | ${ }^{26,786}$ | ${ }_{3,510}$ | , 584 | - | 4,477 | 11,262 | ${ }_{68} 6$ |
| 69A | Wholesale trade ................ | 297,947 | 174,697 | 57,724 | 65,525 | 125,804 | 423,751 | 69A |
| 698 | Retaill trade. | 293,322 | 187,889 | 53,073 | 52,360 | 127,371 | 420,694 | 698 |
| 70 A | Finance ................................................................................................ | 144,596 | 109,452 | 8,317 | ${ }^{26,827}$ | 142,016 | 286,613 | 70 A |
| 708 | Insurance .................................................................................................. | 86,422 | 62,328 | 12,429 | 11,666 | 86.428 | 172,850 | 70 B |
| 71 A | Owner-occupied dwelings ...................................................................... | 2790033 |  | 50,971 | 228,062 | 46,111 | 325.144 | 718 |
| 718 |  | 280,436 22,211 | 27,230 10.663 | 53,227 3,698 | $\begin{array}{r}199,979 \\ 7850 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 1898789 18.789 | 380,275 40,997 | 72 A |
| 728 | Personal and repair services (except auto) ....................................................... | 33,983 | 21,130 | 1,187 | 11,666 | 32,319 | 66,302 | 72 B |
| 73 A | Computer and data processing serices ......................................................... | 35,770 | 25,443 | 655 | 9.673 | 25,051 | 60,821 | 73A |
| 738 | Legal, engineering, accounting, and related senvices .-......................................... | 104,682 | 79.014 | 818 | 24,850 | 73,250 | 177,931 | ${ }_{738} 7$ |
| ${ }_{730}^{73 C}$ | Other business and professional services, except medical .................................. | 138,418 | 92,121 | 3,952 | 42,345 | 82,309 | 220,728 | ${ }_{730}$ |
| 730 |  | 10,942 | 7,404 | 126 | 3,412 | 4,941 | 15.884 | 730 74 |
| 74 |  | 108,791 | 81.909 | 9.606 | 17,276 | 100,603 | 209,394 | 74 |
| 76 |  | 37,552 | 24,710 | 2,857 | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | 40,640 | 78,192 | 76 76 |
| 77 A |  | 218,801 | 178,143 | 1,901 | 38,757 | 119,710 | 338,511 | 77A |
| 778 | Educational and social servicess, and membership organizations ............................ | 72,590 | 68,100 | 418 | 4.072 | 80.088 | 152,678 | 778 |
| 78 | Federal Govemment enterprises ......................................................................... | ${ }^{33,760}$ | 31,077 |  | 2,683 | 14,636 | 45,396 | 78 |
| 79 | State and local government enterprises ........................................................... | 27,750 | 19,296 | 26 | 8.428 | 41,734 | 69,484 | 79 |
|  | General government industry Household industry |  |  |  |  | …................. | $\begin{array}{r}466,785 \\ 7709 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88 |
| 884 | Household industry | $\begin{array}{r} 7,709 \\ -17,817 \end{array}$ | 7,709 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$.............................. | -17,817 |  | 7,709 -17.817 | 84 <br> 85 |
|  |  | 4,572,829 | 2,688,657 | 364,986 | 1,509,186 | 3,602,186 | 8,175,016 |  |

[^37]
# Total and Per Capita Personal Income by State and Region 

This article was written by Howard L. Friedenberg and Duke D. Tran. The estimates of State personal income, as well as the section on the revisions, were prepared by the Regional Economic Measurement Division.

$T$his article presents preliminary fourthquarter and year 1993 estimates of total personal income for States, regions, and the United States and preliminary 1993 estimates of per capita personal income. In addition, the article includes revised annual State estimates for 1988-92 and revised quarterly estimates for 1990:I-1993:III.

The first section of this article looks at the preliminary estimates of total State personal income, and the second section discusses the preliminary estimates of per capita State personal income. The last section contains information about the revised estimates. Tables $1-4$, at the end of the article, present the preliminary and revised estimates: Tables 1 and 2 contain the quarterly estimates of total and nonfarm State personal income for 1990-93, and tables 3 and 4 contain the annual estimates of total and per capita State personal income for 1988-93. Table 5 presents percent changes in earnings for selected industries for 1993.

## Total Personal Income

Total personal income in the Nation increased 1.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993 after increasing 0.8 percent in the third quarter. ${ }^{1}$ The

[^38]pickup was mainly in farm income, which increased substantially in the fourth quarter after having declined in the third quarter as a result of the floods in the Midwest, lower farm subsidy payments, and the drought in the Southeast.

In the fourth quarter, the five States with the fastest growth in personal income were North Dakota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota. In these States, personal income rebounded sharply after having declined in the third quarter as a result of the crop damage and uninsured losses to property due to the floods and of lower farm subsidy payments.

In 1993 as a whole, personal income in the Nation increased 4.7 percent after increasing 6.1 percent in 1992. The slowdown mainly reflected the effect on personal income of payments of bonuses in a number of industries in late 1992 that typically would have been paid in early 1993. If the timing of the bonus payments had been typical, personal income in the Nation would have increased 5.5 percent in 1993 and 5.7 percent in 1992.

## Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income in the Nation increased 3.5 percent in 1993 after increasing 4.9 percent in 1992. The slowdown mainly reflected the effect on personal income of the change in the

## bea Estimates of Wages and Salaries for 1993

The annual change from 1992 to 1993 in the national totals of the preliminary State estimates of wages and salaries is the same as the change in the national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimates of wage and salary disbursements that appear in this issue. This year, the national totals for both the Nipa and the State estimates are based primarily on monthly national data on employment, hours, and earnings from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (bls) establishment survey; in some years, such as last year, the national totals for the preliminary State estimates presented in April have instead been based primarily on bls tabulations of wages and salaries of employees covered by unemployment insurance for the first three quarters and on a bea
estimate for the fourth quarter. ${ }^{1}$ The unemployment insurance data are used instead of the monthly establishment data when there are significant differences between the two series. In July, both the NIPA and the State estimates for 1993 will be revised to incorporate the unemployment insurance tabulations for all four quarters of 1993.

1. The monthly establishment survey covers total employment and the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers. The unemployment insurance tabulations are compiled from reports that are filed quarterly by all employers covered by State unemployment insurance laws and by the unemployment compensation program for Federal employees. (For a more detailed discussion of these two data series and their use by ben, see "State Estimates of Wages and Salaries: A Methodological Update" in the October 1989 Survey of Current Business.)
timing of bonus payments. If the timing had not changed, per capita income would have increased 4.3 percent in 1993 and 4.5 percent in 1992.

The increases in per capita personal income for the Nation have exceeded the increases in U.S. prices (as measured by the fixed-weighted price index for personal consumption expenditures) for 2 consecutive years. In 1993, prices increased 3.0 percent, and in 1992, they had increased 3.7 percent. By State, increases in per capita income in 1993 exceeded 3.0 percent in all except eight States.

## Fastest growing States

In 1993, increases in per capita personal income in the 12 fastest growing States ranged from 6.7 percent in Montana to 4.5 percent in Oregon (table A and chart 1). All of these States had above-average growth in personal income, and all except Louisiana and Indiana had average
or above-average growth in population. All of these States except Florida, Hawaii, and Nevada had per capita income below the U.S. average of $\$ 20,817$ in 1993.

In Montana, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Nevada, Wyoming, North Carolina, and Oregon, personal income growth was boosted by aboveaverage increases in earnings in nondurables manufacturing, in retail trade, in the finance-insurance-real estate group, and in government (table B). ${ }^{2}$

In addition, most of these States had aboveaverage increases in earnings in the other major nonfarm industries. In Mississippi, large increases in earnings in construction and in services reflected the growth of gaming establishments. In Montana and Idaho, personal income growth was
2. Earnings is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

## CHART 1

Per Capita Personal Income: Percent Change, 1992-93


[^39]boosted substantially by large increases in farm income.
In Florida and Hawaii, personal income growth rebounded from the effects in 1992 of Hurricanes Andrew in Florida and Iniki in Hawaii. Construction earnings rebounded substantially in Florida and moderately in Hawaii.
In Louisiana and Indiana, increases in earnings were above average in trade, in the finance-insurance-real estate group, and in government. In addition, Louisiana had above-average in-

Table A.-Per Capita Personal Income for Selected States and the United States, 1992-93

| Rank |  | Percent change |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Per capita personal income | Personal income |  |  | Population |
|  |  |  | Total | Farm | Nonfarm |  |
|  | Fastest growing States: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Montana ..................... | 6.7 | 9.0 | 91.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 |
| 2 | idaho .......................... | 6.0 | 9.3 | 40.9 | 7.6 | 3.1 |
| 3 | Florida ........................ | 5.8 | 7.4 | -. 2 | 7.4 | 1.5 |
| 4 | Mississippi .................. | 5.8 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 1.1 |
| 5 | New Mexico ................ | 5.4 | 7.7 | 25.4 | 7.4 | 2.2 |
| 6 | Hawaii ....................... | 5.2 | 6.6 | 13.9 | 6.6 | 1.4 |
| 7 | Nevada ...................... | 5.0 | 9.1 | 79.5 | 8.9 | 3.9 |
| 8 | Wyoming ..................... | 4.9 | 6.1 | 16.8 | 5.8 | 1.2 |
| 9 | North Carolina .............. | 4.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| 10 | Louisiana ..................... | 4.6 | 5.0 | -18.0 | 5.2 | 4 |
| 11 | Indiana ....................... | 4.6 | 5.6 | 18.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 |
| 12 | Oregon ....................... | 4.5 | 6.6 | 31.8 | 6.3 | 2.0 |
|  | United States ................. | 3.5 | 4.7 | -2.5 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
|  | Slowest growing States: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 | Washington .................. | 2.8 | 5.1 | 31.1 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| 44 | Minnesota ................... | 2.7 | 3.9 | -80.0 | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| 45 | South Dakota ............... | 2.7 | 3.7 | -22.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 |
| 46 | Missouri ...................... | 2.6 | 3.5 | -61.0 | 4.0 | . 8 |
| 47 | North Dakota .................... | 2.6 | 2.7 | -25.2 | 5.5 | . 1 |
| 48 | California ..................... | 2.2 | 3.3 | 13.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 |
| 49 | New York .................... | 2.2 | 2.7 | -14.1 | 2.7 | . 5 |
| 50 | lowa ............................ | 2 | 6 | -86.2 | 4.7 | 4 |

creases in earnings in nondurables manufacturing and in mining, and Indiana had above-average increases in earnings in durables manufacturing, in construction, and in services.

## Slowest growing States

In 1993, increases in per capita personal income in the eight slowest growing States ranged from 0.2 percent in Iowa to 2.8 percent in Washington. All of these States except Washington had belowaverage growth in personal income and average or below-average growth in population. California's population growth was below average for the first time since 1948.

In Iowa, North Dakota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Minnesota, personal income growth was slowed by large declines in farm income as a result of the Midwest floods in the third quarter. The slowdown occurred despite rebounds in the fourth quarter.
In New York, California, and Washington, earnings in durables manufacturing declined, and earnings in construction either increased at below-average rates or declined. The declines in earnings in durables manufacturing in California and Washington, which were larger than those in any of the other States, reflected job cutbacks in the aircraft industry. In addition, California and New York had either declines or increases in earnings in most of the other major nonfarm industries. In New York, a large decline in earnings in the finance-insurance-real estate group reflected the atypical timing of bonus payments in the securities industry.

Table B.-Percent Change in Earnings for Selected States and the United States, 1992-93

| Rank |  | Durables manufacturing | Nondurables manufacturing | Construction | Mining | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Services | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fastest growing States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Montana ................................. | 2.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 7.5 |
| 2 | Idaho ....................................... | 10.1 | 3.8 | 12.8 | -2.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 6.7 |
| 3 | Florida .................................... | -1.1 | . 2 | 12.5 | -. 7 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 7.7 |
| 4 | Mississippi ............................. | 4.2 | 1.9 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 15.3 | 6.9 |
| 5 | New Mexico ........................... | 5.4 | 6.4 | 20.5 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 5.6 |
| 6 | Hawaii ................................. | 1.6 | -5.1 | 6.9 | 2.4 | -. 8 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| 7 | Nevada ................................ | 0 | 8.4 | 27.4 | 4.5 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 7.3 |
| 8 | Wyoming .............................................. | -. 1 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 4.9 |
| 9 | North Carolina ............................ | 5.2 | 1.9 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 6.8 |
| 10 | Lovisiana ............................. | -. 1 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| 11 | Indiana ................................. | 4.9 | 1.0 | 8.1 | -5.3 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 4.9 |
| 12 | Oregon ................................... | 2.2 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 6.5 |
|  | United States ............................. | . 7 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 4.7 |
|  | Slowest growing States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 | Washington ............................ | -5.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | -1.0 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 5.8 |
| 44 | Minnesota ............................. | 2.8 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| 45 | South Dakota ......................... | 11.1 | . 7 | 8.9 | -5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 11.8 | 7.0 |
| 46 | Missouri ............................... | -1.8 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 5.0 |
| 47 | North Dakota .......................... | 7.6 | 4.7 | 12.7 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| 48 | California .............................. | -5.0 | -. 9 | -. 9 | 5.5 | 2.2 | $-.7$ | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 |
| 49 | New York ............................... | $-3.3$ | -2.6 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 | -5.8 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| 50 | lowa ...................................... | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 5.7 |

## Revisions to the State Estimates

The State estimates of personal income for $1990-$ 92 have been revised to reflect the routine incorporation of more current State and county source data (see table C ). In addition, the annual State estimates for 1981-92 have been revised to reflect the incorporation of new source data that were not available in time to be used in the last comprehensive revision, and the quarterly State estimates for these years have been adjusted to reflect the changes in the annual estimates. The incorporation of the new source data caused changes to the estimates of both farm and nonfarm proprietors' income and of the residence adjustment, which is the net inflow of the earnings of interstate commuters.

The newly available source data were also incorporated into the estimates of personal income for local areas. For a detailed description of the revisions for both States and local areas, see the

## Availability of the State Estimates

Quarterly State estimates for 1969-93 are available, including tables presenting income by type of payment-for example, wages and salaries-and earnings by Standard Industrial Classification (sic) division. Annual State estimates of personal income and per capita personal income for 1929-93 are also available. The detailed tables of the State annual series have not yet been updated to reflect the revisions to the estimates for 1981-92; however, much of the information presented in that series, including earnings by sic twodigit industry, is available in the local area series. For more information, see the "Data Availability" box on page 129.
article "Local Area Personal Income: Estimates for 1990-92 and Revisions to the Estimates for 1981-91" beginning on page 127. Tables C and 1 through 5 follow.

Table C.-Revisions in Total Personal Income for States and Regions, 1990-93
[Milions of dollars, quarters seasonally adiusted at annual rates]

| State and region | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |  |  |  | 1993 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | II | III | IV | 1 | 11 | III |
| United States | -1,700 | -1,851 | -2,244 | -1,669 | -2,089 | -2,479 | -2,738 | -6,572 | -5,374 | -4,284 |
| New England | -1,387 | -1,193 | -1,185 | $-1,007$ | -1,106 | -1,141 | -1,486 | -1,525 | -1,623 | 1,665 |
| Connecticut. |  | -14 | -7 | -20 | 66 | 20 | -93 | -292 | -76 | 897 |
| Maine | 65 | 85 | 96 | 157 | 126 | 100 |  | 150 | 78 | 198 |
| Massachusetts | -1,161 | -909 | -944 | -841 | -996 | -932 | -1,006 | -1,052 | -1,257 | 150 |
| New Hampshire | -628 | -621 | -643 | -560 | -618 | -651 | -742 | -672 | -725 | -406 |
| Rhode Island .................................................. | 340 | 263 | 308 | 236 | 317 | 319 | 360 | 383 | 452 | 661 |
| Vermont ......................................................... | -13 | 3 | 5 | 22 | -1 | 3 | -4 | -42 | -95 | 165 |
| Mideast | -374 | 1,712 | 1,188 | 1,541 | 2,258 | 1,154 | -201 | -378 | -297 | -112 |
| Delaware | -971 | -949 | -983 | -952 | -1,001 | -982 | -997 | -940 | -1,015 | -1,159 |
| District of Columbia .......................................... | 414 | 586 | 743 | 566 | 667 | 812 | 927 | 742 | 769 | 771 |
| Maryland ........................................................ | 486 | 354 | 299 | 339 | 274 | 380 | 205 | 384 | 77 | -21 |
| New Jersey | -6,526 | -5,576 | -6,021 | -5,793 | -5,872 | -5,922 | -6,498 | -5,822 | -6,332 | -6,652 |
| New York | 4,037 | 4,722 | 4,352 | 4,014 | 5,217 | 4,382 | 3,796 | 2,755 | 4,146 | 4,252 |
| Pennsylvania ................................................... | 2,186 | 2,575 | 2,797 | 3,367 | 2,973 | 2,484 | 2,365 | 2,502 | 2,056 | 2,697 |
| Great Lakes | -2,282 | -2,723 | -2,830 | -2,509 | -2,401 | -3,099 | -3,312 | -7,254 | -4,825 | -2,721 |
| llinois | -2,230 | -2,490 | -2,793 | -2,703 | -2,649 | $-2,876$ | -2,945 | -5,133 | -3,280 | -2,363 |
| Indiana | -77 | -265 | -283 | -111 | -272 | -356 | -393 | -564 | -622 | -851 |
| Michigan | -746 | -959 | -949 | -1,074 | -838 | -929 | -953 | -1,374 | -1,266 | -1,064 |
| Ohio ....... | 1,340 | 1,881 | 2,082 | 2,318 | 2,255 | 1,914 | 1,841 | 1,042 | 1,638 | 2,115 |
| Wisconsin | -569 | -890 | -887 | -937 | -897 | -851 | -863 | -1,226 | -1,294 | -557 |
| Plains | -1,135 | -1,429 | -1,474 | -1,056 | -1,291 | -1,684 | -1,867 | -5,948 | -3,767 | -5,454 |
| lowa. | -623 | -902 | -878 | -867 | -875 | -926 | -845 | -3,500 | -2,404 | -2,808 |
| Kansas | -358 | 27 | -44 | -92 | -30 | -27 | -24 | 37 | 671 | 86 |
| Minnesota | 64 | 48 | 99 | 236 | 227 | 31 | -100 | -835 | -551 | -881 |
| Missouri | -306 | -486 | -493 | -294 | -454 | -501 | -724 | -594 | -711 | -878 |
| Nebraska | 27 | -24 | -70 | -10 | -77 | -125 | -68 | -732 | -614 | -252 |
| North Dakota | 7 | -133 | -125 | -94 | -117 | -144 | -143 | -60 | -6 | -402 |
| South Dakota | 54 | 42 | 36 | 65 | 35 | 8 | 36 | -264 | -152 | -318 |
| Southeast | 365 | 422 | 500 | 248 | -314 | 819 | 1,246 | -787 | -3,202 | -1,654 |
| Alabama | 145 | 88 | 137 | 101 | 173 | 113 | 163 | 66 | 343 | 198 |
| Arkansas | -241 | -320 | -383 | -378 | -396 | -417 | -340 | -314 | -1,009 | -572 |
| Florida | 1,567 | 2,592 | 2,835 | 2,575 | 2,241 | 3,220 | 3,304 | 2,554 | 1,729 | 2,217 |
| Georgia | 628 | 700 | 840 | 850 | 760 | 784 | 966 | 676 | 705 | 59 |
| Kentucky | -968 | -1,068 | -1,218 | -1,231 | -1,228 | -1,178 | -1,234 | -1,524 | -1,494 | -1,403 |
| Louisiana | 147 | 124 | 111 | -55 | -7 | 393 | 115 | -104 | -280 | -602 |
| Mississippi ... | -60 | -79 | -108 | -148 | -74 | -90 | -121 | -118 | -316 | 122 |
| North Carolina | -602 | -827 | -956 | -939 | -941 | -996 | -949 | -890 | -1,244 | -164 |
| South Carolina | 110 | 20 | 47 | 73 | -38 | 7 | 147 | 171 | 93 | 190 |
| Tennessee ..... | 293 | 112 | 233 | 299 | 211 | 97 | 323 | -89 | -214 | 105 |
| Virginia ....... | -1,048 | -1,315 | -1,469 | -1,389 | -1,417 | -1,516 | -1,554 | -1,609 | -1,822 | -1,975 |
| West Virginia ................................................... | 395 | 393 | 430 | 491 | 403 | 402 | 425 | 396 | 307 | 171 |
| Southwest | 1,442 | 2,098 | 2,257 | 1,924 | 2,219 | 2,331 | 2,554 | 3,844 | 3,142 | 2,959 |
| Arizona ...... | 362 | 337 | 301 | 251 | 298 | 307 | 348 | 214 | 281 | 794 |
| New Mexico | 2 | -132 | -157 | -164 | -176 | -161 | -126 | -117 | -216 | -91 |
| Okiahoma | -146 | -175 | -217 | -265 | -272 | -219 | -111 | 24 | -100 | -359 |
| Texas ............. | 1,224 | 2,067 | 2,330 | 2,102 | 2,370 | 2,403 | 2,444 | 3,722 | 3,176 | 2,615 |
| Rocky Mountain | 313 | 221 | -3 | 99 | -24 | -22 | -64 | 1,472 | 1,512 | 469 |
| Colorado .... | -25 | 48 | -54 | 103 | -36 | -94 | -188 | 526 | 364 | 69 |
| Idaho | 227 | 151 | 112 | 87 | 115 | 101 | 144 | 478 | 667 | 588 |
| Montana . | -9 | -37 | -53 | -46 | -85 | -26 | -55 | 464 | 516 | 160 |
| Utah .......... | -24 | -94 | -122 | -153 | -129 | -109 | -94 | -142 | -157 | -484 |
| Wyoming ...................................................... | 144 | 153 | 113 | 107 | 111 | 105 | 130 | 146 | 122 | 136 |
| Far West | 1,357 | -959 | -696 | -912 | -1,430 | -834 | 390 | 4,004 | 3,687 | 563 |
| Alaska | -173 | -166 | -187 | -195 | -185 | -201 | -167 | -183 | -159 | -346 |
| California ....................................................... | -1,767 | -3,233 | -3,220 | -3,127 | -3,986 | -3,391 | -2,376 | 452 | -292 | -1,694 |
| Hawaii ................................................... | 509 | 423 | 403 | 344 | 358 | 383 | 525 | 495 | 496 | 215 |
| Nevada .......................................................... | 594 | 603 | 677 | 626 | 643 | 702 | 738 | 762 | 766 | 928 |
| Oregon | 454 | 414 | 446 | 367 | 470 | 437 | 510 | 749 | 802 | 594 |
| Washington .................................................... | 1,739 | 1,000 | 1,184 | 1,072 | 1,271 | 1,235 | 1,159 | 1,728 | 2,074 | 866 |
| Census Divisions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England ................................................. | -1,387 | -1,193 | -1,185 | -1,007 | -1,106 | -1,141 | -1,486 | -1,525 | -1,623 | 1,665 |
| Middle Âtlantic | -304 | 1,722 | 1,128 | 1,588 | 2,318 | 944 | -337 | -565 | -130 | 296 |
| East North Central | -2,282 | -2,723 | -2,830 | -2,509 | -2,401 | $-3,099$ | -3,312 | -7,254 | -4,825 | -2,721 |
| West North Central .......................................... | -1,135 | -1,429 | -1,474 | -1,056 | -1,291 | $-1,684$ | -1,867 | -5,948 | -3,767 | -5,454 |
| South Atlantic ......... | 980 | 1,555 | 1,786 | 1,614 | 948 | 2,109 | 2,475 | 1,483 | -400 | 88 |
| East South Central | -591 | -947 | -956 | -980 | -917 | -1,058 | -869 | -1,666 | -1,680 | -978 |
| West South Central .......................................... | 984 | 1,696 | 1,842 | 1,403 | 1,695 | 2,161 | 2,108 | 3,328 | 1,787 | 1,084 |
| Mountain ........................................................ | 1,272 | 1,030 | 819 | 813 | 739 | 826 | 896 | 2,332 | 2,345 | 2,098 |
| Pacific ........................................................... | 763 | -1,562 | -1,374 | -1,538 | -2,073 | -1,536 | -347 | 3,242 | 2,921 | -364 |

Table 1.-Total Personal Income, States and Regions

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State and region} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1990} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1991} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1992} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1993} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percent change} \\
\hline \& \(1 \times\) \& \(1{ }^{\text {r }}\) \& \(1 I^{r}\) \& IV \({ }^{\text {r }}\) \& \(1{ }^{\text {r }}\) \& 11 \& II' \& IV \({ }^{\text {r }}\) \& \(1 r\) \& I' \& IIIr \& IV \({ }^{\text {r }}\) \& 1 \& \(11 r\) \& \(117{ }^{\text {r }}\) \& IV \({ }^{\text {P }}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 1993:III- } \\
\& \text { 1993:IV }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 1992:IV- } \\
\& \text { 1993:IV }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline United States \({ }^{1}\) \& 4,571,269 \& 4,630,734 \& 4,680,939 \& 4,738,738 \& 4,761,845 \& 4,812,922 \& 4,840,899 \& 4,911,121 \& 5,001,184 \& 5,077,402 \& 5,122,205 \& 5,312,702 \& 5,234,736 \& 5,354,604 \& 5,395,210 \& 5,491,299 \& 1.8 \& 3.4 \\
\hline Now England ........... \& 287,057 \& 288,375 \& 291,659 \& 291,752 \& 292,486 \& 294,301 \& 294,553 \& 298,215 \& 301,610 \& 305,648 \& 309,081 \& 319,128 \& 311,115 \& 318,979 \& 325,280
03,286 \& \(\begin{array}{r}328,724 \\ 94 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1.1 \& 3.0 \\
\hline Connecticut .......... \& 82,250
20,820 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
83,306 \\
21,025 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 84,242
21,112 \& 84,734
20.966 \& 83,874
21,262 \& 84,598
21,244 \& 84,376
21,397 \& 85,477
21,607 \& 86,284
22001 \& 87,864
22,330 \& 89,385
22,588 \& 92,582
22906 \& 89,461 \& 91,612
23,267 \& 93,286
23,603 \& 94,139
23927 \& .9
1.4 \& 1.7
4.5 \\
\hline Maine .................. \& 20,820
132825 \& 21,025
133,603 \& 21,112
134,653 \& 20,966
134,480 \& 21,262
135,189 \& 21,244
135,988 \& 21,397
135,986 \& 21,607
137679 \& 22,001
139,136 \& 22,330
140,532 \& 22,588
141,523 \& 22,906
146,346 \& 22,883
142,774 \& 23,267
146,716 \& 23,603
149.689 \& \(\begin{array}{r}23,927 \\ \hline 151,536\end{array}\) \& 1.4 \& 4.5
3.5 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Massachusets ..... \\
New Hampshire ....
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}132,825 \\ \hline 22,319\end{array}\) \& 133,603

22,472 \& $\begin{array}{r}134,63 \\ 22,616 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 134,480
$\mathbf{2 2 , 5 5 5}$ \& 135,189
$\mathbf{2 2 , 9 0}$ \& 135,988

$\mathbf{2 3 , 1 2 6}$ \& | 135,986 |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 2 8 2}$ | \& $\begin{array}{r}137,679 \\ \mathbf{2 3 , 6 1 8} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 139,136

23,929 \& 140,532
24,152 \& 141,523
24,429 \& 146,346
25,319 \& 142,774
24,619 \& 146,716
25,276 \& 149,689
25,960 \& $\begin{array}{r}151,536 \\ 26,138 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 1.2
.7 \& 3.5
3.2 <br>
\hline Rhode island ......... \& 19,019 \& 19,117 \& 19,180 \& 19,166 \& 19,318 \& 19,322 \& 19,393 \& 19,610 \& 19,808 \& 20,121 \& 20,357 \& 20,929 \& 20,464 \& 20,995 \& 21,383 \& 21,542 \& .7 \& 2.9 <br>
\hline Vermont ................ \& 9,825 \& 9,853 \& 9,856 \& 9,851 \& 9,943 \& 10,023 \& 10,118 \& 10,225 \& 10,452 \& 10,648 \& 10,799 \& 11,047 \& 10,914 \& 11,113 \& 11,359 \& 11,442 \& . 7 \& 3.6 <br>
\hline Mideast \& 929,692 \& 944,206 \& 955,881 \& 960,957 \& 963,888 \& 975,020 \& 977,639 \& 989,606 \& 1,006,251 \& 1,020,286 \& 1,033,597 \& 1,072,138 \& 1,036,695 \& 1,068,888 \& 1,079,438 \& 1,091,975 \& 1.2 \& 1.9 <br>
\hline Delaware \& 12,838 \& 13,090 \& 13,382 \& 13,462 \& 13,711 \& 13,673 \& 13,717 \& 13,893 \& 13,949 \& 14,205 \& 14,352 \& 14,766 \& 14,573 \& 15,031 \& 15.113 \& 15,452 \& 2.2 \& 4.6 <br>
\hline District of Columbia \& 14,029 \& 14,573 \& 15,279 \& 15,631 \& 15,656 \& 15,593 \& 15,319 \& 15,397 \& 15,867 \& 16,151 \& 16,491 \& 16,822 \& 16,768 \& 16,944 \& 17,158 \& 17,244 \& . 5 \& 2.5 <br>
\hline Maryland ............... \& 104,095 \& 105,468 \& 106,939 \& 107,439 \& 108,234 \& 109,262 \& 109,497 \& 110,606 \& 111,755 \& 113,353 \& 114,821 \& 117,727 \& 116,442 \& 119,217 \& 120,301 \& 121,541 \& 1.0 \& 3.2 <br>
\hline New Jersey .......... \& 183,775 \& 186,556 \& 188,648 \& 189,687 \& 189,085 \& 191,132 \& 191,917 \& 194,104 \& 198,315 \& 201,323 \& 204,206 \& 212,308 \& 206,153 \& 212,472 \& 214,361 \& 216,927 \& 1.2 \& 2.2 <br>
\hline New York ............ \& 394,875 \& 400,956 \& 405,101 \& 406,402 \& 406,790 \& 412,825 \& 413,058 \& 417,980 \& 424,568 \& 430,058 \& 435,585 \& 455,203 \& 432,357 \& 448,817 \& 453,070 \& 458,062 \& 1.1 \& . 6 <br>
\hline Pennsylvania ......... \& 220,080 \& 223,563 \& 226,532 \& 228,336 \& 230,412 \& 232,535 \& 234,130 \& 237,626 \& 241,797 \& 245,196 \& 248,142 \& 255,311 \& 250,401 \& 256,406 \& 259,435 \& 262,749 \& 1.3 \& 2.9 <br>
\hline Grest Lakes. \& 756,918 \& 766,622 \& 774,135 \& 781,966 \& 783,428 \& 790,451 \& 798,054 \& 809,610 \& 824,641 \& 839,120 \& 846,395 \& 875,621 \& 863,688 \& 881,855 \& 889,384 \& 908,582 \& 2.2 \& 3.8 <br>
\hline Illinois ....... \& 227,240 \& 229,465 \& 231,358 \& 235,096 \& 234,170 \& 236,731 \& 238,031 \& 240,774 \& 245,951 \& 250,142 \& 253,213 \& 262,126 \& 256,993 \& 263,209 \& 265,089 \& 271,317 \& 2.3 \& 3.5 <br>
\hline Indiana ....... \& 92,213 \& 92,636 \& 93,986 \& 94,826 \& 95,262 \& 95,994 \& 96,941 \& 98,685 \& 101,068 \& 102,858 \& 104,252 \& 107,509 \& 107,351 \& 109,031 \& 110,097 \& 112,326 \& 2.0 \& 4.5 <br>
\hline Michigan ............... \& 167,022 \& 169,239 \& 171,375 \& 171,597 \& 171,817 \& 174,139 \& 175,682 \& 178,367 \& 180,046 \& 183,900 \& 184,155 \& 190,957 \& 188,425 \& 192,893 \& 194,368 \& 199,708 \& 2.7 \& 4.6 <br>
\hline Ohio .................... \& 186,751 \& 190,500 \& 191,670 \& 193,511 \& 194,829 \& 195,339 \& 198,276 \& 201,257 \& 205,214 \& 208,260 \& 209,545 \& 216,387 \& 213,437 \& 217,514 \& 219,638 \& 222,895 \& 1.5 \& 3.0 <br>
\hline Wisconsin ............. \& 83,692 \& 84,782 \& 85,746 \& 86,934 \& 87,349 \& 88,249 \& 89,124 \& 90,527 \& 92,364 \& 93,960 \& 95,231 \& 98,642 \& 97,482 \& 99,208 \& 100,192 \& 102,337 \& 2.1 \& 3.7 <br>
\hline Plains \& 307,021 \& 307,732 \& 306,956 \& 317,863 \& 317,139 \& 321,173 \& 320,555 \& 329,304 \& 336,033 \& 339,392 \& 341,194 \& 356,298 \& 351,768 \& 356,820 \& 346,800 \& 364,499 \& 5.1 \& 2.3 <br>
\hline lowa. \& 47,027 \& 45,823 \& 45,537 \& 47,112 \& 47,601 \& 47,570 \& 47,196 \& 48,415 \& 50,803 \& 50,542 \& 50,727 \& 52,826 \& 52,281 \& 51,833 \& 49,108 \& 52,941 \& 7.8 \& . 2 <br>
\hline Kansas \& 42,922 \& 43,337 \& 43,312 \& 45,480 \& 44,543 \& 45,479 \& 45,122 \& 47,070 \& 47,409 \& 48,342 \& 48,268 \& 51,038 \& 49,932 \& 51,671 \& 50,032 \& 52,231 \& 4.4 \& 2.3 <br>
\hline Minnesota ... \& 81,331 \& 82,180 \& 82,271 \& 83,771 \& 84,029 \& 84,873 \& 85,403 \& 86,951 \& 89,502 \& 90,085 \& 91,531 \& 95,325 \& 94,046 \& 95,202 \& 93,551 \& 97,810 \& 4.6 \& 2.6 <br>
\hline Missouri ....... \& 87,658 \& 88,714 \& 89,546 \& 91,064 \& 92,067 \& 92,820 \& 93,584 \& 95,299 \& 96,743 \& 97,692 \& 98,229 \& 101,215 \& 100,239 \& 102,348 \& 100,648 \& 104,235 \& 3.6 \& 3.0 <br>
\hline Nebraska ... \& 27,799 \& 27,368 \& 26,837 \& 27,875 \& 28,312 \& 29,021 \& 28,645 \& 28,902 \& 30,066 \& 30,099 \& 29,933 \& 31,374 \& 31,452 \& 31,498 \& 30,965 \& 32,897 \& 6.2 \& 4.9 <br>
\hline North Oakota \& 9,459 \& 9,516 \& 8,942 \& 11,143 \& 9,456 \& 9,838 \& 9,411 \& 10,858 \& 10,357 \& 10,616 \& 10,498 \& 11,767 \& 11,209 \& 11,550 \& 10,328 \& 11,327 \& 9.7 \& -3.7 <br>
\hline South Dakota ........ \& 10,827 \& 10,794 \& 10,512 \& 11,418 \& 11,131 \& 11,572 \& 11,195 \& 11,810 \& 11,954 \& 12,017 \& 12,009 \& 12,752 \& 12,609 \& 12,718 \& 12,168 \& 13,059 \& 7.3 \& 2.4 <br>
\hline Southeast . \& 963,653 \& 975,579 \& 988,281 \& 997,618 \& 1,012,758 \& 1,023,089 \& 1,032,560 \& 1,046,506 \& 1,069,513 \& 1,086,481 \& 1,088,119 \& 1,137,196 \& 1,131,363 \& 1,154,972 \& 1,169,388 \& 1,189,918 \& 1.8 \& 4.6 <br>
\hline Alabama ... \& 58,999 \& 60,131 \& 60,595 \& 61,603 \& 62,896 \& 63,416 \& 64,110 \& 65,027 \& 66,604 \& 67,562 \& 68,601 \& 70,665 \& 70,534 \& 71,896 \& 72,498 \& 73,690 \& 1.6 \& 4.3 <br>
\hline Arkansas ... \& 32,300 \& 32,325 \& 32,334 \& 32,842 \& 33,924 \& 34,184 \& 34,242 \& 35,014 \& 36,597 \& 37,271 \& 37,157 \& 38,711 \& 39,013 \& 38,657 \& 38,853 \& 40,030 \& 3.0 \& 3.4 <br>
\hline Florida ${ }^{2}$.... \& 240,335 \& 243,366 \& 246,508 \& 248,209 \& 252,243 \& 253,922 \& 255,016 \& 257,158 \& 261,365 \& 264,855 \& 256,888 \& 279,946 \& 277,008 \& 283,608 \& 287,921 \& 292,665 \& 1.6 \& 4.5 <br>
\hline Georgia ..... \& 109,132 \& 110,585 \& 112,529 \& 113.379 \& 114,792 \& 116,478 \& 117,694 \& 119,412 \& 122,194 \& 124,237 \& 125,862 \& 130,277 \& 128,836 \& 133,212 \& 134,306 \& 137,027 \& 2.0 \& 5.2 <br>
\hline Kentucky .............. \& 53,349 \& 53,940 \& 54,720 \& 55,806 \& 55,970 \& 56,982 \& 58,028 \& 59,099 \& 60,460 \& 61,411 \& 62,177 \& 64,125 \& 63,229 \& 64,676 \& 65,625 \& 66,727 \& 1.7 \& 4.1 <br>
\hline Louisiana ${ }^{2}$.... \& 59,113 \& 59,748 \& 60,541 \& 61,510 \& 62,902 \& 63,640 \& 64,318 \& 65,472 \& 66,842 \& 68,004 \& 67,894 \& 69,927 \& 70,224 \& 71,143 \& 71,869 \& 73,137 \& 1.8 \& 4.6 <br>
\hline Mississippi ..... \& 31,881 \& 32,204 \& 32,473 \& 33,033 \& 33,672 \& 34,065 \& 34,277 \& 35,044 \& 36,060 \& 36,589 \& 36,798 \& 37,862 \& 38,649 \& 38,814 \& 39,494 \& 40,492 \& 2.5 \& 6.9 <br>
\hline North Carolina .. \& 106,209 \& 108,085 \& 109,587 \& 109,475 \& 110,727 \& 112,388 \& 114,656 \& 115,796 \& 118,507 \& 120,771 \& 122,842 \& 126,350 \& 126,020 \& 128,828 \& 130,910 \& 133,798 \& 2.2 \& 5.9 <br>
\hline South Carolina ...... \& 51,644 \& 52,665 \& 53,315 \& 53,794 \& 54,542 \& 54,808 \& 55,220 \& 55,952 \& 57,000 \& 57,821 \& 58,615 \& 60,202 \& 60,161 \& 61,447 \& 62,128 \& 62,845 \& 1.2 \& 4.4 <br>
\hline Tennessee ............ \& 76,498 \& 77,123 \& 78,366 \& 79,156 \& 80,309 \& 81,179 \& 82,005 \& 83,833 \& 86,104 \& 87,812 \& 88,783 \& 92,566 \& 91,520 \& 93,369 \& 94,814 \& 96,270 \& 1.5 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline Virginia ................ \& 119,565 \& 120,580 \& 122,160 \& 123,280 \& 124,727 \& 125,791 \& 126,497 \& 127,807 \& 130,152 \& 132,205 \& 134,176 \& 137,603 \& 137,206 \& 139,882 \& 141,459 \& 143,139 \& 1.2 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline West Virginia ......... \& 24,626 \& 24,826 \& 25,153 \& 25,531 \& 26,055 \& 26,238 \& 26,498 \& 26,971 \& 27,627 \& 27,944 \& 28,326 \& 28,961 \& 28,964 \& 29,440 \& 29,519 \& 30,095 \& 2.0 \& 3.9 <br>
\hline Southwest ............... \& 404,847 \& 411,506 \& 417,688 \& 424,008 \& 429,463 \& 435,704 \& 438,307 \& 446,818 \& 456,002 \& 464,806 \& 470,378 \& 487,957 \& 486,248 \& 496,681 \& 501,525 \& 510,223 \& 1.7 \& 4.6 <br>
\hline Arizona ........... \& 58,800 \& 59,454 \& 60,277 \& 60,802 \& 61,796 \& 62,389 \& 62.544 \& 63,442 \& 64,772 \& 65,964 \& 66,900 \& 69,112 \& 68,903 \& 70,835 \& 72,385 \& 73,181 \& 1.1 \& 5.9 <br>
\hline New Mexico .... \& 21,089 \& 21,305 \& 21,734 \& 22,280 \& 22,503 \& 22,794 \& 22,913 \& 23,280 \& 23,844 \& 24,248 \& 24,601 \& 25,116 \& 25,587 \& 26,020 \& 26,632 \& 27,135 \& 1.9 \& 8.0 <br>
\hline Oklahoma ............. \& 46,507 \& 47,064 \& 47,654 \& 49,093 \& 48,695 \& 49,403 \& 49,318 \& 50,707 \& 51,458 \& 52,264 \& 52,575 \& 54,225 \& 54,056 \& 54,972 \& 55,080 \& 55,884 \& 1.5 \& 3.1 <br>
\hline Texas .................. \& 278,451 \& 283,683 \& 288,023 \& 291,832 \& 296,469 \& 301,117 \& 303,533 \& 309,389 \& 315,928 \& 322,330 \& 326,302 \& 339,505 \& 337,702 \& 344,854 \& 347,428 \& 354,024 \& 1.9 \& 4.3 <br>
\hline Rocky Mountain ....... \& 118,230 \& 120,338 \& 121,447 \& 125,658 \& 126,285 \& 129,160 \& 130,028 \& 133,986 \& 135,296 \& 137,958 \& 139,777 \& 145,188 \& 146,439 \& 149,768 \& 150,354 \& 153,870 \& 2.3 \& 6.0 <br>
\hline Colorado .............. \& 60,569 \& 61,658 \& 62,407 \& 64,016 \& 64,825 \& 66,168 \& 66,714 \& 68,369 \& 69,426 \& 70,818 \& 71,898 \& 74,257 \& 74,932 \& 76,581 \& 77,399 \& 78,667 \& 1.6 \& 5.9 <br>
\hline Idaho .................. \& 15,140 \& 15,415 \& 15,370 \& 16,004 \& 15,837 \& 16,315 \& 16,349 \& 16,973 \& 17,124 \& 17,542 \& 17,721 \& 18,596 \& 18,798 \& 19,414 \& 19,280 \& 20,088 \& 4.2 \& 8.0 <br>
\hline Montana ................ \& 11,502 \& 11,578 \& 11,440 \& 12,639 \& 12,130 \& 12,479 \& 12,416 \& 13,467 \& 12,891 \& 13,166 \& 13,177 \& 14,142 \& 14,356 \& 14,759 \& 14,248 \& 14,800 \& 3.9 \& 4.7 <br>
\hline Utah .................... \& 23,585 \& 24,080 \& 24,546 \& 25,068 \& 25,405 \& 25,947 \& 26,238 \& 26,716 \& 27,383 \& 27,824 \& 28,352 \& 29,267 \& 29,313 \& 29,884 \& 30,235 \& 30,923 \& 2.3 \& 5.7 <br>
\hline Wyoming .............. \& 7,434 \& 7,607 \& 7,685 \& 7,930 \& 8,089 \& 8,251 \& 8,311 \& 8,461 \& 8,47t \& 8,608 \& 8,629 \& 8,926 \& 9,041 \& 9.130 \& 9,192 \& 9,391 \& 2.2 \& 5.2 <br>
\hline Far West . \& 803,852 \& 815,376 \& 824,892 \& 838,916 \& 838,400 \& \& 849,201 \& \& \& 883,710 \& \& 919,175 \& \& 926,641 \& 933,040 \& 943,508 \& 1.1 \& 2.6 <br>
\hline Alaska ................... \& 11,244 \& 11,532 \& 11,616 \& 11,807 \& 12,017 \& 12,148 \& 12,294 \& 12,446 \& 12,759 \& 12,891 \& 12,997 \& 13,233 \& 13,500 \& 13,690 \& 13,702 \& 13,862 \& 1.2 \& 4.7 <br>
\hline California .............. \& 606,796 \& 614,023 \& 620,174 \& 629,722 \& 625,310 \& 629,828 \& 632,401 \& 636,065 \& 645,210 \& 653,838 \& 661,788 \& 677,430 \& 666,529 \& 680,188 \& 685,513 \& 692,016 \& . 9 \& 2.2 <br>
\hline Hawaii ${ }^{2}$............... \& 22,346 \& 22,995 \& 23,576 \& 24,149 \& 24,258 \& 24,330 \& 24,516 \& 24,846 \& 25,521 \& 25,887 \& 24,336 \& 26,885 \& 27,043 \& 27,459 \& 27,374 \& 27,568 \& . 7 \& 2.5 <br>
\hline Nevada .. \& 23,844 \& 24,364 \& 25,049 \& 25,472 \& 25,949 \& 26,397 \& 26,791 \& 27,192 \& 27,925 \& 28,375 \& 29,030 \& 30,394 \& 30,560 \& 31,248 \& 31,826 \& 32,641 \& 2.6 \& 7.4 <br>
\hline Oregon ................ \& 47,931 \& 48,920 \& 49,421 \& 50,374 \& 50,698 \& 51,391 \& 51,836 \& 52,877 \& 53,703 \& 54,642 \& 55,657 \& 57,141 \& 57,796 \& 58,709 \& 59,131 \& 60,156 \& 1.7 \& 5.3 <br>
\hline Washington .......... \& 91,691 \& 93,542 \& 95,056 \& 97,392 \& 98,168 \& 99,928 \& 101,363 \& 103,571 \& 105,918 \& 108,077 \& 109,856 \& 114,091 \& 111,991 \& 115,348 \& 115,495 \& 117,265 \& 1.5 \& 2.8 <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{18}{|c|}{Census Divisions} <br>
\hline New England ............ \& 287,057 \& 289,375 \& 291,659 \& 291,752 \& 292,486 \& 294,301 \& 294,553 \& 298,215 \& 301,610 \& 305,648 \& 309,081 \& 319,128 \& 311,115 \& 318,979 \& 325,280 \& 328,724 \& 1.1 \& 3.0 <br>
\hline Middle Atlantic ........... \& 798,730 \& 811,075 \& 820,281 \& 824,425 \& 826,286 \& 836,492 \& 839,105 \& 849,710 \& 864,680 \& 876,577 \& 887,933 \& 922,822 \& 888,911 \& 917,695 \& 926,865 \& 937,738 \& 1.2 \& 1.6 <br>
\hline East North Central .... \& 756,918 \& 766,622 \& 774,135 \& 781,966 \& 783,428 \& 790,451 \& 798,054 \& 809.610 \& 824,641 \& 839,120 \& 846,395 \& 875,621 \& 863,688 \& 881,855 \& 889,384 \& 908,582 \& 2.2 \& 3.8 <br>
\hline West North Central ... \& 307,021 \& 307,732 \& 306,956 \& 317,863 \& 317,139 \& 321,173 \& 320,555 \& 329,304 \& 336,833 \& 339,392 \& 341,194 \& 356,298 \& 351,768 \& 356,820 \& 346,800 \& 364,499 \& 5.1 \& 2.3 <br>
\hline South Attantic ........... \& 782,474 \& 793,239 \& 804,852 \& 810,200 \& 820,685 \& 828,152 \& 834,114 \& 842,992 \& 858,417 \& 871,542 \& 872,372 \& 912,656 \& 905,978 \& 927,609 \& 938,807 \& 953,807 \& 1.6 \& 4.5 <br>
\hline East South Central .... \& 220,728 \& 223,398 \& 226,154 \& 229,598 \& 232,847 \& 235,641 \& 238,420 \& 243,003 \& 249,228 \& 253,374 \& 256,359 \& 265,218 \& 263,932 \& 268,755 \& 272,431 \& 277,180 \& 1.7 \& 4.5 <br>
\hline West South Central ... \& 416,371 \& 422,820 \& 428,553 \& 435,278 \& 441,990 \& 448,345 \& 451,411 \& 460,582 \& 470,824 \& 479,870 \& 483,928 \& 502,368 \& 500,994 \& 509,626 \& 513,231 \& 523,075 \& 1.9 \& 4.1 <br>
\hline Mountain .................. \& 221,962 \& 225,461 \& 228,507 \& 234,212 \& 236,534 \& 240,740 \& 242,276 \& 247,899 \& 251,838 \& 256,544 \& 260,309 \& 269,810 \& 271,490 \& 277,872 \& 281,196 \& 286,826 \& 2.0 \& 6.3 <br>
\hline Pacific ...................... \& 780,009 \& 791,012 \& 799,843 \& 813,444 \& 810,451 \& 817,626 \& 822,410 \& 829,805 \& 843,112 \& 855,335 \& 864,635 \& 888,781 \& 876,860 \& 895,393 \& 901,214 \& 910,867 \& 1.1 \& 2.5 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{r}$ Revised.

1. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the State estimates; it differs from the national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income because, by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms. It can also differ from the NIPA estimate because of different data sources and revision schedules.
2. The third quarter 1992 estimates of personal income reflect the losses resulting from damage caused by Hurricane Andrew in florida and Louisiana and by Hurricane Iniki in Hawail.
3. The third quarter 1993 estimates of personal income reflect the losses resulting from damage caused by floods in illinois, lowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin and by drought NOTE.-The quarterly estimates of State personal income were prepared by Marian B. Sacks, James P. Stehle, Isabelle B. Whiston, and James M. Zavrel, under the supervision of Robert L. Brown.

Table 2.-Nonfarm Personal Income, States and Regions
[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

$r$ Revised.
$p$ Preliminan
NOTE.-Nonfarm personal income is total personal income less farm earnings.

1. The third quarter 1992 estimates of personal income reflect the losses resulting from damage caused by Hurri-
cane Andrew in Florida and Louisiana and by Hurncane iniki in Hawaii.
2. The third quarter 1993 estimates of nonfarm personal income reflect the losses resulting from damage caused
by floods in Hlinois, lowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Table 3.-Total and Per Capita Personal Income for States and Regions, 1988-93

| Area name | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per capita ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of Dollars |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1992-93 | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  | Rank in U.S. |  |
|  | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1989r | 1990' | $1991{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1992' | 1993 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1989 r | 1990 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1991{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1992 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1993 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1988 | 1993 |
| United States ${ }^{1}$. | 4,061,806 | 4,366,135 | 4,655,420 | 4,831,697 | 5,128,373 | 5,368,962 | 4.7 | 16,610 | 17,690 | 18,667 | 19,163 | 20,105 | 20,817 |  |  |
| New England ..... | 265,334 | 231,095 | 289,961 | 294,889 | 308,867 | 321,025 | 3.9 | 20,278 | 21,325 | 21,935 | 22,338 | 23,406 | 24,265 |  |  |
| Connecticut ...... | 75.790 | 80,601 | 83,633 | 84,581 | 89,029 | 92, 124 | 3.5 | 23,160 | 24,548 | 25,426 | 25,705 | 27.150 | 28,110 |  |  |
| Maine | 18.486 | 20,089 | 20,981 | 21,378 | 22,456 | 23,420 | 4.3 | 15,354 | 16,467 | 17,041 | 17,294 | 18,163 | 18,895 | 27 | 32 |
| Massachusetts. | 124.327 | 130,466 | ${ }^{133,890}$ | 136,210 | 141,884 | 147, 679 | 4.1 | 20,787 | 21,688 | 22.248 | 22,719 | ${ }^{23,676}$ | 24.563 | 3 | 4 |
| New Hampshire | 20,888 | 22,065 | 22,491 | 23,231 | 24,457 | 25,498 | 4.3 | 19,292 | 19,977 | 20,231 | 20,973 | 21,933 | 22,659 | 6 | 9 |
| Rhode island ........ | ${ }^{17.261}$ | 18,454 | 19,121 | 19,411 10,077 | 20,304 10,737 | 21,096 11,207 | 3.9 <br> 4.4 | 17,321 15,607 | 18,441 16,891 | 19,035 17,444 | 19,340 17,750 | 20,276 18,792 | 21,096 19,467 | 14 23 | 17 26 |
| Mideast | 834,323 | 894,080 | 947,684 | 976,538 | 1,033,068 | 1,069,249 | 3.5 | 19,206 | 20,513 | 21,682 | 22,241 | 23,416 | 24,099 |  |  |
| Delaware | 11,371 | 12,420 | 13,193 | 13,748 | 14,318 | 15,042 | 5.1 | 17,555 | 18,867 | 19,719 | 20,195 | 20,724 | 21,481 | 12 | 15 |
| District of Columbia .... | 13,420 | 14,227 | 14,878 | 15,491 | 16,333 | 17,028 | 4.3 | 21,284 | 22,794 | 24,643 | 26,069 | 27,909 | 29,438 |  |  |
| Maryland | 91,790 | 99.769 | 105,985 | 109,400 | 114,414 | 119,375 | 4.3 | 19,703 | 21.105 | 22,088 | 22.494 | 23,268 | 24,044 | 5 | 5 |
| New Jersey. | 167,602 | 178,582 | 187,167 | 191.559 | 204,038 | 212,478 | 4.1 | 21,729 | 23.114 | 24,182 | 24,644 | 26,091 | 26.967 | 2 | 2 |
| New York <br> Pennsylvania $\qquad$ | 353,658 196,483 | 211,739 | 224,628 | ${ }_{233,676}^{412,63}$ | 247,611 | ${ }^{4578,248}$ | 2.7 3.9 | 19,709 <br> 16,584 | 20,983 | 22,322 | 12,.856 | 20,642 | 24,623 21,351 | 17 | ${ }_{16}$ |
| Great Lakes | 680,125 | 728,259 | 769,910 | 795,386 | 846,445 | 885,877 | 4.7 | 16,299 | 17,392 | 18,297 | 18,762 | 19,814 | 20,594 |  |  |
| Illinois | 201,919 | 217,594 | 230,790 | 237,427 | 252,858 | 264,152 | 4.5 | 17,725 | 19,071 | 20,159 | 20,602 | 21,774 | 22,582 | 10 | 10 |
| Indiana | 81,901 | 88,227 | 93,415 | 96,720 | 103,922 | 109,701 | 5.6 | 14,911 | 15,972 | 16,815 | 17,251 | 18,366 | 19,203 | 31 | 30 |
| Michigan. | 152,142 | 162,359 | 169,808 | 175,001 | 184,765 | 193,849 | 4.9 | 16.502 | 17,546 | 18,239 | 18.667 | 19,586 | 20.453 | 20 | 20 |
| Ohio | 169,902 | 180,248 | 190,608 | 197,425 | 209,851 | 218,371 | 4.1 | 15,732 | 16,644 | 17.547 | 18,047 | 19,040 | 19,688 | 22 | 24 |
| Wisconsin ................................................... | 74,260 | 79,831 | 85,288 | 88,812 | 95,049 | 99,805 | 5.0 | 15,397 | 16,438 | 17,399 | 17,954 | 19,038 | 19,811 | 26 | 22 |
| Plains ..... | 269,192 | 289,663 | 309,893 | 322,043 | 343,429 | 354,972 | 3.4 | 15,351 | 16,462 | 17,519 | 18,104 | 19,164 | 19,662 |  |  |
| Iowa .... | 39,681 | 43,352 | 46.375 | 47,695 | 51,225 | 51,541 | . 6 | 14,332 | 15.647 | ${ }^{16,683}$ | 17,096 | 18.275 | 18,315 | 34 |  |
| Kansas | 38,778 | 40,553 | 43,763 | 45.553 | 48,764 | 50,967 | 4.5 | 15,748 | 16,399 | 17,639 | 18,290 | 19,387 | 20,139 | 21 | 21 |
| Minnesota | 70.914 | 77.405 | 82,388 | 85,314 | 91.611 | 95,152 | 3.9 3.5 | ${ }^{16,504}$ | 17.843 | 18,784 | 19,276 | 20,503 | 21,063 | 19 <br> 24 | 18 |
| Missouri | 79,134 | 84,348 | 89,245 | 93,442 | 98.470 | 101,867 | 3.5 | 15.570 | 16.552 | 17.407 | 18,121 | 18,970 | 19,463 | 24 | 27 |
| Nebraska ... | 23,908 | 25,276 | 27.470 | 28.720 | 30,368 | 31,703 | 4.4 | 15,211 | 16,050 13735 13 | 17,379 | 18,059 | 17,974 | $\begin{array}{r}19,726 \\ 17488 \\ \hline 17.4\end{array}$ | 28 49 | 23 39 |
| North Dakota $\qquad$ South Dakota $\qquad$ | 7,816 8,962 | 8,877 9,851 | 9,765 10,888 | 9,891 11,427 | 10,809 12,183 | 11,104 <br> 12,638 | 2.7 3.7 | 11,925 12,835 | 13,735 <br> 14,139 | 15,320 15,628 | 15,617 16,286 | 17,048 <br> 17,198 <br> 17,926 | 17,488 <br> 17,666 | 49 41 | 39 37 |
| Southeast | 849,116 | 916,226 | 981,283 | 1,028,748 | 1,095,327 | 1,161,410 | 6.0 | 14,607 | 15,600 | 16,501 | 17,071 | 17,926 | 18,753 |  |  |
| Alabama ... | 52,521 | 56,291 | 60,332 | 63,863 | 68,358 | 72,154 | 5.6 | 13,051 | ${ }^{13,967}$ | 14,899 | 15,614 | 16,522 | 17,234 | 39 | 41 |
| Arkansas. | 28.793 | 30,702 | 32,450 | 34,341 | 37,434 | 39, 138 | 4.6 | 12,289 | 13,085 | 13,779 | 14,485 | 15,635 | 16,143 | 47 | 49 |
| Florida ....................................................... | 205,127 | 228,024 | 244,604 | 254,585 | 265,764 | 285,300 | 7.4 | 16,666 | ${ }^{18,043}$ | 18,785 | 19,180 | 19,711 | 20,857 | 16 | 19 |
| Georgia ......................................................... | 97,819 | 104,184 | 111.406 5 | 117,094 | 125,642 | 133,345 | 6.1 | 15.485 | 16.250 | 17,121 | 17,666 | 18,549 | 19,278 | 25 | 29 |
| Kentucky Louisiana | 46,930 53,911 | 56,586 | 54,454 60.228 | 57,520 64.083 | 62,043 | 65,064 | 4.9 5.0 | 12,751 12.568 | 13,756 13.254 11 | 14,751 14.279 | 15,483 15.100 | 16,528 <br> 15.931 <br> 1 | 17,173 16.667 | 43 <br> 44 | 42 |
| Mississippi | 28,854 | 30,672 | 32,398 | 34,265 | 36,827 | 39,362 | 6.9 | 11,181 | 11,915 | 12,578 | 13,218 | 14,082 | 14,894 | 50 | 50 |
| North Carolina | 93,560 | 100,010 | 108,339 | 113,392 | 122,117 | 129,889 | 6.4 | 14,435 | 15,233 | 16,284 | 16,802 | 17,863 | 18,702 | 33 | 33 |
| South Caroina | 45,018 | 47,995 | 52,855 | 55,130 | 58,410 | 61,645 | 5.5 | 13.192 | 13,884 | 15,101 | 15,484 | 16.212 | 16.923 | ${ }^{38}$ | 44 |
| Ternessee | 68,379 | 73,177 | 77,786 | 81,831 | 88,816 | 93,993 | 5.8 | 14,177 | 15,074 | 15,903 | 16,524 | 17,674 | 18,434 | 36 | 34 |
|  | 106,011 | 114.864 | 121,397 | 126,206 | ${ }^{133,534}$ | 140,421 | 5.2 | 17,558 | 18,768 12,926 | ${ }_{13,543}$ | 20,071 14,695 | 20,883 15,598 | 21,634 16,209 | 11 | 13 47 |
| West Virginia .................................................... | 22,193 | 23,352 | 25,034 | 26,440 | 28,215 | 29,503 | 4.6 | 12,124 | 12,926 | 13,964 | 14,695 | 15,598 | 16,209 | 48 | 47 |
| Southwest ........ | 360,245 | 385,260 | 414,512 | 437,573 | 469,786 | 498,669 | 6.1 | 14,489 | 15,359 | 16,323 | 16,952 | 17,861 | 18,596 |  |  |
| Arizona, | 53,251 | 56,646 | 59.833 | 62,543 | 66,687 | 71,326 | 7.0 | ${ }^{15,061}$ | 15.639 | 16,262 | 16,697 | 17,401 | 18,121 |  |  |
| New Mexico | 18.713 | 20,134 | 21,602 | 22.872 | 24,452 | 26,343 | 7.7 | ${ }_{12}^{12,554}$ | 13,388 | 14,213 | 14,781 <br> 15636 | 15,458 <br> 16.420 <br> 18.4 | 16,297 | 45 37 | 46 43 |
| Oklahoma | 42,158 | 44,694 263,785 | 47,580 285,497 | 49,531 302,627 | 52,630 326,016 | 54,998 346,002 | 4.5 6.1 | 13,310 14,765 | 14,187 <br> 15,695 | 15,117 16,747 | 15,636 17,40 | 16,420 18,437 | 17.020 19,189 | 37 32 | 43 31 |
| Rocky Mountain | 104,451 | 113,279 | 121,418 | 129,865 | 139,555 | 150,108 |  | 14,500 | 15,659 | 16,639 | 17,456 | 18,293 |  |  |  |
| Coiorado ........ | 53,966 | 58,202 | 62,163 | 66,519 | 71,600 | 76,895 | 7.4 | 16.540 | 17.767 | 18,818 | 19,740 | 20.666 | 21,564 | 18 | 14 |
| Idaho ..... | 12,668 | 14,241 | 15,482 | 16,368 | 17,746 | 19,395 | 9.3 | 12.850 | 14.321 | 15.304 | 15.773 | 16.649 | 17.646 | 40 | 38 |
| Montana ... | 10,269 | 11,317 | 11,790 | 12,623 | 13,344 | 14,541 | 9.0 | 12,832 | 14,152 | 14,743 | 15.632 | 16,227 | 17.322 | 42 | 40 |
| Wyoming | 20,633 | 22,920 | 24,664 | $\stackrel{\text { cren }}{ }$ | 28,659 | 30,088 9,188 | 6.1 | 14,260 | 15,270 | 16,905 | 18,076 | 18,631 | 19,539 <br> 18 | ${ }_{35}^{46}$ | 25 |
| Far West ... | 699,019 | 758,274 | 820,759 | 846,656 | 891,897 | 927,652 |  | 18,134 | 19,180 | 20,242 | 20,483 |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska | 9.720 | 10,741 | 11,550 | 12,226 | 12,970 | 13,688 | 5.5 | 17,931 | 19,631 | 20,887 | 21,498 | 22.067 | 22,846 | 8 |  |
| California | 532.444 | 573,255 | 617,679 | 630,901 | 659.567 | 681.061 | 3.3 | 18,703 | 19,620 | ${ }^{20,656}$ | 20,748 | 21,348 | 21,821 | 7 | 12 |
| Hawail | 18.924 | 20,957 | 23.266 | 24,488 | 25,657 | 27.361 | 6.6 | 17,522 | 19,146 | 20,905 | 21,576 | 22.200 | 23,354 | 13 |  |
| Nevada. | 19,253 | 22,031 | 24,682 | ${ }^{26,582}$ | 28.931 | 31.569 | 9.1 | 17.907 | 19.370 | 20.248 | 20,639 | 21.648 | 22.729 | 9 |  |
|  | 71,352 | -45,838 | -49,420 | 51,701 100,758 | - 10,985 | 56,948 115,025 | 5.6 | 15,669 | 18,085 | 19,268 <br> 1 | - 20,087 | 21,289 | 21,887 | 15 | 11 |
|  | Census Divisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England ................................................ | 265,334 | 281,095 | 289,961 | 294,889 | 308,867 | 321,025 | 3.9 | 20,276 | 21,325 | 21,935 | 22,338 | 23,406 | 24,265 |  |  |
| Midede Atantic. | 717,743 | 767,664 | 813,628 | 837,899 | 888,003 | 917,803 | 3.4 | 19,137 | 20.430 | 21,618 | 22,185 | 23,415 | 24,074 | .............. | $\ldots$ |
| East North Central .................................................. | 680,125 | 728,259 | 769,910 | 795,386 | 846,445 | 885,877 | 4.7 | 16,299 | 17,392 | 18,297 | 18,762 | 19,814 | 20.594 |  |  |
| West North Central .............................................. | 269,192 | 289,663 | 309,893 | 322,043 | 343,429 | 354,972 | 3.4 | 15,351 | 16,462 | 17.519 | 18,104 | 19,164 | 19,662 |  |  |
| South Allantic ...... | 686,308 | 744,846 | 797,691 | 831,486 | 878,746 | 931,550 | 6.0 | 16.215 | 17,319 | 18,230 | 18,712 | 19,488 | 20,367 | ............. |  |
| East South Central ......................................... | 196,685 | 210.725 | 224,970 | 237.478 | 256,045 | 270.574 | 5.7 | 13.018 | 13.922 | 14,793 | 15,471 | 16,485 | 17,215 | .............. | ........... |
| West South Central ................................................ | 370,985 | 395,550 | 42.755 | 450,582 | 484,247 | 511,732 | 5.7 | 14.016 | 14,895 | 15,905 | 11,606 | 17,570 | 18,287 | .............. | $\cdots$ |
| Mountain ............................................................. | 195,669 | 212,091 | ${ }_{7}^{227,536}$ | ${ }^{241,862}$ | 259,625 | 279,346 | 7.6 | 14,706 | 15,713 | ${ }^{16,590}$ | 17,250 | 18,055 | 18,906 |  |  |
| Pacific ................................................................ | 679,766 | 736,242 | 796,077 | 820,073 | 862,965 | 896,084 | 3.8 | 18,140 | 19,175 | 20,242 | 20,478 | 21,175 | 21,713 | .-........... | .-............ |

## - Revised.

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

1. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the State estimates; it difters from the national income and product accounts (NPA) estimate of personal income because, by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad tem-
porarily by private U.S. firms. It can also differ from the NIPA estimate because of different data sources and revision schedules.
2. Percent change was calculated from unrounded data.
3. Per capita personal income was computed using midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census Estimates for 1990-93 reflect State population estimates available as of February 1994.

Table 4.-Total and Per Capita Disposable Personal Income for States and Regions, 1988-93


Table 5.-Percent Change in Earnings for Selected Industries, 1992-93 ${ }^{1}$

| Area name | Totalpersonalincome | Earnings ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Nontarm | Mining | Construc-tion | Manufacturing | Transportation, publicutilities | Wholesale and retail trade | Finance. insurance, and real estate | Services | Other | Government |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Federal civilian | Military | State and local |
| United States | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 7.4 | . 8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 4.1 | . 2 | 5.4 |
| New England .......... | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 11.4 | -1.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | . 4 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -2.2 | 5.8 |
| Connecticut .................................. | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 6.9 | -2.4 | 6.6 | . 3 | -1.4 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 1.9 | -2.2 | 5.4 |
| Maine ............................................ | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 21.9 | 5.7 | . 1 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 1.9 | -3.0 | 1.7 | . 9 |
| Massachusetts .............................................. | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 16.9 | -1.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 7.9 | -. 3 | 3.6 | -5.4 | 6.8 |
| New Hampshire ............................................... | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.8 | -2.6 | 2.8 | 7.5 | -1.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | -. 4 | 8.5 |
| Rhode istand .................................................. | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 6.6 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 5.3 | $-.3$ | 5.3 |
| Vermont ..................................................... | 4.4 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 17.4 | 9.4 | . 5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 3.6 |
| Mldeast ................................................................... | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | -2.1 | 5.0 | -1.2 | 4.2 | 28 | -3.2 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 5.2 | . 7 | 3.8 |
| Delaware .................................................... | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | -. 8 | 8.8 | . 3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 7.7 |
| District of Columbia ........................................ | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 3.3 | -4.7 | 1.1 | 0 | -2.8 | -3.1 | 5.3 | 62.9 | 7.7 | 2.6 | . 3 |
| Maryland ........................................................ | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | -. 7 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| New Jersey ................................................... | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 8.3 | $-1.6$ | 9.1 | 3.4 | . 9 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 3.1 | -3.1 | 5.8 |
| New York .................................................. | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 3.6 | 7.4 -5.5 | 4.1 | -3.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | -5.8 | 6.3 6.4 | 6.0 4.1 | 2.9 | -3.8 | 3.5 |
| Pennsyvania ................................................... | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | -5.5 | 4.6 | . 8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | . 6 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | -6.2 |  |
| Great Lakes ... | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | -3.7 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 3.7 | -2.1 | 5.4 |
| Ilinois .............................................................. | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | -11.3 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 | ${ }^{6.8}$ | 5.1 | 2.1 6.5 | -2.7 | 8.0 |
| Indiana ..................................................... | 5.6 4.9 | 5.5 5.7 | 5.4 5.3 | -5.3 6.4 | 8.1 9.6 | 3.8 6.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 2.5 | 7.8 | 4.7 6.2 | 6.5 4.0 | 1.2 -7.3 | 4.8 2.4 |
|  | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 6.4 | ${ }^{10.6}$ | 1.5 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 6.0 | ${ }_{3.1}$ | 3.0 | -.7 | 5.3 |
| Wisconsin ................................................... | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 6.6 |
| Plains ........................................................... | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | -1.9 | 6.2 |
| lowa ....................................................... | . 6 | -. 8 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 6.3 |  | 5.8 |
| Kansas ............................................................ | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | ${ }^{4}$ | 5.7 | . 9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 4.7 | $-9$ | 6.1 |
| Minnesota ..................................................... | 3.9 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | -1.5 | 6.7 |
| Missouri ....................................................... | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | -. 5 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | -2.9 | 6.0 |
| Nebraska ...................................................... | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 6.5 | -10.0 | 6.5 |
| North Oakota ................................................ | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| South Dakota ............................................. | 3.7 | 3.5 | 7.8 | -5.7 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 11.8 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 7.8 |
| Southeast .................................................... | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | -1.6 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 3.8 | . 1 | 7.5 |
| Alabama ........................................................ | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 |
| Arkansas ....................................................... | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 1.7 | -13.7 | 5.4 |
| Florida .............................................................. | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | -.7 | 12.5 | -. 6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 | $-2.6$ | 10.1 |
| Georgia ....................................................... | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 7.1 |
| Kentucky ........................................................ | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | -2.4 | 9.9 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | $-1.4$ | 3.4 |
| Louisiana ........................................................ | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 3.8 | -11.0 | 7.9 |
| Mississippi ..................................................... | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 18.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 15.3 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 7.1 |
| North Carolina ................................................... | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 719 | 13.7 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 8.1 |
| South Carolina .............................................. | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 6.4 | . 1 | -6.1 | 5.3 |
| Tennessee .................................................. | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 3.0 | -2.0 | 8.6 |
| Virginia M.......................................................... | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | -2.2 | 10.7 | $-1$ | 4.1 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 6.4 |
| West Virginia ................................................. | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | -13.8 | 16.8 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 7.3 | -. 6 | 6.2 |
| Southwest .................................................. | 6.1 | 6.2 |  | 2.8 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 6.2 |  | 8.1 |  |  | 3.2 |  |
| Arizona ......................................................... | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 0 | 14.4 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 4.3 | -.6 | 4.8 |
| New Mexico ...................................................... |  |  |  |  | 20.5 |  |  | 8.4 |  |  | 10.9 6.3 | 5.7 | ${ }_{3.6}^{2.2}$ | ${ }_{3.0}^{6.1}$ |
|  | 4.5 | 4.2 6.0 | 4.1 5.7 | .4 2.9 | 9.9 <br> 5.9 | 2.7 2.3 | 3.7 5.3 | 3.0 6.2 | 3.0 3.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 5.3 | $\stackrel{4}{4} 4$ | 3.6 3.9 | 7.0 |
| Rocky Mountain .............................................. | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 17.3 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 5.9 |
| Colorado ................................................... | 7.4 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 22.1 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 5.1 |
| Idaho ......................................................... | 9.3 | 10.8 | 8.5 | -2.3 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 6.6 |
| Montana ........................................................ | 9.0 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| Utah ............................................................. | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 17.5 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 11.5 | -. 8 | -2.9 | 6.4 |
| Wyoming ....................................................... | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Far West ....................................... |  |  |  |  |  | -3.3 |  | 2.7 | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska .............................................. | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | . 7 | 23.3 | -6.2 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Calitomia ...................................................... | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 5.5 | -9 | -3.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | -1.7 | 2.6 |
| Hawaii .......................................................... | 6.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 6.9 | -3.3 | -. 8 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 5.2 | -. 2 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 6.7 |
| Nevada .......................................................... | 9.1 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 27.4 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 11.5 | $\begin{array}{r}10.2 \\ \hline 8.7\end{array}$ |  | 8.2 | -1.8 | 8.2 |
| Oregon <br> Washington $\qquad$ | 6.6 5.1 | 7.0 4.2 | 6.5 3.7 | 12.4 | 11.0 2.6 | 2.1 -3.7 | 4.8 3.9 | 6.6 <br> 5.3 | 9.7 4.6 | 8.7 6.9 | 7.2 -4.2 | 3.2 2.6 | .6 3.1 | 7.5 7.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Census Divisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now England ........................................................ | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 11.4 | -1.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -2.2 | 5.8 |
| Middie Atantic .................................................. | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -2.3 | 5.2 | -1.3 | 4.4 | 3.0 | $-3.8$ | 6.4 | 5.7 | 3.4 | -.7 | 4.0 |
| East North Central ............................................... | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | -3.7 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 3.7 | -2.1 | 5.4 |
| West North Central ............................................. | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | -1.9 | 6.2 |
| South Atantic -............................................... | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | -6.6 | 10.7 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 5.4 | . 8 | 7.1 |
| East South Central ............................................ | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 0 | 10.8 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 6.5 |
| West South Central ................................................ | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 3.6 | . 6 | 6.8 |
|  | 7.6 38 | 8.5 2.8 | 7.8 26 | 4.4 4.0 | 18.4 1.1 | 3.4 -3.3 | 6.6 2.5 | 7.6 2.6 | 9.4 3.0 | 9.5 5.7 | 8.3 2.4 | 4.5 | $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ -3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3} 5$ |
| Pacilic .................................................................. | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.1 | -3.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | -. 3 | 3.7 |

1. Percent change was calculated from unrounded data.
2. Consists of wage and salay disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

# Local Area Personal Income <br> - Estimates for 1990-92 <br> - Revisions to the Estimates for 1981-91 

$\tau$his article presents new estimates of personal income and per capita personal income for local areas-that is, for counties and metropolitan areas-for 1992 and revised estimates for 1990-91. It also discusses the sources of the revisions to the local area estimates for 198191, and it describes the changes in the definitions of the county-based metropolitan areas that were issued by the Office of Management and Budget in June 1993.
Table 1 presents estimates for the metropolitan areas. Table 2 presents estimates for counties and county equivalents. For Virginia, estimates are presented for the larger independent cities as well as for most counties; estimates for the smaller independent cities are combined with estimates for adjacent counties.

## Incorporation of new source data

The local area estimates for 1981-91 have been revised to incorporate new source data that were not available in time to be used in the comprehensive revision to the estimates that was released in May 1993. ${ }^{1}$ These data are available either irregularly or less frequently than biennially and cannot be incorporated into the estimates without revising more than the 2 years of estimates that are normally revised each year. In addition, the 1990-91 estimates reflect the routine incorporation of the revisions to the State estimates that were released in October 1993 and of more current State and county source data. ${ }^{2}$

The introduction of the source data changed both the State and the local area estimates of personal income. The changes to the estimates for 1981-89 resulted from revisions to nonfarm proprietors' income, to some components of farm proprietors' income, and to the estimates of the residence adjustment.

[^40]Nonfarm proprietors' income.-The State and local area estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income for 1984-92 now reflect the incorporation of tabulations of data from the 1987-89 Federal income tax returns of sole proprietors and partnerships; previously, the most current of these data available to bea were for 1983. The estimates for 1987-89 are based directly on the data for those years, and the estimates for $1984-86$ are based on interpolations between the data for 1983 and 1987. The 1990 estimates are extrapolations of the 1989 estimates for each Standard Industrial Classification two-digit industry by the change in the number of small firms reported in the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns. In the absence of pertinent county data after 1990, the 1991-92 State estimates are allocated to counties in proportion to the 1990 estimates.

Farm proprietors' income.-The local area estimates of farm proprietors' income for 1983-92 now reflect the full use of data from the 1987 Census of Agriculture; previously, the estimates of important categories of both gross receipts and production expenses were based on data from the 1982 census. The 1987 county estimates of gross receipts from "other" farm-related activities (that is, other than crop and livestock production) and of a miscellaneous category of production expenses that includes interest and property taxes are based on the 1987 census data, and the 198386 estimates are based on interpolations between the 1982 and 1987 census data. In the absence of pertinent county data after 1987, the 1988-92 State estimates of these categories are allocated to counties in proportion to the 1987 estimates.
For $1982-92$, both the State and the local area estimates of farm proprietors' income now reflect new State estimates of selected farm production expenses prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

Adjustment for residence.-The State and local area estimates of this adjustment-the net inflow of the earnings of interstate or intercounty
commuters-for 1981-92 now reflect the incorporation of journey-to-work data from the 1990 Census of Population; previously, the most current journey-to-work data used for the estimates were those from the 1980 Census. The estimates for 1990 reflect the incorporation of the journey-to-work data from the 1990 census, and the estimates for 1981-89 reflect interpolations between the data from the 1980 and 1990 censuses. The 1990 estimates are extrapolated to 1991-92 by (1) the bea estimates of wages and salaries by place of work, (2) Internal Revenue Service tabulations of wages and salaries by place of residence, which are only available through 1991, and (3) Census Bureau population estimates.

## Changes in the definitions of metropolitan areas

The metropolitan area definitions used by bea for its personal income estimates are the countybased definitions issued by the Office of Management and Budget for Federal statistical purposes. These areas consist of 58 primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's), 240 metropolitan statistical areas (msa's), and 12 New England county
metropolitan areas (necma's). ${ }^{3}$ The pmsa's and one NECMA are grouped into 17 consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's).
The estimates presented here reflect the changes in the metropolitan area definitions issued in June 1993. The following changes were particularly significant: The division of the former New York-Newark, NY-NJ-PA PMSA into seven pmsa's and Pike County, Pennsylvania; the addition of Pike County to the former Orange County, NY PMSA, which is now called the Newburgh, NY-PA PMSA; the addition of a formerly nonmetropolitan county to each of five MSA's; and the recognition of the Jackson, TN msa. ${ }^{4}$
Tables 1 and 2 follow beginning on page 130 .

[^41]
## Acknowledgments

The revised estimates of local area personal income were prepared by the Regional Economic Measurement Division under the direction of Linnea Hazen, Chief. The preparation of the estimates was a divisionwide effort.

Estimates of nonfarm labor earnings (wages and salaries and other labor income) were prepared by the Regional Wage Branch under the supervision of Sharon C. Carnevale, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Elizabeth P. Cologer, Lisa C. Ninomiya, Michael G. Pilot, John A. Rusinko, and James M. Scott. Contributing staff members were E. Frances Bake, Christopher T. Berry, Susan P. Den Herder, Elizabeth A. Freeman, Lela S. Lester, Russell C. Lusher, Richard A. Lutyk, Paul K. Medzerian, Michael Phillips, Adrienne T. Pilot, William E. Reid, Jr., Dolores A. Rynn, Victor A. Sahadachny, Eugene L. Souder, Darleen K. Won, and Jaime Zenzano. Estimates of farm earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income) and the residence adjustments were prepared by the Quarterly Income Branch under the supervision of Robert L. Brown,

Assistant Division Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to James M. Zavrel. Contributing staff members were Elaine M. Briccetti, Daniel R. Corrin, Richard H. Grayson, Michael S. Wagner, and Daniel Zabronsky.

Estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income, dividends, interest, rent, transfer payments, and personal contributions for social insurance were prepared by the Proprietors' Income Branch under the supervision of Bruce Levine, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Charles A. Jolley. Contributing staff members were Sean P. Collier, Catherine A. Cumberland, Toan A. Ly, Ellen M. Wright, and Marianne A. Ziver.

The assembly of public use tabulations and data files and the preparation of the text and tables for this article were performed by the Regional Economic Information System Branch. Major responsibilities were assigned to Kathy A. Albetski, Wallace K. Bailey, and Gary V. Kennedy. Contributing staff members were H. Steven Dolan, Jeffrey L. Newman, Michael J. Paris, Albert Silverman, Callan S. Swenson, Hilda G. Tolson, Monique B. Tyes, and Mary C. Williams.

## Data Availability

Personal income by type of payment and earnings by Standard Industrial Classification (sic) division, as shown in table A, are available for metropolitan areas and counties for 1969-92. A version of this table that includes earnings by sic two-digit industry is also available. In addition, there are supplemental tables for employment by sic division (the "one-digit" level), for transfer payments by program, and for major categories of farm income and expenses.

The entire set of these tables for all counties and metropolitan areas and for all years will be available on a CD-ROM by the end of May. This CD-rom will also contain quarterly State estimates of personal income for 1969-93, gross state product estimates for 197790 , projections of State and metropolitan area personal income and employment to 2040 that have been updated to reflect the June 1993 changes in the metropolitan area definitions, and a description of the sources and methods used to estimate local area personal income. The CD-ROM is designed for use with microcomputers equipped with the ms-dos operating system and will include a program to help users select, display, print, and copy the tables. The price is $\$ 35.00$.

These tables are also available on magnetic tapes, computer printouts, and microcomputer diskettes. Each table for all years of data for all the metropolitan areas or for all the counties is available on a single reel of magnetic tape, but the table that includes earnings by sic two-digit industry requires two reels at standard blocksize; the price of each reel of magnetic tape is $\$ 100$. The tables on computer printouts are priced by the number of pages; the minimum charge is $\$ 10$. The tables on diskette are priced at $\$ 20$ per diskette.
Materials available without charge include a sample packet of all available tables, a list of the State agencies and university research bureaus from which the bea State and local area estimates can be obtained, and the description of sources and methods used to prepare the local area estimates.
For information on ordering these products, write to the Regional Economic Information System, be-55, Bureaus of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) $606-5360$. Visa or Mastercard are accepted for telephone orders.

Table A.-Example of Available Data for Local Areas: Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Major Industry, 1987-92 ${ }^{1}$
[Thousands of dollars]

|  | New London County, Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
| Income by Place of Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total personal income | 4,432,832 | 4,696,727 | 5,001,642 | 5,129,498 | 5,286,014 | 5,567,535 |
| Nonfarm personal incorme | 4,391,411 | 4,649,645 | 4,953,590 | 5,071,027 | 5,227,635 | 5,505,135 |
| Farm income ${ }^{2}$................. | 41,421 | 47,082 | 48,052 | 58,471 | 58,379 | 62,400 |
| Population (thousands) ${ }^{3}$ | 251.0 | 254.3 | 254.9 | 255.2 | 254.0 | 248.2 |
| Per capita personal income (dollars) ............................................................. | 17,664 | 18,472 | 19,625 | 20,102 | 20,809 | 22,427 |
| Derivation of total personal income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total earnings by place of work ........................................................................ | 3,352,266 | 3,557,432 | 3,742,284 | 3,797,899 | 3,908,352 | 4,093,050 |
| Less: Personal cont. for social insur. ${ }^{4}$ | 203,584 | 221,909 | 238,690 | 246,894 | 259,895 | 269,416 |
| Plus: Adjustment for residences | 23,813 | 47,913 | 41,932 | 55,888 | 42,070 | 37,331 |
| Equals: Net earn. by place of residence | 3,172,495 | 3,383,436 | 3,545,526 | 3,606,893 | 3,690,527 | 3,860,965 |
| Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent ${ }^{6}$......................................................... | 728,088 | 753,194 | 836,872 | 821,127 | 813,831 | 805,160 |
| Plus: Transter payments ......................................................................... | 532,249 | 560,097 | 619,244 | 701,478 | 781,656 | 901,410 |
| Earnings by Place of Work |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings by type: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages and salaries | 2,809,178 | 2,962,737 | 3,122,063 | 3,169,878 | 3,255,450 | 3,389,483 |
| Other labor income | 256,365 | 277,716 | 306,191 | 316,737 | 342,460 | 367,214 |
| Proprietors' income ${ }^{7}$................................................................... | 286,723 | 316,979 | 314,030 | 311,284 | 310,442 | 336,353 |
| Farm ................... | 30,829 | 35,200 | 35,595 | 42,317 | 42,424 | 45,747 |
| Nonfarm .......................................................................................... | 255,894 | 281,779 | 278,435 | 268,967 | 268,018 | 290,606 |
| Earnings by industry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm ........... | 41,421 | 47,082 | 48,052 | 58,471 | 58,379 | 62,400 |
| Nonfarm | 3,310,845 | 3,510,350 | 3,694,232 | 3,739,428 | 3,849,973 | 4,030,650 |
| Private | 2,563,059 | 2,717,472 | 2,851,514 | 2,831,824 | 2,902,963 | 3,092,469 |
| Ag. serv., for, fish., and other ${ }^{8}$...................................................... | 12,368 | 13,303 | 11,880 | 13,437 | 14,695 | 14,799 |
| Mining .... | 2,333 | 2,870 | 3,032 | 4,236 | 4,681 | 7,480 |
| Construction | 221,444 | 252,605 | 249,006 | 182,679 | 162,562 | 203,481 |
| Manufacturing | 1,080, 152 | 1,041,641 | 1,092,398 | 1,108,053 | 1,145,270 | 1,099,736 |
| Nondurable goods .................................................................... | 262,218 | 270,198 | 289,288 | 306,990 | 329,023 | 358,943 |
|  | 817,934 | 771,443 | 803,110 | 801,063 | 816,247 | 740,793 |
| Transportation and public utilities ....................................................... | 169,799 | 177,038 | 194,913 | 194,389 | 207,956 | 205,725 |
| Wholesale trade ................................................................... | 80,133 | 87,800 | 94,770 | 87,259 | 88,988 | 95,278 |
| Retail trade ...................................................................................... | 339,406 | 372,678 | 377,057 | 360,025 | 348,428 | 358,137 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .................................................. | 84,716 | 105,704 | 104,553 | 106,697 | 110,261 | 117,911 |
| Services .................................................................................. | 572,708 | 663,833 | 723,905 | 775,049 | 820,122 | 989,912 |
| Government and government enterprises ............................................... | 747,786 | 792,878 | 842,718 | 907,604 | 947,010 | 938,181 |
| Federal, civilian ............................................................................................... | 132,857 | 140,846 | 144,193 | 158,604 | 156,766 | 164,845 |
| Military | 298,028 | 296,219 | 298,470 | 322,619 | 325,580 | 292,876 |
| State and local ............................................................................ | 316,901 | 355,813 | 400,055 | 426,381 | 464,664 | 480,460 |

[^42]residents commuting outside U.S. borders to work less income of toreign residents commuting insidee U.S. borders to work plus centain Carbobean seasonal workers.
6. Includes the capital consumption adiustment for rental income of persons.
7. Includes the inventory valuation ano capital consumption adjustments.
8. "Other" consists of wages and salaries of U.SS residents employed by international organiza-
lions and foreien embassies and consuluates in the U.S.
$D$ Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Estimates are included in totals.
$L$ Less than $\$ 50,000$. Estimates are included in totals.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 50,000$. Estimates are included in totals.

Table 1.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1990-92

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change | Dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Rank in } \\ \text { U.S. } \end{array} \\ \hline 1992 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Rank in } \\ \text { U.S. } \end{array} \\ \hline 1992 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| United States ${ }^{1}$ | 4,6 | 4,831,697 |  |  | 18,667 | 19, | 20,105 |  |  | 24,66 | 25,870 | 27,8 | . 6 | 18,264 | 89 | 19,974 |  |
| Metropolitan portion | 3,928,153 | 4,073,607 | 4,318,618 | 6.0 | 19,797 | 20,289 | 21,247 |  | Corpus Christi | 5,137 | 5,513 | 5,917 | 7.3 | 14,648 | 15.474 | 16,371 | 249 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ...... | 727,267 | 758,090 | 809,755 | 6.8 | 14,266 | 14,761 | 15,628 |  | Cumberand, MD-W | 1,468 | 1,521 | . 580 | 3.9 | 14,456 | 14,963 | 15,566 | 284 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dallas. TX | 55,091 | 58,370 | 62,682 | 7.4 | 20,481 | 21.266 | 22,424 | 35 |
| Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Danville, VA | 1,575 | 1,614 | 1,717 | 6.4 | 14,461 | 14,775 | 15.705 | 282 |
| Statistical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Davenport-Mol | 6,334 | 6,492 | 6,854 | 5.6 | 18,041 | 18,356 | 19,243 | 107 |
| Chicago-Gary-Kenosha | 178 | 184,5 | 196, | 6.2 | 21,635 | 22,154 | 23,312 |  | Dayton-Springield, OH | 16,900 | 17,719 | 18,665 | 5.3 | 17,749 | 18,512 | 19,411 | 103 |
| Cincinnati-Hamilton, | 33 | 35,18 | 37,56 | 6.7 | 18,588 | 19,080 | 20,140 |  | Daytona Beach, FL | 6.313 | 6,536 | 6,895 | 5.5 | 15,650 | 15.805 | 16.348 | 251 |
| Cleveland-Akron, OH | 55,519 | 57,388 | 60,580 | 5.6 | 19,397 | 19,955 | 20,959 |  | Decatur, AL ... | 2,037 | 2,183 | ${ }_{2}^{2} .325$ | 6.5 | ${ }^{15,419}$ | 16,267 | 17.100 | 214 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 80,619 | 85,095 | 91,422 | 7.4 | 19,868 | 20,543 | 21,692 |  | Decatur, IL | 2,110 | 2.147 | 2,252 | 4.9 | ${ }^{18,004}$ | 18,254 | 19.134 | 115 |
| Denver-Boulder-Greeley, $\mathrm{CO}^{\text {a }}$ | 40.913 | 43,822 | 47,203 | 7.7 | 20.600 | 21,591 | 22,592 |  | Denver, CO* | 34,181 | 36,565 | 39,331 | 7.6 | 20,995 | 21,965 | 22,930 | 31 |
| Detroit-Ann Aboor-Flint, M |  | 106 |  | 5.5 | 20,175 | 20,460 | 21,484 |  | Des Moines, | 7,777 | 0, | 8,798 | 7.5 | 19,715 | 20,457 |  | 15 |
| Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX ...... Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange | 73,025 | 78,812 | 84,663 | 7.4 | 19,452 | 20.419 | 21,367 |  | Detroit, MI Dothan, AL | $\begin{array}{r} 87,449 \\ 1,919 \end{array}$ | 88,794 <br> 2,033 | 93,890 <br> 2,180 <br> 1 | 7.7 | 20,463 | 20,705 | 21,796 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 250 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| County, CA ................... | 301,614 | 306,3 | 318, | 4.0 | 20,6 | 20,679 | 21,162 |  | Dover, DE | 1,626 | 1,738 | 1.846 | 6.2 | 14,567 | 15.182 | 15,909 | 275 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL ... | 62,388 | 63,975 | 64,453 | 7 | 19,458 | 19,611 | 19,477 |  | Dubuque, IA | 1,427 | 1,471 | 1,585 | 7.7 | 16.509 | 16,953 | 18,172 | 161 |
| Miwaukee-Racine, $\mathrm{WI}^{\text {I............. }}$ | 31,851 | 33,058 | 35,218 | 6.5 | 19,787 | 20,398 | 21.614 |  | Dututh-Superior, MN-W | 3,686 | 3,873 | 4,111 | 6.1 | 15,342 | 16,098 | 17,060 | 218 |
| New Y | 491 | 502,459 | 533,759 | 6.2 | 25,229 | 25,760 | 27,259 |  | Dut | 5.619 | 5,6 | 5,894 | 7.9 | 21,618 | 21,739 15.591 | 24 | 35 |
| adelphia-Wilmington-A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | El Paso. TX | 6,863 | 7,124 | 7.854 | 10.2 | 11,508 | 11,615 | 12,497 | 307 |
| City, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 126,512 | 130,654 | 137,832 | 5.5 | 21,443 | 22.056 | 23,210 |  | Elkhar-Goshe | 2,651 | 2,714 | 2.955 | 8.9 | 16,949 | 17,237 | 18,547 | 140 |
| Portland-Salem, OR-WA | 33.612 | ${ }^{35,527}$ | 38,081 | 7.2 | 18,614 | 19,148 | 20,076 |  | Elmira. NY | 1,517 | 1,574 | 1,640 | 4.2 | 15,922 | 16,545 | 17,231 | 205 |
| Sacramento-Yolo, CA .... | 28,820 | 30,107 | 31,777 | 5.5 | 19,271 | 19,550 | 20,326 |  | Enid, OK. | 908 | 933 | 981 | 5.2 | 16,021 | 16,580 | 17,398 | 195 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, | 155 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Erie, PA | 4,478 | 4,682 | 4,983 | 6.4 | 16,23 | 16,856 | 17.819 | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Eugene-Spring | 4,5 | 4,6 | 5.003 | 6. 8 | 15,906 | - | 7,202 | 208 |
| Washing |  |  |  |  | 21,16, |  |  |  | Evansville-Henders Fargo-Moorhead, | $\begin{aligned} & 4,900 \\ & 2,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,043 \\ & 2,579 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,435 \\ & 2,783 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,542 \\ & 16,184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,971 \\ & 16,606 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,215 \\ & 17,656 \end{aligned}$ | 181 |
| WV ...... | 159,226 | 165,232 | 173,591 | 5.1 | 23,593 | 24,173 | 25,087 |  | ayett | 3.559 | 3,811 | 4.451 | 16.8 | 12,928 | 13,725 | 16,050 |  |
| Metropolitan Statistical Areas ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fayettevilie-Sprin | 3,293 | 3.510 | 3,914 | 11.5 | 15,500 | 16.10 | 17,339 | 200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Finint, M1* }}$ | 7.245 | 7.698 | 7.893 | 2.5 | 16,809 | 17,798 |  |  |
| Abilene, | 1,8 | 1,947 | 2,081 | 6.9 | 15,6 | 16,438 | 17,263 | 203 | Florence, | 1,915 | 2.011 | 2.141 | 6.5 | 14,5 | 15,09 | 15 | 273 |
| Akron, OH Albany, GA | 11,658 1,597 1,58 | 12,025 1,709 | 12,756 <br> 1,782 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | 17,702 | 18,106 15.063 | 19,056 | 118 286 | Florence SC S.......... | 1,1,159 <br> 158 | 1,795 3,394 | 3,943 | 7.4 | 14,786 16,88 | 17,682 | 18,388 | 148 |
| Albany-Schenect | 16,829 | 17,378 | 18,297 | 5.3 | 19,501 | 20,017 | 20,976 | 60 | Fort Lauderdale, FL | 28,114 | 28,737 | 30,068 | 4.6 | 22,276 | 22,393 | 23,107 | 30 |
| Albuquerque, NM | 9.6 | 10,235 | 10,945 | 6.9 | 16,274 | 16,990 | 17,758 | 177 | Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL | 6.563 | 6.801 | 7.151 | 5.1 | 19,396 | 19,603 | 20,312 | 78 |
| Alexandria, LA | 1,8, | 1,900 | 1,983 | 4.4 | 13,969 | 14,420 | 15,186 | 288 | Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL | 5.177 | 5,383 | 5.635 | 4.7 | 20,361 | 20,64 | 21,2 | 54 |
| Alientown-Bethle | 11,236 | 11,669 | 12.460 | 6.8 | 18,839 | 19,387 | 20,545 | 71 | Fort Smith, AR-OK ...... | 2,471 | 2,589 | 2,854 | 10.2 | 14,023 | 14,533 | 15,80 | 278 |
| Altoona, PA | 1.92 | 2,005 | 2.151 | 7.3 | 14,741 | 15.292 | ${ }^{16,384}$ | 247 | Fort Walton Bea | 2,333 | 2,520 | 2,7 | 7.5 | 16,139 | 16,9 | 17,6 | 181 |
| ${ }^{\text {Amarillo, TX }}$ AIK | 3,049 | 5 | ${ }_{6}, 166$ | 8.4 | ${ }^{164,119}$ |  | 25,077 | 16 | Fort Wayne, in | 8,184 | 8,365 | 8,969 | 7.2 | 17,904 | 18,175 | 19,360 | 105 |
| Anchorage, AK | 5,489 | 5,824 | 6,166 | 5.9 | 24,119 | 24,791 | 25,077 | 16 | Fort Worth-Aring | 25,527 | 26,724 | 28,740 | 7.5 | 18,663 | 19,124 | 20,250 | 99 |
| Ann Arbor, M1* | 10,06 | 10,3 | 10,919 | 5.9 | 20,453 | 20.656 | 21,6 | 49 | Fresno. CA | 12,146 | 12,431 | 13,176 | 6.0 | 15,964 | 15,835 | 16,376 | 248 |
| Anniston, AL |  | 1,671 | 1.764 | 5.6 | 13,570 | 14,452 | 15,158 | 290 | Gadsden | , | 1,430 | 1,547 | 8.2 | 13,889 | 14,320 | 15,500 | 285 |
| Appleton-Oshnkos | 5,522 | 5,802 | 6,264 | 8.0 | 17,474 | 18.158 | 19,338 | ${ }^{106}$ | Gaines | 2.931 | 3,102 | 3,309 | 6.7 | 16,078 | 16,692 | 17,468 | 190 |
| Asheville, NC | 3,199 | 3,351 | 3,610 | 7.7 | 16,622 | 17,187 | 18,283 | 155 | Galveston-Texas | 3,787 | 4,023 | 4,317 | 7.3 | 17,344 | 18,032 | 18,928 | 124 |
| Athens, GA | 1,910 | 1.992 | 2,104 | 5.6 | 15.063 | 15,576 | 16.316 | 252 | Gary, IN | 10,373 | 10,723 | 11,278 | 5.2 | 17, 118 | 17,523 | 18,28 | 154 |
| Atlanta, GA | 60,88 | 63,623 | 68,668 | 7.9 | 20,439 | 20,806 | 21,849 | 43 | Glens Fails, NY | 1,898 | 1,938 | 2,063 | 6.4 | 15,954 | 16,142 | 17,05 | 219 |
| Altantic-Cape May, NJ* Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC | 7,229 | 7,265 | 7,739 | 6.5 | 22,556 | 22,440 | 23,720 |  | Goldstbor, NC. | 1,379 | 1,446 | 1,543 | 6.7 | 13,146 | 13,571 | 14,325 | 297 |
| Augusia-Aiken, GA-SC Austin-San Marcos. TX | 6,906 14.511 | 7,256 15470 | 7.725 | 6.5 | 16.528 | 117.865 | 17,774 | 194 +31 +3 | Grand | 1,525 | 1,54 | 1,67 | 8.3 | 14,804 | 15,121 | 16,2 | 258 |
| Austin-San Marcos, TX | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 14,511 \\ 8,592 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,470 \\ 8,918 \end{gathered}$ | 16,913 <br> 9,306 | 4.3 | ${ }_{15,682}^{17,059}$ | 17,651 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 18,770 \\ 15,836 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 277 | Grand Rapids-M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore, MD* | 50,7 | 52,3 | 54,545 | 4.2 | 21,253 | 21,678 | 22 | 37 | MI | 16,308 1.249 1 | $\begin{array}{r}17,166 \\ 1,305 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 18,249 \\ 1393 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.3 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | 17,320 <br> 1597 <br> 1 | 17,987 16.651 |  | 125 |
| Bangor, ME (NECMA) | 2,305 | 2,370 | 2,498 | 5.4 | 15,678 | 16.100 | 17,063 | 215 | Greete | 1,956 | 2,080 | 2,271 | 9.2 | 14,822 | 15,592 | 16,718 | 239 |
| Barsstable-Yarmouth, MA (NECMA) | 4,155 | 4,282 | 4,459 | 4.1 | 22,203 | 22,834 | 23,592 | 25 | Green Bay, WI. | 3,522 | 3,707 | 3,996 | 7.8 | 18,037 | 18,684 | 19,845 | 96 |
| Baton Rouge, LA ....... | 8.438 | 8,986 | 9.742 | 8.4 | 15,938 | 16,733 | 17,831 | 174 | Greenssoro-Winston-Salem-High |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaumont. Port Arthur | 5.742 | 6,175 | 6.653 | 7.7 | 15,893 | 16,888 | 17,989 | 170 | Point, NC | 19,457 | 20,111 | 21,503 | 6.9 | 18,467 | 18,865 | 19,940 | 94 |
| Bellingham, WA | 2,157 | 2,335 | 2,508 | 7.4 | 16,724 | 17,518 | 18,184 | 160 | Greenville, NC | 1,671 | 1,759 | 1,890 | 7.4 | 15,417 | 15,854 | 16,809 | 233 |
| Benton Harbor, MI | 2.579 | 2,670 | 2,836 | 6.2 | 15,985 | 16,553 | 17,566 | 85 | Greenvill-Spartanburg-Anderson, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bergen-Passaic, NJ* | 36,035 | 36,291 | 38,360 | 5.7 | 28,181 | 28,307 | 29,710 | ${ }_{14}^{4}$ | SC ............................... | 13,202 | 13,673 | 14,453 |  | 15,836 | 16,216 | 16,945 | 225 |
| Billings, MT $\qquad$ <br> Biloxi-Gultpor-Pascagou | 1,907 | 2,043 | 2,185 | 8.0 | 16,803 | 17,730 | 18,506 | 141 294 | Hagerstown, MD | 1,954 | 5, ${ }^{2,174}$ | 2,114 <br> 5,555 | $7.0$ |  | 16,281 | 16,846 | ${ }_{1} 232$ |
| Binghamton, NY | 4,639 | 4,787 | 4,946 | 3.3 | 17,533 |  |  | 138 | Harisbura-Lebanon-Ca | 11 | 117 |  | 5.8 | 18.976 |  |  |  |
| Birmingham, AL | 14,814 | 15,561 | 16,679 | 7.2 | 17,594 | 18,303 | 19,428 | 102 | Hartlord CT ( NECO | 27,0 | 27.4 | 28,55 | 4.2 | 24,090 | 24,35 | 25,461 |  |
| Bismarck, ND | 1,337 | 1,399 | 1,512 | 8.9 | 15,935 | 16.409 | 17,575 | 184 | Hickory-Morganton, NC | 4,663 | 4,779 | 5,156 | 7.9 | 15,904 | 16,148 | 17,233 | 204 |
| Bloomington, IN | 1,589 | 1,678 | 1,804 | 7.5 | 14,541 | 15,265 | 16,239 | 259 | Honolulu, Hi | 18.448 | 19,336 | 20,597 | 6.5 | 22,009 | 2,744 | 23,864 | 23 |
| Bloomington-Norm | 2,306 | 2,450 | 2.675 | 9.2 | 17,20 | 17, | 2,049 | 88 | Houma, LA | 2,276 | 2.421 | 2,497 | 3.2 | 12.445 | 13,994 | 13,389 | 301 |
| Boise City, ID .... | 5,128 | 5,504 | 6,067 | 10.2 | 17,204 | 17,801 | 18,982 | 123 | Houston, TX• | 65,995 | 71,324 | 76,742 | 7.6 | 19,741 | 20,749 | 21,737 |  |
| Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-LowellBrockton, MA-NH (NECMA) | 128,494 | 130,808 | 136,695 |  | 22.589 | 23,094 |  |  | Huntington-Ashland | ${ }_{5}$ | 4,590 | 4,947 | 7.8 | 13,98 | 14,631 | 15,711 | 281 |
| Boulder-Longmont, $\mathrm{CO}^{+}$................ | 4,776 | 5,177 | ${ }_{5}^{5601}$ | 8.2 | 21,129 | 22,359 | 24,513 | 26 |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ | -57694 | \% ${ }_{\text {6, }}^{2,186}$ | ${ }_{73}^{8.6}$ | -18,206 | ${ }^{\text {l }}$ | ${ }^{20,082}$ | 59 |
| Brazoria, TX. | 3,243 | 3,464 | 3,604 | 4.0 | 17,318 | 17,402 | 17,681 | 179 | lowa City, $1 A$. | 1,652 | 1,730 | 1,836 | 6.1 | 17,145 | 17,940 | 18,824 | 128 |
| Bremerton, WA* ........................... | 3,324 | 3,635 | 3,945 | 8.5 | 17,318 | 18,145 | 18,717 | 132 | Jackson, M1 |  |  |  |  | 15,586 | 15,893 | 16,62 |  |
| Brownsville-Haringen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jackson, MS .. | 6,086 | 6,437 | 6,863 | 6.6 | 15,354 | 16,08 | 16,94 | 225 |
| TX ... | 2.512 | 2.680 | 2,968 | 10.8 | 9,590 | 9,923 | 10,649 | 308 | Jackson, 7 N | 1,206 | 1,267 | 1,391 | 9.8 | 15,418 | 16,032 | 17,340 | 199 |
| Bryan-College Station, T | 1,522 | 1,617 | 1,743 | 7.7 | 12,481 | 13,173 | 13,923 | 300 | Jacksonville, FL | 16,443 | 17,164 | 18,238 | 6.3 | 18,010 | 18,40 | 19,146 | 113 |
| Butfalo-Niagra Fals, NY | 21,277 | 22,194 | 23,242 | 4.7 | 17,881 | 18,614 | 19,467 | 100 | Jacksonville, NC ... | 1,529 | 1,601 | 1,847 | 15.4 | 10.201 | 10.638 | 12,782 | 306 |
| Burrington, VT (NECMA) | 3,359 | 3,448 | 3,652 | 5.9 | 18,907 | 19,207 | 20,150 | 83 | Jamestown, NY ......................... | 2,100 | 2,178 | 2,278 | 4.6 | 14,796 | 15.331 | 16,083 | 268 |
| Canton-Massillon, OH | 6,530 | 6.711 | 7.130 | 6.2 | 16,552 | 16,915 | 17.855 | 173 | Janesville-Beloit, WI | 2,365 | 2,404 | 2,637 | 9.7 | 16,906 | 17,036 | 18,474 | 142 |
| Casper, WY .-........... | 1,193 | 1,242 | 1,275 | 2.6 | 19.486 | 20,056 | 20,377 | ${ }_{73}^{76}$ | Jersey City NJ..... | 10,753 | 11,011 | 11,653 | 7.7 | 19,440 | 19,889 | 21,359 | 53 |
| Cedar Rapids, IA ........ Champaign-Urbana it | 3,192 2,835 | 3,310 2,889 | 3,534 <br> 3,059 | 6.8 5.9 | 18,870 16,382 | 19,396 16,632 | 20.443 | 73 191 | Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,844 | ${ }_{8,225}$ | 8.584 | 4.9 | 15,406 | ${ }^{15} 51703$ | 17,239 | 191 | VA ............ | 6,421 | 6,744 | 7.217 | 7.0 | 14,699 | 15,313 | 16,232 | 261 |
| Charleston, WV .......................... | 4,310 | 4,529 | 4,840 | 6.9 | 17,214 | 18,009 | 19,119 | 116 | Johnstown, PA. | 3,56 | 3,712 | 3,923 | 5.7 | 14,76 | 15,3 | 16,29 | 253 |
| Charlote-Gastonia-A | 21 |  |  | 7.1 |  |  |  |  | Jopin, MO -- | 1,950 | 2,078 | 2,223 | 7.0 | 14,435 | 15,283 | 16,165 | 263 |
| Charlottesville, VA | 2,535 | 2,654 | 2,796 | 5.4 | 19,248 | 19,906 | 20,796 | 64 | Kalamazoo-Batie Creek, MI | 7,57 | 7,15 | 1,72 | 5.7 | 1,107 | 1,9 | 8,793 | 130 |
| Chattanooga, TN-GA. | 7,039 | 7,237 | 7,710 | 6.5 | 16.572 | 16,906 | 17,895 | 172 | Kansas City, MO-KS | 30,369 | 31,854 | 33,871 | 6.3 | 19,133 | 19,876 | 20,948 | 61 |
| Cheyenne, WY ... | 1,292 | 1,360 | 1,441 | 5.9 | 17,66 | 18,432 | 19,093 | 117 | Kenosha, Wi ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 2,163 | 2,270 | 2,421 | 6.7 | 16,805 | 17,242 | 18,071 | 167 |
| Chicago, IL. | 164,535 | 169,936 | 180,636 | 6.3 | 22,157 | 22,692 | 23,891 | 22 | Killeen-Temple, TX | 3,298 | 3,319 | 3,792 | 14.2 | 12.897 | 13,225 | 14,878 | 293 |
| Chico-Paradise, CA | 2.757 | 2,831 | 3,002 | 6.0 | 15,024 | 15,169 | 15,935 | 274 | Knoxville, TN ............................... | 9,699 | 10,346 | 11,211 | 8.4 | 16,498 | 17,272 | 18,364 | 151 |
| Cincinati, OH-KY-IN* .-........... | 28,911 | 30,014 | 32,006 2 |  | 18,904 |  |  |  | Kokomo, IN ........................... | 1,711 | 1,766 | 1,887 | 6.9 | 17,618 | 18,026 | 19,141 | 114 145 |
| Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, $\mathrm{OH}^{*}$ | 2.060 43,861 | 2,212 45,363 | 2,547 | 15.1 5.4 | 12,091 | 13,066 | 14,295 21,533 | 299 51 | La Crosse, WI-MN Lafayette, LA ...... | 1,959 4,704 | 2,037 | 2,173 | 6.7 5.7 | 16,793 13,630 | 17,41 14,300 | 18,417 14,954 | 145 292 |
| Colorado Springs, CO ..................... | 6,64 | 7,130 | 7,708 | 8.1 | 16,7 | 17,650 | 18,300 | 153 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbia, MO | 1,834 | 1,969 | 2,105 | 6.9 | 16,269 | 17,165 | 18,004 | 169 | Lake Charles, | 2,494 2,409 | 2,626 |  | 5.6 | 15,428 | 15,438 | 17,137 | 264 |
| Columbia, SC | 7.898 | 8,224 | 8.716 | 6.0 | 17,339 | 17,699 | 18,472 | 143 | Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL | 6,229 | 6,472 | 6,816 | 5.3 | 15,292 | 15,67 | 16,268 | 256 |
| Columbus, GA-AL .... | 3,815 | 4,074 | 4,354 | 6.9 | 14,594 | 15,624 | 16,115 | 265 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1990-92-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Area name} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Total personal income} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Per capita personal income \({ }^{3}\)} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Area name} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Total personal income} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Per capita personal income \({ }^{3}\)} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Millions of dollars} \& Percent change \({ }^{2}\) \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Dollars} \& Rank in U.S. \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Milions of dollars} \& Percent change \({ }^{2}\) \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Dollars} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Rank in } \\
\text { U.S. }
\end{array} \\
\hline 1992 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \& 1990 \& 1991 \& 1992 \& 1991-92 \& 1990 \& 1991 \& 1992 \& 1992 \& \& 1990 \& 1991 \& 1992 \& 1991-92 \& 1990 \& 1991 \& 1992 \& \\
\hline Lancaster, PA \& 8,035 \& 8,178 \& 8,696 \& 6.3 \& 18,918 \& 19,002 \& 20,018 \& 90 \& Roanoke, VA \& 4,299 \& 4,394 \& 4,675 \& 6.4 \& 19,117 \& 19.400 \& 20,661 \& 6 \\
\hline Lansing-East Lansing, M1. \& 7,321 \& 7,656 \& 8,031 \& 4.9 \& 16,890 \& 17,576 \& 18,401 \& 146 \& Rochester, MN \& 2,131 \& 2,250 \& 2,386 \& 6.1 \& 19,923 \& 20,617 \& 21,595 \& 50 \\
\hline Laredo, TX ...................... \& 1,208 \& 1,356 \& 1,542 \& 13.7 \& 8,972 \& 9,624 \& 10,387 \& 309 \& Rochester, NY \& 21,245 \& 21,982 \& 22,941 \& 4.4 \& 19,960 \& 20,504 \& 21,217 \& 56 \\
\hline Las Cruces, NM \& 1.676 \& 1,762 \& 1,908 \& 8.3 \& 12,279 \& 12,493 \& 13,016 \& 305 \& Rocktord, IL ...... \& 5,998 \& 6,098 \& 6,473 \& 6.2 \& 18,145 \& 18,169 \& 19,055 \& 119 \\
\hline Las Vegas, NV-AZ \& 16.433 \& 17,775 \& 19,417 \& 9.2 \& 18,928 \& 19,127 \& 19,994 \& 91 \& Rocky Mount, NC \& 2,018 \& 2,124 \& 2,224 \& 4.7 \& 15,100 \& 15,734 \& 16,262 \& 257 \\
\hline Lawrence, KS ....... \& 1,175 \& 1,238 \& 1,326 \& 7.1 \& 14,302 \& 14,853 \& 15,682 \& 283 \& Sacramento, CA * \& 26,251 \& 27,436 \& 28,936 \& 5.5 \& 19,394 \& 19,654 \& 20,398 \& 74 \\
\hline Lawton, OK .... \& 1,468 \& 1,540 \& 1,724 \& 12.0 \& 13,183 \& 13,832 \& 14,310 \& 298 \& Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI .......... \& 6,824 \& 7,075 \& 7,431 \& 5.0 \& 17,068 \& 17,642 \& 18,461 \& 144 \\
\hline Lewiston-Auburn, ME (NECMA) \& 1,729 \& 1,757 \& 1,836 \& 4.5 \& 16,412 \& 16,784 \& 17,677 \& 180 \& St. Cloud, MN ............................... \& 2,156 \& 2,263 \& 2.442 \& 7.9 \& 14,421 \& 14,963 \& 15,991 \& 272 \\
\hline Lexington, KY ............................. \& 7.070 \& 7,435 \& 7,937 \& 6.8 \& 17,351 \& 18,008 \& 18,893 \& 127 \& St. Joseph, MO \& 1,522 \& 1,589 \& 1,651 \& 3.9 \& 15,569 \& 16,273 \& 16,854 \& 231 \\
\hline Lima, OH \& 2,475 \& 2,551 \& 2,732 \& 7.1 \& 16,019 \& 16,442 \& 17,497 \& 188 \& St. Louis, MO-IL \& 50,212 \& 52,158 \& 54,652 \& 4.8 \& 20,112 \& 20,793 \& 21,700 \& 47 \\
\hline Lincoln, NE \& 3,696 \& 3,927 \& 4,771 \& 6.2 \& 17,237 \& 18,123 \& 18,995 \& 121 \& Salem, OR' ...... \& 4,320 \& 4,578 \& 4,889 \& 6.8 \& 15,457 \& 16,026 \& 16,749 \& 235 \\
\hline Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR \& 8,475 \& 9,012 \& 9,805 \& 8.8 \& 16,481 \& 17,367 \& 18,650 \& 136 \& Salinas, CA . \& 6,970 \& 7,197 \& 7,485 \& 4.0 \& 19,515 \& 19,847 \& 20,322 \& 77 \\
\hline Longview-Marshall, TX ............. \& 3,012 \& 3,166 \& 3,393 \& 7.2 \& 15,531 \& 16,147 \& 17.178 \& 210 \& Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT \& 16,429 \& 17,598 \& 19,025 \& 8.1 \& 15,262 \& 15,992 \& 16,865 \& 230 \\
\hline Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA* . \& 184,246 \& 187,096 \& 194,054 \& 3.7 \& 20,752 \& 20,907 \& 21,434 \& 52 \& San Angelo, TX .......................... \& 1,513 \& 1,582 \& 1,684 \& 6.5 \& 15,401 \& 16,151 \& 16,993 \& 223 \\
\hline Lourisville, KY-IN ....................... \& 17,294 \& 18,178 \& 19,556 \& 7.6 \& 18,197 \& 18,959 \& 20,211 \& 82 \& San Antonio, TX .................................. \& 20,691 \& 21,940 \& 23,825 \& 8.6 \& 15,583 \& 16,264 \& 17,282 \& 201 \\
\hline Lubbock, TX \& 3,521 \& 3,626 \& 3,860 \& 6.5 \& 15,801 \& 16,181 \& 17,185 \& 209 \& San Diego, CA ..................................... \& 49,587 \& 50,820 \& 53,019 \& 4.3 \& 19,731 \& 19,875 \& 20,384 \& 75 \\
\hline Lynchburg, VA \& 3,178 \& 3,265 \& 3,428 \& 5.0 \& 16,341 \& 16,625 \& 17,276 \& 202 \& San Francisco, CA* \& 47,572 \& 48,594 \& 50,835 \& 4.6 \& 29,672 \& 30,115 \& 31,262 \& 1 \\
\hline Macon, GA \& 4,721 \& 4,957 \& 5,234 \& 5.6 \& 16,187 \& 16,800 \& 17,528 \& 187 \& San Jose, CA * \& 36.770 \& 37,830 \& 39,626 \& 4.7 \& 24,550 \& 25,038 \& 25,924 \& 12 \\
\hline Madison, WI \& 7,311 \& 7,756 \& 8,322 \& 7.3 \& 19,837 \& 20,698 \& 21,883 \& 42 \& San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Mansfield, OH \& 2,690 \& 2,711 \& 2,827 \& 4.3 \& 15,458 \& 15,500 \& 16,109 \& 266 \& Mobles, CA ........................... \& 3,716 \& 3,814 \& 3,993 \& 4.7 \& 17,036 \& 17,413 \& 18,105 \& 163 \\
\hline McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX .. \& 3,487 \& 3,771 \& 4.126 \& 9.4 \& 9,008 \& 9,386 \& 9,802 \& 310 \& Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Medford-Ashland, OR \& 2,345 \& 2,472 \& 2,655 \& 7.4 \& 15,920 \& 16,410 \& 17,230 \& 206 \& CA ........................................ \& 8,259 \& 8,485 \& 8,775 \& 3.4 \& 22,303 \& 22,717 \& 23,368 \& 28 \\
\hline Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL \& 7,104 \& 7.484 \& 7,964 \& 6.4 \& 17.621 \& 18,019 \& 18,715 \& 133 \& Santa Cruz-Watsonvile, CA* \& 4,889 \& 5,011 \& 5,263 \& 5.0 \& 21,311 \& 21,883 \& 22,784 \& 33 \\
\hline Memphis, TN-AR-MS ..................... \& 18,001 \& 18,800 \& 20,177 \& 7.3 \& 17.821 \& 18.405 \& 19,517 \& 99 \& Santa Fe, NM \& 2,276 \& 2,405 \& 2,577 \& 7.2 \& 19,347 \& 20,059 \& 20,893 \& 62 \\
\hline Merced, CA \& 2,566 \& 2,612 \& 2.783 \& 6.5 \& 14,266 \& 14,057 \& 14,717 \& 295 \& Santa Rosa, CA* \& 8,435 \& 8,775 \& 9.188 \& 4.7 \& 21,624 \& 22,180 \& 22,913 \& 32 \\
\hline Miami, FL*.... \& 34,274 \& 35,238 \& 34,384 \& -2.4 \& 17,629 \& 17,807 \& 17,124 \& 211 \& Sarasota-Bradenton, \& 11,443 \& 11,825 \& 12,372 \& 4.6 \& 23,233 \& 23,726 \& 24,804 \& 18 \\
\hline Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ * \& 26,695 \& 27,483 \& 29,396 \& 7.0 \& 26,106 \& 26,617 \& 28,082 \& 6 \& Savannah, GA ...... \& 4,404 \& 4,558 \& 4,872 \& 6.9 \& 16,992 \& 17,372 \& 18,222 \& 156 \\
\hline Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI * \& 28,581 \& 29,617 \& 31,604 \& 6.7 \& 19,927 \& 20,526 \& 21,797 \& 44 \& Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, PA \& 10,633 \& 11,040 \& 11,752 \& 6.5 \& 16,642 \& 17,270 \& 18.400 \& 147 \\
\hline Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI . \& 54,579 \& 56,693 \& 60,958 \& 7.5 \& 21,421 \& 21,955 \& 23,284 \& 29 \& Seatte-Bellewe-Everett, WA * ........ \& 47,025 \& 50,269 \& 54,743 \& 8.9 \& 22,966 \& 24,149 \& 25,769 \& 13 \\
\hline Motile, AL ........................... \& 6,759 \& 7,316 \& 7,833 \& 7.1 \& 14,135 \& 15,054 \& 15,806 \& 278 \& Sharon, PA . \& 1,827 \& 1,911 \& 2,029 \& 6.2 \& 15,087 \& 15,729 \& 16,618 \& 242 \\
\hline Modesto, CA ............ \& 6,054 \& 6,250 \& 6,615 \& 5.8 \& 16,130 \& 16,179 \& 16,738 \& 236 \& Sheboygan, WI \& 1,806 \& 1,855 \& 1,987 \& 7.2 \& 17,345 \& 17,767 \& 18,921 \& 126 \\
\hline Monmouth-Ocean, NJ \& 22,892 \& 23,522 \& 25,040 \& 6.5 \& 23,154 \& 23,640 \& 24,935 \& 17 \& Sherman-Denison, \& 1,527 \& 1,582 \& 1,656 \& 4.7 \& 16,073 \& 16,578 \& 17,418 \& 193 \\
\hline Monroe, LA \& 1,941 \& 2,055 \& 2,200 \& 7.0 \& 13,655 \& 14,368 \& 15,181 \& 289 \& Shreveport-Bossier City, LA \& 5,620 \& 5,972 \& 6,385 \& 6.9 \& 14,975 \& 16,002 \& 17,061 \& 217 \\
\hline Montgomery, AL \& 4,829 \& 5.103 \& 5.444 \& 6.7 \& 16,465 \& 17,126 \& 17,931 \& 171 \& Sioux City, IA,NE ......... \& 1,848 \& 1,940 \& 2,118 \& 9.2 \& 16,036 \& 16,687 \& 18,088 \& 164 \\
\hline Muncie, \(\mathbb{N N}^{\text {N }}\)....... \& 1,883 \& 1,974 \& 2,112 \& 7.0 \& 15,741 \& 16,485 \& 17,543 \& 186 \& Sioux Falls, SD ... \& 2,525 \& 2,695 \& 2,919 \& 8.3 \& 18,055 \& 18,906 \& 20,020 \& 89 \\
\hline Myrtle Beach, SC \& 2,200 \& 2,316 \& 2,443 \& 5.5 \& 15,182 \& 15,524 \& 16,040 \& 271 \& South Bend, \(1 \mathbb{N}\) \& 4,166 \& 4,303 \& 4,606 \& 7.1 \& 16,830 \& 17,297 \& 18,387 \& 149 \\
\hline Naples, FL .... \& 4,209 \& 4,377 \& 4,486 \& 2.5 \& 27,300 \& 27,327 \& 27,232 \& 9 \& Spokane, WA . \& 5,922 \& 6,354 \& 6,888 \& 8.4 \& 16,320 \& 17,091 \& 18,069 \& 168 \\
\hline Nashville, TN \& 18,127 \& 19,219 \& 21,049 \& 9.5 \& 18,333 \& 19,144 \& 20,569 \& 70 \& Springfield, IL \& 3,657 \& 3,764 \& 4.016 \& 6.7 \& 19,262 \& 19,689 \& 20,837 \& 63 \\
\hline Nassau-Sulfolk, NY: ................ \& 69,738 \& 70.774 \& 73,825 \& 4.3 \& 26,736 \& 26,992 \& 27,961 \& 7 \& Springlield, MO \& 4,186 \& 4,469 \& 4,784 \& 7.0 \& 15,775 \& 16,553 \& 17,357 \& 197 \\
\hline New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT* \& \& \& \& 5.9 \& 27790 \& \& \& 3 \& Springfield, MA (NECMA) \& 11,137 \& 11,223 \& 11,505 \& 2.5 \& 18,459 \& 18,656 \& 19,187 \& 111 \\
\hline New London-Norwich, CT (NECMA) \& \begin{tabular}{|r|}
45,370 \\
5,129
\end{tabular} \& 45,830
\(\mathbf{5 , 2 8 6}\) \& 48,531
5,588 \& 5.9
5.3 \& 20,102 \& 28,07
20,809 \& 22,427 \& 34 \& State College, PA \& 1,893 \& 2,001 \& 2,124 \& 6.2 \& 15,254 \& 15,954 \& 16,780 \& 234 \\
\hline New Orleans, LA .......................... \& 21,038 \& 22,256 \& 23,562 \& 5.9 \& 16,382 \& 17,227 \& 18,087 \& 165 \& Steubenville-Weiton, OH-WV .......... \& 2,159 \& 2,202 \& 2,323 \& 5.5 \& 15,175 \& 15,490 \& 16,415 \& 246 \\
\hline New York, NY . \& 210,790 \& 216,605 \& 231,232 \& 6.8 \& 24,661 \& 25,362 \& 27,039 \& 10 \& Stockton-Lodi, CA .................... \& 7,838 \& 8,097 \& 8,541 \& 5.5 \& 16,183 \& 16,374 \& 16,942 \& 227 \\
\hline Newark, \({ }^{\text {J }}\) + \& 48,727 \& 50,182 \& 53,526 \& 6.7 \& 25,434 \& 26,188 \& 27,830 \& 8 \& Sumter, SC \& 1,243 \& 1,309 \& 1,388 \& 6.0 \& 12,081 \& 12,523 \& 13,171 \& 303 \\
\hline Newburgh, NY-PA \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 6,174 \& 6,376 \& 6,779 \& 6.3 \& 18,300 \& 18,609 \& 19,463 \& 101 \& Syracuse, NY \& 13,187 \& 13,485 \& 14,159 \& 5.0 \& 17,730 \& 18,003 \& 18,818 \& 129 \\
\hline Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport \& \& 6,310 \& \& \& 18,300 \& 18,60 \& 19,463 \& 10 \& Tacoma, WA * \& 10,038 \& 10,505 \& 11,377 \& 8.3 \& 17,002 \& 17,363 \& 18,361 \& 152 \\
\hline News, VA-NC .... \& 24,258 \& 25,475 \& 27,056 \& 6.2 \& 16,735 \& 17,412 \& 18,077 \& 166 \& Tallanassee, FL \& 3,719 \& 3,936 \& 4,195 \& 6.6 \& 15,824 \& 16,365 \& 17,103 \& 213 \\
\hline Oakland, CA* ... \& 48,767 \& 49,501 \& 52,327 \& 5.7 \& 23,333 \& 23,387 \& 24,359 \& 20 \& Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ocala, FL \& 2,855 \& 3,003 \& 3,198 \& 6.5 \& 14,500 \& 14,799 \& 15,375 \& 287 \& \& 37,291
2,162 \& \(\begin{array}{r}38,570 \\ 2,283 \\ \hline 1,80\end{array}\) \& 40,882
2,462

1 \& 6.0
7.8 \& 17,964
14.650 \& 18,405
15 \& 19,400
16,551 \& 104
244 <br>
\hline Odessa-Midand, TX \& 3,887 \& 4.178 \& 4,370 \& 4.6 \& 17,235 \& 18,189 \& 18,692 \& 134 \& Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR \& 1,748 \& 1,801 \& 1,909 \& 6.0 \& 14,524 \& 14,945 \& 15,784 \& 280 <br>
\hline Oklanoma City, OK \& 15,701 \& 16,333 \& 17,356 \& 6.3 \& 16,355 \& 16,834 \& 17.645 \& 183 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Olympia, WA \& 2,946 \& 3,207 \& 3,496 \& 9.0 \& 18,076 \& 18,925 \& 19,801 \& 97 \& Toledo, OH \& 10,802 \& 11,045 \& 11,793 \& 6.8 \& 17,581 \& 17,973 \& 19,166 \& 112 <br>
\hline Omaha, NE-IA \& 11,851 \& 12,533 \& 13,288 \& 6.0 \& 18,476 \& 19,297 \& 20,242 \& 80 \& Topeka, KS \& 88.440 \& 8,110 \& 9,281 \& 7.5 \& 25,877 \& 19,639 \& 20,076
28,443 \& 5 <br>
\hline Orange County, CA * \& 58,721 \& 58,993 \& 61,252 \& 3.8 \& 24,292 \& 24,113 \& 24,651 \& 19 \& Trenton, NJ \& 8,440 \& 8,712
10806 \& 9,321 \& 7.0 \& 25,877 \& 26,639 \& 28,443 \& 240 <br>
\hline Orlando, FL \& 21,645 \& 22,628 \& 24,262 \& 7.2 \& 17,465 \& 17,734 \& 18,596 \& 139 \& Tucson, AZ \& 10,213 \& 10,806 \& 11,493 \& 6.4 \& 15,285 \& 15.992 \& 16,651 \& 240 <br>
\hline Owensboro, KY \& 1,318 \& ${ }^{1,398}$ \& 1,486 \& 6.4 \& 15,103 \& 15,908 \& 16,736 \& 237 \& Tuscaloosa, AL \& 12,215 \& $\begin{array}{r}12,982 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 13,607 \& 6.5 \& 14.666 \& 17,145
15 \& 16.689
16.092 \& 1367 <br>
\hline Panama City, FL ........................ \& 1,909 \& 2,057 \& 2,204 \& 7.1 \& 14,988 \& 15,787 \& 16,445 \& 245 \& Juscaloosa, AL \& 2,560 \& 2,685 \& 2,480 \& 7.3 \& 16,906 \& 17,532 \& 18,648
18,68 \& ${ }_{1} 137$ <br>
\hline Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH ......... \& 2,245 \& 2,355 \& 2,515 \& 6.8 \& 15,044 \& 15,761 \& 16,736 \& 237 \& Ulica-Rome \& 2,002 \& 2,685
5,119 \& 2,880

5,370 \& 4.9 \& | 16,906 |
| :--- |
| 15 |
| 1884 | \& 17,632

16,076 \& 18,688
16,870 \& 137
229 <br>
\hline Pensacola, FL \& 5,174 \& 5.458 \& 5,886 \& 7.8 \& 14,972 \& 15,481 \& 16,287 \& 254 \& Vailejo-Fairtield-Napa, CA. \& 8.686 \& 8,993 \& 9,542 \& 6.1 \& 19,063 \& 19,212 \& 20,084 \& 85 <br>
\hline Peoria-Pekin, IL \& 6,179 \& 6,263 \& 6,574 \& 5.0 \& 18,183 \& 18,317 \& 19,193 \& 110 \& Ventura, $C A^{*}$................... \& 14,162 \& 14,451 \& 15,088 \& 4.4 \& 21,131 \& 21,351 \& 21,977 \& 41 <br>
\hline Philadelphia, PA-NJ* \& 105,962 \& 109,572 \& 115,670 \& 5.6 \& 21,511 \& 22,188 \& 23,397 \& 27 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Phoenix-Mesa, AZ \& 40,237 \& 41,676 \& 44,319 \& 6.3 \& 17,916 \& 18,244 \& 19,018 \& 120 \& Victoria, TX ............................... \& 1,223 \& 1,327 \& 1.415 \& 6.7 \& 16,399 \& 17,535 \& 18,371 \& 150 <br>
\hline Pine Bluft, AR \& 1,121 \& 1,150 \& 1,227 \& 6.6 \& 13,136 \& 13,476 \& 14,386 \& 296 \& Vineland-Milville-Eridgeton, NJ* ...... \& 2,378 \& 2,482 \& 2,661 \& 7.2 \& 17,199 \& 17,911
14,084 \& 19,213
15,015 \& 109 <br>
\hline Pittsturgh, PA \& 45,437 \& 47,864 \& 50,956 \& 6.5 \& 18,969 \& 19,946 \& 21,175 \& 57 \& Visalia-Tulare-Poterville, CA .......... \& 4,519 \& 4,552 \& 4,971 \& 9.2 \& 14,391 \& 14,084 \& 15,015 \& 291 <br>
\hline Pittsfieid, MA (NECMA) ................. \& 2,693 \& 2,835 \& 2,904 \& 2.4 \& 19,335 \& 20,567 \& 21,226 \& 55 \& Waco, TX ..................... \& 2,776 \& 2,916
11089 \& 3,117 \& 6.9 \& 14,648 \& 15,289 \& 16,272 \& 255 <br>
\hline Portand, ME (NECMA) ................. \& 5,115 \& 5,166 \& 5,420 \& 4.9 \& 20,993 \& 21,116 \& 22,178 \& 40 \& Washington, DG-MD-VA-WV* ........ \& 106,495 \& 110,893 \& 116,932 \& 5.4 \& 25,129 \& 25,801 \& 26,817 \& 11 <br>

\hline Portand-Vancouver, OR-WA. ........ \& 29,292 \& 30,949 \& 33,193 \& 7.3 \& 19,192 \& 19,716 \& 20,681 \& 66 \& Waterioo-Cedar Fails, |A ............................................... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,972 \\
& 1,872
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 2,035

1,943 \& 2,175
2,093 \& 6.9
7.8 \& 15,909

16.180 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 16,252 \\
& 16,636
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 17,345 \& 198 <br>

\hline Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI (NECMA) $\qquad$ \& 17,372 \& 17,656 \& 18,488 \& 4.7 \& 18,942 \& 19,273 \& 20,214 \& 81 \& Wausau, WI ..........................
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, \& 1,872
25,319 \& 1,943
26,866 \& 2,093
27,831 \& 7.8
3.6 \& 16,180
29,03 \& 16,636
30,347 \& 17,735
30,901 \& 178
2 <br>
\hline Provo-Orem, UT \& 3.015 \& 3,313 \& 3,590 \& 8.4 \& 11,399 \& 12,314 \& 13,052 \& 304 \& Wheeling, WV-OH
Wichita, KS \& 2.428 \& 2,559 \& 2,684
10,319 \& 4.9 \& 15,272 \& 16,191 \& 16,964 \& 224
69 <br>
\hline Pueblo, $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime}$ \& 1,728 \& 1,844 \& 1,963 \& 6.5 \& 14,045 \& 14,977 \& 15,863 \& 276 \& Wichita, KS ...... \& 9,0 \& 9,5 \& 10,319 \& 7.7 \& 18,5 \& 19,450 \& 20,589 \& 69 <br>
\hline Punta Gorda, FL \& 1,945 \& 2,014 \& 2,118 \& 5.1 \& 17,265 \& 17,251 \& 17,761 \& 176 \& Wichita Falis, TX \& 2,107 \& 2,188 \& 2,331 \& 6.5 \& 16,183 \& 17,008 \& 18,197 \& 159 <br>
\hline Racine, WI* ................................ \& 3,270 \& 3,440 \& 3,614 \& 5.0 \& 18,641 \& 19,361 \& 20,131 \& 84 \& Wiliamsport, PA ............... \& 1,876 \& 1,933 \& 2.061 \& 6.6 \& 15,794 \& 16,158 \& 17,107 \& 212 <br>
\hline Raieigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC ..... \& 16,725 \& 17,672 \& 19,172 \& 8.5 \& 19,420 \& 19,986 \& 21,086 \& 58 \& Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD* \& 10,944 \& 11,335 \& 11,761 \& 3.8 \& 21,235 \& 21,671 \& 22,191 \& 39 <br>
\hline Rapid City, SD ............................ \& 1,248 \& 1,348 \& 1,436 \& 6.5 \& 15,279 \& 16,102 \& 16,896 \& 228 \& Wilmington, NC \& 2,688 \& 2,896 \& 3,098 \& 7.0 \& 15,603 \& 16,353 \& 16,997 \& 222 <br>
\hline Reading, PA ................................ \& 6,516 \& 6,673 \& 7,111 \& 6.6 \& 19,310 \& 19,581 \& 20,723 \& 65 \& Yakima, WA \& 2,935 \& 3,093 \& 3,379 \& 9.2 \& 15,496 \& 15,988 \& 17,062 \& 216 <br>
\hline Recding, CA \& 2,446 \& 2,550 \& 2,713 \& 6.4 \& 16,456 \& 16,539 \& 17,212 \& 207 \& Yolo, CA* \& 2,570 \& 2,671 \& 2,840 \& 6.4 \& 18,101 \& 18,536 \& 19,615 \& 98 <br>
\hline Reno, NV ... \& 5,925 \& 6,313 \& 6,856 \& 8.6 \& 23,113 \& 24,035 \& 25,529 \& 14 \& York, PA .................................... \& 6,427 \& 6,643 \& 6,988 \& 5.2 \& 18,863 \& 19,225 \& 19,970 \& 93 <br>
\hline Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA ...... \& 2,538 \& 2,776 \& 3,055 \& 10.1 \& 16,786 \& 17,840 \& 18,989 \& 122 \& Youngstown-Warren, OH ................ \& 9,654 \& 10,039 \& 10,531 \& 4.9 \& 16,059 \& 16,646 \& 17,381 \& 196 <br>
\hline Richmond-Petersburg, VA \& 18,535 \& 18,952 \& 19,985 \& 5.5 \& 21,314 \& 21,517 \& 22,303 \& 38 \& Yuba City, CA . \& 1,827
1,303 \& 1,971
1,490 \& 2,095
1,569 \& 6.3
5.2 \& 14,796
12,092 \& 15,537
13,377 \& 16,078
13,345 \& 269 <br>
\hline Riverside-San Bernardino, CA* ....... \& 44,485 \& 45,760 \& 48.048 \& 5.0 \& 16.910 \& 16,703 \& 17,021 \& 220 \& Yoma, AZ \& , 3 \& 1,490 \& 1,569 \& 5.2 \& 12,092 \& 13,37 \& 13,345 \& 302 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates; it differs from the national income and prodiuct accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income because, by definition. Tomits the earrings of Federal civilian and miltary personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed and revision schedules.
2. Percent change was calculated trom unrounded data.
3. Per capita personal income was computed using Bureau of the Census midyear population estimates. Estimates tor $1990-92$ reflect State and county population estimates available as of Februar 1994.
4. Includes Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's designated by ${ }^{\circ}$ ) and
New
England
County Metropoditan Areas (NECMA's.). The New Haven-Bridgeport-Slamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT NECMA is presented as a PMSA (part of the New York CMSA).

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> Slate <br> 1992 |  | Milions of collars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |
| United Statas ${ }^{1}$ | 4,655,420 | 4,881,697 | 5,128,373 | 6.1 | 18,667 | 19,163 | 20,105 |  | Juneau Borou | 639 | 678 | 720 | 6.2 | 23,666 | 24,304 | 25,390 | 5 |
| Merropolitan portion .-................. | 3,928,153 | 4,073,607 | 4,318,818 | 8.0 | 19,797 | 20,289 | 21,247 |  | Kenai Peninsula Borough | 55 | 907 | 38 | 3.5 | 20,803 | 21,271 | 21,571 | 13 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 727,267 | 758,090 | 809,755 | 6.8 | 14,266 | 14,761 | 15,628 |  | Ketchikan Gateway Borough ....... | 366 | 371 | 391 | 5.4 | 26,236 | 26,333 | 27,761 |  |
| Metropolitan portion ..................... | 43,416 | 45,952 | 49,243 | 7.2 | 15,979 | 16,705 | 17,860 |  | Lake and Peninsula Borough ${ }^{4}$..... |  | 28 | 30 | 6.7 |  | 16,537 | 17,275 | 19 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 16,916 | 17,911 | 19,115 | 6.7 | 12,696 | 13,774 | 14,189 |  | Matanuska-Susitna Borough ........ | 615 | ${ }^{656}$ | 694 | 5.8 | 15,319 | 15.40 | 15,404 | 22 |
| Autaua | 482 | 519 | 552 | 6.4 | 14034 | 14.795 | 29 | 22 | Nome Census Area .................. | 114 | 118 | 128 | 8.3 | 13,788 | 14,132 | 14,954 | $\stackrel{23}{9}$ |
| Raldwin | 1,498 | 1,638 | 1,765 | 7.8 | 15,141 | 16,020 | 16,595 | ${ }_{8}^{22}$ | North Slope Borough ...... | 140 <br> 89 | $\begin{array}{r}150 \\ 94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158 <br> 102 <br> 1 | 9.1 | 14,524 | 15,158 | 16,121 | 21 |
| Barbour ... | 332 | 366 | 393 | 7.5 | 13,049 | 14.449 | 15,563 | 20 | Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan' | 113 | 111 | 115 | 3.5 | 17,994 | 17,311 | 17,983 | 18 |
| Bibb .... | 200 | 210 | 229 | 9.1 | 11,982 | 12,363 | 13,309 | 51 | Sitka Borough .......................... | 192 | 200 | 210 | 4.9 | 22,235 | 22,981 | 23,697 | 10 |
| Blount ...................................... | 519 | 558 | 599 | 7.3 | 13,164 | 13.975 | 14.850 | 25 66 | Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon.............. | 95 | 101 | 107 | 6.6 | 21,579 | 23,267 | 24,973 | 7 |
| Bullock ..................................... | 105 | 115 | ${ }_{266}^{120}$ | 4.8 | 9,534 <br> 10.825 | 10,339 | 10.961 | 66 59 | Southeast Fairbanks Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calhoun | 1.577 | 1,671 | 1,764 | 5.6 | 13,570 | 14,452 | 15,158 | 23 | Valder-Cordova Census Are.......... | 830 | 93 | 69 | 4.3 | 15,369 | 543 |  | 20 |
| Chambers. | 480 | 483 | 517 | 7.0 | 13,002 | 13,117 | 14,021 | 37 | Wade Hampton Census Area. | 59 | 59 | 61 | 4.1 | 10,173 | 9,866 | 9,993 | 26 |
| Cherokee ............................... | 242 | 261 | 279 | 7.0 | 12,330 | 13,237 | 14,052 | 36 | Wrangell-Petersburg .............. | 167 | 173 | 190 | 9.4 | 23,662 | 24,549 | 26,963 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ...... | 119 | 91 | 95 | 4.7 | 14,188 | 13,862 | 14,406 | 25 |
| Chilton Choctaw $\qquad$ | 409 193 | 448 | 469 <br> 217 | 6.3 5.0 | ${ }_{12,055}^{12,52}$ | 13,943 | 14,4467 | 34 <br> 47 | Arizona | 59,833 | 62.543 | 66,687 |  | 16,262 | 16.697 | 17,401 |  |
| Clarke ..... | 345 | 364 | 385 | 5.6 | 12,621 | 13,233 | 13,869 | 40 | Metropolitan portion .-.......................... | 53,084 | 55,395 | 58,909 | 6.6 | 17,030 | 17,462 | 18,159 |  |
| Clay ..... | 169 | 180 | 193 | 7.4 | 12.745 | 13,557 | 14,486 | 29 | Nonmetropolitan portion... | 6,749 | 7,148 | 7,778 | 8.8 | 12,005 | 12,467 | 13,222 |  |
| Cleourne ................................. | 179 | 181 | 185 | 2.5 | 13,448 | 14,191 | 14,280 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee ................................... | 605 | 655 | 707 | 7.9 | 15,015 | 16,214 | 17,168 | 7 | Apache ................................... | 502 | 542 | 605 | 11.6 | 8,107 | 8.674 | 9,623 | 15 |
| Colbert .................................... | 735 | 769 | 817 | 6.2 | 14,194 | 14,703 | 15,584 | 18 | Cochise .... | 1,247 | 1,320. | 1,437 | 8.8 | 12,738 | 13,334 | 14,172 | 8 |
| Conecuh | 157 | 174 | 184 | 5.9 | 11,157 | 12,206 | ${ }^{13,034}$ | 55 57 | Coconino. | 1,257 | 1,341 | 1,470, | 9.7 | 12,938 | 13,440 | 14,302 | 7 |
| Covingtion $\qquad$ | 159 459 | 487 | 515 | 5.8 | 12,573 | 13.323 | 13,996 | 38 | Graham | 5154 | 542 <br> 278 | 585 303 | 8.7 | ${ }^{12,612} 9$ | 13,153 10,268 | 13,95 <br> 10,978 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Greenlee | 105 | 119 | 135 | 13.3 | 13,124 | 14,353 | 15,671 | 4 |
| Crensh | 159 | ${ }^{169}$ |  | $6.3$ | 11,657 | 12,453 | 13,322 | 49 | La Paz . | 228 | 223 | 233 | 4.5 | 16,436 | 16,253 | 17,065 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Culman ................................... | ${ }_{638} 9$ | 681 | 1.087 <br> 731 | 7.4 | 12,862 | 13,672 | 14,637 | 19 <br> 28 | Maricopa .. | 38,868 | 40,184 | 42,793 | 6.5 | 18,253 | 18,55 | 19,367 |  |
| Dailas .................................................... | 581 | 617 | 649 | 5.2 | 12,099 | 12,868 | 13,511 | 46 | Navajo. | 1,340 | 1,422 | \% 840 | 8.5 | -13,979 | 14,098 9797 | 14,477 10,367 | 14 |
| De Kalb ................................. | 696 | 737 | 808 | 9.6 | 12,703 | 13,328 | 14,453 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elmore | 679 | 718 | 772 | 7.6 | ${ }^{13,708}$ | 14,152 | 14,705 | 26 | Pima ..................................... | 10,213 | 10,806 | 11,493 | 6.4 | 15,285 | 15,992 | 16,651 | 3 |
| Escambia | 437 | 459 | -479 | 4.3 | ${ }^{12,307}$ | 12,892 | 13,294 | 52 21 | Pinal ....... | 1,369 | 1,493 | 1,526 | 2.2 | 11.750 | 12,631 | 12,634 | 11 |
| Fayette ... |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,430 \\ 226 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.544 | ${ }_{7} 8.1$ | 12,211 | 12.497 | ${ }_{13,422}$ | 48 | Sania Cruz | ${ }_{1} 1545$ | ${ }_{1} 16646$ | 17855 | 8.5 | 11,473 | 11,753 | 12,04 | 12 |
| Franklin .................................. | 354 | 385 | 426 | 10.7 | 12,749 | 13,738 | 14,969 | 24 | Yuma ..... | 1,303 | 1,490 | 1,569 | 5.2 | 12,092 | 13,377 | 13,345 | 10 |
| Geneva | 326 | 349 | 375 | 7.5 | 13.760 | 14,493 | 15,619 | 16 | Arkansas | 32,450 | 34,341 | 37,434 |  | 13,779 | 14,485 | 15,635 |  |
| Greene ..................................... | 104 | 110 | 114 | 3.9 | 10,207 | 10,765 | 11,187 | 64 | Metropolitan portion | 16,084 | 17,006 | 18,599 | 9.4 | 15,422 | 16,126 | 17,367 |  |
| Hale | 163 | 175 | 187 | 7.3 | 10,488 | 11.156 | 11,783 | 60 27 | Nonmetropolitan portion ... | 16,367 | 17,335 | 18,835 | 8.7 | 12,474 | 13,171 | 14,233 |  |
| Jackson | 666 | 707 | 771 | 9.0 | 13,903 | 14,596 | 15,724 | 14 | Ashley ......................................................... | 322 | 352 | 374 | 6.1 | 13,232 | 14,397 | 15.209 | 17 |
| Jefferson.. | 11,758 | 12,319 | 13,194 | 7.1 | 18.029 | 18,797 | 20,061 | 9 | Baxter | 448 | 475 | 511 | 7.5 | 14,333 | 15,002 | 15.788 | 9 |
| Lamar | 199 | 205 | 218 | 6.7 | 12.652 | 13,046 | 13,986 | 39 | Benton ... | 1,557 | 1,679 | 1,882 | 12.1 | 15,834 | 16,536 | 17.827 | 4 |
| Lauderdale ... | 1,180 | 1,241 | 1,324 | 6.6 | 14,769 | 15,355 | 16,182 | 10 | Boone | 386 | 407 | 435 | 7.0 | 13.623 | 14,209 | 14,897 |  |
| Lawrence ..... | 382 | 417 | 445 | 6.7 | 12,100 | 12,996 | 13,821 | 41 | Bradley... | 160 | 166 | 181 | 9.0 | 13.548 | 14,151 | 15.579 | 11 |
| Lee. | 1,168 | 1,203 | 1,290 | 7.3 | 13,344 | 13,583 | 14,358 | 31 | Carroun |  | 266 | 73 |  |  |  |  | 60 20 |
| Limestone ... | 779 | 842 | 942 | 11.8 | 14,334 | 15,180 | 16,570 | 9 | Chicot .... | 165 | 174 | 201 | 16.0 | 10,551 | 11,201 | 12,796 | 57 |
| Lowndes .... | 131 | 143 | 141 | -1.4 | 10,378 | 11,301 | 11,115 | 65 | Clark .... | 258 | 273 | 299 | 9.5 | 12,075 | 12,867 | 14,028 | 39 |
| Macon | 251 | 264 | 279 | 5.9 | 10,092 | 10,828 | 11,452 | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Macison ... | 4,583 | 4.852 | 5,245 | 8.1 | 19.081 | 19,809 | 20,876 | 1 | Clay .... | 205 | 221 | 243 | 10.4 | 11.347 | 12,272 | 13.623 | 42 |
| Marengo ... | 284 345 | 305 | 319 | 4.6 | 12,307 | 13,214 | 13,732 | 43 | Cleburne ... | 250 | 266 | 288 | 8.1 | 12,823 | 13,368 | 14,160 | 35 |
| Marshail | 1,017 | 1,076 | 1,173 | 9.0 | 14,318 | 14,957 | -5,957 | 12 | Columbia ... | 396 | 94 353 | 3986 | 6.2 | ${ }^{11,707} 1$ | 12.062 <br> 13,74 | 14,608 | 61 25 |
| Mobile ..... | 5.261 | 5,678 | 6,068 | 6.9 | 13,873 | 14,796 | 15,591 | 17 | Conway ... | 243 | 259 | 279 | 8.1 | 12,698. | 13,448 | 14,532 | 27 |
| Monroe .................................. | 298 | 333 | 338 | 1.5 | 12,332 | 13,932 | 14,067 | 35 | Craighead | 934 | 1,001 | 1,099 | 9.8 | 13,479 | 14,366 | 15,487 | 14 |
| Montgomery | 3,668 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Crawtord | 488 | 520 | 571 | 10.0 | 11.41 | 11,914 | 12.857 | 54 |
| Morgan ..... | 1,655 | 1,766 | 1,880 | 6.5 | 16,462 | 17,296 | 18,119 | 5 | cross ...... | 218 | ${ }_{239}$ | 271 | ${ }^{13.4}$ | 11,360 | 12,441 | 14,071 | 37 |
| Perry .................................... | 122 | 130 | 137 | 5.8 | 9,623 | 10.422 | 12, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 63 | Dallas .... | 123 | 131 | 140 | 7.4 | 12,822 | 13,699 | 14,783 | 22 |
| Pickens | 237 | 248 | 262 | 5.7 | 11,462 | 11,963 | 12,532 | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pike .a... | 359 | 379 | 402 | 6.0 | 13.000 | 13.598 | 14,338 | 32 | Desha ..... | 184 | 198 | 219 | 10.5 | 10.986 | 11.970 | 13,460 | 46 |
| Rancolon | 245 | 254 | 263 | 3.6 | 12.318 | 12,708 | 13, | ${ }_{4}^{56}$ | Drew ...... | 197 | 215 | 235 | 9.4 | 11,369 | 12,373 | 13,635 | 41 |
| St. Clair ......................................... | 642 | 687 | 727 | 5.8 | 12,765 | 13,293 | 13,642 | 44 | Faulkner Franklin | 830 | 896 | 1.001 | 11.7 | ${ }^{13,727} 1$ | 14,436 | 15,552 | 12 |
| Shelby ............................ | 1,895 | 1.997 | 2,160 | 8.2 | 18,927 | 19,343 | 20,139 | 2 | Fulton ..... | ${ }_{96}$ | 103 | 108 | 5.2 | 9,517 | 10,313 | 10,869 | 73 |
| Sumter ..................................... | 166 | 178 | 189 | 5.8 | 10,287 | 11,029 | 11,651 | 61 | Garland. | 1,165 | 1,230 | 1,316 | 7.0 | 15,836 | 16.478 | 17,287 | 5 |
| aladega | 907 | 950 | 997 | 5.0 | 12.231 | 12730 | 13,268 | 53 | Grant .... | 190 369 | 197 396 | 212 | 7.5 | 13,582 | 13,972 | 14,693 | 24 |
| Tallapoosa ....................................... | 548 | 571 | 621 | 8.6 | 14,086 | 14,588 | 15,806 | 13 | Hemostead | 347 | 260 | 296 | ${ }^{9} 9.2$ | 11.392 | ${ }^{12,2514}$ | 13,799 | 45 |
| Tuscaloosa ............................. | 2,215 | 2,323 | 2.473 | 6.5 | 14,666 | 15,145 | 16,092 | 11 | Hot Spring .... | 312 | 315 | 338 | 7.2 | 11,946 | 12,074 | 12,795 | 58 |
| Walker ................................... | 971 | 1.023 | 1,070 | 4.6 | 14,344 | 15,036 | 15,650 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington ............................... | 206 | 215 | 223 | 3.6 | 12,359 | 12,791 | 13,208 | 54 | Howard | 192 | 200 | 220 | 10.0 | 14,138 | 14,714 | 16,207 | 7 |
| Wilcox .................................... | 129 | 138 | 141 | 1.9 | 9,578 | 10,036 | 10,291 | 67 | Independence... | 413 | 431 | 472 | 9.3 | 13,245 | 13.693 | 14,933 | 19 |
| Winston ................................ | 265 | 284 | 308 | 8.5 | 11,986 | 12,872 | 13,815 | 42 | Izard .... | 137 | 147 | 150 | 2.4 | 12.031 | 12,760 | 12.821 | 55 |
| Alaska | 11,550 | 12,228 | 12.970 | 6.1 | 20,887 | 21,498 |  |  | Jackson ... | 225 | 239 | 272 | 13.9 | 11,838 | 12,550 | 14,347 | 31 |
| Metropoiltan portion ................... | 5,489 | 5,824 | 8,166 | 5.9 | 24,119 | 24,791 | 25,077 | .... |  | 1,121 203 | ${ }^{1} 18$ | 1,243 | 11.2 | 11,130 | 11.765 | 12,996 |  |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 6,061 | 8,402 | 6,804 | 6.3 | 18,627 | 19,180 | 19,902 | $\ldots$ | Latayette | 99 | 104 | 113 | 8.5 | 10,339 | 10,982 | 12,104 | 69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lawrence ............................... | 183 | 200 | 217 | 8.7 | 10,524 | 11,409 | 12,535 | 63 |
| Anchorage Borough ................... | 5,489 | 5,824 | 6,166 | 5.9 | 24,119 | 24,791 | 25,077 | 6 | Lincoin .......... | 119 | 131 | 150 | 14.7 | 8,695 | 9,460 | 10,793 | 74 |
| Bethel Census Area .................. | 178 | 190 | 207 | 8.6 | 12,956 | 13,594 | 14,416 | 24 | Little River ... | 197 | 200 | 200 | -3 | 14,076 | 14,394 | 14,567 |  |
| Bristol Bay Borough .................... | 39 | 42 | 45 | 8.0 | 28,259 | 30,578 | 31,159 | 1 | Logan ............ | 245 | 259 | 291 | 12.7 | 11,904 | 12,602 | 14,067 |  |
| Denali Borough ${ }^{4}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.................. |  | 35 | ${ }_{93}^{37}$ | 6.0 |  | 19.976 | ${ }^{21,026}$ | 14 | Lonoke .................................... | 540 | 576 | 634 | 10.0 | 13,677 | 14,449 | 15.490 | 13 |
| Billingham Census Area ............ Fairbanks North Star Borough ... |  | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 1.415 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [93 | 8.9 7 | 17,301 17195 | 20,703 17706 | 21,732 <br> 18,435 | 12 17 | Madison ...................................... | 146 | 157 | 175 | 1.5 | 12,531 | 13,074 | 14,200 | 34 |
| Farrbanks North Star Borough .... Haines Borough ................ | 1,343 52 | 1,415 <br> 52 | 1,522 | - 2.2 | 17,185 24,006 | 24,466 | 18,445 | 17 | Marion ................................... | 144 | 152 | 163 | 7.8 | 11,978 | 12,479 | 13,126 | 49 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Milions of collars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State <br> 1992 |  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Rank in } \\ \text { State } \end{array} \\ \hline 1992 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Miller | 477 | 496 | 530 | 7.0 | 12,387 | 12,846 | 13,726 | 40 | ventura | 14,162 | 14,451 | 15,088 | 4.4 | 21,131 | 21,351 | 21,977 | 13 |
| Mississippi | 691 | 750 | 782 | 4.2 | 12,018 | 13,129 | 14,209 | 33 | Yolo | 2,570 | 2,671 | 2,840 | 6.4 | 18,101 | 18,536 | 19,615 | 19 |
| Monroe .... | 130 | 139 | 154 | 10.8 | 11,535 | 12,576 | 14,139 | 36 | Yuba | 733 | 790 | 836 | 5.8 | 12,514 | 13,268 | 13,730 | 56 |
| Montgomery ............................ | 90 | 93 | 97 | 4.9 | 11,527 | 11,813 | 12,218 | ${ }_{5}^{66}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada ................................... | 115 | 121 | 129 | 6.8 | 11,393 | 12,062 | 12,949 | 53 | Colorado | $\begin{aligned} & 62,163 \\ & 52,444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,519 \\ & 56,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,600 \\ & 60,517 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 18,818 \\ 19,471 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,740 \\ & 20,442 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,666 \\ & 21,366 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Newton... | 695 | 74 | 80 | 6.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,997 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $9,626$ | 10,406 | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Nonmetropolitan portion ............... | 9,719 | 10,329 | 11,083 | 7.3 | 15,935 | 16,032 | 17,529 | .............. |
| Ouachita ............................. | 385 91 | 400 95 | 420 107 | 5.2 12.5 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 12,653 \\ 11,474 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,401 \\ & 11,750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,229 \\ & 12,793 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | Adams | 202 | 4,336 | 1 | 8.9 | 15.115 | 15,899 | 16.761 | 38 |
| Phillips .................................. | 309 | 322 | 353 | 9.6 | 10.712 | 11,405 | 12,575 | 62 | Alamosa. | 186 | 184 | 193 | 4.9 | 13,687 | 13,337 | 13,942 | 55 |
| Pike ....................................... | 129 | 136 | 147 | 8.6 | 12,814 | 13,597 | 14,743 | ${ }^{23}$ | Arapahoe. | 9,264 | 9,912 | 10,642 | 7.4 | 23,531 | 24,381 | 25,285 | 3 |
| Poinsett .................................. | 274 | 302 | 323 | 7.0 | 11,127 | 12.417 | 13,238 | 47 | Archuleta. | 69 | 74 | 79 | 7.7 | 12,767 | 13,186 | 13,672 | 56 |
| Polk .................................... | 209 635 | 217 680 | ${ }_{761}^{239}$ | 10.1 11.9 | 12,053 | 12,492 | 13,613 <br> 15,867 <br> 188 | 43 | Baca ...... | 95 | 94 | 94 | - 2 | 21,005 | 20,881 | 21,150 | 13 |
| Prairie | 108 | 112 | 120 | 7.1 | 11,360 | 11,992 | 12,997 | 51 | Bent | 76 | 82 | 83 | 1.6 | 15,121 | 16,673 | 16,691 | 40 |
| Pulaski ... | 6,218 | 6,601 | 7.134 | 8.1 | 17,767 | 18,788 | 20,188 | 1 | Boulder | 4,776 | 5,1777 | 5,601 | 8.2 | 21,129 | 22,359 | 23,513 | ${ }^{7}$ |
| Randoloh |  |  | 197 |  |  |  |  |  | Cheyenne $\ldots$.................................. | 55 | 55 | 57 | 3.0 | 23,085 | 2,364 | 2,3,370 |  |
| St. Francis | 307 | 184 <br> 312 | 347 | 11.2 | 10,548 <br> 10,76 | 111,049 | ${ }^{11,2,276}$ | 65 | Clear Creek ........................... | 132 | 141 | 150 | 6.8 | 17,345 | 17,936 | 18,713 | 23 |
| Saline ....... | 888 | 939 | 1,036 | 10.3 | 13,793 | 14,305 | 15.447 | 15 |  | 66 | 70 | 74 | 5.9 | 8898 | 9383 | 10.043 | 63 |
| Scoth ... | 115 | 123 | 133 | 7.7 | ${ }^{11,282}$ | 12.039 | 12,806 | 56 | Costilia | 41 | 40 | 42 | 4.8 | 12,828 | 12,264 | 13,070 | 60 |
| Searcy ................................. | 76 | 80 | 84 | 5.4 | 9,681 | 10,505 | ${ }^{11,158}$ | 72 | Crowley | 43 | 43 | 50 | 16.1 | 10,972 | 10,964 | 12,780 | 61 |
| Sebastian ................................ | $\begin{array}{r}1,598 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,659 \\ \hline 197\end{array}$ | 1,836 215 | 10.7 8.9 | 16,052 | 16.520 14,157 | 18,109 15,066 | ${ }_{18}^{2}$ | Custer ... | 31 | 33 | 35 | 8.3 | 15,699 | 16,116 | 16,583 | 42 |
| Sharp ..- | 161 | 171 | 181 | 5.9 | 11,392 | 11,833 | 12,140 | 68 | Delta .... | ${ }_{10}^{266}$ | \% 20.983 | +11830 | 8.4 | 12,665 | ${ }^{13,567}$ | 14,395 | 54 |
| Stone ..................................... | 105 | 114 | 124 | 8.8 | 10,722 | 11,353 | 12,779 | 67 | Dolores | 10,390 | 10,983 | 11,835 18 | 19.0 | 13,683 | 15,123 | 24,449 | 28 |
| Union ..................................... | 732 | 765 | 829 | 8.4 | 15,641 | 16,448 | 17,832 | 3 | Douglas | 1,488 | 1,617 | 1,748 | 8.1 | 24,147 | 24,216 | 23,845 | 5 |
| Van Buren | 156 | 164 | 176 | 6.9 | 11,127 | 11,523 | 12,336 | 64 | Eagle .... | 477 | 518 | 576 | 11.3 | 21,503 | 22,087 | 23,419 | 7 |
| Washington.. | 1,736 | 1,831 | 2,032 | 11.0 | 15,212 | 15,721 | 16,911 | 6 | Elbett... | 169 | 182 | 198 | 8.9 | 17,376 | 17,668 | 18,281 | 27 |
| White Wocievi. ....... | 660 110 | 706 117 | 770 134 | 8.9 13.8 | 12,011 | 12.637 | 13,558 <br> 14.506 | 44 28 | El Paso | 6,644 | 7,130 | 7,708 | 8.1 | 16,724 | 17,650 | 18,300 |  |
| Yell .................... | 232 | 247 | 276 | 11.8 | 13,049 | 13,847 | 15,291 | 16 | Fremont | 388 | 408 | 446 | 9.3 | 12,039 | 12,699 | 13,634 | 58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Garfield ... | 506 | 528 | 551 | 4.3 | 16,671 | 16,927 | 17,640 | 31 |
| Califormia | 617,679 | 630,901 | 659,567 | 4.5 | 20,856 | 20,749 | 21,348 |  | Gilpin ..................................... | 47 | 53 | 62 | 16.9 | 15.404 | 16.688 | 19,400 | 17 |
| Metropolitan portion .-.. | 602,829 | 615,638 | 643,475 | 4.5 | 20,834 | 20,933 | 21,539 | ............ | Grand .................................... |  |  |  |  | - 16.741 | 17.667 | 18.154 14.963 |  |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 14,850 | 15,263 | 16,092 | 5.4 | 15,336 | 15,314 | 15,765 |  | Gunnison Hinsdale | 137 <br> 8 | 150 9 | 162 <br> 9 | 8.0 | 13,259 17,273 | 14,321 18,701 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,963 \\ & 18,806 \end{aligned}$ | 51 20 |
| Alameda | 28,164 | 28,434 | 30,058 | 5.7 | 21,986 | 21,981 | 22,988 |  | Huerfano | 69 | 75 | 80 | 6.4 | 11,522 | 12,772 | 13.636 | 57 |
| Alpine ....... | 21 | 2 | 22 | 1.3 | 19,066 | 18,776 | 19,249 | 20 | Jackson ... | 23 | 26 | 27 | 3.9 | 14,669 | 16,240 | 16,415 | 43 |
| Amador .... | 473 | 501 | 524 | 4.4 | 15,619 | 16.029 | 16,433 | 43 | Jefferson. | 9,015 | 9,716 | 10,390 | 6.9 | 20,511 | 21,768 | 22,807 | 10 |
| Butte ..... | 2,757 | 2,831 | 3,002 | 6.0 | 15,024 | 15,169 | 15,935 | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coliusa | 301 | 554 314 | 320 | 6.9 1.9 | 18,423 | 16,254 18,928 | 16,609 18.987 | 39 21 |  | 135 | 134 | 147 | 10.3 | 18.892 | 18,653 | 20,452 | 14 |
| Contra costa | 20,603 | 21,067 | 22,268 | 5.7 | 25,465 | 25,588 | 26,491 |  | Lake. | 85 | 92 | 97 | 5.5 | 14,156 | 15,065 | 15,811 | 47 |
| Del Norte | 302 | 320 | 337 | 5.5 | 12,610 | 11,319 | 11,683 | 58 | La Plata | 508 | 553 | 602 | 8.9 | 15,638 | 16,501 | 17,399 | 32 |
| El Dorado ............................... | 2,480 | 2,588 | 2,726 | 5.3 | 19,357 | 19,340 | 19,729 | 18 | Larimer | 3.158 | 3,394 | 3.643 | 7.4 | 16,885 | 17,682 | 18,389 | 25 |
| Fresno ........ | 10,864 | 11,113 | 11,754 | 5.8 | 16,171 | 16,110 | 16,658 | 38 | Las Animas | 163 83 | 177 93 | 185 97 | 4.6 | 11,881 18,466 | 13,069 20,570 | 13,593 21,298 | 59 12 |
| Gienn. | 354 | 342 | 375 | 9.7 | 14,224 | 13,551 | 14,694 | 50 | Logan. | 281 | 288 | 323 | 12.3 | 16,039 | 16,610 | 18,774 | 21 |
| Humboidt | 1,890 | 1,934 | 2,026 | 4.7 | 15,808 | 16,021 | 16,605 | 40 | Mesa. | 1,425 | 1.536 | 1,656 | 7.8 | 15,202 | 15,940 | 16,897 | 37 |
| Imperial .................................... | 1,694 | 1,684 | 1.783 | 5.9 | 15,244 | 14,208 | 13,827 | 55 | Mineral | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6.5 | 15,309 | 16,422 | 17,208 | 35 |
| nyy Kern K | $\begin{array}{r}316 \\ 8.592 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}319 \\ 8.918 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 9,306 | 4.7 | 17,266 | 17,409 1565 | 18,158 <br> 15836 <br> 186 | 25 45 | Motrat | 181 | 188 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kings ....................................... | 1,286 | 1,344 | 1,415 | 5.2 | 12,628 | 12,781 | 13,174 | 57 | Montezum | 252 | 266 | 291 | 9.3 | 13.490 | 13,993 | 14,885 | 52 |
| Lake ..... | 827 | 880 | 924 | 5.0 | ${ }^{16,189}$ | 16,678 | 17,179 | 31 | Montros | 352 | 378 | 411 | 8.8 | 14,367 | 15,101 | 16,116 | 45 |
| Lassen ..................................... | 343 | 369 | 400 | 8.5 | 12,420 | ${ }^{13,128}$ | 14,237 | 53 | Morgan | 386 | 411 | 431 | 4.7 | 17,616 | 18,405 | 18.968 | 19 |
| Los Angeles ............................ | 184,246 | 187,096 | 194,054 | 3.7 | 20,752 | 20,907 | 21,434 | 14 | Otero ... | 272 | 296 | 311 | 5.2 | 13,515 | 14,728 | 15,588 | 48 |
| Madera .................................. | 1,282 | 1,318 | 1,422 | 7.9 | 14,400 | 13,841 | 14,361 | 51 | Ouray | 38 | 41 | 43 | 6.4 | 16,347 | 16,697 | 17,253 | 34 |
| Marin. | 7,977 | 8,082 | 8,430 | 4.3 | 34,654 | 34,805 | 36,076 | 1 | Park | 117 73 | 127 78 | 137 79 | 8.6 | 16,173 | 16,460 18,873 | 17,004 | 36 18 |
| Mariposa ... | 235 | 236 | 254 | 7.9 | 16,299 | 15,823 | 16,587 | 41 | Pitkin ... | 403 | 426 | 469 | 9.9 | 31,695 | 3, 565 | 36,356 | 1 |
| Mendocino | 1,308 | 1.328 | 1,386 | 4.4 | 16,189 | 16,282 | 16,972 | 33 | Prowers ... | 202 | 207 | 215 | 3.9 | 15,178 | 15,582 | 16,350 | 44 |
| Merced | 2.566 | 2,612 | 2,783 | 6.5 | 14,266 | 14,057 | 14,717 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mono ... | 178 | 172 | 186 | 8.3 | 17,675 | 17,523 | 18,712 | ${ }_{23}$ | Pio Blanco | 88 | 938 | 102 | 9.4 | 14,877 | 15,401 | 16,646 | 41 |
| Monterey .................................. | 6,970 | 7,197 | 7.485 | 4.0 | 19,515 | 19,847 | 20,322 | 16 | Rio Grande | 171 | 162 | 162 | -4 | 15,933 | 15,156 | 15,151 | 50 |
| Napa ... | 2,526 | 2,621 | 2,761 | 5.3 | 22,714 | 23,478 | 24,387 | 7 | Routt | 300 | 316 | 338 | 7.0 | 21,100 | 21,531 | 22,426 | 11 |
| Nevada | 1,427 | 1,474 | 1,551 | 5.3 | 18,028 | 18,101 | 18,653 | 24 | Saguache ... | 57 | 58 | 59 | . | 12,193 | 12,277 | 12,191 | 62 |
| Orange ..... | 58,721 | 58,993 | 61,252 | 3.8 | 24,292 | 24,113 | 24,651 | 6 | San Juan $\qquad$ | 12 | 11 73 | 80 | $\stackrel{15.8}{9.7}$ | 17,432 | 14,979 18,166 | 15,176 18,714 | 49 22 |
| Placer ... | 3,747 | 3,945 | 4,158 | 5.4 | 21,364 | 21,728 | 22,218 | 12 | Sedgwick .... | 46 | 48 | 47 | -1.6 | 17,158 | 18,013 | 17,950 | 32 |
| Plumas ..... |  | 337 |  | 5.6 | 16,349 | 16,710 | 17,170 | 32 | Summit. | 283 | 318 | 347 | 9.2 | 21,691 | 23,198 | 23,824 | 6 |
| Riverside. | 21,348 | 21,815 | 22,783 | 4.4 | 17,886 | 17,489 | 17,682 | 28 | Teller | 205 | 227 | 259 | 14.1 | 16,376 | 17,586 | 18,678 | 24 |
| Sacramento .- | 20,023 | 20,904 | 22,052 | 5.5 | 19,070 | 19,345 | 20,171 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Benito San Bema.... | 23, 137 | 6317 23.945 | 643 25,265 | 4.4 5 | ${ }_{16,100}^{16,8}$ | ${ }^{16,483}$ | 16,760 | 35 42 | Washington. | 96 | 93 | 95 | 1.4 | 20,194 | 19,578 | 20,418 | 15 |
| San Diego ..... | 49.587 | 50,820 | 53,019 | 4.3 | 19,731 | 19,875 | 20,384 | 15 | Yuma ................. | 1,986 | 2,188 | 2,271 | -2.1 | 20,168 | 20,761 | 20,315 | 39 16 |
| San Francisco .......................... | 20,868 | 21,472 | 22,554 | 5.0 | 28,863 | 29,571 | 30,942 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Joaquin ........................... | 7.838 | 8.097 | 8,541 | 5.5 | 16,183 | 16,374 | 16,942 | 34 | Connecticut | 83,633 | 84,581 | 89,029 | 5.3 | 25,426 | 25,705 | 27,150 |  |
| San Luis Obispo ..................... | 3,716 | 3,814 | 3.993 | 4.7 | 17, | 17,4 | 18,105 | 27 | Metropolitan portion..... | 77,584 | 78,516 | 88,652 | 5.3 5.1 | 25,757 | 26,071 | 22,805 |  |
| San Mateo .... | 18,727 | 19,040 | 19,852 | 4.3 | 28,806 | 29,056 | 29,918 | 3 | Nonmetropolitan portion | 6,049 | 6,065 | 6,377 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Santa Barbara ..... | 8,259 | 8,485 | 8,775 | 3.4 | 22,303 | 22,717 | 23,368 | 8 | Fairield .... | 27,470 | 27,620 | 29,356 | 6.3 | 33,177 | 33,305 | 35,423 |  |
| Santa Clara ........ | 36,770 | 37.830 | 39,626 | 4.7 | 24.550 | 25,038 | 25,924 | 5 | Hartford .... | 21,014 | 21,232 | 22,158 | 4.4 | 24,666 | 24,931 | 26,161 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz ........ | 4,889 | 5.015 | 5,263 | 5.0 | 21,311 | ${ }_{16}^{21,883}$ | 22,784 | 11 30 | Litchfield ..... | 4,162 | 4,149 | 4,350 | 4.8 | 23,855 | 23,628 | 24,645 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |
| Shasta Sierra ... | 2,446 | 2.550 | 2,713 | 3.8 | 15,8569 | 16.579 | 17,212 <br> 17,575 | 30 29 | Middlesex | 3.448 | 3.520 | 3.639 | 3.4 | 24,037 | 24,462 | 25,181 | 3 |
| Siskiyou' | 655 | 663 | 696 | 5.0 | 14,981 | 15,059 | 15,708 | 46 | New London | 5,129 | 18,209 5,286 | 19,175 5 5 | 5.3 5 | 22, 2102 | 22,667 | ${ }_{22,427}^{23,937}$ | 5 6 |
| Solano | 6.160 | 6,371 | 6,781 | 6.4 | 17,884 | 17,876 | 18,738 | 22 | Tolland | 2,623 | 2,648 | 2,757 | 4.1 | 20,344 | 20,459 | 21,213 | 7 |
| Sonoma | 8,435 | 8,775 | 9,188 | 4.7 | 21,624 | 22,180 | 22,913 | 10 | Windham ... | 1,887 | 1,917 | 2,027 | 5.8 | 18,377 | 18,572 | 19,657 | 8 |
| Stanislaus .... | 6,054 | 6,250 | 6,615 | 5.8 | 16,130 | 16,179 | 16,738 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sutter | 1,094 | 1,181 | 1,260 | 6.7 | 16,859 | 17,542 | 18,136 | 26 | Metropolitan portion ............ | 13,193 11,319 | 13,748 11,781 | 14,318 12,265 | 4.1 4.1 | 19,719 | 20,195 20,885 | 20,724 21,47 |  |
| Tehama ....................... | 646 | 679 | 729 | 7.3 | 12,951 | 13,309 | 14,037 | 54 | Nonmetropolitan portion.... | 1,874 | 1,967 | 2,053 | 4.4 | 18,456 | 16,859 | 17,137 |  |
| Trinity .......................... | 181 |  | 201 | 6.5 | 13,855 | 14.350 | 15,152 | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tulare ....... | 4,519 | 4,5592 | 4,971 | 6.2 | 14,391 | 14,084 | 15,015 | 48 | Kent | 1,626 | 1,738 | 1.846 | 6.2 | 14,567 | 15,182 | 15,909 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^43]Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |
| New Castle | 9,693 | 10,043 | 10,418 | 3.7 | 21,854 | 22,336 | 22,897 | 1 | Bleckiey | 142 | 157 | 164 | 4.5 | 13,538 | 14,834 | 15.424 | 49 |
| Sussex .......... | 1,874 | 1,967 | 2,053 | 4.4 | 16,456 | 16,859 | 17,137 | 2 | Brantley . | 123 | 132 | 143 | 8.4 | 11,071 | 11,683 | 12,289 | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Brooks ..... | 171 | 191 | 205 | 7.0 | 11,096 | 12,391 | 13,288 | 124 |
| District Of Columbla | 14,878 | 15,491 | 16,333 | 5.4 | 24,643 | 26,069 | 27,909 | ............ | Bryan ........................................................ | 204 | 218 | 237 | 8.3 | 12,999 | 13.256 | 13,351 | 122 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bulloch .. | 519 | 559 | 597 | 6.9 | 11,974 | 12,653 | 13,179 | 128 |
| Florlda .............................. | 244,604 | 254,585 | 265,764 | 4.4 | 18,785 | 19,180 | 19,711 | $\ldots$ | Burke .... | 230 | 247 | 261 | 5.9 | 11,166 | 11,954 | 12,434 | 148 |
| Metropolitan portion | 230,987 | 240,170 | 250,601 | 4.3 | 19,087 | 19,468 | 19,998 | ............ | Butts ... | 192 | 203 | 221 | 8.6 | 12.455 | 13,081 | 14,082 | 102 |
| Nonmetropolltan portion ............. | 13,617 | 14,414 | 15,162 | 5.2 | 14,810 | 15,390 | 15,956 |  | Calhoun | 65 | 72 | 73 | 1.7 | 12,999 | 14,456 | 15,120 | 62 |
| Alachua | 2,9 | 3,102 | 3,309 | 6.7 | 16,078 | 16,692 | 17,468 | 21 | Camden .. | 366 | 414 | 461 | 11.2 | 11,871 | 12,108 | 12,237 | 151 |
| Baker ..... | 232 | 245 | 260 | 6.1 | 12.470 | 12,908 | 13,437 | 53 | Candler.. | 106 | 116 | 124 | 6.4 | 13,659 | 14,638 | 15,398 | 50 |
| Bay .-. | 1,909 | 2,057 | 2,204 | 7.1 | 14,988 | 15,787 | 16,445 | 29 | Carroll ............................................................... | 996 | 1,035 | 1,101 | 6.4 | 13,858 | 14,195 | 14,910 | 70 |
| Bradiord | 7253 | 267 | ${ }_{7} 287$ | 7.7 | 11.188 | 11.620 | 12.440 | 61 | Catoosa | 534 | 555 | 597 | 7.4 | 12,511 | 12,818 | 13,476 | 118 |
| Brevard | 7,104 | 7,484 | 7,964 | 6.4 | 17,621 | 18.019 | 18,715 | 15 | Charton | 91 | 97 | 103 | 6.3 | 10,686 | 11,289 | 11,688 | 155 |
| Croward ... | 28,114 | 28,737 | 30,068 <br> 129 | 5.6 | 22,276 | 22,393 10,847 | 23,107 | 65 | Chatham .......... | 3.839 | 3,972 | 4,245 | 6.9 | 17,650 | 18,109 | 19,108 14,782 | 7 |
| Charlotte .'. | 1,945 | 2,014 | 2,118 | 5.1 | 17,265 | 17,251 | 17,761 | 19 | Chattahoochee | 195 | 211 | 241 | 14.4 | 11,613 | 13,945 | 14,782 | 76 |
| Citrus ....... | 1,367 | 1,429 | 1,508 | 5.5 | 14,447 | 14,685 | +5,123 | 38 | Chattooga ............................... | $\begin{array}{r}+276 \\ +1,507 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,571 | 1,722 | 8.4 9.6 | 12,.497 | 13,123 16,227 | 14,202 16,875 | ${ }_{21}^{96}$ |
| Clay ....................................... | 1,786 | 1,874 | 1,970 | 5.1 | 16,720 | 16,999 | 17,241 | 22 | Clarke ........................................... | 1,306 | 1,362 | 1,434 | 5.3 | 14,876 | 15,484 | 16,263 | 31 |
| Collier | 4,209 | 4,377 | 4,486 | 2.5 | 27,300 | 27,327 | 27,232 | 4 | Clay ...... | 35 | 41 | 43 | 5.0 | 10,451 | 12,163 | 12,629 | 142 |
| Columbia ... | 555 | 587 | 633 | 8.0 | 12.951 | 13.438 | 14,236 | 45 | Clayton | 2,881 | 3,029 | 3,258 | 7.6 | 15,738 | 16,288 | 17,198 | 18 |
| Dace ........ | 34,274 | 35,238 | 34,384 | $-2.4$ | 17.629 | 17.807 | 17,124 | 25 | Cinch ... | 66 | 72 | 79 | 10.4 | 10,716 | 11.489 | 12,697 | 140 |
| De Soto ................................. | ${ }_{114}^{326}$ | ${ }_{113} 36$ | ${ }_{123}^{368}$ | 8.0 | 13,622 10,635 | 14,898 10.265 | 15,148 10,790 | 37 66 | cobb .. | 9,890 | 10,280 | 11,188 | 8.8 | 21,933 | 22,148 | 23,368 | 2 |
| Dixie ..................................... | +12.038 | $\begin{array}{r}113 \\ 12.528 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}123 \\ 13.324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8.1 | 10,635 17 | 18,265 | 10,790 19,019 | 66 14 | Coffee | 409 | 435 | 471 | 8.2 | 13,777 | 14,465 | 15,292 | 53 |
| Escambia | 3,952 | 4,149 | 4,463 | 7.6 | 15,007 | 15,540 | 16,474 | 28 | Colquith | 500 | 528 | 558 | 5.5 | 13,633 | 14.402 | 15,003 | 63 |
| Flagler ... | 420 | 445 | 480 | 7.8 | 14,257 | 14,122 | 14,285 | 43 | Columbia ... | 1,129 | 1,176 | 1,246 | 5.9 | 16,867 | 16,736 | 17,062 | 19 |
| Frankin .................................. | 115 | 123 | 132 | 6.9 | 12,843 | 13,512 | 14,272 | 44 | Cook ...... | 159 | 163 | 17 | 6.9 | 11, 685 | 12,26 | 16,775 | 131 |
| Gadsden .................................. | 483 | 513 | 556 | 8.5 | 11,722 | 12,241 | 13,174 | 56 | Crawtord | 107 | 112 | 119 | 6.7 | 11,869 | 12,107 | 12,888 | 135 |
| Gilchrist | 111 | 121 | 131 | 8.2 | 11,416 | 12,029 | 12,538 | 60 | Crisp ..................................... | 265 | 284 | 303 | 6.4 | 13,227 | 13,896 | 14,850 | 72 |
| Glades | 94 | 102 | 109 | 6.8 | 12,300 | 13.575 | 14,619 | 40 | Dade | 151 | 158 | 168 | 5.8 | 11,446 | 11,917 | 12,556 | 146 |
| Gulf ..... | 142 | 150 | 162 | 7.7 | 12,324 | 12,979 | 13.814 | 49 | Dawson. | 140 | 149 | 160 | 7.0 | 14,687 | 15,058 | 15,473 | 47 |
| Hamiton | 123 | 126 | 136 <br> 320 | 8.3 2.6 | 11,227 | 11, 585 | 12,127 | 63 31 | Decatur. | 344 | 372 | 382 | 2.9 | 13,446 | 14,424 | 14,766 | 77 |
| Hardee Hendry | 403 | 463 | 475 | 2.6 | 15,610 | 17,071 | 17,128 | 24 | De Kalb | 11,406 | 11,880 | 12,703 | 6.9 | 20,816 | 21,364 | 22,542 | 3 |
| Hernanco. | 1,477 | 1,561 | 1,664 | 6.6 | 14,381 | 14,626 | 15,183 | 36 | Dodge .... | 206 | 222 | 235 | 5.5 | 11,694 | 12,449 | 13,237 | 126 |
| Highlands .............................. | 1,066 | 1,134 | 1,171 | 3.2 | 15,454 | 16,217 | 16,596 | 26 | Dooly | 123 | 145 | 149 | 3.0 | 12,455 | 14,606 | 14,924 | 69 |
| Hilisborough ............................. | 14,214 | 14,919 | 15.960 | 7.0 | 16,997 | 17,620 | 18,589 | 17 | Dougherty | 1,388 | 1,480 1,45 | 1,545 <br> 1,248 | 4.4 | 14,425 | 15,302 15,721 | 15,801 16,550 | 42 25 |
| Hoimes .................................. | 168 | 182 | 196 | 7.9 | 10,645 | 11,406 | 12,044 | 64 | Douglas $\qquad$ <br> Early $\qquad$ | 1.112 | 1.156 | 1,248 <br> 175 | 8.0 3.9 | 12,893 | 15,21 14.150 | 14,517 | 82 |
| Indian River | 2,275 | 2,377 | 2,445 | 2.9 | 25,028 | 25,765 | 26,158 | 5 | Echols ........................................... | 26 | 27 | 29 | 7.1 | 11,244 | 11,599 | 12,571 | 144 |
| Jackson .... | 520 | 563 | 607 | 8.0 | 12,542 | 13,481 | 14,335 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jefferson ................................ | 145 | 157 | 170 | 8.3 | 12,758 | 13,571 | 14,473 | 41 | Effingham | 361 | 368 | 390 | 6.2 | 13,897 | 13,840 | 14,202 | 75 |
| Latayette ................................ | 66 | 68 | 72 | 5.6 | 11,784 | 12,078 | 12,550 | 59 | Elibert ...... | 254 | 268 | 280 | 4.7 | 13,388 | 14,108 | 14,783 | 75 |
| Lake ..................................... | 2.500 | 2.603 | 2.776 | 6.6 | 16,274 | 16,529 | 17,217 | 23 | Emanuel | 241 | 255 | 265 | 3.8 | 11,730 | 12,392 | 12,836 | 136 |
| Lee ............................................ | 6,563 | 6,801 | 7,151 | 5.1 | 19,396 | 19.603 | 20,312 | 11 | Evans .. | 116 | 124 | 131 | 6.0 | 13,297 | 14,117 | 1,731 | 79 |
| Leon. | 3,235 | 3,423 | 3,639 | 6.3 | 16,697 | 17,234 | 17,920 | 18 | Rannin | 1,348 | 1.439 | 1,570 | 8.1 | 21,312 | 21,696 | 22,534 | 4 |
| Lery ... | 306 | 328 | 351 | 6.9 | 11,710 | 12,337 | 12,920 | 58 | Fayette .................................... | 1,270 | 1.345 |  | 7.0 | 15,612 | 16, 16 | 17.515 |  |
| Liberty ................................... | ${ }^{68}$ | 72 | 78 | 9.1 | 12,098 | 12,612 | 13,584 | 52 | Floyd | ${ }^{2} 82$ | 883 | ,968 | 9.7 | 18.597 | 18.763 | 19.420 | 6 |
| Madison | 183 | 195 | 208 | 6.6 | 11,053 | 11,681 | 12,430 | 62 | Franklin .............................................. | 249 | 262 | 281 | 7.2 | 14,924 | 15,498 | 16,389 | 29 |
| Manatee | 4,066 | 4,273 | 4,552 | 6.5 | 19,078 | 19,806 | 21,009 | 10 | Fulton .... | 16,835 | 17,500 | 18,771 | 7.3 | 25,916 | 26,662 | 28,194 | 1 |
| Marion .... | 2,855 | 3.003 | 3,198 | 6.5 | 14,500 | 14,799 | 15,375 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Martin . | 2,897 | 2,995 | 3,129 | 4.5 | 28,443 | 28,900 | 30,005 | 2 | Gilmer ... | 192 | 201 | 214 | 6.4 | 14,252 | 14,455 | 14,925 | 68 |
| Monroe .. | 1,673 | 1,732 | 1,767 | 2.0 | 21,389 | 21,853 | 22,056 | 8 | Glascock | 31 | 34 | 36 | 7.3 | 13,283 | 14,689 | 15.867 | 41 |
| Nassau .. | 771 | 823 | 880 | 6.9 | 17,413 | 18,054 | 18,676 | 16 | Glynn ... | 1,096 | 1,135 | 1,205 | 6.2 | 17,481 | 17,914 | 18,881 | 9 |
| Okaloosa | 2,333 | 2,520 | 2,709 | 7.5 | 16,139 | 16,987 | 17,656 | 20 | Gordon .................................... | 509 | 531 | 580 | 9.2 | 14,463 | 14,852 | 15,944 | 38 |
| Okeechobee | 383 | 400 | 417 | 4.2 | 12,867 | 13.105 | 13,617 | 50 | Grady | 233 | 249 | 267 | 7.1 | 11,469 | 12,222 | 13,021 | 132 |
| Orange. | 12,138 | 12,739 | 13,639 | 7.1 | 17,727 | 18,176 | 19,086 | 13 | Greene .................................. | 153 | 163 | 172 | 5.3 | 12,902 | 13,506 | 14,162 | 98 |
| Osceola | 1,585 | 1,670 | 1,795 | 7.5 | 14,404 | 14,405 | 15,054 | 39 | Gwinnett | 7,289 | 7,735 | 8,440 | 9.1 | 20,436 | 20,736 | 21,543 | 5 |
| Palm Beach . | 25,319 | 26,866 | 27,831 | 3.6 | 29,103 | 30,347 | 30,901 | 1 | Habersham | 405 | 431 | 464 | 7.6 | 14,608 | 15,321 | 16,193 | 35 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hall .......................................... | 1,581 | 1,664 | 1,797 | 8.0 | 16,469 | 16,930 | 17,972 | 13 |
| Pasco ..... | 4,074 | 4,178 | 4,401 | 5.3 | 14,456 | 14,726 | 15,489 | 34 | Hancock | 97 | 103 | 111 | 7.7 | 10,841 | 11,525 | 12,340 | 149 |
| Pinellas .. | 17,525 6,229 | 17,912 0.472 | 18,856 6,816 | 5.3 5.3 | 20,496 | 20,864 15,676 | 22,055 <br> 16,268 | 9 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Putnam | 764 | 814 | 890 | 9.3 | 11,696 | 12,267 | 13,258 | 55 | Harris ............................................. | 284 | 293 | 308 | 5.0 | 15,918 | 16,441 | 16,895 | 20 |
| St. Johns ... | 1,848 | 1,939 | 2,064 | 6.4 | 21,786 | 22,095 | 22,842 | 7 | Hart ................................................................. | 284 | 295 | 312 | 5.5 | 14,350 | 14,860 | 15,452 | 48 |
| St. Lucie ................................... | 2,280 | 2,387 | 2,506 | 5.0 | 14,959 | 15,203 | 15,553 | 33 | Heard. | 93 | 100 | 104 | 4.1 | 10,686 | 11,286 | 11,555 | 156 |
| Santa Rosa ............................ | 1,221 | 1,309 | 1,423 | 8.7 | 14,861 | 15,296 | 15,729 | 32 | Henry ..................................... | 976 | 1,034 | 1,119 | 8.2 | 16,302 | 16,238 | 16.512 | 27 |
| Sarasota ................................. | 7,377 | 7,552 | 7,820 | 3.5 | 26,403 | 26,719 | 27,719 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | Houston ................................. | 1,395 | 1,454 | 1,523 | 4.7 | 15,564 | 15,873 | 16,251 | 32 |
| Seminole ................................... | 5,423 | 5,615 | 6,052 | 7.8 | 18,632 | 18,616 | 19,544 | 12 | Irwin .................................... | 106 | 116 | 121 | 3.9 | 12,224 | 13,462 | 13,997 | 107 |
| Sumter ........ | 371 | 399 | 432 | 8.1 | 11,694 | 12,424 | 13,306 | 54 | Jackson .................................... | 420 | 444 | 478 | 7.6 | 13,931 | 14,431 | 15,223 | 56 |
| Suwannee | 354 | 369 | 395 | 6.9 | 13,134 | 13,328 | 13,947 | 47 | Jasper ................................. | 117 162 | 119 165 | 129 174 | 5.0 | 13,761 13,484 | 13,867 13,660 | 14,876 14,375 | 71 92 |
| Tayior ..................................... | 221 | 226 | 243 | 7.5 | 12,866 | 13,016 | 14,048 | 46 |  |  |  | 174 | 5.8 | 13,484 | 3,600 | 14,375 | 92 |
| Union ... | 93 | 99 | 105 | 5.7 | 9,055 | 9,527 | 9,922 | 67 | Jefferson | 206 | 226 | 242 | 6.9 | 11,856 | 12,909 | 13,843 | 108 |
| Volusia .. | 5,893 | 6,091 | 6,415 | 5.3 | 15.760 | 15,944 | 16,526 | 27 | Jenkins | 89 | 100 | 106 | 6.4 | 10,822 | 12,028 | 12,561 | 145 |
| Wakulla | 189 | 201 | 216 | 7.2 | 13.160 | 13.498 | 13,905 | 48 | Johnson .................................. | 91 | 98 | 105 | 7.4 | 10,926 | 11,663 | 12,693 | 141 |
| Walton ................................. | 334 | 368 | 402 | 9.3 | 12,002 | 12,817 | 13,592 | 51 | Jones ....................................... | 320 | 335 | 356 | 6.3 | 15,393 | 16,007 | 16,751 | 24 |
| Washington .............................. | 193 | 209 | 225 | 7.9 | 11,361 | 12,101 | 12,955 | 57 | Lamar ..................................... | 160 | 167 | 178 | 6.5 | 12,229 | 12,597 | 13,159 | 129 |
|  |  |  |  | 73 |  |  |  |  | Lanier ....................................... | 70 | 76 | 81 | 6.8 | 12,561 | 13,331 | 14,049 | 105 |
| Metropolitan portion | 82,762 | 86,608 | -93,043 | 7.4 | 18,917 | 19,372 | 20,283 | ......... | Laurens .................................. | 552 | 591 | 635 | 7.5 | 13,793 | 14,640 | 15,524 | 45 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ................ | 28,644 | 30,465 | 32,599 | 6.9 | 13,434 | 14,132 | 14,912 | ......... | Lee | 209 | 229 | 236 | 3.2 | 12,805 | 13,683 | 13.557 | 116 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lincoln... | 96 | 102 | 108 | 5.4 | 12,797 | 13,598 | 14,129 | $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |
| Appling ................................. | 182 | 198 | 205 | 3.3 | 11,546 | 12,446 | 12,801 | 139 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atkinson ................................... | 76 | 80 | 88 | 10.4 | 12,244 | 12,872 | 14,085 | 101 | Long ..................................... | 59 | 64 | 70 | 9.5 | 9,283 | 10,300 | 10,148 | 159 |
| Bacon ..................................... | 113 | 120 | 130 | 8.4 | 11,824 | 12,440 | 13,221 | 127 | Lowndes .................................. | 1,068 | 1,128 | 1,210 | 7.2 | 13,999 | 14,645 | 15,510 | 46 |
| Baker ..................................... | 48 | 59 | 58 | -1.8 | 13,303 | 16,070 | 15,983 | 37 | Lumpkin .................................. | 205 | 214 | 233 | 8.6 | 13,928 | 14,182 | 15,065 | 65 |
| Baldwin .................................... | 572 | 620 | 657 | 6.0 | 14,443 | 15,487 14007 | 16,225 | 34 | McDutfie ................................ | 280 | 298 | 318 | 6.5 | 13,875 | 14,586 | 15,185 | 58 |
| Banks ..... | 139 | 147 | 157 | 6.9 | 13,477 | 14,007 | 14,676 | 81 | Mcintosh ................................ | 94 | 101 | 106 | 5.2 | 10,880 | 11,540 | 11,849 | 153 |
| Barrow .................................... | 425 | 444 | 484 904 | 9.0 | 14,132 | 14,264 | 15.076 | 64 | Macon .................................. | 157 | 169 | 162 | 7.7 | 11,973 | 12,914 | 14.092 | 100 |
| Batow ................................... | 814 | 832 | 904 244 | 8.6 4.4 | 14,432 | 14,322 | 15.170 | ${ }_{78}$ | Madison ................................ | 292 | 305 | 325 | 6.6 | 13,747 | 14,079 | 14,722 | 80 |
| Ben Hill ................................. | 215 | ${ }_{195} 23$ | 244 | 4.4 | 13,257 | 14,139 | 14,742 14.650 | 78 | Marion .................................. | 63 | 68 | 73 | 7.4 | 11,301 | 12,022 | 12,805 | 138 |
| Berrien ................................... | 185 | 195 | 210 | 7.3 | 13,095 | 13,678 | 14,550 | 86 | Meriwether ................................ | 245 | 258 95 | 272 | 5.1 | 10,887 | 11,407 15029 | 11,972 15782 | 152 59 |
| Bibb ...................................... | 2,574 | 2,717 | 2,881 | 6.0 | 17,145 | 17,948 | 18,959 | 8 | Miler ....................................... | 82 | 95 | 96 | 1.0 | 13,124 | 15,029 | 15,182 | 59 |

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Milions of follars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State <br> 1992 |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Rank in } \\ \text { State } \end{array} \\ \hline 1992 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Mithell | 242 | 267 | 280 | 4.8 | 11,931 | 13,130 | 13,620 | 114 | Custe | 60 | 54 | 55 | 1.0 | 14,527 | 12,938 | 13,548 | 34 |
| Monroe .-.... | 243 | 249 | 265 | 6.2 | 14, 177 | 14,210 | 14,792 | 74 | Elmore | 324 | 339 | 358 | 5.6 | 15,242 | 16,382 | 17,390 | , |
| Montgomery ... | +90 | 95 194 | 100 208 | 7.1 | 12,482 | 13,144 14.823 | 13,697 <br> 15701 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}113 \\ 43 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | Fran | 98 | 103 | 110 | 6.6 | 10,637 | 10.906 | 11.563 | 43 |
| Murray .... | 325 | 340 | 376 | 10.4 | 12,329 | 12,540 | 13,517 | 117 | Freemont (ind. Yiwstn. Natil. PK.) | 143 | 141 | 154 | 9.2 | 13,038 | 12,608 | 13,698 | 33 |
| Muscogee | 2,733 | 2,942 | 3,135 | 6.6 | 15,200 | 16,345 | 16,823 | 22 | Gem | 164 | 174 | 189 | 8.7 | 13,750 | 14,178 | 15,021 | 22 |
| Newton .-. | 590 | 623 | 670 | 7.5 | 14,031 | 14.305 | 14,973 | 66 | Gooding ......... | 181 | 188 | 201 | 7.2 | 15,571 | 15,826 | 16,712 | 12 |
| Oconee | 312 | 325 | 345 | 6.0 | 17,555 | 17,796 | 18,447 | 12 | ldaho ..................................... | 188 | 193 | 208 | 7.4 | 13.580 | 13,896 | 14,625 | 27 |
| Ogiethorpe ............................... | 130 | 135 | 143 | 6.3 | 13,211 | 13.539 | 14,053 | 104 | Jefierson | 204 | 212 | 226 | 7.0 | 12,297 | 12,471 | 12,939 | 36 |
| Paulding ................................... | 576 | 596 | 652 | 9.3 | 13,710 | 13,343 | 13,775 | 110 | Jerome. | 230 | 235 | 253 | 8.0 | 15,121 | 15,149 | 16, 153 | 13 |
| Peach | 330 | 343 | 360 | 5.0 | 15,529 | 16,009 | 16,3 | 30 | Kootenai | 1,097 | 1,197 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{3} 885$ | 10.8 7 | 15,586 | 16,203 14527 | 17,110 | 14 |
| Pickens | 222 | 230 | 248 | 8.2 | 15,307 | 15,505 | 16,526 | 26 | Lemhi. | 90 | 93 | 99 | 6.6 | 12,989 | 13,216 | 13,993 | 31 |
| Pierce ...- | 169 | 181 | 197 | 9.2 | 12,579 | 13,397 | 14,453 | 89 | , |  |  | 9 | 6.6 | 2,989 | 17,26 | 17,93 |  |
| Pike ...... | 142 | 151 | 162 | 7.1 | 13.740 | 14,332 | 15,380 | 51 | Lewis .... | 62 | 61 | 62 | 1.9 | 17,565 | 17,007 | 17,122 | 10 |
| Poik .... | 437 | 446 | 472 | 5.8 | 12.899 | 13,084 | 13,767 | 111 | Lincoln | 51 | 46 | 51 | 10.4 | +5,193 | 13,797 | 14,981 | 23 |
| Pulaski . | 115 | 131 210 | 140 229 | 7.3 8.9 |  | 16,266 | 17,367 | 15 <br> 5 | Macison . | 230 | 235 | 245 | 4.4 | 9.692 | 9.965 | 10.228 | 44 |
| Putnam ${ }_{\text {Qutitman }}$ | 25 | 210 28 | 22 | 8.9 5.9 | 111.529 | 14,305 | 12.243 | +154 | Minidoka .... | 239 554 | ${ }_{578}^{251}$ | 258 | 3.0 | ${ }_{1} 12.354$ | 12.702 | ${ }^{12,807}$ | 38 |
| Rabun | 147 | 156 | 164 | 5.2 | 12,596 | 13,203 | 13,733 | 112 | Oneida ... | 40 | 42 | 43 | 3.4 | 11,505 | 12,067 | 12,460 | 40 |
| Randolphi................................ | 91 | 101 | 105 | 4.8 | 11,396 | 12.409 | 13,128 | 130 | Owyhee | 105 | 107 | 109 | 1.5 | 12,428 | 12,604 | 12,712 | 39 |
| Richmond | 3172 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payette ... | 209 | 220 | 239 | 8.8 | 12.702 | 12,996 | 13,700 | 32 |
| Rockdale ................................ | 966 | 1,018 | 1,100 | 8.1 | 17,677 | 17,851 | 18,648 | 10 | Sower .... | 198 | 195 | 200 | 3.1 | 14.165 | 13.802 | 14,694 | 25 |
| Schley ................................... | 46 | 47 | 50 | 7.3 | 12,767 | 13,094 | 14,073 | 103 | Stostone |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screven .................................. | 175 | 189 | 200 | 5.9 | 12,679 | 13.763 | 14.520 | 87 | Teton | 40 | 43 | 47 | 8.6 | 11,667 | 11,978 | 12,050 | 42 |
| Seminoie ................................ | 110 | 120 | 127 | 6.2 | 12,232 | 13.207 | 14,046 | 106 | Twin Falis ... | 804 | 851 | 896 | 5.3 | 14,951 | 15,498 | 16,006 | 15 |
| Spalding ................................ | 761 322 | 803 338 | 861 361 | 7.2 | 13,909 | 14.459 | 15,327 | 52 | Valley , ....... | 106 | 115 | 124 | 8.4 | 17.268 | 17,446 | 17,913 | 5 |
| Stephens Stewar .... | $\begin{array}{r}322 \\ 62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}338 \\ 65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 361 69 | 6.5 5.5 | 10,884 | 14,344 | 12,589 12.23 | 61 143 | Washington | 106 | 113 | 22 | 7.8 | 12.320 | 13.127 | 14,021 | 30 |
| Sumter .... | 411 | 446 | 470 | 5.4 | 13,584 | 14,610 | 15,283 | 54 | Illinols | 230,790 | 237,427 | 252,858 | 6.5 | 20,159 | 20,602 | 21,774 |  |
| Talbot ....................................... | 69 | 72 | 75 | 3.7 | 10,529 | 10,981 | 11,277 | 157 | Metropolitan portion | 202,665 | 208,866 | 221,965 | 6.3 | 21,129 | 21,599 | 22,749 |  |
| Taliaferro | 24 | 24 | 26 | 6.2 | 12,450 | 13. | 14. | 88 | Nonmetropoiltan portion .... | 28,125 | 28,561 | 30,893 | 8.2 | 15,150 | 15,402 | 16,646 |  |
| Tathall ................................... | 219 | 236 | 248 | 5.0 | 12,373 | 13,259 | 13,812 | 109 | Adams | 1,075 | 1,14 | 1,187 | 6.6 | 16,265 | 16.801 | 17,895 | 32 |
| Taytor | 99 | 104 | 110 | 6.2 | 12,875 | 13,605 | 14,400 | 91 | Alexander | 120 | 124 | 136 | 9.1 | 11,342 | 11,749 | 12,838 | 100 |
| Telfair ..................................... | 135 | 143 | 152 | 6.4 | 12,309 | 13,029 | 13,246 | 125 | Bond | 214 | 216 | 232 | 7.6 | 14,226 | 14,357 | 15,417 | 82 |
| Terreil | 122 | 134 | 143 | ${ }_{5}^{6.3}$ | 11,434 | 12,699 | 13,588 | ${ }^{115}$ | Boone | 555 | 550 | 583 | 5.9 | 17,922 | 17,399 | 17,785 | 36 |
| Thomas | 572 | ${ }_{5}^{607}$ | 639 <br> 555 | 5.1 | 14,660 | ${ }^{145,509}$ | 16,141 | ${ }_{44}$ | Brown .... | 72 | 74 | 82 | 11.0 | 12,365 | 12,578 | 13,876 | 96 |
| Toombs | 326 | 346 | 366 | 5.6 | 14,522 | 14,305 | 15,603 14,941 | 44 67 | Cureau | 583 78 | 601 77 | 656 83 | 9.0 | 16,333 14,574 | ${ }^{16,588}$ | 18,427 15989 | 72 |
| Towns .... | 86 | 89 | 94 | 6.3 | 12,627 | 12,880 | 13,440 | 120 | Carroll ... | 267 | 267 | 292 | 9.1 | 15,893 | 16,078 | 17,542 | 38 |
| Treutten. | 65 | 71 | 74 | 4.3 | 10,864 | 11,884 | 12,527 | 147 | Cass | 213 | 214 | 233 | 9.0 | 15.813 | 15.925 | 17,506 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Champaign .. | 2,835 | 2,889 | 3,059 | 5.9 | 16,382 | 16,632 | 17.459 | 43 |
| $\qquad$ | 846 106 | 868 122 | 918 130 | 6.9 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 15,220 \\ & 12,221 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,375 \\ & 1,995 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,243 \\ 15,193 \end{gathered}$ | 57 | Christian | 586 | 2 | 16 | 7.6 | 17,004 | 16,680 | 17,986 | 31 |
| Twiggs .................................... | 102 | 109 | 115 | 5.7 | 10,331 | 11.148 | 11,825 | 154 | Clark .... | 227 | 232 | 254 | 9.4 | 14,252 | 14,670 | 16,039 | 71 |
| Union ...................................... | 145 | 160 | 173 | 7.9 | 12,050 | 12,924 | 13,430 | 121 | Clay | 213 | 217 | 239 | 10.2 | 14,735 | 14,975 | 16,664 | 59 |
| Upson | 335 | 350 | 376 | 7.5 | 12.735 | 13,344 | 14,348 | ${ }_{85}^{94}$ | Cinton ... | 578 | 571 | 619 | 8.4 | 16,670 | 16,774 | 18,068 | 29 |
| Waker .-................................. | 712 | 809 | 865 | 8.9 | - 11,223 | 13,739 | 15,977 | ${ }_{39}^{85}$ | Coles. | 776 | 797 | 861 | 7.9 | 15.042 | 15.460 | 16,615 | 61 |
| Walton... | 563 | 485 | 5649 | 8.8 | 12.504 | 15,047 <br> 13,672 <br> 1 | 15.923 | ${ }_{93}$ | Cook.... | 108,616 | 111,876 | 118,479 | 5.9 | 21.273 | 21.863 | 23,053 | 35 |
| Wareen ..... | 69 | 78 | 77 | 8.0 | 11,333 | 11,777 | 12,830 | 137 | Crawtord ... | 308 150 | 323 <br> 152 | ${ }_{166}^{346}$ | 7.5 | 14,027 | 16,653 | 15,386 | ${ }_{83}$ |
| Washington ...... | 277 | 293 | 316 | 8.1 | 14,480 | 15,250 | 16,392 | 28 | De Kalb ..... | 1,267 | 1,293 | 1,384 | 7.0 | 16,183 | 16,328 | 17.314 | 45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | De Wit ...... | 263 |  | 296 | 10.3 | 15,874 | 16,201 | 17,836 | 34 |
| Wayne | 295 | 321 | 339 | 5.5 | 13,14 | 3,808 |  | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Webster ................................... | 28 | 32 | 33 | 3.1 | 12,410 | 14,71 | 14,825 |  | Douglas .... | 302 | 307 | 324 | 5.4 | 15,528 | 15,791 | 16,663 | 60 |
| Wheeler ................................... | 57 | 60 | 64 | 6.1 | 11,544 | 12,334 | 13,306 | 123 | Du Page. | 21,726 | 22,549 | 24,146 | 7.1 | 27,656 | 28,133 | 29,587 | 68 |
| White | 206 | 222 | 240 | 8.4 | 15,741 | 16.532 | 17,293 | 17 | Edgar ... | 292 | 287 | 313 | 9.2 | 14,958 | 14,777 | 16,225 | 68 |
| Whititild | 1,215 | 1,259, | 1,374 | 9.2 | 16,723 | 17,177 | 18,531 | 11 | Edwards... | 109 | 108 | 114 | 5.6 | 14,684 | 14,680 | 15,586 | 79 |
| Wilcox Wil. | 84 | 96 | 101 | 5.5 | 12,021 | 13,730 | 14,580 | 84 | Effingham ...................... | 529 | 527 | 562 | 6.6 | 16,643 | 16.517 | 17,514 | 39 |
| Wikes | 154 | 141 | 169 148 | 5.5 | 13,600 | 13,759 | ${ }_{14,415}$ | 40 90 | Fayette ..... | 258 256 | 259 <br> 258 | 289 <br> 8 | 11.5 10.0 | 12,331 | 12,514 18,451 | ${ }_{20,420}^{13,935}$ | 95 10 |
| Worth .... | 239 | 263 | 274 | 4.3 | 12,997 | 13,168 | 13,465 | 119 | Frankiin | 555 | 555 | 602 | 8.5 | 13,780 | 13,843 | 15,091 | 86 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fulton.... | 560 | 567 | 606 | 6.9 | 14,09 | 14,93 | 15.917 | 74 |
| Hawall ................ | 23,268 | 24,488 | 25,657 | 4.8 | 20.905 | 21,576 | 22,200 |  | Gallatin ... | 104 | 98 | 112 | 13.6 | 15,052 | 14,489 | 16,444 | 63 |
| Metropolitan portion Nonmetropolitan portion | 18,448 <br> 4,818 | 19,336 <br> 5,152 | 20,597 5,060 | -8.5 | 22,009 | 21,744 | 17,294 |  | Greene |  |  | 201 | 7.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grundy .... | 624 | 628 | 698 | 11.1 | 19,195 | 18,871 | 20,629 | 8 |
| Hawaii ...... | 1,948 | 2.087 | 2,196 | 5.2 | 16,032 | 16.520 | 16.846 | 3 | Hamiton. | 115 | 116 | 130 | 11.9 | 13,617 | 13,790 | 15,528 | 81 |
| Honolutu. | 18.448 | 19,336 | 20.597 | 6.5 | 22,009 | 22.744 | 23,864 | 1 | Hancock ... | 304 | 307 | 339 | 10.3 | 14,242 | 14,389 | 15,818 | 75 |
| Kauai | 929 | 1.008 | 636 | 37.0 | 17,996 | 18,928 | 11,721 | 4 | Harcin ..... | 62 | 69 | 73 | 5.5 | 11,969 | 13,556 | 14,102 | 94 |
| Maui + Kalawao | 1,941 | 2,056 | 2,228 | 8.4 | 19,107 | 19,551 | 20,633 | 2 | Henderson. | 113 | 117 | 131 | 11.4 6.8 1 | 13.961 | 14.431 | 15,756 | 76 57 |
| Idaho | 15,482 | 16,368 | 17,746 | 8.4 | 15,304 | 15,773 | 16,649 |  | Heny, ........ | 813 503 | 802 513 | 857 566 | $\begin{array}{r}6.8 \\ 10.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15.913 16,336 | 16,624 |  | ${ }_{26} 5$ |
| Metropolitan portion ................... | 5,128 | 5,504 | 6,067 | 10.2 | 17,204 | 17,801 | 18,982 |  | Jackson...... | 773 | 795 | 844 | 6.1 | 12,670 | 13,109 | 13.848 | 97 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 10,355 | 10,865 | 11,679 | 7.5 | 14,511 | 14,912 | 15,649 | ........... |  | 157 | 159 | 179 | 12.3 | 14,837 | 15,073 | 16,970 | 52 |
|  | 3,961 | 4,259 | 4,713 | 10.7 | 19,093 | 19,739 | 21,105 |  | Jefterson.... | 541 | 566 | 600 | 6.1 | 14,594 | 15,295 | 16,212 | 69 |
| Adams | 48 | -590180 | 1,018 | 8.9 | 14,840 | 15,048 |  | 24 | Jersey ...... | 297 | 301 | 321 | 6.8 | 14,434 | 14,481 | 15,291 | 84 |
| Bear Lake | 67 | 70 | 77 | 10.2 | 11:054 | 11,530 | 12,374 | 41 | Johnson... | 119 | 122 | 130 | 6.6 | 10,457 | 10,627 | 11,147 | 102 |
| Benewah ..... | 112 | 118 | 128 | 9.1 | 14,040 | 14,670 | 15,849 | 16 | Kane ..... | 6,574 | 6,843 | 7.318 | 7.0 | 20,561 | 20.962 | 21,936 | 6 |
| Bingham | 514 | 534 | 566 | 5.9 | 13,667 | 13,900 | 14,278 | 28 | Kankakee. | 1,570 | 1,612 | 1,728 | 7.2 | 16,257 | 16,525 | 17,471 | 42 |
| Braine ... | 314 | ${ }_{54}$ | ${ }_{59} 5$ | 6.2 | 22,774 | 23,588 | 24,110 | 2 | Kendal ..... | 767 | 792 | 846 | 6.9 | 19,394 | 19,577 | 20,515 | 9 |
| Boise.... | 50 | 54 | 499 | ${ }^{9} .0$ | 13,999 | 14,483 | 14,639 | 26 19 | Knox ............ | 871 | 888 | 959 | 8.0 | 15,450 | 15,778 | 17,071 | 51 |
| Bonner Bonnevile........ | - $\begin{array}{r}1,199\end{array}$ | 1,273 | 1,369 | ${ }^{10.1} 7$ | 13,992 16,403 | 16,344 | 15,238 17,686 | 19 |  | 14,281 | 14,936 | 15.899 1925 |  | 27,477 | 28,139 16.54 | ${ }^{29,386}$ | 33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buute | 97 | 36 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.8 | 12,868 | 12,589 | 12.846 | 37 | Lawrence.. | 257 | 271 | 295 | 8.7 | 16,130 | 17,048 | 18,713 | 22 |
| Camas | 12 | 11 | 12 | 9.6 | 15,808 | 14,664 | 16,114 | 14 |  | 548 682 | 579 | 738 | 8.6 | 17,332 | 17,271 | ${ }^{18,608}$ | ${ }_{23}$ |
| Canyon .......................... | 1,167 | 1,245 | 1,353 | 8.7 | 12,879 | 13,326 | 14,057 | 29 | Logan ......................................... | 481 | 482 | 520 | 8.0 | 15,638 | 15,776 | 16,965 | 53 |
| Carbou ........................ | 96 | 99 | 107 <br> 352 | 7.9 | ${ }^{13.767}$ | 14.010 | 15,029 | 21 | McDonough .............................. | 433 | 451 | 492 | 9.0 | 12,280 | 12,919 | 14,117 | 93 |
|  | 332 | 332 | 322 22 | 6.2 | 31,411 | 28,720 | 27,566 | 1 | Mclean Me............................. | 4,001 2,360 | 4,106 2,450 | 4,421 2,675 | 7.7 | 21,594 | 21,301 | 22.099 | - 12 |
| Clearwater ............................... | 119 | 130 | 137 | 5.0 | 14,065 | 15,235 | 15,774 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of collars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Macon | 2,110 | 2,147 | 2,252 | 4.9 | 18,004 | 18,254 | 19,134 | 18 | Johnson | 1,618 | 1,699 | 1,834 | 7.9 | 18,257 | 18,564 | 19,648 | 7 |
| Macoupin ... | 759 | 759 | 818 | 7.7 | 15,924 | 15,864 | 17,119 | 50 | Knox ........ | 574 | 598 | 661 | 10.7 | 14,431 | 15,020 | 16,623 | 46 |
| Madison ....... | 4,433 | 4,528 | 4,795 | 5.9 | 17,747 | 17,985 | 18,931 | 19 | Kosciusko. | 1,117 | 1,142 | 1,228 | 7.5 | 17,085 | 17,464 | 18,625 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lagrange ... | 365 | 372 | 404 | 8.6 | 12,340 | 12,508 | 13,341 | 89 |
| Marion .................................. | 621 | 635 | 697 | 9.8 | 14,932 | 15,281 | 16,785 | 56 | Lake ................................... | 7.962 | 8.218 | 8,633 | 5.1 | 16,707 | 17.138 | 17,918 | 23 |
| Marshall ................................ | 212 | 214 241 | 223 | 8.2 9.0 | 16,498 14.582 | 16,754 14.678 | 18,095 15,936 | 28 73 | La Porte .................................... | 1,682 | 1,737 | 1.850 | 6.7 | 15,683 | 16,059 | 17,018 | 31 54 |
| Massac. | 195 | 201 | 217 | 8.1 | 13,201 | 13,618 | 14,604 | 91 | Lawrence ............................... | $\begin{array}{r}619 \\ 2,048 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 654 2,068 | 702 2,177 | 7.3 5.3 | 14,413 | 15,182 15,732 | 16,177 16,551 | 54 47 |
| Menard. | 192 | 194 | 213 | 9.9 | 17.238 | 17,248 | 18,749 | 21 | Marion ... | 15,625 | 16,352 | 17,521 | 7.1 | 19,554 | 20,269 | 21,555 | 4 |
| Mercer .... | 263 | 265 | 284 | 7.1 | 15,239 | 15,286 | 16,362 | 64 | Marshall ... | 649 | 666 | 721 | 8.3 | 15,360 | 15,538 | 16,708 | 43 |
| Monroe ................................... | 400 | 401 456 | $\begin{array}{r}424 \\ 504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.7 | 17,718 | 17,436 | 18,040 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomery Morgan | 448 575 | 456 583 | 504 | 10.6 6.5 | 14,610 15,801 | 14,908 16,009 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,522 \\ & 17,123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Martin ..................................... | 140 | 148 | 158 | 6.7 | 13,483 | 14,225 | 15,022 | 79 |
| Mouttrie ............................................ | 207 | 207 | 229 | 10.5 | 14,811 | 14,915 | 16,347 | 66 | Miami ... | 510 | 518 | 540 | 4.4 | 13,829 | 13,948 | 14,612 | 79 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Montoe .................................. | 557 | 575 |  |  |  | 5,265 | 18,206 | 53 |
| Ogle | 750 | 761 | 817 | 7.3 | 16,274 | 16,230 | 17,201 | 47 | Montgomery ............................... | 557 | 575 | 639 | 11.0 | 16,153 | 16,579 | 18,206 | 20 |
| Peoria | 3,375 | 3,457 | 3,606 | 4.3 | 18,436 | 18,801 | 19,647 | 15 | Morgan ... | 875 | 922 | 986 | 7.0 | 15,569 | 16,094 | 16,813 | 39 |
| Perry .... | 313 | 305 | 321 | 5.2 | 14.588 | 14,276 | 15,044 | 87 | Newton. | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ 555 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 188 563 | 215 618 | 14.3 9.8 | 14,502 | 13,696 | 15,510 | 67 57 |
| Piatt ...................................... | 288 | 287 | 315 | 9.6 | 18,484 | 18,348 | 19,983 | 13 | Ohio ... | 68 | 71 | 76 | 7.3 | 12,729 | 13,331 | 14,350 | 82 |
| Pike | 228 49 | 235 50 | 255 55 | 8.2 | 11, 1330 | 13,495 | 14,675 | 89 101 | Orange | 229 | 237 | 259 | 9.6 | 12,409 | 12,748 | 14,006 | 84 |
| Pulaski. | 90 | 91 | 101 | 11.1 | 12,002 | 12,308 | 13,739 | 98 | Owen .... | 217 | 232 | 253 | 9.1 | 12,511 | 13,118 | 13,864 | 87 |
| Putnam | 113 | 119 | 127 | 6.9 | 19,754 | 20,662 | 22,129 | 4 | Parke |  | 220 | 243 | 10.5 | 13789 | 14.190 |  |  |
| Randolph .. | 503 | 505 | 526 | 4.2 | 14,580 | 14,607 | 15,282 | 85 | Perry | 240 | 248 | 264 | 6.4 | 12,556 | 13,015 | 13,956 | 85 |
| Richland .... | 238 | 245 | 271 | 10.3 | 14,398 | 14,814 | 16,351 | 65 | Pike | 190 | 193 | 205 | 6.0 | 15,196 | 15,596 | 16.442 | 50 |
| Rock Island | 2,798 | 2,872 | 3,020 | 5.1 | 18,827 | 19,245 | 20,151 | 11 | Porter | 2,411 | 2,505 | 2,645 | 5.6 | 18,632 | 18,916 | 19,593 | 9 |
| St. Clair | 4,113 | 4,234 | 4,517 | 6.7 | 15.653 | 16,133 | 17,166 | 48 | Posey | 416 | 431 | 478 | 10.9 | 16,022 | 16,607 | 18,316 | 19 |
| Saline ..... | 400 | 417 | 441 | 5.7 | 15,102 | 15,851 | 16,715 | 58 | Pulaski | 196 | 183 | 204 | 11.4 | 15,517 | 14,381 | 15,843 | 60 |
| Sangamon ................................ | 3,465 | 3,570 | 3,803 | 6.5 | 19,389 | 19,841 | 20,968 | 7 | Putnam. | 413 | 434 | 474 | 9.1 | 13,558 | 13,955 | 14,953 | 76 |
| Schuyler ................................... | 100 | 100 | 110 | 9.4 | 13,288 | 13,308 | 14,651 | 90 | Randolph ................................. | 394 <br> 378 | 396 | 410 | 3.4 | 14,525 15,283 | 14,586 | 15,141 | 73 30 |
| Scott She | 75 321 | 73 317 | $\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 350 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 11.1 10.4 | 13,354 | 13,170 14,244 | 14,538 <br> 15732 <br> 17.8 | 92 | Ruph ............................................... | 259 | 265 | 291 | 10.0 | 14,260 | 14,558 | 15,943 | 58 |
| Shelby .... | 104 | 19 99 | 350 111 | 10.4 12.5 | 15,812 | 15,244 | 17,499 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stephenson | 861 | 864 | 929 | 7.6 | 17,891 | 17,930 | 19,211 | 17 | St. Joseph ............................... | 4,166 | 4,303 | 4,606 | 7.1 | 16,830 | 17,297 | 18,387 | 17 |
| Tazewell ....... | 2,245 | 2,243 | 2,365 | 5.5 | 18,116 | 17,979 | 18,820 | 20 | Scoft .... | 265 | 283 | 313 | 10.7 | 12,610 | 13,253 | 14,528 | 80 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shelby .- | 651 | 684 | 748 | 9.3 | 16,355 | 16,750 | 18,148 | 21 |
| Union | 235 | 247 | 266 | 7.8 | 13,337 | 14,001 | 14,966 | 88 | Spencer | 276 | 278 | 303 | 8.9 | 14,121 | 14,199 | 15,391 | 68 |
| Vermilion | 1,336 | 1,369 | 1,472 | 7.5 | 15,153 | 15,583 | 16,802 | 55 | Starke .... | 262 | 259 | 288 | 11.3 | 11,461 | 11,321 | 12,790 | 91 |
| Wabash .. | 207 | 204 | 220 | 7.6 | 15,812 | 15,501 | 16,879 | 54 | Steuben | 435 | 453 | 488 | 7.9 | 15,810 | 16,181 | 17,130 | ${ }_{55}$ |
| Warren ...... | 274 | 268 | 300 | 11.8 | 14,278 | 14,008 | 15,691 | 78 | Sullivan ... | 269 | 278 | 307 | 10.1 | 14,168 | 14,692 | 16,173 | 55 |
| Washington | 243 | 238 | 260 | 9.1 | 16,244 | 16,058 | 17,592 | 37 | Switzerland | 89 | 97 | 105 | 7.7 | 11,445 | 12.468 | 13,740 | 90 |
| Wayne ... | 228 | 239 | 264 | 10.7 | 13,266 | 14,041 | 15.580 | 80 | Tippecanoe | 2,021 | 2,126 | 2,278 | 7.2 | 15,476 | 16,124 | 17,104 | $\stackrel{29}{ }$ |
| White .... | 251 | 253 | 277 | 9.5 | 15,240 | 15,513 | 17,257 | 46 | Tipton ....... | 273 | 280 | 298 | 6.4 | 16,920 | 17,368 | 18,492 | 16 |
| Whiteside | 975 | 976 | 1,052 | 7.9 | 16,214 | 16,138 | 17,377 | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Will ............... | 6,679 | 6,913 | 7,444 | 7.7 | 18,587 | 18,823 | 19,824 | 14 | Union ..... | 91 | 92 | 109 | 10.6 | 13,018 | 13,038 | 14,229 | 83 |
| Williamson ....... | 849 | 888 | 955 | 7.5 | 14,717 | 15,364 | 16,339 | 67 | Vanderburg | 3,031 | 3,122 | 3,356 | 7.5 | 18,346 | 18,854 | 20,176 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Verm | 241 | 256 | 273 | 6.7 | 14,371 | 15,433 | 16,487 1683 | 48 |
| Woodiord $\qquad$ | 4,094 559 | +4,863 | 5,074 602 | 7.0 | 17,018 | 16,907 | 18,100 | 27 | Wabash | -533 | ${ }^{1} 541$ | +568 | 5.1 | 15,175 | 15,482 | 16,298 | 52 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Warren | 117 | 101 | 128 | 26.0 | 14,273 | 12,421 | 15,658 | 62 |
| Indiana | 93,415 | 96,720 | 103,922 | 7.4 | 16,815 | 17,251 | 18,366 |  | Warrick | 787 | 807 | 855 | 6.0 | 17.476 | 17,602 | 18,346 | 18 |
| Metropolitan portion ................... | 69,910 | 72,650 | 77,819 | 7.1 | 17,606 | 18,107 | 19,203 | ............. | Wastington | 303 | 308 | 336 | 8.9 | 12,770 | 12,831 | 13,751 | 88 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 23,506 | 24,071 | 28, 103 | 8.4 | 14,833 | 15,098 | 16,254 |  | Wayne ... | 1,099 | 1,129 | 1,204 | 6.6 | 15,264 | 15,673 | 16,689 | 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weils ... | 432 | 436 | 69 | 7.4 | 16,646 | 16,786 | 17,985 | 22 |
| Adams ................................... | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,725 } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 471 5,865 | 491 6,279 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,969 \\ & 18,997 \end{aligned}$ | 15.029 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,640 \\ & 20,583 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | White | 363 | 358 | 399 | 11.4 | 15,587 | 15,323 | 16.745 |  |
| Bartholomew ................ | 1,141 | 1,179 | 1,309 | 11.1 | 17,865 | 18,183 | 19,984 | 6 | Whitley | 440 | 449 | 481 | 7.0 | 15,869 | 16,021 | 16,895 | 35 |
| Benton | 152 | 138 | 162 | 17.3 | 16.097 | 14,668 | 16.836 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blackiord. | 200 | 201 | 215 | 6.6 | 14,234 | 14.453 | 15.352 | 70 | towa | 46,375 | 47,695 | 51,225 | 7.4 | 16,683 | 17,096 | 18,275 | .......... |
| Boone ..... | 774 | 812 | 880 | 8.4 | 20,788 | 21,560 | 22,925 |  |  | 21,609 | 22,552 | 24,148 | 7.1 | 17,962 | 18,564 | 19,658 | ............. |
| Brown ... | 201 | 212 | 229 | 8.0 | 14,218 | 14,706 | 15.583 | 64 | Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 24,766 | 25,143 | 27,077 | 7.7 | 15,707 | 15,963 | 17,197 |  |
| Carroll .... | 304 587 | 305 597 | 329 651 | 7.9 | 16.160 15.295 | 15,991 15,54 | 17,012 | 32 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clark ...... | 1,367 | 1,440 | 1,560 | 8.4 | 15,581 | 16.225 | 17,403 | 26 |  | 127 70 | 125 69 | 136 74 | 8.2 | 15,140 14.426 | 14,940 | 16.453 | 71 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Aliamakee ....................................... | 199 | 191 | 211 | ${ }_{10} 10$ | 14,426 | 13,849 | 15,273 | 86 90 |
|  | 336 | 351 | 386 | 9.8 | 13,580 | 14,181 | 15,377 | 69 | Appanoose ... | 183 | 190 | 203 | 6.7 | 13,356 | 13,868 | 14,788 | 93 |
| Clinton | 473 | 482 | 527 | 9.2 | 15.228 | 15.369 | 16,640 | 45 | Audubon ................................. | 116 | 120 | 127 | 6.1 | 15,780 | 16,559 | 17,925 | 24 |
| Crawford | 108 | 114 | 124 | 8.6 | 10,909 | 11,483 | 12,309 | 92 | Benton ....................................................... | 345 | 347 | 377 | 8.6 | 15,390 | 15,429 | 16.615 | 62 |
| Daviess ... | 378 | 390 | 422 | 8.2 | 13,698 | 14,084 | 15,175 | 72 | Black Hawk | 1,972 | 2,035 | 2,175 | 6.9 | 15,909 | 16,252 | 17,345 | 46 |
| Dearborn. | 600 | 629 | 674 | 7.1 | 15,374 | 15.716 | 16,333 | 51 | Boone .................................. | 425 | 442 | 477 | 8.0 | 16,879 | 17,468 | 18,929 | 11 |
| Decatur | 352 |  | 406 620 | 10.4 9 | 14,890 15486 | 15,384 15789 | 16,743 16,94 | 41 33 | Bremer ..................................... | 353 | 359 | 390 | 8.5 | 15.440 | 15,780 | 17.086 | 52 |
| De Kalb .... | ${ }_{1}^{549}$ | - 5674 | 2112 | 9.3 | 15,486 15741 | 15,789 16,485 | 16,941 | 33 | Buchanan ................................. | 312 | 318 | 339 | 6.7 | 14,958 | 15,199 | 16,193 | 79 |
| Delaware ... | 1,883 <br> 668 <br> 265 | $\begin{array}{r}1,974 \\ \hline 688 \\ \hline 2.15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,112 \\ \hline 735\end{array}$ | 7.0 | 15,741 18,208 | 16,485 18,469 | 17,543 19.637 | $\stackrel{25}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eilkhart .... | 2,651 | 2,714 | 2,955 | 8.9 | 16,949 | 17,237 | 18,547 | 15 | Buena Vista .............................. | 312 | 319 | 342 | 7.3 | 15,623 | 15,966 | 17,122 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Butler $\qquad$ | 175 | 176 | 201 | 14.4 | 15,244 | 15.029 | 17,647 | 72 3 |
| Fayette. | 389 | 391 | 431 | 10.1 | 14,968 | 15,056 | 16,482 | 49 | Carroll ................................................. | 354 | 368 | 398 | 8.1 | 16,521 | 17,234 | 18,611 | 14 |
| Floyd ..... | 1,098 | 1,156 | 1,252 | 8.3 | 16,932 | 17,443 | 18,628 | 13 | Cass ..... | 237 | 242 | 260 | 7.8 | 15,682 | 16,109 | 17,426 | 40 |
| Fountain.. | 251 | 240 | 278 | 15.5 | 14,102 | 13,475 | 15,511 | 66 | Cedar .................................. | 294 | 295 | 317 | 7.3 | 16,910 | 16,957 | 18,041 | 22 |
| Franklin. | 268 | 274 | 295 | 8.0 | 13,137 | 13,357 | 14,386 | 81 | Cerro Gordo ................................... | 782 | 800 | 838 | 4.7 | 16,734 | 17,041 | 17,898 | 26 |
| Fulton .... | 275 | 277 | 303 | 9.4 | 14,545 | 14,639 | 15,850 | 59 | Cherokee ............................... | 229 | 233 | 241 | 3.4 | 16,205 | 16,626 | 17,313 | 47 |
| Gibson.. | 500 | 503 | 545 | 8.5 | 15,673 | 15,808 | 17,73 | 27 | Chickasaw .............................. | 207 | 209 | 225 | 7.6 | 15,599 | 15,833 | 17,056 | 54 |
| Grant .................................. | 1.147 | 1,186 | 1,241 | 4.6 | 15.463 | 15,987 | 16,730 | 42 | Clarke ..................................... | 113 | 111 | 120 | 7.5 | 13,696 | 13,482 | 14,386 | 96 |
| Greene ..................................... | 418 2839 | 441 3,007 | 479 3,273 | 8.5 8.9 | 13,688 25,748 | 14,220 | 15,238 <br> 26,985 <br> 1 | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hancock .... | ${ }_{825}$ | -865 | +925 | 7.0 | 18,053 | 18,614 | 19,478 | 11 | Clay ..................................... | 281 | ${ }_{274}^{287}$ | 311 | 8.5 | 16,537 | 16,281 | 17,536 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clayton .................................. | 8807 | 274 828 | 302 | 10.2 7.6 | 14,940 15,806 | 14,537 16,254 | 16,128 17.409 |  |
| Harrison ...... | 427 | 444 | 483 | 8.8 | 14,269 | 14,565 | 15,718 | 61 | Crawford ............................................ | 252 | 262 | 283 | 7.9 | 15,094 | 15,748 | 17,032 | 55 |
| Hendricks ... | 1,373 | 1.444 | 9,548 | 7.2 | 18,056 | 18,607 | 19,541 | 10 | Dallas ......................................... | 528 | 556 | 602 | 8.2 | 17,668 | 18,336 | 19,491 | 5 |
| Henry ${ }^{\text {Howard................................. }}$ | 737 1.437 | 759 +1486 | +817 | 7.7 | 15,297 17 | 18,729 18,155 | 16,817 <br> 19,268 <br> 18 | 38 | Davis .............................................. | 113 | 111 | 119 | 7.2 | 13,584 | 13,396 | 14,401 |  |
| Howard .................................. Huntington.....................$~$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,437 \\ \hline 72\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,486 \\ \hline 77\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,589 \\ \hline 629\end{array}$ | 6.9 9.1 | 17,757 16,121 | 18,155 16,168 | 19,268 17,628 | 12 24 | Decatur .................................... | 101 | 101 280 | 107 300 | 7.1 | 12,173 16026 | 12,434 15407 | 13,225 16,376 | 99 |
| Jackson ....................................................... | 544 | 560 | 618 | 10.3 | 14,369 | 14,621 | 16,003 | 56 | Des Moines | 289 | 726 | 765 | 7.2 | 16,024 | 15,407 | 16,376 | 73 |
| Jasper ..................................... | 364 | 360 | 393 | 9.1 | 14,529 | 14,123 | 15,111 | 74 | Dickinson ......... | 273 | 276 | 299 | 8.2 | 18,251 | 18,971 | 17,846 | 28 |
| Jay ..................................... | 282 | 286 | 304 | 6.0 | 13,102 | 13,252 | 13,933 | 86 | Bickinson ...... |  | 276 | 299 |  | 18,251 | 18,71 | 19,610 | ${ }^{4}$ |
| Jefferson ................................. | 399 313 | ${ }_{3}^{416}$ | 454 | 9.1 | 13,352 | 13,858 | 14,936 | 77 | Dubuque ................................ | 1,427 | 1,471 | 1,585 | 7.7 | 16,509 | 16,953 | 18,172 | 19 |
| Jennings .................................. | 313 | 325 | 362 | 11.6 | 13,216 | 13,465 | 14,766 | 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { change }^{2} \end{array} \\ \hline 1991-92 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Rank in } \\ \text { State } \end{array} \\ \hline 1992 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Emmet | 173 | 171 | 189 | 10.3 | 14,943 | 14,737 | 16,241 | 77 | Crawford | 520 | 549 | 588 | 7.2 | 14.641 | 15,554 | 16,599 | 73 |
| Fayette ..... | 316 | 316 | 337 | 6.5 | 14,458 | 14,467 | 15,490 | 89 | Decatur ...... | 20 | 75 | 76 | 1.3 | 18,891 | 19,230 | 19,915 | 22 |
| Floyd <br> Franklin $\qquad$ | 272 180 | 272 173 | ${ }_{198}^{288}$ | 6.0.6 | 15,965 | 16,174 15,313 | 17,077 | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | Dickinson | 279 | 77 | 305 | 10.2 | 14.711 | 14.720 | 15,903 | 85 |
| Fremont. | 121 | 124 | 137 | 10.2 | 14,728 | 15,277 | 16,856 | 60 | Doniophan ... | 118 | 131 | 140 | 6.9 | 14,602 | 16,160 | 17,406 | 53 |
| Greene .................................. | 152 | 158 | 181 | 14.5 | 15,127 | 15,812 | 18,094 | 20 | Douglas ..... | 1,175 | 1,238 | 1,326 | 7.1 | 14,302 | 14,853 | 15,682 | 91 |
| Grundy ...................................... | 206 | 211 | 230 | 9.3 | 17,120 | 17.673 | 19,164 | 9 | Edwards ... | 77 | 78 | 82 | 4.0 | 20,415 | 21,370 | 22,711 | 10 |
|  | 175 | 179 286 | 193 306 | 8.1 | ${ }_{16,832}^{15}$ | 16,117 | 17,364 | 43 10 | Ek......... | 44 | 44 | 48 | 9.1 | 13,359 | 13,916 | 15,281 | 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ellisworth | 419 | 427 94 | 453 100 | 7.1 | 16,157 14,638 | 16,452 14,213 | 17,437 15,499 | 51 96 |
| Hancock. | 192 | 178 | 201 | 12.9 | 15,204 | 14,320 | 16,360 | 74 | Finney | 525 | 570 | 624 | 9.3 | 15,839 | 17,030 | 18,302 | 37 |
| Hardin ..................................... | 307 | 308 | 335 | 8.8 | 16,104 | 16,286 | 17,877 | ${ }_{76} 27$ | Ford | 435 | 449 | 460 | 2.4 | 15,849 | 16,191 | 16,509 | 75 |
| Harrison .................................... | 206 | 212 | 239 | 12.6 | 13,989 | 14,479 | 16,317 | ${ }^{76}$ | Frankiin ... | 305 | 316 | 347 | 10.1 | 13,847 | 14,252 | 15,567 | 93 |
| Henry Howard...........................................................$~$ | 146 | 307 <br> 146 | 330 156 | 7.3 | 14,512 | 15,882 14,806 | 16,929 15,802 | 58 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Humboldt .................................... | 169 | 163 | 186 | 14.2 | 15,688 | 15,303 | 17,710 | 31 | Geary .................................. | 400 | 403 | 468 | 16.2 | 13,148 | 13,67 | 14,224 | 105 |
| Ida .... | 133 | 131 | 146 | 11.3 | 15,963 | 15,884 | 17.658 | 32 | Graham | 79 56 | 70 53 | 79 59 | 9.4 12.6 | 15,824 | $21,3,93$ 15 | 17,430 |  |
| lowa | 242 | 254 | 282 | 11.3 | 16.562 | 17,247 | 19,222 | 7 | Grant.... | 123 | 132 | 146 | 10.7 | 16,646 | 17,788 | 19,138 | 25 |
| Jackson ................................. | 292 | 293 596 | 332 | 6.9 | 14,672 | 14,775 17,143 | 16,137 | 81 18 | Gray ..... | 94 | 98 | 95 | -2.8 | 17,508 | 18,205 | 17,647 | 46 |
| Jasper .................................... | 589 | 596 | 638 | 6.9 | 16,910 | 17,143 | \|8,255| | 18 | Greeley ... | 52 | 57 | 48 | -16.2 | 29,276 | 32,719 | 28,210 | 2 |
| Jefterson | 249 | 247 | 265 | 7.1 | 15,252 | 15,096 | 16,086 | 83 | Greenwood | 117 59 | 118 | 125 | 6.1 | 14,859 | ${ }^{15,036}$ | ${ }^{15,986}$ | 84 |
| Johnson.. | 1,652 | 1,730 | 1.836 | 6.1 | 17,145 | 17,940 | 18,824 | 12 | Hamition... | 129 | 116 | 125 | 8.0 | 17,501 | ${ }_{16,583}$ | ${ }_{18,502}^{29,99}$ | 32 |
| Jones ................................... | ${ }_{178}^{270}$ | 264 179 | 286 | 8.3 | 13,866 | 13,503 15408 | 14,495 <br> 16456 <br> 17 | 94 70 | Harvey ... | 506 | 541 | 572 | 5.7 | 16,301 | 17,440 | 18,430 | 34 |
| Keokuk .................................. | 178 289 | 179 263 | 190 | 6.5 19.6 | 15,355 | 15,408 14,414 | 16,456 17,359 | 70 45 | Havey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lee ........-*........................... | 594 | 621 | 662 | 6.6 | 15,371 | 15,966 | 16,986 | 57 | Haskell | 84 | 88 | 91 | 3.6 | 21,740 | 22,363 | 22,958 | 8 |
| Linn ..................................... | 3,192 | 3,310 | 3,534 | 6.8 | 18.870 | 19,396 | 20,443 | 2 | Hodgeman ... | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | - 39 | 10.9 | 18,053 | 15,395 | 17,346 |  |
| Louisa ...................................... | 180 | 179 | 198 | 10.5 | 15,533 | 15,430 | 17,361 16318 | 44 | Jefterson | 251 | 256 | 282 | 10.0 | 15,737 | 16,031 | 17,393 | 54 |
| Lucas .................................... | 138 170 | 139 <br> 174 | 188 | 6.0 | 14, 151 | 14,629 | 15,527 | ${ }_{88}$ | Jewell .. | 75 | 63 | 71 | 11.8 | 17,823 | 15,444 | 17,546 | 49 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Johnson | 9,143 | 9,696 | 10,339 | 6.6 | 25,584 | 26,509 | 27,560 | 3 |
| Madison | 198 | 200 | 217 | 8.8 | 15,841 | 15,958 | 17 | 51 | Kearny .... | 100 | 94 | 96 | 2.8 | 25,040 | 23,601 | 24,086 | 6 |
| Mahaska ..................................... | 328 | 331 | 354 | 7.2 | 15,221 | 15,429 | 16,564 | 66 | Kingman ................................... | 129 | 126 | 139 | 10.4 | 15,587 | 15,171 | 16.904 | 65 |
| Marion ..................................... | 498 | 510 | 540 | 6.0 | 16,608 | 16,931 | 17,910 | 25 | Kiowa ...... | 65 | ${ }^{66}$ | -66 | -1.0 | 17,980 | 18,654 | 18,318 <br> 15554 | 36 95 |
| Marshall .................................... | ${ }_{6}^{662}$ | ${ }_{6}^{682}$ | 709 | 4.1 | 17,280 | 17,894 | 18,814 | 13 | Labette ... | 333 | 350 | 363 | 3.8 | 14,102 | 14,890 | 15,554 |  |
|  | 192 | ${ }_{188}$ | 200 | 5.9 | 18,603 | 17,342 | 20,24 | 16 | Lane ....................................... | 51 | 51 | 48. | -6.4 | 21,644 | 21,973 | 20,957 | 16 |
| Monona ...................................... | 148 | 145 | 164 | 13.6 | 14,746 | 14,563 | 16,583 | 64 | Leavenworth ............................. | 891 | 940 | 1,043 | 11.0 | 13,770 | 14,151 | 15,558 | 94 |
| Monroe | 124 | ${ }^{129}$ | 137 | 5.7 | 15,257 | 15,863 | 16,694 | 61 | Lincon | 6 | 5 |  | 14.1 | 16,826 | 15,838 | 18,2993 | 38 |
| Montgomery ............................. | 190 | 196 | 208 | 6.0 | 15,770 | 16,428 | 17,623 | 34 | Linn. | 115 | 114 | 127 | 11.5 | 13.940 | 13,598 | 15,083 | 101 |
| Muscatine | 708 | 729 | 788 | 8.0 | 17,710 | 18,006 | 19,292 | 6 | Logan | 500 | 532 | 566 | 5.9 | 14,398 | 15,546 | 16,497 | 76 |
| O'Brien .... | 254 | 258 | 269 | 4.1 | 16,448 | 16,783 | 17,485 | 38 | McPherson | 450 | 458 | 493 | 7.8 | 16,471 | 16,863 | 18,009 | 43 |
| Osceola . | 109 | 111 | 116 | 4.7 | 14,937 | 15,356 | 16,189 | 80 | Marion ................................... | 181 | 181 | 201 | 11.4 | 14,082 | 14,156 | 15,872 | 86 |
|  | 270 | 277 | 299 | 8.2 | 15,996 | 16,478 | 18,093 | 21 | Marshall ................................... | 200 | 194 | 221 | 13.8 | 17,193 | 16,993 | 19,687 | ${ }^{23}$ |
| Palo Alto | 162 | 153 | 173 | 13.0 | 15,190 | 14.531 | 16,554 | 67 | Meade ..... | 83 | 86 | 86 | 3 | 19,690 | 20,172 | 20,341 | 18 |
| Plymouth ................................. | 385 | 400 | 426 | 6.5 | 16,465 | 17,097 | 18,025 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pocanontas ............................... | 144 | 144 | 163 | 12.9 | 15,173 | 15.410 | 17,617 | 35 | Miami ..... | 366 | 372 | 402 | 8.0 | 15,542 | 15,669 | 16,754 | ${ }^{68}$ |
| Poik | 6.675 | 7.029 | 7.548 | 7.4 | 20,324 | 21,101 | 22,315 | 1 | Mitchell | 126 | 115 | 125 | 8.7 | 17.563 | 16,094 | 17,498 | 50 |
| Potawatlamie | 1,250 | 1.307 315 | $\begin{array}{r}1,389 \\ \hline 366\end{array}$ | 6.3 | 15,109 16,354 | 15,747 16,637 | 16.584 17,720 | 63 30 | Montgomery ... | 571 87 | 580 85 | 610 94 | 5.3 10.1 | 14,729 13,962 | 15,012 <br> 13,597 <br> 1 | 16,120 15,086 | 80 100 |
| Ringgold . | 73 | 72 | 80 | 10.4 | 13,471 | 13,487 | 15,004 | 91 | Morton | 58 | 61 | 63 | 4.4 | 16,814 | 17,772 | 18,515 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nemaha ................................... | 179 | 186 | 197 | 5.9 | 17.202 | 17,879 | 19,035 | 26 |
| Sac ...................................... | 187 | 187 | 207 | 10.9 | 15,212 | 15,407 | 17,174 | 49 | Neosho ................................... | 254 | 269 | 287 | 6.8 | 14,944 | 15,763 | 16,914 | 64 |
| SColt ... | 2,723 | 2.817 | 2,978 | 5.7 | 17,988 | 18,364 | 19,184 | 8 | Ness ..... | 79 | 72 | 79 | 9.2 | 19,670 | 18,154 | 20,320 | 19 |
| Shelby ..................................... | 206 | 212 | 224 | 5.5 | 15,599 | 16,017 | 16,988 | 56 | Noton ................................... | 96 | 94 | 106 | 12.9 | 16,174 | 16,067 | 18,508 | 31 |
| Sioux ...................................... | 436 | 462 | 492 | 6.6 | 14,566 | 15.292 | 16,219 | 78 | Osage ............... | 221 | 226 | 246 | 9.1 | 14,505 | 14,660 | 15,850 | 87 |
| Sama ........................................................ | 1,146 271 | 1,2069 | +1,286 | 5.9 | 15,430 | 15,501 | 16,482 | 68 | Osborne | 82 | 75 | 84 | 11.4 | 16.35 | 15363 | 17651 |  |
| Taytor ..................................... | 88 | 90 | 98 | 7.9 | 12,372 | 12,862 | 14,006 | 98 | Otawa ... | 86 | 78 | 87 | 12.1 | 15,362 | 14,024 | 15,826 | 89 |
| Union .................................... | 185 | ${ }^{186}$ | 200 | 7.4 | 14,501 | 14,745 | 16,060 | 85 | Pawnee.. | 142 | 145 | 155 | 6.9 | 18,856 | 19,220 | 20,377 | 17 |
| Van Buren ............................... | ${ }_{598}^{98}$ | 99 | 109 | 10.3 | 12,734 | 12.782 | 14,125 | 97 | Philips | 109 | 105 | 115 | 9.2 | 16,631 | 16,332 | 17,982 | 44 |
| Wapello ................................... | 538 | 558 | 593 | 6.3 | 15,056 | 15,628 | 16,580 | 65 | Pottawatomie ............................ | 237 | 243 | 265 | 9.4 | 14,653 | 14.819 | 15,781 | 90 |
| Warren .... | 574 | 599 | 648 |  | 15,878 | 16,353 | 17,372 |  | Prat ............ | ${ }_{58}^{169}$ | 78 | ${ }_{5}^{85}$ | 3.9 | 52 | 18,571 | 64. | 24 |
| Washington ............................... | 329 | 335 | 350 | 4.6 | 16,771 | 16,894 | 17,464 | 39 | Reno ... | 1,000 | 1,038 | 1,092 | 5.2 | 16,027 | ${ }_{16,661}$ | 17,565 | 48 |
| Wayne ................................... | 96 | 95 | 104 | 8.6 | 13,626 | 13,617 | 14,993 | 92 | Repubic. | 101 | 103 | 113 | 1.3 | ${ }_{15,653}$ | 16,208 | 18.442 | 33 |
| Webster .................................. | 617 | 655 | 701 | 7.0 | 15,293 | 16,287 | 17,538 | 36 | Rice ................................ | 171 | 170 | 176 | 3.6 | 16,166 | 16,424 | 17,091 | 62 |
| Winnebago ............................ | ${ }_{321}^{203}$ | 193 320 | 218 346 | ${ }_{8.2}^{13.2}$ | ${ }^{16,739} 1$ | 16,074 15.396 | 18,352 <br> 16.460 <br> 18 | 17 69 |  |  | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodbury ....... | 1,615 | 1.699 | 1,853 | 9.1 | 16,396 | 17,105 | 18,539 | 15 | Rooks .. | 87 | 84 | 94 | 12.6 | 14,501 | 13,994 | 15,835 | 88 |
| Worth ....................................... | 125 | 117 | 126 | 8.0 | 15,627 | 14,861 | 16,071 | 84 | Rush ....................................... | 61 | 56 | 60 | 8.6 | 15,897 | 14,606 | 16,082 |  |
| Wright ...................................... | 222 | 218 | 240 | 10.1 | 15,559 | 15,447 | 16,891 | 59 | Russell | 141 | 133 | 144 | 8.0 | 18,129 | 17,208 | 18,920 | 27 |
| Kansas | 43,763 | 45,553 | 48,764 | 7.0 | 17,639 | 18,290 | 19,387 |  | Saline Scott | 939 116 | ${ }_{127} 965$ | 1,023 <br> 139 | 6.0 9.1 | 19,023 | 19,313 24,335 | 20,273 26.429 | 4 |
| Metropoltan portion | 25,786 | 27,203 | 29,126 | 7.1 | 19,280 | 20,088 | 21,197 |  | Sedgwick | 7.680 | 8,142 | 8,772 | 7.7 | 18,979 | 19,867 | 21,053 | 15 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 17,977 | 18,350 | 19,638 | 7.0 | 15,720 | 16,156 | 17,207 | $\ldots$ | Seward .................................. | 303 | 352 | ${ }^{342}$ | -2.7 | 16,206 | 18,86 | 18,267 | 39 |
| Alien... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shawnee ................................. | 995 | 3,110 | 3,281 | 5.5 | :8.563 | 19,130 | 20,076 | 21 |
| Anderson .................................... | 103 | 105 | 126 | 19.9 | 13,298 | 13,543 | 16,078 | 82 | Sheridan | 53 | 60 | 65 | 8.3 | 17,708 | 20,238 | 22,052 | 13 |
| Atchison ..... | 237 | 243 | 268 | 10.0 | 14,023 | 14,540 | 16,059 | 83 | Sherman ....... | 124 | 124 | 126 | 1.4 | 17,883 | 18,254 | 18,638 | 29 |
| Barber ..... | 94 | 886 | -94 | 7.4 | 16.014 | ${ }^{15,263}$ | ${ }_{16,138}$ | 71 | Smith ........................... | 77 | 77 | 85 | 9.7 | 16,025 | 16,329 | 18,329 | 35 |
| Barton ..................................... | 214 | 227 | 245 | 7.9 | 14.347 | ${ }_{15}^{15,32}$ | ${ }_{16,612}$ | 72 | Stafford ........ | 92 | 94 | 95 | 1.9 | 17.181 | 18,100 | 18,819 | ${ }^{28}$ |
| Brown .... | 165 | 168 | 180 | 7.2 | 14,805 | 15,168 | 16,395 | 78 | Stanton ................................ | 108 | ${ }_{114}^{65}$ | ${ }^{56}$ | -1.0 | 21,289 | 22.480 | 22.366 | ${ }_{11}^{5}$ |
| Butter ............................ | 845 | 900 | 975 | 8.4 | 16,661 | i7,358 | 18,232 | 40 | Sumner ....... | 416 | 416 | 450 | 8.2 | 16.102 | 16,015 | 17,246 | 57 |
| Chase .................................. | 47 | 4 | 50 | 12.5 | 15.637 | 15,202 | 17,203 | 58 | Thomas ................................... | 143 | 149 | 140 | -6.3 | 17,230 | 17,948 | 16,774 | 66 |
| Chautauqua ............................. | 57 | 62 | 64 | 1.9 | 13,097 | 14,529 | 14,832 | 104 | Trego .................................. Wabaunsee ...................... | 605 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 60 111 | 8.6 | 16,289 15,887 | 15,512 16,059 | 17,185 17,269 | 59 56 |
| Cherokee ... | 279 | 290 | 321 | 10.6 | 13,090 | 13.559 | 14,874 | 103 | Wallace .................................... | 30 | 31 | 30 | -2.2 | 16,742 | 16,619 | 16,426 | 77 |
| Cheyenne ............................. | 59 57 | 59 59 | 558 | -2.4 | 18,415 23,702 | ${ }^{18,3139}$ | 18.142 22.223 | 41 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clay ..................................... | 149 | 142 | 157 | 10.6 | 16,343 | 15,710 | 17,075 | 63 | Wichita ............................................ | 69 | 63 | 63 | $\stackrel{1}{9} .8$ | 24,983 | 23,298 | 22,855 | ${ }_{9}$ |
| Cloud ........................................ | 178 | 166 | 176 | 6.5 | 16,248 | 15,378 | 16,702 | 69 | Wilson ..................................... | 137 | 143 | 157 | 9.7 | 13.401 | 14,262 | 15.625 | 92 |
| Coftey | 129 49 | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 46 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 151 47 | 10.7 2.6 | 15,309 21279 | 16,196 20.692 | 17,601 21.886 | 47 14 | Woodson | 59 | 61 | 67 | 10.0 | 14,377 | 15,140 | 16,771 | 67 |
| Cowley ..................................... | 552 | 564 | 599 | 6.1 | 14,957 | 15,442 | 16,338 | 79 | Wyandotte ............................. | 2,183 | 2,264 | 2,466 | 6.7 | 13,495 | 14,137 | 15,222 | 98 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mililions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |  | Militions of dollars |  |  | Percent <br> change <br> $1991-92$ | Dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Rank in } \\ \text { State } \end{array} \\ \hline 1992 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Beltrami | 437 | 467 | 496 | 6.3 | 12,674 | 13,251 | 13,824 | 79 | Metropolitan portion | 11,328 | 11,995 | 12,865 | 7.3 | 14,573 | 15,223 | 16,023 |  |
| Benton.... | 435 | 445 | 481 | 8.2 | 14,315 | 14,338 | 15,269 | 68 | Nonmetropolitan portion ...... | 21,070 | 22,269 | 23,962 | 7.6 | 11,716 | 12,343 | 13,222 |  |
| Big Stone. | $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 898 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -96 | 100 | 4.5 | 14.761 | 15.555 15.736 | 16,789 17.209 | 43 29 | - | 449 | 458 | 497 | . 5 | 12.726 | 12.973 | 4,306 | 15 |
| Brown ......... | 439 | 454 | ${ }_{485}$ | 6.8 | 16,261 | 16,904 | 18,026 | 20 | Alcorn | 411 | 434 | 476 | 8.7 | 12,939 | 13,494 | 14,622 | 11 |
| Cartion ................................. | 396 | 419 | 453 | 8.3 | 13,516 | 14,213 | 15,299 | 65 | Amite ... | 122 | 129 | 138 | 6.8 | 9,218 | 9,660 | 10,290 | 79 |
| Carver .................................. | 979 | 1,005 | 1,108 | 10.3 | 20,238 | 20,033 | 21,322 | 7 | Attala | 199 | 213 | 225 | 5.2 | 10.776 | 11,527 | 12.215 | 52 |
| Cass |  | 295 |  |  |  | 1328 | 14.058 |  | Benton | 74 | 78 | 85 | 8.8 | 9,230 | 9,820 | 10,617 | 74 43 |
| Chipoewa | 216 | 213 | 221 | 3.7 | 16,380 | 13,258 | 17,073 | 33 | Bolvar | 437 166 | 497 | 535 | 7.6 | 10,444 | 11,960 | 12,795 | 43 |
| Chisago ................................. | 469 | 485 | 518 | 6.8 | 15,267 | 15.441 | 16,012 | 54 | Carroll ............................................... | 93 | 98 | 106 | 8.7 | 10,052 | 10,488 | 11,420 | 68 |
| Clay ................................... | 696 | 709 | 780 | 10.0 | 13,791 | 14,008 | 15,277 | 67 | Chickasaw .......................................................... | 210 | 223 | 241 | 8.1 | 11,600 | 12.320 | 13,367 | 30 |
| Clearwater ...... | 92 | 98 | 104 | 5.7 | 11,109 | 11,979 | 12,726 | 87 | Choctaw ...... | 90 | 92 | 98 | 7.4 | 9,906 | 10,096 | 10,879 | 72 |
| cook .......... | 64 | 69 | 74 | 8.3 | 16.611 | 17,325 | 18,242 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotionwood .............................. | 196 | 192 | 204 | 6.3 | 15,466 | 15,507 | 16,496 | 46 | Claiborne ..... | 103 | 105 | 115 | 9.5 | 9.027 | 9,166 | 9.946 | 80 |
| Crow Wing ................................ | 6500 | ${ }^{688}$ | 739 | 7.4 | 14,625 | 15,170 | 15,913 | 57 | Clarke .......... | 201 | 213 | 223 | 5.0 | 11,634 | 12,306 | 12,901 | 42 |
| Dakota ........ | 5,833 | $\begin{array}{r}6,098 \\ \hline 254\end{array}$ | 6,645 271 | 6.0 | 20,995 | 21,275 | 22,445 16,749 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Clay ........... | 256 | 269 | 286 | 6.2 | 12,097 | 12.614 | 13,364 | 31 |
| Dodge ..................................... | 251 | 254 | 271 | 6.9 | 15,848 | 15,885 | 16,749 | 44 | Coahoma Copiah | $\begin{gathered} 361 \\ 380 \\ 280 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 401 \\ 291 \end{gathered}$ | 425 318 | 9.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,432 \\ & 10,133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,716 \\ & 10,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.426 \\ & 11,427 \end{aligned}$ | 29 67 |
| Douglas | 404 | 419 | 449 | 7.2 | 14,087 | 14,443 | 15,397 | 63 | Covingion | 173 | 183 | 201 | 10.0 | 10,447 | 11,097 | 12,190 | 54 |
| Faribault .... | 271 | 262 | 285 | 8.6 | 16,058 | 15,813 | 17,308 | ${ }^{28}$ | De Soto ... | 1,087 | 1,139 | 1,227 | 7.7 | 15,846 | 15,943 | 16,572 | 3 |
| Fillmore ... | 306 | 312 | 315 | 8 | 14,720 | 15,203 | 15,336 | 64 | Forrest ..... | 883 | 920 | 977 | 6.1 | 12,916 | 13,372 | 13,981 | 17 |
| Freeborn ................................ | 508 | 508 | 542 | 6.8 | 15,381 | 15.549 | 16,723 | 45 | Franklin .. | 82 | 86 | 93 | 7.8 | 9,816 | 10,491 | 11.382 | 69 |
| Grant .................................................. | ${ }^{67}$ | 100 | 770 | ${ }^{8} 8.8$ | 16,504 | 17,249 | 18,729 18,765 | 11 10 | George ... | 175 | 185 | 202 | 9.1 | 10,448 | 10,885 | 11,748 | 64 |
| Hennepin ................................. | 25,577 | 26,348 | 28,322 | 7.5 | 24,738 | 25,377 | 27,197 | 1 | Greene .... | 95 | 101 | 113 | 11.2 | 9,260 | 9,659 | 10,522 | 75 |
| Houston .................................. | 292 | 292 | 310 | 6.0 | 15,759 | 15,779 | 16.479 | 47 | Grenada ..... | 264 | 285 | 303 | 6.6 | 12,243 | 13.059 | 13,835 | 18 |
| Mubbard .................................. | 187 | 198 | 211 | 6.4 | 12,537 | 13,028 | 13,648 | 81 5 | Hancock . | 397 | 423 | 459 | 6.7 | 12,456 | 13.025 | 13.549 | 25 |
| Isanti ...................................... | 385 | 400 | 430 | 7.5 | 14,820 | 15,148 | 16,132 | 53 | Harrison | 2,192 | 2,299 | 2,474 | 7.6 | 13,258 | 13,821 | 14,584 | 12 |
| litasca | 550 | 581 | 609 | 4.9 | 13,424 | 14.119 | 14,690 | 72 | Hinds. | 3,994 | 4,200 | 4,4599 | 6.2 | 15,700 | 16,492 | 17.515 | 1 |
| Jackson ... | 187 | 177 | 184 | 3.6 | 16,022 | 15,247 | 15,871 | 59 | Humphreys | 148 | 156 | 156 | $\cdots$ | 12,239 | 13,080 | 13,061 | 36 |
| Kanabec ................................ | 164 | 172 | 185 | 7.7 | 12,789 | 13,375 | 14,264 | 75 | Issaquena ... | 22 | 27 | 26 | -5.9 | 11,676 | 14,430 | 13,731 | 21 |
| Kandiyohi .................................. | 605 | 632 | 663 | 4.9 | 15,597 | 16,175 | 16,824 | 41 | Itawamba ... | 236 | 248 | 274 | 10.6 | 11,765 | 12,363 | 13,609 | 23 |
| Kitson | 111 | 92 | 123 | 34.2 | 19,286 | 16.164 | 21,991 | 4 | Jackson | 1,566 | 1,698 | 1,851 | 9.0 | 13,597 | 14,427 | 15,298 | 8 |
| Koochiching ... | 230 139 189 | 228 139 | 240 146 | 5.2 | ${ }^{13,981}$ | 14,070 | 14,858 16,866 | 70 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake | 137 | 147 | 156 | 6.1 | 13,141 | 14,096 | 14,781 | 71 | Jefferson. | 68 | 70 | 80 | 14.5 | 7.949 | 8.298 | 9,435 | 82 |
| Lake of the Woods ................... | 59 | 62 | 66 | 6.1 | 14,484 | 14,683 | 15,292 | 66 | Jefferson Davis | 132 | 136 | 145 | 6.3 | 9,440 | 9,811 | 10,429 | 77 |
| Le Sueur ........................ | 364 | 370 | 400 | 8.3 | 15,678 | 15,815 | 17,018 | 36 | Jones. | 782 | 835 | 905 | 8.4 | 12,621 | 13,487 | 14,578 | 13 |
| Lincoln. | 98 | 101 | 101 | 8.2 | 14,292 | 15,023 | 14,956 |  | Kemper | 104 | 111 | 120 | 7.8 |  |  |  | 63 34 |
| Hyon | 396 | 422 | 455 | 7.7 | 15,999 | 17,178 | 18,547 | 14 | Lamar. | 377 | 397 | 425 | 7.1 | 12,362 | 12,864 | 13.645 | 22 |
| McLeod ... | 517 | 537 | 586 | 9.2 | 16,088 | 16,664 | 18,098 | 19 | Lauderdale | 1,087 | 1,146 | 1,219 | 6.4 | 14,400 | 15,126 | 15,980 | 6 |
| Mahnomen | 61 | 57 | 65 | 12.8 | 12,197 | 11,441 | 12,852 | 86 | Lawrence ..... | 133 | 140 | 153 | 9.8 | 10,678 | 11,234 | 12,387 | 49 |
| Marshall | 164 | 139 | 184 | 32.0 | 14.998 | 12.884 | 17,188 | 31 | Leake .-............. | 201 | 219 | 241 | 9.6 | 10,850 | 11.889 | 13,027 | 37 |
| Martin .... | 390 310 | 374 317 | 409 330 | 9.3 3.9 | 14,852 | 15,430 | 18,121 | 18 58 | Lee | 1,007 | 1.061 | 1,164 | 9.7 | 15.286 | 15783 | 17.015 | 2 |
| Mille Lacs | 255 | 263 | 282 | 7.1 | 13,658 | 13,833 | 14,635 | 73 | Leflore. | 469 | 503 | 540 | 7.3 | 12,567 | 13,431 | 14,411 | 14 |
| Morison ................................. | 366 | 372 | 398 | 7.0 | 12,334 | 12,564 | 13,417 | 82 | Lincoln .... | 355 | 374 | 398 | 6.5 | 11,713 | 12,297 | 12.925 | 40 |
| Mower .... | 623 | 661 | 695 | 5.1 | 16,670 | 17,697 | 18,695 | 12 | Lowndes.. | 836 | 844 | 891 | 5.6 | 14,034 14,704 | 14,053 15,325 | 14,757 | 7 |
| Murray | 150 | 152 | 162 | 6.6 | 15.604 | 15,820 |  | 40 | Madison | 798 271 | 855 281 | 919 <br> 302 | 7.5 | 14,704 10.598 | 15,325 | 15,880 11.886 | 59 |
| Nicollet .... | 432 | 445 | 487 | 9.4 | 15,363 | 15,721 | 17,038 | 35 | Marshail | 325 | 336 | 365 | 8.5 | 10,682 | 10,802 | 11,634 | 66 |
| Nobles | 342 | 349 | 357 | 2.1 | 17,029 | 17,438 | 17.726 | 22 | Monroe .... | 427 | 441 | 475 | 7.6 | 11,659 | 12.010 | 12,941 | 39 |
| Norman. | 137 | 121 | 144 | 18.7 | 17,281 | 15,485 | 18,662 | $\stackrel{13}{5}$ | Montgomery | 129 | 137 | 149 | 8.1 | 10,371 | 11,201 | 12.150 | 55 |
| Olmsted | 2,131 | 2,250 | 2,386 | 6.1 | 19,923 | 20.617 | 21,595 | d | Neshoba . | 283 | 305 | 332 | 8.9 | 11,391 | 12,186 | 13,080 | 35 |
| Otter Tail | 724 | 746 | 795 | 6.6 | 14,271 | 14,600 | 15.477 | ${ }_{6}^{61}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Penne }}$ Peningo...... | 197 <br> 252 | 266 | 286 | 7.5 | 11,800 | 12,374 | 13,083 | 85 | Newton ... | 117 | 121 | ${ }_{138}$ | 14.5 | 12,201 | 12,647 | 11058 | $7{ }_{71}$ |
| Pipestone .... | 157 | 166 | 166 | 2 | 15,006 | 15,962 | 16,004 | 55 | Okitbeha | 427 | 447 | 473 | 5.9 | 11,112 | 11,688 | 12,319 | 51 |
| Poik ....... | 505 | 489 | 555 | 13.5 | 15,545 | 15,138 | 17,164 | 32 | Panola | 329 | 349 | 379 | 8.6 | 10,934 | 11,433 | 12,194 | 53 |
| Pope | 143 | 142 | 156 | 9.6 | 13.247 | 13.277 | 14.518 | 74 | Pearl Riv | 422 | 442 | 472 | 6.9 | 10,864 | 11,239 | 11,848 | ${ }_{78} 61$ |
| Ramsey. | 9,995 | 10,561 | 11,242 | 6.4 | 20.576 | 21,766 | 23,129 | 2 | Pike... | 400 | 428 | 460 | 7.6 | 10,861 | 11,631 | 12,436 | 46 |
| Red Lake | 57 | 54 | 62 | 15.0 | 12,614 | 12,215 | 14,245 | 76 | Pontotoc | 263 | 275 | 305 | 10.9 | 11,785 | 12,194 | 13.293 | 32 |
| Redwood | 283 | 28 | 300 | 6.6 | 16,493 | 16,519 | 17,698 | 23 | Prentiss | 246 | 260 | 28 | 8.6 | 10,572 | 11,110 | 12,085 | 56 |
| Renvile ... | ${ }_{749}$ | 780 <br>  <br> 80 | ${ }_{827}$ | 6.1 | - 16,280 | 16,627 15 | 16,426 | 24 49 | Quitman | 104 | 108 | 125 | 15.6 | 9,989 | 10,477 | 12,431 | 47 |
| Rock .... | 175 | 176 | 181 | 3.0 | 17,899 | 18,023 | 18,464 | 15 | Rankin | 1,294 | 1,382 | 1,485 | 7.4 | 14,755 | 15.417 | 16,106 | 5 |
| Roseau | 241 | 232 | 263 | 13.5 | 15,997 | 15,063 | 16,930 | 37 | Scott | 285 | 310 | 357 | 15.1 | 11,763 | 12,845 | 14,630 | 10 |
| St. Louis ..... | 3.094 | 3,257 | 3,459 | 6.2 | 15.590 | 16.409 | 17,426 | 27 | Sharkey | 77 | 83 | 82 | -1.5 | 10,874 | 11,848 | 11,730 | 65 |
| Scoth ............. | 1,059 | 1,116 | 1,224 | 9.7 | 18,182 | 18,536 | 19.657 | 9 | Simpson. | 273 | 292 | 327 | 11.8 | 11,365 | 12,144 | 13,531 | 27 |
| Sherburne. | 630 | 665 | 718 | 8.0 | 14,873 | 15,136 | 15,647 |  | Smith ... | 173 | 184 <br> 136 <br> 1 | 146 | 8.4 | 11.698. | ${ }_{12,518}^{12.518}$ | 13,523 | 28 38 |
| Sibley. | 211 | 209 | 221 | 5.6 | 14,734 | 14,662 | 15,474 | 62 | Suntower... | 345 | 380 | 398 | 4.8 | 10,500 | 11,335 | 11,780 | 62 |
| Steams | 1.721 | 1,818 | 1,961 | 7.8 | 14.448 | 15,124 | 16,178 | 52 | Tallanatchie .. | 141 | 150 | 164 | 9.5 | 9,272 | 9,947 | 11,105 | 70 |
| Steele | 527 | 539 | 573 | 6.4 | 17,102 | 17,430 | 18,414 | 16 | Tate | 268 | 281 | 300 | 6.7 | 12.477 | 12,988 | 13,733 | 20 |
| Stevens ..... | ${ }^{166}$ | 169 | 180 | 6.0 | 15,670 | 16.061 | 17,192 | 30 | Tippah ........... | 222 | 233 | 250 | 7.6 | 11,327 | 11,953 | 12,686 | 44 |
| Swifd ..... | 156 283 | 159 291 | 165 311 | 7.9 | - 14.514 | 12,091 12.496 | ${ }^{13,361}$ | 83 | Tishom | 192 | 202 | 221 | 9.4 | 10.820 | 11.320 | 12337 | 50 |
| Traverse ... | 82 | 81 | 94 | 15.8 | 18,406 | 18,621 | 21,408 | 6 | Tunica ....... | 82 | 84 | 96 | 14.2 | 10,069 | 10,399 | 11,885 | 60 |
| Wabasha ..................... | 322 | 328 | 350 | 6.9 | 16,285 | 16,482 | 17.541 | 25 | Union ....... | 272 | 287 | 314 | 9.6 | 12,301 | 12,868 | 14,007 | 16 |
| Wadena ....................... | 55 | 159 | 170 | 7.0 | 11,831 | 12,284 | 13,278 | 84 | Wathail .......................................... | 130 | 138 | 150 | 8.7 | 9,029 | 9,575 | 10,445 | 76 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Waren ........ | 698 | 732 | 784 | 7.1 | 14,594 | 15,32 | 16,346 | 4 |
| Waseca .... | 282 | 286 | 296 | 3.5 | 15,597 | 15,685 | 16,393 | 50 | Washington ... | 788 | 855 | 881 | 2.9 | 11,617 | 12,686 | 13,203 | 33 |
| Washington ... | 2,994 | $\begin{array}{r}3.087 \\ \hline 175\end{array}$ | 3,288 | 6.5 12.9 | 20,357 | 20,253 15,020 | 20,758 | 8 34 | Wayne ...... | 209 | 219 | 242 | 10.5 | 10,689 | 11,158 | 12,421 | 48 |
| Wikin ........... | 109 | 110 | 129 | 18.0 | 14,548 | 14,772 | 17,513 | 26 | Wikinson | 87 | 92 | 101 | 10.2 | ${ }^{11,10} 8$ | 11,621 9.646 | 10,734 | 73 |
| Winona ............. | 740 | 761 | 805 | 5.8 | 15,480 | 15,918 | 16,850 |  | Winston ......................................... | 220 | 223 | 234 | 4.7 | 11,333 | 11,397 | 11,987 | 57 |
| Wright <br> Yelow Medicine $\qquad$ | 1,089 179 | 7,138 | 1,218 188 | 7.0 | 15,771 15,342 | 16,084 15756 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 16,822 \\ 16318 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 相 Medine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Yalobusha | 148 315 | 152 332 | 167 344 | 9.5 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 12,266 \\ 12,384 \end{array}\right]$ | ${ }_{1}^{12,646}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 13,788 \\ 13,539 \end{array}\right]$ | 19 26 |
| Mississippl ..... | 32,398 | 34,265 | 36,827 | 7.5 | 12,578 | 13,218 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^44]Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Missourl | 89,245 | 93,442 | 98,470 | 5.4 | 17,407 | 18,121 | 18,970 |  | Putnam | 61 | 64 | 67 | 5.2 | 12,056 | 12,746 | 13,483 | 83 |
| Metropolitan portion ............................................... | 67,681 | 70,812 | 74,411 | 5.1 | 19,350 | 20,109 | 20,999 | ${ }^{\text {................ }}$ | Ralls ..... | 125 | 131 | 143 | 8.9 | 14,731 | 15,445 | 16,737 | 16 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 21,564 | 22,631 | 24,058 | 6.3 | 13,236 | 13,841 | 14,605 |  | Randolph ........................................................... | 338 | 348 | 362 | 4.1 | 13,899 | 14,705 | 15,197 | 47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ray ............................. | 297 | 305 | 329 | 7.8 | 13,486 | 13,927 | 15,105 | 50 |
| Adarr ........................... | 306 | 327 | 350 | 7.0 | 12.456 | 13,400 | 14,344 | 68 | Reynolds ............................................... | 73 | 80 | 77 | -2.9 | 10,974 | 11,861 | 11,740 | 106 |
| Andrew ................................... | 213 | 219 | 228 | 4.3 | 14,514 | 14,827 | 15,387 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atchison .................................... | 111 | 115 | 124 | 7.3 | 14,938 | 15,672 | 17,252 | 11 | Ripley ....... | 122 | 133 | 141 | 5.9 | 9,892 | 10,656 | 11,148 | 113 |
| Audrain ................................... | 352 360 | 364 <br> 384 | 383 <br> $40+$ | 5.3 | 14,912 | 15,469 13 | 16,394 | 21 71 | St. Charles ............................ | 3,909 | 4,034 | 4,268 | 5.8 | 18,212 | 18,340 | 18,869 | 1 |
| Bary .................................... | 360 | 384 157 | 401 | 4.3 | 13,015 | 13,732 | 13,989 | 71 | St. Clair .................................. | 103 | 108 | 116 | 7.4 | 12,142 | 12.810 | 13,579 | 81 |
| Barton ................................... | 152 | 157 | 176 226 | 12.0 12.3 | 13,438 <br> 13 | 13,754 13 | 15,313 | 45 | Ste. Genevieve.. | 224 | 228 | 240 | 5.2 | 13,915 | 14,207 | 14,877 | 60 |
| Bates ............................... | 201 | 201 | 179 | 12.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,394 \\ & 11,447 \end{aligned}$ | 13,406 | 15,032 | ${ }_{9} 54$ | St. Francois ...................... | 597 | 634 | 663 | 4.5 | 12,171 | 12,782 | 13,217 | 91 |
|  | 160 | 170 | 179 129 | 5.5 | 11,447 10821 | 11,981 | 12,400 | 99 | St. Louis .... | 25,112 | 26,101 | 27,230 | 4.3 | 25,246 | 26,157 | 27,211 | 1 |
| Bollinger ................................ | 115 | 121 | 129 | 6.6 | 10,821 | 11,375 | 12,057 | 103 | Saline ..... | 347 | 369 | 373 | 1.1 | 14,800 | 15,950 | 16,351 | 22 |
| Boone ................................... | 1,834 | 1,969 | 2,105 | 6.9 | 16,269 | 17,165 | 18,004 | 9 | Schuyler ................................... | 51 | 53 | 56 | 4.5 | 12,037 | 12.710 | 13,360 | 87 |
| Buchanan | 1,309 | 1,370 | 1,423 | 3.9 | 15,755 | 16,530 | 17,116 | 12 | Scotland ................................... | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 551 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -67 | 76 608 | 11.7 6.5 | 13,353 13,964 | 14,189 14.557 | 15,921 15,394 | 29 42 |
| Butter ...... | 506 | 549 | +993 | 8.0 | 13,020 | 13,972 | 15,007 | 56 |  |  |  | O | 6.5 | 13,964 |  |  |  |
| Caldwell ... | 102 | 105 | 115 | 9.3 | 12,219 | 12,610 | 13,731 | 79 | Shannon | 72 | 78 | 83 | 6.0 | 9,426 | 10,273 | 10,653 | 115 |
| Callaway ................................. | 480 | 503 | 528 | 4.9 | 14,607 | 15,086 | 15,658 | 37 | Shelby ....... | 103 | 105 | 108 | 3.4 | 14,827 | 15,304 | 15,913 | 30 |
| Camden ................................ | 414 | 432 | 463 | 7.0 | 15,001 | 15,341 | 15,981 | 27 | Stoddard... | 391 | 407 | 436 | 7.0 | 13,530 | 14,138 | 15,055 | 53 |
| Cape Girardeau | 982 | 1,035 | 1,107 | 7.0 | 15,900 | 16,599 | 17,482 | 10 | Stone | 288 | 304 | 340 | 11.8 | 15,034 | 15,368 | 16.308 | 23 |
| Carroll ..................................... | 152 | 153 | 171 | 11.4 | 14.160 | 14,495 | 16,149 | 26 | Sulivan ... | 74 | 80 | 82 | 2.2 | 11,740 | 12,860 | 13,218 | 90 |
| Catter ..................................... | 618 | ${ }^{666}$ | 70 | 5.3 | 11,014 | 11,663 | 12,207 | 101 | Taney ..... | 386 | 412 | 457 | 11.1 | 15,011 | 15,584 | 16,574 | 18 |
| Cass ..... | 1,029 | 1,055 | 1.135 | 7.6 | 16,026 | 15,988 | 16,818 | 15 | Texas ... | 236 | 243 | 255 | 4.8 | 10,971 | 11,168 | 11,723 | 107 |
| Cedar ..... | 147 | 151 | 158 | 4.6 | 12,157 | 12,563 | 13,148 | 93 | Vernon.. | 265 | 282 | 280 | -6 | 13,919 | 14,743 | 14,953 | 57 |
| Chariton | 131 | 137 | 144 | 4.9 | 14,246 | 15,100 | 16.169 |  | Warren. | 295 | 306 | 325 | 6.1 | 14,991 | 15,179 | 15,716 | 34 |
| Christian .... | 459 | 497 | 539 | 8.6 | 13,893 | 14,320 | 14,926 | 58 | Washing | 2 | 20 | 239 | 3.7 | 10,636 | 1,158 | 11,480 | 108 |
| Clark .................................... | 83 | 87 | 98 | 13.0 | 11,105 | 11,573 | 13,043 | 94 | Wayne | 121 | 131 | 135 | 3.3 | 10,478 | 11,027 | 11,138 | 114 |
| Clay ...... | 2,853 | 2,936 | 3,132 | 6.7 | 18,502 | 18,716 | 19,691 | 5 | Webster .. | 283 | 292 | 315 | 7.9 | 11,916 | 12,169 | 12,913 | 98 |
| Clinton | 250 | 256 | 271 | 5.6 | 14,982 | 15,231 | 15,944 | 28 | Worth . | 30 | 32 | 33 | 4.4 | 12,482 | 12,961 | 13,949 | 73 |
| Cole | 1,081 | 1,129 | 1,198 | 6.1 | 16,959 | 17,440 | 18,314 | 7 | Wright ........... | 183 | 182 | 195 | 7.2 | 10,873 | 10,770 | 11,462 | 109 |
| Cooper ................................. | 203 | 218 | 233 | 6.9 | 13.687 | 14,702 | 15,573 | 39 | St. Louis City | 6,930 | 7,362 | 7,615 | 3.4 | 17,524 | 18,834 | 19,844 | 4 |
| Crawtord | 245 94 | 254 97 | 275 107 | 8.0 9.8 | 12,728 12.650 | 12,947 13,080 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,844 \\ & 14,272 \end{aligned}$ | 76 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas ....... | 147 | 152 | 162 | 6.6 | 11,589 | 11,668 | 12,263 | 100 | Metroponlitan portion | 1,790 3,149 | 12,623 3,348 | 13,344 3,568 | 5.7 6.6 | 14,743 | 15,632 17,293 | 18,208 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nonmetropolltan portion | 8,641 | 9,275 | 9,776 | 5.4 | 14,201 | 15,108 | 15,641 | ............... |
| Daviess .. | 94 | 97 | 104 | 7.7 | 11,944 | 12,236 | 13,447 | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| De Kalb .... | 102 | 106 | 113 | 6.9 | 10,273 | 10,635 | 11,401 | 111 | Beaverhead ............................ | 119 | 126 | 128 | 1.0 | 14,099 | 14,971 | 14,847 | 36 |
| Dent ....................................... | 169 | 179 | 189 | 5.7 | 12,356 | 13,025 | 13,841 | 77 | Big Horn .................................. | 123 | 123 | 128 | 4.1 | 10,904 | 10,732 | 10,949 | 56 |
| Douglas ................................. | 117 | 122 | 132 | 8.1 | -9,841 | 10,288 | 11,152 | 112 | Blaine ...................................... | 79 | 79 | 85 | 7.0 | 11,848 | 11,733 | 12,52.4 | 53 |
| Dunkin .... | 415 | 461 | 497 | 8.0 | 12,521 | 14,029 | 15,092 | 51 | Broadwater | 43 | 47 | 52 | 10.3 | 13,062 | 14,126 | 14,855 | 35 |
| Franklin ... | 1,273 | 1,321 | 1,386 | 4.9 | 15,705 | 16,038 | 16,595 | 17 | Carbon | 121 | 127 | 132 | 4.1 | 15,025 | 15,912 | 16,029 | 23 |
| Gasconade .............................. | 204 | 211 | 222 | 5.3 | 14,550 | 14,988 | 15,699 | 36 | Carter | 19 | 21 | 20 | -5.0 | 12,608 | 14,510 | 13,328 | 48 |
| Gentry ................................... | 88 | 95 3680 | -988 | 2.9 | 12.917 | 14,084 | 14,560 | ${ }_{8} 67$ | Cascade | 1,241 | 1,305 | 1,383 | 6.0 | 15,974 | 16,651 | 17.452 | - |
| Greene .................................... | 3,444 | 3,680 | 3,929 | 6.8 | 16,513 | 17.418 | 18,270 | 8 | Chouteau | 95 | 110 | 97 | -11.9 | 17,417 | 20,331 | 17,796 | 6 |
| Grundy .................................... | 142 | 147 | 156 | 5.9 | 13,555 | 14,061 | 15,009 | 55 | Custer .... | 174 | 184 | 196 | 6.6 | 14,881 | 15,830 | 16,683 | 16 |
| Harrison | 113 | 120 | 124 | 3.2 | 13,387 | 14,366 | 14,924 | 59 | Daniels | 35 | 40 | 43 | 7.7 | 15,637 | 18,850 | 20,393 |  |
| Henry ....................................... | 269 | 273 | 296 | 8.3 | 13.394 | 13,544 | 14,627 | 66 | Dawson | 128 | 140 | 140 | -4 | 13,646 | 15,140 | 15,443 | 30 |
| Hickory ..................................... | 78 | 82 | ${ }_{96}^{87}$ | 6.5 | 10.701 | 10,837 | 11.432 | 110 | Deer Lodge | 125 | 129 | 138 | 7.0 | 12,232 | 12,766 | 13,759 | 44 |
| Hoit ......... | 85 | 92 | 96 | 4.5 | 13,994 | 15,409 | 16,239 | 24 | Fallon ................................... | 42 | 47 | 48 | 1.8 | 13,643 | 15,062 | 15,754 | 26 |
| Howard ..................................... | 130 | 139 | 146 | 5.0 | 13,463 | 14,512 | 15,150 | 48 | Fergus ................................... | 181 | 188 | 192 | 2.4 | 14,947 | 15,264 | 15,514 | 29 |
| Howell | 376 | 403 | 431 | 6.8 | 11,887 | 12,561 | 13,220 | 89 | Flathead. | 892 | 956 | 1,033 | 8.0 | 14,989 | 15,721 | 16,440 | 18 |
| Iron ........ | 121 | 130 | 138 | 6.6 | 11,258 | 12.098 | 12,983 | 95 | Gallatin ... | 742 | 810 | 873 | 7.8 | 14,627 | 15,620 | 16,202 | 22 |
| Jackson .................................. | 11,685 | 12,297 | ${ }^{12,962}$ | 5.4 | 18,447 | 19,393 | 20,443 | 3 19 | Garfield ... | 23 | 24 | 22 | -10.1 | 14,679 | 16,009 | 15,065 | 33 |
| Jasper ....... | 1,322 | 1,417 | 1,516 | 7.0 | 14,600 | 15,586 | 16,499 | 19 | Glacier ........ | 136 | 155 | 160 | 3.3 | 11,228 | 12,834 | 13,095 | 50 |
| Jefferson ... | 2,465 | 2,558 | 2,685 | 4.9 | 14,294 | 14,585 | 15,059 | 52 | Golden Vailey ........................... | 13 | 15 | 15 | -1.2 | 14,374 | 16,963 | 16,783 | 14 |
| Johnson | 528 | 553 | 592 | 7.1 | 12,369 | 12,785 | 13,504 | 82 | Granite | 33 | 36 | 37 | 1.3 | 13,010 | 14,356 | 14,462 | 38 |
| Knox ................................................................ | 57 | 58 | 63 | 8.2 | 12.644 | 13,039 | 14,233 | 70 | Hill | 261 | 285 | 289 | 1.7 | 14,757 | 16,065 | 16,257 | 21 |
| Laclede ................................... | 352 | 361 | 385 | 6.9 | 12,935 | 13,195 | 13,932 | 74 | jetterson | 128 | 133 | 143 | 7.7 | 16,023 | 16,346 | 17,316 | 10 |
| Lafayette ................................. | 481 | 500 | 529 | 5.7 | 15,468 | 16,066 | 17,023 | 13 | Judith Basin | 32 | 35 | 35 | 1 | 13,931 | 15,546 | 15,679 | 27 |
| Lawrence ............................... | 376 | 398 | 421 | 5.8 | 12,46 | 13,078 | 13,745 | 78 | Lake .... | 271 | 287 | 306 | 6.8 | 12,902 | 13,306 | 13,897 | 42 |
| Lewis ....... | 125 | 130 | 142 | 8.8 | 12,240 | 12,732 | 13,952 | 72 | Lewis and Clark | 755 | 806 | 871 | 8.1 | 15,880 |  | 17,534 | 7 |
| Lincoln .... | 421 | 442 | 468 | 5.9 3.2 | 14,501 | 14,804 14.695 | 15,444 | 41 | Liberty ..... | 44 | 50 | 45 | -10.7 | 19,343 | 22,139 | 19,851 | 2 |
| Livington ...................................... | 220 | 227 | 244 | 7.6 | 15,129 | 15,777 | 16,857 | 14 | Lincoln | 210 | 217 | 234 | 7.9 | 12,029 | 12,356 | 13,231 | 49 |
| McDonald ................................ | 201 | 218 | 230 | 5.6 | 11,832 | 12,735 | 13,209 | 92 | Macison .......................................... | 27 77 | 81 | 82 | -2.8 | 12,186 | 13,831 | 13,960 <br> 13,506 | 41 47 |
| Macon | 215 | 225 | 231 | 2.8 | 14,029 | 14,854 | 15,365 | 44 | Meagher ................................. | 27 | 30 | 31 | 2.0 | 15,056 | 16,664 | 17,137 | 1 |
| Madison ....................................... | 132 | 141 | 148 | 5.1 | 11,887 | 12,610 | 13,232 | 88 | Mineral | 37 | 38 | 40 | 5.1 | 11,111 | 11,514 | 11,672 | 55 |
| Maries .... | 97 | 103 | 106 | 2.8 | 12,223 | 12,627 | 12,963 | 96 | Missoula ... | 1,188 | 1,264 | 1,385 | 9.6 | 15,053 | 15,703 | 16,801 | 13 |
| Marion .................................... | 384 | 410 | 439 | 7.3 | 13,847 | 14,831 | 15.826 | 33 | Musselshell ...................................................... | 50 | 55 | 56 | . 9 | 12,227 | 13,378 | 13,608 | 46 |
| Mercer .... | 39 | 41 | 44 | 8.0 | 10,355 | 10,982 | 11,855 | 105 | Petroleum ........................................ | 6 | 9 | 8 | -13.8 | 11,206 | 17,619 | 15,305 | 32 |
| Miller .................................... | 272 | 282 | 296 | 4.9 | 13,106 | 13,508 | 13,902 | 75 | Phillips ..................................... | 75 | 74 | 71 | -3.9 | 14,463 | 14,396 | 13,989 | 40 |
| Mississippi .............................. Moniteau ......................... | 187 <br> 170 <br> 1 | 192 | 213 184 1 | 10.8 2.8 | 12,972 13 | 13,411 14.513 | 15,133 14,874 | 49 61 | Pondera ................................ | 96 | 108 | 99 | -8.4 | 15,038 | 17,328 | 15,985 | 24 |
| Monroe ......................................... | 132 | 132 | 139 | 5.2 | 14,502 | 14,792 | 15,707 | 35 | Powder River .... | 26 | 31 | 30 | -3.9 | 12,735 | 15,100 | 14,506 | 37 |
| Montgomery ............................. | 166 | 172 | 186 | 7.8 | 14,565 | 15,236 | 16,480 | 20 | Prawirie ............... | 20 | ${ }_{23} 2$ | 24 | 2.7 | 14,366 | 17,698 | 16,402 | 43 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ravali ..... | 326 | 348 | 377 | 8.3 | 13,007 | 13,373 | 13,744 | 45 |
| Mew Madrid .................................... | 272 | 275 | 307 | 11.9 | 12,990 | 13,216 | 14,550 | 64 | Richland.... | 147 | 156 | 157 | 1.0 | 13.805 | 14.703 | 14.941 | 34 |
| Newton ................................. | 628 | 661 | 707 | 6.9 | 14,102 | 14,672 | 15,493 | 40 | Roosevelt ... | 118 | 126 | 137 | 9.1 | 10,718 | 11,673 | 12,654 | 52 |
| Nodaway ..... | 287 | 302 | 314 | 4.1 | 13,215 | 14,144 | 14,805 | 63 | Rosebud ....... | 150 | 175 | 173 | -1.3 | 14,272 | 16,758 | 16,296 | 20 |
| Oregon ....... | 101 | 108 | 113 | 4.6 | 10.615 | 11,349 | 11,903 | 104 | Sanders ................................ | 100 | 104 | 110 | 5.7 | 11,479 | 12,096 | 12,468 | 54 |
| Osage ........................... | 180 | 185 | 193 | 4.1 | 14,968 | 15,383 | 15,900 | 31 | Sheridan ........................................... | 67 | 75 | 81 | 7.1 | 14,180 | 16,600 | 17,981 | 4 |
| Ozark .......................... | 2993 | 103 | 107 | 3.8 | 11,400 1155 | 11,897 | 12,165 | 102 86 | Silver Bow ............................... | 522 | 543 | 579 | 6.5 | 15,392 | 15,991 | 16,966 | 12 |
| Pemiscot ........................ | 253 | 268 | 288 | 7.2 | 11,555 | 12,365 | 13,384 | 86 | Stilwater ...... | 95 | 98 | 104 | 5.2 | 14,417 | 14,669 | 15,375 | 31 |
| Perry .................................... | 234 | 244 | 263 | 7.7 | 14,007 | 14,559 | 15,619 | 38 | Sweet Grass ............................ | 45 | 48 | 49 | 3.7 | 14,204 | 15,153 | 15,798 | 25 |
| Pettis ..................................... | 524 | 537 | 565 | 5.2 | 14,755 | 15,097 | 15,871 | 32 | Teton $\qquad$ | 94 | 106 91 | 97 89 | -8.6 | 15,056 | 17,121 18,444 | 15,623 17,893 |  |
| Phelps ......................... | 485 | 511 | 537 | 5.0 | 13,723 | 14,371 | 14,853 | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pike ...................................... | 212 | 220 | 233 | 6.1 | 13,264 | 13,770 | 14,642 | 65 | Treasure .... | 14 | 14 | 15 | 1.3 | 15,579 | 16,479 | 16,536 | 17 |
| Plate ..................................... | 1,191 | 1,232 | 1,314 | 6.6 | 20.448 | 20.626 | 21,321 | 2 | Valley .................................... | 118 | 133 | 137 | 2.9 | 14,446 | 16,323 | 16,724 | 15 |
|  | 272 487 | 285 523 | 303 565 | 8.4 | 12,411 11.653 | 12,739 | 13,451 | ${ }_{97}^{84}$ | Wheatland ................................ | 33 | 38 | 39 | 4.1 | 14.457 | 16,592 | 17,328 | 9 |
| Pulaski ..................................... | 487 | 523 | 565 | 8.0 | 11,653 | 12,478 | 12,932 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State <br> 1992 |  | Millons of dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Percent } \\ \text { Change } \end{array} \\ \hline 1991-92 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State <br> 1992 |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
|  | 728 | 767 | 807 | 5.2 | 13,114 | 13,818 | 14,244 | 12 | metropolitan portion | 76,585 | 79,968 | 86,372 | 8.0 | 17,426 | 17,886 | 19,045 |  |
| Lincoln ... | 186 | 199 | 213 | 7.2 | 15,200 | 15,611 | 16,234 | 4 | Nonmetropolitan portion.. | 31,753 | 33,424 | 35,745 | 6.9 | 14,060 | 14,675 | 15,534 |  |
| Los Alamos .... | 473 | 473 | 511 | 8.0 | 26,078 | 26,189 | 28,087 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Luna ........... | 199 | 219 | 236 | 7.7 | 10,978 | 11,604 | 11,976 | 24 | Alamance ... | 1,790 | 1,865 | 1,977 | 6.0 | 16,496 | 16,989 | 17,801 | 18 |
| Mckinley | 540 | 578 | 619 | 7.1 | 8.8075 | 9,178 | 9,500 | 32 | Alexander ... | 408 | 421 | 454 | 7.9 | 14.766 | 15,048 | 16,099 | 39 |
| Mora | 35 | 37 | 40 | 8.3 | 8,275 | ${ }^{8,825}$ | 9,455 | 33 | Alleghany .... | 127 | 132 | 142 | 7.5 | 13,223 | 13,684 | 14,722 | 64 |
| Otero ... | 630 | 661 | 709 | 7.2 | 12,155 | 12,691 | 13,662 | 16 | Anson ....... | 318 | 331 | 345 | 4.5 | 13,552 | 14,094 | 14,665 | 66 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ashe .... | 298 | 318 | 335 | 5.3 | 13,438 | 14,234 | 14,943 | 61 |
| Quay ..... | 139 322 | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 339 \end{aligned}$ | 152 360 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{12,903 \\ 9,322}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,625 \\ 9.842 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,537 \\ & 10,332 \end{aligned}$ | 11 30 | Avery... | 204 597 | 218 | 231 | 5.8 5.0 | 13,664 14.097 | 14,601 | 15,486 15,47 | 54 |
| Roosevelt | 217 | 218 | 249 | 14.2 | 12,950 | 12,666 | 14,237 | 13 | Beautort. | 597 | 631 | 674 | 5.0 | 14.097 | 14,763 | 15,417 | 54 |
| Sandoval | 855 | 925 | 1,001 | 8.2 | 13,348 | 13,983 | 14,560 | 10 | ${ }^{\text {Blarae }}$ Blaten..... | 348 | 370 | 397 | 7.5 | 12,135 | 12,826 | ${ }_{13,663}$ | 90 89 |
| San Juan. | 1,114 | 1,188 | 1,273 | 7.1 | 12,176 | 12,694 | 13,381 | 18 | Brunswick. | 681 | 747 | 791 | 5.9 | 13,277 | 14,201 | 14,526 | 69 |
| San Miguel | 255 | 270 | 290 | 7.3 | 9,882 | 10,368 | 10,959 | 27 | Swik | d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Santa Fe | 1,803 | 1,932 | 2.067 | 6.9 | 18,120 | 18,972 | 19,650 | ${ }^{2}$ | Buncombe. | 2,985 | 3,126 | 3.372 | 7.9 | 17,009 | 17,584 | 14 | 12 |
| Socorro | 159 | 167 | 177 | 5.5 | 10,780 | 11,387 | 11.783 | 26 | Cubre ... | 1,108 1,680 1 | 1,135 1,739 1 | +1,218 | 7.2 | 14,600 <br> 1688 <br> 1 | 14,859 |  | 17 |
| Taos ....................................... | 259 | 277 | 291 | 5.1 | 11,161 | 11,699 | 12,030 | 23 | Caldwell | 1,026 | 1,055 | 1.145 | 8.5 | 14,488 | 14,807 | 15,951 | 43 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Camden | 77 | 82 | 88 | 7.7 | 12,904 | 13,611 | 14,350 | 73 |
| Union ...... | 64 | 65 | 62 | 3.6 | 15.525 | 15,704 | 15,394 | ${ }_{5}$ | Carteret.. | 752 | 795 | 846 | 6.4 | 14,238 | 14,805 | 15,405 | 55 |
| Valencia .... | 573 | 618 | 666 | 7.9 | 12,561 | 13,208 | 13,793 | 15 | Caswel | 2,121 | - ${ }_{2}^{2668}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2834}$ | 76.4 | 12,181 17.844 | 12,810 |  | 88 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Chatham | 685 | 715 | 770 | 7.7 | 17,583 | 18.051 | 19,136 | 11 |
| New York | 401,833 | ${ }^{412,663}$ | 436,354 | 5.7 | 22,322 | ${ }_{22,866}$ | $24,005$ |  | Cherokee. | 233 | 239 | 254 | 6.3 | 11,551 | 11,785 | 12,465 | 96 |
| Metropoiltan portion .................. | 379,525 | 389,558 | 412,129 | 5.8 | 22,969 | 23,527 | $\begin{gathered} 24,908 \\ 18,192 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmetropoltan portion .............. | 22,308 | 23,106 | 24,225 | 4.8 | 15,090 | 15,519 | 16,183 |  | Chowan | 190 | 204 | 207 | 1.4 | 14,040 | 14,994 | 15,063 | 58 |
|  | 6,383 | 6,565 | , 00 | 5.1 | 21,814 | 22,384 | 559 |  | Clay ..................................... |  | 析 | 95 | 6.5 | 11,988 | 12,267 | 13.011 | 93 |
| Allegany | 1 | 652 | 885 | 5.1 | 12,561 | 12,694 | 13,328 | 62 | Cleveland ............................ | 1,256 625 | 1,288 | 1,376 <br> 788 | 8.9 | 14,782 12,605 | 13,014 | 15,835 14,507 | 75 |
| Bronx | 17,714 | 18,381 | 19,569 | 6.5 | 14,714 | 15,328 | 16,381 | 40 | Craven | 1.164 | 1.231 | 1,348 | 9.5 | 14,217 | 14,914 | 16,059 | 40 |
| Broome ...... | 3.811 | 3,924 | 4,064 | 3.6 | 17.966 | 18,486 14,161 | 19,127 14 1450 | 21 53 |  | 3,559 | 3,811 | 4,451 | 16.8 | 12,928 | 13,725 | 16,050 | 41 |
| Cattaraugus | 1,176 <br> 1,228 | 1,205 1,245 | $1,1,281$ | 6.3 4.3 | 13,929 | 14,161 15.049 | 14,950 15,712 | 53 46 |  | 200 | 208 | 219 | 5.4 | 14,508 | 14,545 | 14,834 | 63 |
| Chautauqua ............................... | 2,100 | 2,178 | 2,278 | 4.6 | 14,796 | 15,331 | 16,083 | 44 | Dare .................................... | 366 | ${ }^{382}$ | 405 | 6.0 | 15,939 | 16,462 | 17,065 | 24 |
| Chemung .................................. | 1,517 | 1,574 | 1,640 | 4.2 | 15,922 | 16,545 | 17,231 | 30 | Davidson | 1,987 | - 20.039 | 2,189 571 | 7.4 | 15,634 18,702 | 18,807 | 20,069 | 29 9 |
|  | 152 | 1775 | - 1.321 | 6.0 | 14,517 | 14,883 | 15,728 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clinton | 1,228 | 1,26 | 1,313 | 4.1 | 14,248 | 14,620 | 15,263 |  | Duplin | 551 | 594 | 653 | 9.9 | 13,783 | 848 | 103 | 38 |
| Columbia . | 1,104 | 1,117 | 1,178 | 5.5 | 17,523 | 17,788 | 18,695 | 23 | Durham | 3,431 | 3.5977 | 3,935 | 9.4 | 18,775 | 19,352 | 20,920 | 6 |
| Cortland ............................... | 698 | 725 | 768 | 5.9 | 14,225 | 14,750 | 15,531 | 49 | Edgecomb | 739 | 795 | 844 | 6.2 | 13,095 | 14,121 | 15,012 | 60 |
| Delaware | 659 | 674 | 703 | 4.3 | 13,944 | 14,215 | 14,801 | 55 | Forsyn | 5,565 | 5,446 | 6,113 | 6.4 | 20,882 | 21,402 | 12,559 |  |
| Dutchess ................................ | 5,619 | 5.673 | 5,894 | 3.9 | 21,618 | 21,739 | 22,424 | 11 | Frankiin | 479 | 499 | 540 | 8.3 | 13,086 | 13,348 | 14,245 | 79 |
| Erie ..... | 17,586 | 18,352 | 19,250 | 4.9 | 18,151 | 18,901 | 19,798 | 15 | Gaston | 2,742 | 2,820 | , 13 | 2.6 | 13,034 | 14,446 | 14,973 | ${ }_{6} 9$ |
| Essex ... | 578 | ${ }_{635}^{592}$ | 679 | 5.3 | 15,501 | 15,763 | 16,595 | 37 57 | Grates | 124 71 | 75 | ${ }_{83}$ | 2.6 | 9,934 | 10,266 | 11,256 | 100 |
| Fulton $\qquad$ | 810 | ${ }_{844}$ | 894 | 6.0 | 14,927 | 15,565 | 16,561 | 38 | Granville | 493 | 516 | 568 | 10.1 | 12,842 | 13,383 | 14,501 | 71 |
| Genesee ................................. | 1,000 | 1,024 | 1,072 | 4.7 | 16,626 | 16,932 | 17,617 | 27 | Greene ................................. | 230 | 250 | 251 | . 6 | 14,897 | 15,939 | 15,939 | 44 |
| Greene .................................... | 706 | 720 | 759 | 5.4 | 15,724 | 15,868 | 16,360 | 41 | Guiltord | 6949 |  | 7722 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamiton ... | 82 | 87 | 92 | 5.8 | 15.493 | 16,191 | 17,089 | 33 | Haliax . | 704 | 752 | 801 | 6.5 | 12,662 | 13,471 | 14,257 | 78 |
| Herkimer ................................. | 939 | 943 | 1,001 | 6.2 | 14,141 | 14,261 | 15,130 | 52 | Harnett | 851 | 904 | 988 | 9.4 | 12,527 | 13,184 | 14,235 |  |
| Jefflerson. | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1,766 | 5.2 | 14,308 | 14,934 | 15,535 | 48 | Haywood... | 681 | 718 | 758 | 5.5 | 14,504 | 15,155 | 15,792 | 48 |
| Kings ... | 39,735 | 40,922 | 43,885 | 7.2 | 17,285 | 17,874 | 19,196 | 20 | Henderson | 1,204 | 1,255 | 1,333 | 6.3 | 17,274 | 17,756 | 18,577 | 13 |
| Lewis | 352 | 370 | 383 | 3.6 | 13,087 | 13,599 | 13,967 | 60 | Hentiord | 260 | 276 | 291 | 5.3 | 11,532 | 12,254 | 12,906 | 94 |
| Macison .... | 994 | ${ }^{1}, 028$ | 1.081 | 5.1 4.6 | 15,898 | 16,297 | 17,059 | 34 35 | Hoke ... | $\begin{array}{r}247 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 267 | ${ }_{87} 89$ | 2.4 | 10,755 13,738 | 11,512 | 12,436 <br> 16,260 | 97 |
| Monroe ..... | 15,350 | 15,859 | 16,563 | 4.4 | 21,467 | 22.053 | 22,863 | 10 | Hredell | 1,497 | 1,556 | 1,678 | 7.8 | 16,030 | 16,304 | 17,324 | 21 |
| Montgomery ............................. | 819 | 855 | 894 | 4.5 | 15,737 | 16,456 | 17.165 | 31 | Jackson ... | 338 | 358 | 383 | 7.2 | 12,556 | 13,149 | 13,924 | 84 |
| Nassau .... | ,167 | , 363 | 42,018 | 4.1 | 31,237 | 31,195 | 32,270 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York. | 66,077 | 68,033 | 73,257 | 7.7 | 44,426 | 45,811 | 49,197 |  | Jones | ${ }_{1}^{1,243}$ | 1,307 | 1,422 171 | 8.8 13.2 | 15,190 | 16,078 | 18,144 | 15 |
| Niagara | 3,691 | 3.842 | 3,992 | 3.9 | 16,698 | 17,353 | 18.013 | 26 | Lee ........................................ | 683 | 718 | 793 | 10.4 | 16,422 | 17,049 | 18,387 | 14 |
| Oneida | 4,074 | 4,176 | 4,369 | 4.6 | 16,215 | 16,551 | 17,326 | 29 | Lenoir ... | 837 | 903 | 981 | 8.6 | 14,585 | 15,666 | 16,902 | 26 |
| Onondaga | 8.979 | 9,195 | 9.581 | 4.2 | 19,157 | 19.467 | 20,221 | 13 | Lincoln | 784 | 808 | 868 | 7.4 | 15,464 | 15,692 | 16,519 | 31 |
| Ontario | 1.774 | 1,846 | 1,896 | 2.7 | 18,606 | 19,137 | 19,424 | 17 | McDowell | 454 | 475 | 509 | 7.1 | 12,710 | 13,197 | 14,074 | 82 |
| Orange Orieans | 5,683 | 5,870 653 | 6,240 681 | 4.3 | 18,405 | 18,829 | 19,762 | 16 47 | Macon .... | 328 | 345 | 366 | 6.1 5.8 | 13,916 | 14,450 | 15.100 | 57 87 |
| Oswego | 1,843 | 1,895 | 2,076 | 9.6 | 15,065 | 15,326 | 16,625 | 36 | Martin .................................................. | 339 | 364 | 395 | 8.4 | 13,529 | 14,436 | 15,647 | 51 |
| Olsego | 906 | 940 |  | 6.1 | 14,940 | 15.434 | 16.345 | 42 | Mecklenburg ........................... | 11,215 | 11,696 | 12,558 | 7.4 | 21,776 | 22.133 | 23,354 | 1 |
| Putnam ... | 2,013 | 2,038 | 2,131 | 4.6 | 23,892 | 23,785 | 24,439 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Queens .... | 41,862 | 42,651 | 45,169 | 5.9 | 21,444 | 21,864 | 23,151 |  | Mithell................................$~$ | 304 | 191 316 | 201 | 5.4 | 12, 12087 | 13,176 <br> 13,652 | 13,823 14,350 | 85 |
| Rensselaer | 2,709 | 2,809 | 2,951 | 5.1 | 17.518 | 18,037 | 18,877 | 22 | Moore ........................................... | 1,129 | 1,187 | 1,258 | 6.0 | 19,027 | 19,696 | 20,534 | 8 |
| Richmond ...... | 8,349 | 8.575 | 9,368 | 9.2 | 21.967 | 22,259 | 23,954 | 6 | Nash .... | 1,279 | 1,329 | 1,380 | 3.8 | 16,565 | 16,887 | 17,134 | 22 |
| Rockiand .................................. | 6.691 | 6.774 | 7.130 | 5.3 | 25,160 | 25.241 | ${ }^{26,323}$ | 4 | New Hanover ............................ | 2,007 | 2,149 | 2,307 | 7.3 | 16,588 | 17.262 | 18,050 | 16 |
| St. Lawence ............................ | 1,434 | 1,502 | 1,601 | 6.6 | ${ }^{12} 8787$ | 13,301 | 14,055 | 59 | Northampton .............................. | 255 | 277 | 286 | 3.2 | 12,255 | 13,33 | 13,800 | 86 |
| Schenectady | 3,043 | 3,113 | 3,271 | 5.1 | 20,371 | 20,746 | 21,791 | 12 | Onslow .... | 1,529 | 1,601 | 1,847 | 15.4 | 10,201 | ${ }^{10,638}$ | 12.782 | 9 |
| Schoharie ..... | 456 | 473 | 500 | 5.8 | 14,268 | 14,723 | 15,396 | 50 | Pamlico .... | 156 | 1.965 | 2,171 | 3.3 | 13,699 | 14,391 | 14,625 |  |
| Schuyler ....... | 244 | 255 | 263 | 3.1 | 13,035 | 13,565 | 13,931 | 61 | Pasquotank .................... | 434 | 448 | 471 | 5.2 | 13,817 | 14.135 | 14,587 | 68 |
| Seneca .... | 537 | 554 | 575 | 3.9 | 15,944 | 16,381 | 17,146 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steuben | 1,623 | 1,716 | 1,743 | 1.6 | 16,350 | 17,205 | 17,411 |  | Pender - | 382 129 | 406 141 | 148 | ${ }_{5} 9.4$ | 13,121 12,342 | 13,497 | 14,313 <br> 14.118 | 76 |
| Suftolk | 29,572 | 30,411 | 31,808 | 4.6 | 22,360 | 22,898 | 23,769 | 7 | Person ... | 445 | 458 | 496 | 8.2 | 14,699 | 14,921 | 16,028 | 42 |
| Sullivan.. | 1,231 | 1,256 | 1,321 | 5.2 | 17,724 | 17,956 | 18,688 | 24 | Pitt .... | 1,671 | 1,759 | 1,890 | 7.4 | 15,417 | 15,854 | 16,809 | 30 |
| Tioga . | 828 | 863 | 882 | 2.3 | 15,781 | 16,305 | 16,531 | 39 | Polk .... | 293 | 306 | 322 | 5.2 | 20,209 | 21,102 | 21,653 | 4 |
| Tompkins .... | 1,443 | 1,490 | 1,5488 | 3.9 | 15,314 | 15,692 | 16,232 | 43 | Randolph ................................ | 1,624 | 1,659 | 1,812 | 9.2 | 15,173 | 15,240 | 16,413 | 33 |
| Ulister | 3.021 | 3.153 | 3,275 | 3.9 | 18,231 | 18,794 | 19,354 | 18 | Richmond .................................. | 578 | 593 | 628 | 5.9 | 12,967 | 13,176 | 13,936 | 83 |
| Warren ...... | 1.074 | 1,096 | 1,164 | 6.2 | 18,057 | 18,278 | 19,251 | 19 | Robeson ................................ | 1,185 | 1,286 | 1,418 | 10.2 | 11,244 | 12,081 | 13,148 | 92 |
| Washington ............................... |  | -842 |  | 6.7 | 13,852 16,827 | 14.010 |  |  | Rockingham .............................. | 1,283 | 1,346 | 1,405 | 4.4 | 14,879 | 15,510 | 16,160 | 36 |
| Wayne .................................. | $1, .504$ 28,349 | 29,231 | 1,649 30.725 | 4.9 | 16,827 | 17,387 | 18,062 34,843 | $\stackrel{25}{2}$ | Rowan ................................... | 1,676 | 1,715 | 1,831 | 6.8 | 15,109 | 15,284 | 16,138 | 37 |
| Westhester ....................... | 28,349 | 29,231 | 30,25 | 5.1 | 32,396 | 33,337 | 34,843 |  | Rutherford ........ | 773 | 810 | 872 | 7.7 | 13,526 | 14,069 | 15,050 | 59 |
| Wyoming ... | 573 | 575 | 615 | 7.0 | 13,452 | 13,286 | 14,143 | 58 | Sampson ................................. | 709 | 764 | 842 | 10.1 | 14,979 | 15,996 | 17,349 | 20 |
| Yates ............................... | 316 | 331 | 343 | 3.7 | 13,809 | 14,322 | 14,763 | 56 | Scotand ................................ | 424 | 754 | 494 897 | 8.8 | 12,527 | 13,305 15,224 | 14,435 15820 | 72 46 |
| North Carolina | 108,339 | 113,392 | 122,117 | 7.7 | 18,284 | 16,802 | 17,863 |  | Stanly .................................. | 77 | 799 | 837 | 4.6 | 14,982 | 15,224 | 15,820 |  |

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Stokes | 550 | 567 | 606 | 6.9 | 14,729 | 15,001 | 15,714 | 50 | Clermont ... | 2,384 | 2,492 | 2,692 | 8.0 | 15,780 | 16,116 | 17,023 | 38 |
| Surry ..................................... | 956 | 998 | 1,070 | 7.2 | 15,453 | 15,971 | 16,989 | 25 | Clinton ..... | 536 | 564 | 614 | 8.9 | 15,057 | 15,640 | 16,748 | 43 |
| Swain .................................... | 115 | 125 | 132 | 6.1 | 10,188 | 10,892 | 11,509 | 99 | Columbiana ... | 1.520 | 1,567 | 1,651 | 5.4 | 14,014 | 14,327 | 14,948 | 63 |
| Transylvania ............................ | 399 53 | 418 58 | 440 59 | 5.3 | 15,630 | 16,239 15486 | 16,892 15343 17,15 | 28 56 | Coshocton .............................. | 485 | 499 | 530 | 6.2 | 13,679 | 14,011 | 14,829 | 65 |
| Union ..... | 1,399 | 1,431 | 1,526 | 6.6 | 16,517 | 15,489 | 15,343 17,115 | 56 23 |  | 695 29.945 | 702 31.105 | 742 32.639 | 5.7 4.9 | 14,523 21,210 | 14,705 22,040 | 15.562 23,128 | 57 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Darke ....... | 827 | 849 | 892 | 5.1 | 15,410 | 15,816 | 16,618 | 45 |
| Vance ...................................... | 538 | 555 | 595 | 7.1 | 13,784 | 14,106 | 14,943 | 62 | Defiance ........................................................ | 649 | 666 | 703 | 5.6 | 16,467 | 16,822 | 17,755 | 28 |
| Wake ........................................ | 9,057 | 9,621 | 10.425 | 8.4 | 21,215 | 21,799 | 22,805 | ${ }^{2}$ | Deliance .................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warren .................................. | 180 | 189 | 201 | 6.3 | 10,425 | 10,915 | 11,522 | 98 | Delaware .............................. | 1,408 | 1,473 | 1,590 | 7.9 | 20,886 | 21,144 | 22.263 | 4 |
| Washington ............................... | 193 | 208 501 | 218 542 | 8.0 | 13,767 13259 | 14,739 13424 | 15,419 14,258 | 53 77 | Erie ............................................. | 1,327 | 1,397 | 1,496 | 7.1 | 17,268 | 18,127 | 19,297 | 11 |
| Watauga $\qquad$ <br> Wayne | 1931 1,379 | $\begin{array}{r}501 \\ 1.446 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.543 | 8.1 | 13,259 13 | 13,524 | 14, 1425 | 75 | Fairield | 1,725 | 1.814 | 1,947 | 7.4 | 16,591 | 17,070 | 17.810 | 27 |
| Wilkes ... | 1,890 | ${ }^{1} 913$ | +948 | 3.9 | 14,971 | 15,296 | 15,805 | 47 | Fayette .... | ${ }^{366}$ | r 377 | 415 20.631 | 7.9 | 13,290 | 13,578 | 14,877 | 64 |
| Wilson. | 1,057 | 1,103 | 1,170 | 6.1 | 15,983 | 16,599 | 17,536 | 19 | Funton | 18,306 | 19,204 | 20,631 716 | 8.4 | 16,95 16,508 | 19.629 | 18,020 | 22 |
| Yackin .... | 467 | 475 | 514 | 8.2 | 15,302 | 15,333 | 16,368 | 34 | Gallia | 392 | 413 | 449 | 8.8 | 12,648 | 13,209 | 13,897 | 73 |
| Yancey .................................. | 190 | 195 | 207 | 5.8 | 12,313 | 12,504 | 13,184 | 91 | Geauga .............................................. | 1,739 | 1,765 | 1,861 | 5.4 | 21,370 | 21,462 | 22,355 |  |
| North Dakota | 9,765 | 9,891 | 10,809 | 9.3 | 15,320 | 15,617 | 17,048 |  | Greene ................................. | 2,370 | 2,491 | 2,624 | 5.3 | 17,279 | 17,971 | 18,728 | 16 |
| Metropolitan portion .......................... | 4,149 | 4,318 | 4,638 | 7.4 | 16,101 | 16,845 | 17,604 |  | Guernsey | 488 | 518 | 549 | 6.1 | 12,509 | 13,206 | 13,957 | 71 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 5,616 | 5,573 | 6,171 | 10.7 | 14,791 | 14,904 | 16,654 | $\cdots$ | Hamilton | 18,295 | 18,807 | 19,930 | 6.0 | 21,113 | 21,622 | 22,855 | 2 |
| Adams | 44 | 44 | 50 | 13.6 | 14,011 | 14,126 | 16,497 | 34 | Hancock ... | 1,173 | 1,213 | 1,305 | 7.6 | 17,905 | 18,361 | 19,558 | 9 |
| Barnes ... | 193 | 180 | 199 | 10.8 | 15,436 | 14,530 | 16,300 | 38 | Hardin ...... | 400 | 396 | 435 | 10.0 | 12,844 | 12,688 | 13,956 | 72 |
| Benson ................................... | 93 | 84 | 92 | 8.7 | 13,005 | 12.064 | 13,323 | 49 | Harrison. | 193 | 199 | 215 | 8.1 | 12,048 | 12.452 | 13,502 | 78 |
| Billings ................................. | 15 | 117 | 17 | 3.0 | 13,959 | 14,947 | 14,960 | 44 | Henry ................................... | 470 | 488 | 525 | 7.7 | 16,146 | 16,695 | 17.842 13.671 | 24 |
| Botineau | 132 | 115 | 137 | 19.3 | 15,67 | -6,871 | 18,035 | 18 | Hocking | 327 | 341 | 365 | 6.9 | 12,774 | 13,140 | 13,693 | 75 |
| Bowman ................................ | 57 50 | 58 44 | 62 52 | 6.9 16.2 | 15,902 | 16,680 15,83 | 19,167 | 15 6 | Hocking | 368 | 383 | 417 | 8.9 | 11,174 | 11,487 | 12,348 | 85 |
| Burliegh | 1,018 | 1,058 | 1,150 | 8.7 | 16,894 | 17,297 | 18,404 | 14 | Huron ........ | 903 | 921 | 974 | 5.7 | 16.010 | 16.095 | 16,887 | 40 |
| Cass ....... | 1,791 | 1.869 | 2,003 | 7.1 | 17,355 | 17,863 | 18,797 | 11 | Jackson ... | 361 | 384 | 406 | 5.8 | 11,930 | 12,446 | 12,942 | 81 |
| Cavalier .... | 94 | 90 | 113 | 25.4 | 15,616 | 15,385 | 8 | 3 | Jefterson | 1,194 | 1,227 | 1,295 | 5.5 | 14,901 | 15,343 | 16,259 | 48 |
| Dickey.. | 92 | 92 | 103 | 11.2 | 15,236 | 15,525 | 17,519 | 23 | Knox ...... | 671 | 707 | 757 | 7.1 | 14,086 | 14,784 | 15,623 | 54 |
| Divide .... | 42 | 42 | 47 | 13.6 | 14,740 | 15,018 | 17,718 | 21 | Lake ........ | 4.159 | 4,250 | 4,508 | 6.1 | 19,262 | 19.485 | 20,450 | 6 |
| Dunn ... | 43 | 44 | 50 | 13.7 | 10,693 | 11.161 | 12,830 | 50 | Lawrence | 764 | 804 | 864 | 7.4 | 12,327 | 12,879 | 13,688 | 76 |
| Eddy ................................... | 45 57 | 42 | 75 | 7.4 23 | 15,493 11853 | 14,478 <br> 12 <br> 1262 | 15,940 15,307 | 39 | Lieking .................................. | 2,056 | 2,162 | 2,326 | 7.6 8.5 | 15,955 15,532 | 16,539 16,178 | 17,627 17,322 | 29 35 |
|  | 57 66 | 58 63 | 71 72 | 23.2 13.0 | 11,853 16,602 | 12,262 | 15,307 18,814 | 43 10 |  | $\begin{array}{r}659 \\ 4,369 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 697 4,494 | 757 4.824 | 8.5 | 15,532 16,080 | 16.178 16.400 | 17,322 17,436 | 35 31 |
| Goiden Valley | 30 | 28 | 32 | 12.9 | 14,195 | 14,306 | 16,712 | 28 | Lucas | 8,225 | 8,396 | 8,940 | 6.5 | 17,785 | 18,172 | 19,371 | 10 |
| Grand Forks ... | 1,020 | 1,059 | 1,123 | 6.0 | 14,463 | 15,113 | 15,844 | 40 | Madison | 518 | 539 | 593 | 9.9 | 13,951 | 14,232 | 15,211 | 61 |
| Grant .... | 34 | 35 | 42 | 20.0 | 9,534 | 10,266 | 12,669 | 51 | Mahoring . | 4,246 | 4,433 | 4,627 | 4.4 | 16,029 | 16,736 | 17,419 | 32 |
| Griggs ..... | 54 | 50 | 54 | 8.7 | 16,555 | 15,648 | 17,300 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hettinger. | 45 | 42 | 53 | 26.2 | 13,155 | 12,789 | 16,732 | 27 | Medina | 2.237 | 2,300 | 2,452 | 6.6 | 14,205 | 18,321 | 19,080 | 12 |
| Kidder .... | 45 | 40 | 45 | 11.7 | 13,443 | 12,393 | 14,188 | 46 | Meigs ... | 266 | 274 | 293 | 6.9 | 11.539 | 11,823 | 12,506 | 82 |
| La Moure | 76 | 70 | 87 | 24.7 | 14,241 | 13,293 | 16,681 | 29 | Mercer .................................. | 649 | 650 | 688 | 5.9 | 16,400 | 16,365 | 17,221 | 36 |
| Logan ........ | 42 | 38 | 44 | 16.0 | 14,756 | 13,813 | 16.419 | 36 | Miami .... | 1,590 | 1,643 | 1,754 | 6.8 | 17,040 | 17.464 | 18,488 | 19 |
| Mchenry ... | 89 | 81 | 88 | 8.3 | 13,625 | 12,820 | 14,184 | 47 | Monroe | 196 | 203 | 217 | 7.2 | 12,649 | 13,177 | 14,227 | 70 |
| Melntosh ... | 56 | 58 | 67 | 13.8 | 14,068 | 15.310 | 17,592 | 22 | Montgomery ........................... | 10,617 | 11.160 | 11,690 | 4.7 | 18,492 | 19,354 | 20,202 | 7 |
| McKenzie | 877 | 88 | 99 | 13.5 | 13,748 | 14,196 | 16,459 17097 | 35 | Morgan ........................................................ | 199 | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ \hline 159 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 206 | 4.8 | 14,013 | 13,903 | 14,427 | 68 |
| Mclean. | $\begin{array}{r}157 \\ 164 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 148 | 170 | 15.1 | 15,125 16 | 14,564 | 17.097 19.200 | 25 5 | Morrow ....................................... | 349 | 359 | 385 | 7.2 | 12.544 | 12,760 | 13.473 15795 | 79 |
| Mercer .... | 164 | 167 | 181 | 8.1 | 16,793 | 17,348 | 19,200 15379 | 5 42 | Muskingum ............................... | 1,181 | 1,209 | 1,305 | 7.9 | 14,373 | 14,671 | 15.795 | 52 |
| Morton .... | 319 | 331 | 363 | 9.5 | 13,487 | 14,098 | 15,379 | 42 |  | 130 | 137 | 144 | 5.2 | 11,512 | 11,853 | 12,410 | 84 |
| Mountrail | 100 | 97 | 113 | 16.9 | 14,390 | 14,208 | 16,737 | 26 | Ottawa ................................................... | 721 | 731 | 763 | 4.4 | 18,010 | 18,247 | 19,027 | 13 |
| Nelson .................................... | 77 | 65 | 80 | 21.9 | 17,507 | 15,378 | 19,030 | 8 | Paulding ................................. | 287 | 290 | 314 | 8.4 | 14,012 | 14,255 | 15,604 | 55 |
| Oliver .................................... | 30 167 | 30 | 37 | 22.2 | 12,516 | 13,209 | 16,605 | 32 | Perry ....................................... | 374 | 378 | 403 | 6.7 | 11,814 | 11,889 | 12,490 | 83 |
| Pembina. | ${ }^{167}$ | 168 83 | 193 89 | 15.1 | 18,195 17637 | 18,727 1688 | 21,681 | 12 | Pickaway ................................. | 651 | ${ }^{679}$ | 759 | 11.8 | 13,480 | 13,878 | 15,082 | 62 |
| Pierce ..... | ${ }^{89}$ | 83 | 893 | 7.8 | 17,637 | 16,878 | 18,742 | 12 19 | Pike. | 282 | 304 | 333 | 9.5 | 11.560 | 12,298 | 13,160 | 80 |
| Ramsey | ${ }_{88}$ | ${ }_{92}$ | 29 | 4.4 | 14,910 | 15.732 | 17.567 | 33 | Portage .................................. | 2,170 | 2,239 | 2,364 | 6.5 | 15,195 | 15.511 14.713 | 16,304 | 47 |
| Renville ................................ | 51 | 42 | 54 | 27.8 | 16,250 | 13,899 | 18,23t | 16 | Putnam | 540 | 535 | 577 | 7.8 | 15,952 | 15.657 | 16,737 | 44 |
| Richland ................................... | 256 | 271 | 279 | 2.6 | 14,153 | 15,192 | 15.619 | 41 | Richland ................................... | 1,995 | 2,009 | 2,085 | 3.8 | 15,813 | 15,798 | 16,313 | 46 |
| Roiette ..... | 129 | 137 | 156 | 14.1 | 10,062 | 10,641 | 11,970 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sargent .................................... | 78 | 84 | 89 | 5.9 | 17,258 | 18,881 |  |  | Ross | 921 | 963 | 1,045 | 8.4 | 13,263 | 13,643 | 14,611 | 67 37 |
| Sheridan ................................. | 28 | 24 | 28 | 13.0 | 12,979 | 11,669 | 13,469 | 48 | Scioto .... | 992 | 1,035 | 1,115 | 7.8 | 12,336 | 12,898 | 13,750 | 74 |
| Sioux ........................................ | ${ }_{11}^{28}$ | 30 | 33 | 12.2 | 7,440 | 7,813 | 8.606 | 53 | Seneca. ...................................................... | 922 | 945 | 1,009 | 6.7 | 15,411 | 15,811 | 16.830 | 42 |
| Slope ....................................... | 11 | 12 | 16 | 39.2 | 12,733 | 12,846 | 18.116 | 17 | Shelby ................................... | 745 | 769 | 818 | 6.3 | 16,542 | 16,875 | 17,832 | 25 |
| Stark ..................................... | 306 | 317 | 339 | 7.1 | 13,429 | 13,880 | 14,881 | 45 | Stark ...................................... | 6,178 | 6,355 | 6,742 | 6.1 | 16,790 | 17.185 | 18.117 | 21 |
| Steele .-. | ${ }^{43} 5$ | 341 | 363 | 16.4 | 15,846 | 15.508 | 19,504 | 30 | Summit | 9.488 | 9,786 | 10,373 | ${ }_{5} 6$ | 18,395 | 18.826 | 19,825 | 8 |
| Towner ........................................... | 51 | 53 | 64 | 21.8 | 14,285 | 15,258 | 19.113 | 7 | Tuscarawas | 1,221 | 1,240 | 4,253 1,346 | 8.5 | 14,509 | 17,648 | 18,507 | 18 53 |
| Traill ..... | 138 | 142 | 153 | 7.1 | 15,795 | 16,434 | 17.831 | 20 | Union ............ | 564 | 577 | 624 | 8.2 | 17,606 | 17,636 | 18,534 | 17 |
| Walsh .... | 216 | 224 | 248 | 10.8 | 15,650 | 16,787 | 18,819 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ward ... | 864 | 889 | 955 | 7.5 | 14.956 | 15.536 |  |  | Van Wert | 471 | 473 | 509 | 7.5 | 15,488 | 15,613 | 16,839 | 41 |
| Wells ........................................................... | 98 | 91 | 103 | 13.3 | 16,877 | 16,130 | 18,516 | 13 | Vinton | 125 | 131 | 140 | 6.2 | 11,283 | 11,696 | 12,202 | 87 |
| Williams .................................. | 316 | 322 | 341 | 6.0 | 15,049 | 15,391 | 16,393 | 37 | Warren ....... | 1,993 | 2,106 | 2,268 | 6.7 | 17,408 | 17,989 | 18,926 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wayne ........................................... | 1,598 | 1,640 | 1,761 | 7.4 | 15,703 | 15,968 | 16,948 | 39 |
| Ohlo ............................... | 190,608 | 197,425 | 209,851 | 6.3 | 17,547 | 18,047 | 19,040 | ............. | Williams ............................................ | ${ }_{6} 600$ | 610 | 665 | 9.1 | 16,186 | 16.459 | 17,843 | 23 |
| Metropolitan portion ................... | 161,182 | 167,120 | 177,328 | 6.1 | 18,236 | 18,775 | 19,778 | ............. | Wood ........................................................... | 1,940 | 1,988 | 2,137 | 7.5 | 17.112 | 17.516 | 18,734 | 15 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 29,427 | 30,305 | 32,528 | 7.3 | 14,540 | 14,885 | 15,823 | ............. | Wyandot .................................. | 336 | 333 | 358 | 7.2 | 15,107 | 14,984 | 16,089 | 49 |
| Adams ................................... | 271 | 283 | 311 | 9.8 | 10,657 | 10,922 | 11,782 | 88 | Oklahoma ................. | 47,580 | 49,531 | 52,630 | 6.3 | 15,117 | 15,636 | 16,420 |  |
| Allen ...... | 1.730 | 1,788 | 1,912 | 6.9 | 15,751 | 16,293 | 17,358 | 34 | Metropolitan portion ............................... | 30,821 | 32,198 | 34,173 | 8.1 | 16,458 | 17,004 | 17,736 |  |
| Ashland ... | 684 | +703 | , 755 | 7.5 | 14,386 | 14,605 14,421 | 15,531 15,259 |  | Nonmetropolitan portion ................. | 16,759 | 17,333 | 18,457 | 6.5 | 13,147 | 13,603 | 14,437 | ............ |
| Ashtabula ................................ | $\begin{array}{r}1,413 \\ \hline 665\end{array}$ | 1,448 | 1,540 | 6.4 | 14,137 11,170 | 14,421 11,662 | 15,259 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 665 745 | 705 | 738 820 | 4.6 | 11,170 | 11,662 16,801 | 12,285 17,830 | 86 26 | Adair $\qquad$ <br> Alfalifa $\square$ | 207 108 | 226 92 | 253 102 | 12.1 10.2 | 11,245 16.969 | 11,967 14,694 | 13,204 16,515 | 61 13 |
| Beimont .......................................................... | 996 | 1,049 | 1,093 | 4.2 | 14,055 | 14,852 | 15,463 | 59 | Atoka ................................................ | 118 | 126 | 136 | 7.7 | 9,241 | 9,831 | 10,378 | 77 |
| Brown .................................... | 467 | 491 | 533 | 8.4 | 13,279 | 13,785 | 14,630 | 66 | Beaver ............................................... | 97 | 91 | 102 | 11.8 | 16,199 | 15,370 | 17,582 | 9 |
| Butler ..................................... | 4,962 | 5,174 | 5.555 | 7.4 | 16,937 | 17,291 | 18,211 | 20 | Beckham ............................................. | 231 | 241 | 255 | 6.0 | 12,272 | 12,900 | 13,834 | 47 |
| Carroll ..................................... | 352 | 356 | 389 | 9.1 | 13,259 | 13,210 | 14,284 | 69 | Blaine ..... | 151 | 153 | 162 | 5.9 | 13,225 | 13,507 | 14,691 | 31 |
| Champaign .... | 571 | 583 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bryan ...................................... | 371 | 389 | 412 | 25 | 11.558 | 12,104 | 12,669 | 67 |
| Clark ................................................... | 2,324 | 2,425 | 2,596 | 7.1 | 15,744 | $16,399$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,555 \end{aligned}$ | 30 | Caddo ..................................... | 381 | 373 | 403 | 7.9 | 12,946 | 12.810 | 13,744 | 49 |

[^45]Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent Change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State <br> 1992 |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |
| Canadian | 1,128 | 1,189 | 1,272 | 7.0 | 15,112 | 15,647 | 16.452 | 15 | Josephine | 892 | 927 | 985 | 6.3 | 14,162 | 14,378 | 15,070 | 34 |
| Carter ....... | 615 | 645 | , 688 | 6.6 | 14,343 | 15,108 | 15,986 | 18 | Klamath .. | 812 | 840 | 923 | 9.8 | 14,020 | 14,396 | 15,690 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lake ... | 108 | 106 | 117 | 10.5 | 15,067 | 14,846 | 16,152 | 20 |
| Cherokee ... | 440 | 468 | 499 | 6.5 | 12,898 | 13,417 | 14,035 | 43 | Lane. | 4,519 | 4,692 | 5,003 | 6.6 | 15,908 | 16,313 | 17,202 | 10 |
| Choctaw .... | 179 | 188 | 202 | 7.3 | 11,676 | 12,320 | 13,138 | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cimarron... | -69 | 71 | 72 | 6.9 | 20,960 | 22,325 | 22,801 | 1 | Lincoln ............................ | 597 | 635 | 678 | 6.8 | 15,283 | 15,880 | 16,559 | 18 |
| Cleveland | 2,579 | 2,700 | 2,880 | 6.7 | 14,764 | 15,175 | 15,878 | 19 | Linn ... | 1.344 | 1,414 | 1,499 | 6.0 | 14,662 | 15,150 | 15,853 | 24 |
|  | ${ }^{56}$ | -59 | 63 | 6.2 | 9,731 | 10,414 | 10,966 | 75 | Malheur | 359 | 376 | 396 | 5.4 | 13,741 | 14,144 | 14,625 | 36 |
| Comanche | 1.468 | 1,540 | 1,724 | 12.0 | 13,183 | 13,832 | 14,310 | 38 | Marion | 3,586 | 3,805 | 4,061 | 6.7 | 15,616 | 16,232 | 16,969 | 14 |
| Cotton .... | 102 | 96 | 104 | 8.4 | 15,400 1222 | 14,911 12.989 | ${ }_{1}^{16,069}$ | 17 45 | Morrow ........................................ | 124 | 114 | 120 | 5.1 | 16,244 | 14,253 | 14,731 | 35 |
| Craig ....... | 172 799 | 182 <br> 848 | 196 | 7.7 | 12,223 13,138 | 12,989 13,759 | 13,916 14,606 | 45 32 | Multhomah ...................................................... | 11,532 | 12,232 | 13,054 | 6.7 | 19,677 14,722 | 20,558 | 21,727 15748 | 27 |
| Custer | 367 | 374 | 391 | 4.6 | 13,687 | 14,180 | 14,867 | 27 | Poik ....... Sherman | $\begin{array}{r}734 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 774 36 | $\begin{array}{r}828 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,722 \\ & 20,204 \end{aligned}$ | 15,083 18,529 | 15,748 19,633 | 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tillamook. | 300 | 314 | 337 | 7.1 | 13,859 | 14,272 | 15,101 | 33 |
| Delaware $\qquad$ <br> Dewey | 362 | 383 | 414 84 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,880 \\ & 15,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,438 \\ & 14,534 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,112 \\ & 15,613 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | Umatilla .... | 841 | 886 | 939 | 6.0 | 14,174 | 14,745 | 15,361 | 30 |
| Ellis ... | 70 | 73 | 73 | -. 3 | 15,604 | 16,691 | 16,982 | 12 | Union | 344 | 0 | 382 | 6.2 | 14,513 | 14,994 | 15,839 | 25 |
| Garrield | 908 | 933 | 981 | 5.2 | 16.021 | 16,580 | 17,398 | 11 | Wallowa | 114 | 123 | 129 | 5.1 | 16,362 | 17,203 | 17,782 | 7 |
| Garvin .... | 353 | 371 | 383 | 3.1 | 13,283 | 14,029 | 14,514 | 34 | Wasco. | 345 | 359 | 379 | 5.5 | 15,865 | 16,255 | 17,041 | 12 |
| Grady ..... | 518 | 536 | 575 | 7.4 | 12,425 | 12,830 | 13,732 | 50 | Washington ...................................... | 6,302 | 6,625 | 7,150 | 7.9 | 20,020 | 20,239 | 21,145 |  |
| Grant .................................... | 105 85 | 95 79 | 102 86 | 7.3 | 18,397 12,969 | 17 | 18,837 13,630 | $5{ }_{6}^{6}$ | Wheeler ........................................... | , 21 | ${ }_{1} 22$ | 23 | 4.5 | 14,763 | 15,112 | 15,780 | 26 |
| Harmon ........ | 54 | 45 | 54 | 19.9 | 14,293 | 12,154 | 14,988 | 26 | Yamhill ... | 1,020 | 1,077 | 1,157 | 7.4 | 15,472 | 15,945 | 16,701 | 17 |
| Harper ...................................... | 78 | 70 | 80 | 13.7 | 19,200 | 17,775 | 20,755 | 3 | Pennsylva | 224,628 | 233,676 | 247,611 | 6.0 | 18,884 | 19,557 | 20,642 |  |
| Haskell | 120 | 124 | 131 | 6.0 | 10,988 | 11,381 | 11,972 | 72 | Metropolitan portion | 197,469 | 205,496 | 217,697 | 5.9 | 19,564 | 20,276 | 21,405 | ............ |
| Hughes | 145 | 149 | 159 | 6.9 | 11, 194 | 11,594 | 12,528 | 69 | Nonmetropolitan portion ... | 27,159 | 28,180 | 29,914 | 6.2 | 15,073 | 15,537 | 16,391 | ............ |
| Jackson .... | 380 | 366 | 392 | 7.0 | 13,269 | 12.889 | 13,677 | 52 | Adams | 1,314 | 1,369 | 1,444 | 5.5 | 16,685 | 17,085 | 17,777 | 26 |
| Jefferson ................................ | 85 | 93 99 | 98 109 | 5.8 9.5 | 12,122 9,255 | 13,371 10.001 | 14,174 10,759 | 40 76 | Adaregheny | 28,270 | 29,859 | 31,774 | 6.4 | 21,163 | 22,368 | 23,812 | 4 |
| Kay ......... | 805 | 834 | 894 | 7.2 | 16,771 | 17,365 | 18,453 | 8 | Armstrong .............................. | 1,096 | 1,118 | 1,182 | 5.8 | 14,913 | 15,125 | 15,998 | 49 |
| Kinglisher | 194 | 201 | 213 | 6.2 | 14,734 | 15,417 | 16,464 | 14 | Beaver .... | 2,854 | 2,971 | 3,180 | 7.0 | 15,318 | 15,852 | 16,854 | 33 |
| Kiowa | 161 | 151 | 163 | 8.1 | 14,192 | 13.540 | 14,837 | 29 | Bediord. | ${ }_{6}^{600}$ | 621 | ${ }_{7111}^{683}$ | 9.9 | 12,491 | 12,863 | 14,042 | 64 |
| Latimer ..... | 112 | 120 | 128 | 6.1 | 10,810 | 11.411 | 12,219 | 71 | Berks ..................................... | 6,516 1,925 | 6,673 2,005 | 7,111 2,151 | 7.6 | 19,310 14,741 | 19,581 | 20,723 <br> 16,384 | 10 41 |
| Le Flore ................................. | 495 | 507 | 550 | 8.6 | 11,400 | 11.648 | 12,638 | 68 | Blair $\qquad$ <br> Bradiord $\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,925 \\ 892 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 2,002 | 2,962 | 7.6 | 14,608 14 | 14,709 | 15,584 | 55 |
| Lincoln | 356 | 377 | 402 | 6.6 | 12 | 12,828 | 13,709 | 51 | Bucks. | 12.210 | 12.489 | 13,183 | 5.6 | 22,483 | 22,709 | 23,699 | 5 |
| Logan .... | 401 | 420 | 445 | 6.1 | 13,825 | 14,413 | 15,120 | 25 | Butler | 2,575 | 2,682 | 2,881 | 7.4 | 16,870 | 17,393 | 18,379 | 22 |
| Love ..... | 103 | 110 | 117 | 6.0 | 12,678 | 13,377 | 13,971 | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| McClain | 310 | 332 | 355 | 6.9 | 13,583 | 14,393 | 15,141 | 24 | Cambria | 2,40 | 2,522 | 2,645 | 7.9 | -15,679 |  | 17, 23 | 29 |
| MCCurtain | 364 | 386 | 429 | 11.1 | 10,888 | 11,596 | 12.761 | 76 | Carbon | 876 | 905 | 969 | 7.0 | ${ }_{15,363}$ | 15 | ${ }_{16,691}$ | 35 |
| Mcintosh Maior | 193 | 110 | 214 120 | 7.1 | 14,065 | 11, 14.070 | 12,449 15,505 | 70 21 | Centre. | 1,893 | 2,001 | 2,124 | 6.2 | 15,254 | 15,954 | 16,780 | 34 |
| Marshall | 131 | 138 | 149 | 8.3 | 12,104 | 12,599 | 13,432 | 58 | Chester | 9,803 | 10,314 | 10,980 | 6.5 | 25,947 | 26,945 | 28,297 | 2 |
| Mayes ..................................... | 428 | 442 | 463 | 4.7 | 12,787 | 13,043 | 13,492 | 55 | Clarion | 572 | 597 | 634 | 6.2 | 13,714 | 14,357 | 15,137 | 58 |
| Murray ..................................... | 136 | 145 | 155 | 6.6 | 11,344 | 12,085 | 12.829 | 65 | Clearrield ................................. | 1,125 | 1,156 | 1,230 | 6.4 | 14,405 | 14,798 | 15,691 | 54 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colum | 4 | 51 | 561 | 9.0 | 13,356 | 13,821 | 4,998 | 60 |
| Muskogee .... | 868 | 896 | 947 | 5.8 | 12,722 | 13,089 | 13,787 | 48 | Columbia ............................... | 924 | 966 | 1.028 | 6.4 | 14,596 | 15,229 | $\xrightarrow{16,202}$ | 45 52 |
| Noble ......... | 157 | 159 | 168 | 5.4 | 14,240 | 14,382 | 15,177 | 23 | Crawford... | 1,253 | 1,290 | 1,370 | 6.2 | 14,536 | 14,906 | 15,792 | 52 |
| Nowata Oktuskee | 121 | 126 122 | 132 133 | 5.2 | 12,163 9,953 | 12,745 | 13,456 11,882 | 56 73 | Cumberiand | 3,951 | 4,130 | 4,356 | 5.5 | 20,171 | 20,783 | 21,662 |  |
| Oklahoma .... | 10,524 | 10,891 | 11,552 | 6.1 | 17,541 | 17,995 | 18,854 | 5 | Dauphin | 4,709 | 4,958 | 5,239 | 5.7 | 19,751 | 20,633 | 21,645 | 9 |
| Okmulgee .. | 427 | 455 | 489 | 7.6 | 11,719 | 12.456 | 13,314 | 59 | Delaware | 12,343 | 12,774 | 13,470 | 5.5 | 22,527 | 23,276 | 24,513 | 3 |
| Osage ..... | 501 | 532 | 550 | 3.3 | 12,057 | 12,761 | 13,050 | 63 | Elk | 571 | 597 | 642 | 7.6 | 16,387 | 17,062 | 18,274 | 24 |
| Ottawa | 401 | 420 | 444 | 5.8 | 13,117 | 13,747 | 14,570 | 33 | Erie | 4,478 | 4,682 | 4,983 | 6.4 | 16,235 | 16,856 | 17,819 | 25 |
| Pawnee ... | 203 | 207 | 216 | 4.3 | 13,060 | 13,348 | 13,865 | 46 | Fayette .................................... | 1.981 | 2.066 | 2,208 | 6.8 | 13,626 | 14,161 | 15,092 | 59 |
| Payne ........ | 810 | 858 | 913 | 6.4 | 13,176 | 14,049 | 14,776 | 30 | Forest ................................... | 57 1,999 | 59 2,100 | 63 2,209 | 6.9 5.2 | 11,862 16,458 | 12,299 | 13,021 17,771 | 67 27 |
| Pittsburg ... | 497 | 529 | 567 | 7.1 | 12,232 | 12,855 | 13,545 | 54 | Futton . | 182 | 181 | 193 | 6.6 | 13,124 | 12,875 | 13,564 | 66 |
| Pontotoc ......... | 435 | 454 | 475 | 4.6 | 12,758 | 13,381 | 14,091 | 42 | Greene .... | 506 | 526 | 564 | 7.2 | 12,806 | 13,270 | 14,204 | 63 |
| Pottawatomie .... | 758 | 801 | 851 | 6.3 | 12,888 | 13.595 | 14,369 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pushmataha ........................... | 103 | 111 | 121 | 9.0 | 9,424 | 10,110 | 10,996 | 74 | Huntingdon ............................. | 537 | 564 | 606 | 7.5 | 12,145 | 12,712 | 13,615 | 65 |
| Roger Mills .............................. | 56 | 57 | 61 | 6.1 | 13,605 | 14,099 | 15,360 | 22 | Indiana ................................. | 1,284 | 1,317 | 1,388 | 5.4 | 14,275 | 14,531 | 15,275 | 57 |
| Rogers .................................. | 812 | 879 | 936 | 6.5 | 14,671 | 15,529 | 16,164 | 16 | Jefferson ............................... | 681 | 703 | 753 | 7.0 | 14,772 | 15,221 | 16,296 | 43 |
| Seminole ............................... | 292 | 307 411 | 327 | 6.4 | 11,521 | 12,352 | 13,251 | 60 | Juniata ..................................... | 295 | 305 | 324 | 6.4 | 14,240 | 14,617 | 15,385 | 56 |
| Sequoyah ... | 384 570 | 411 | 446 | 8.7 | 11,353 | 12,031 | 12,854 | 64 | Lackawanna ............................. | 3,744 | 3,896 | 4,133 | 6.1 | 17,098 | 17,835 | 19,003 | 15 |
| Texas ....... | 260 | 292 | 303 | 3.8 | 15,806 | 17,977 | 18,763 | ${ }_{7} 7$ | Lancaster | 8,035 | 8,178 | 8,696 | 6.3 | 18,918 | 19,002 | 20,018 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lebrance | 1,424 1,926 | 1,473 1,995 | 2,122 | 6.4 | 14,790 16,887 | 17,326 | 16,165 <br> 18,321 <br> 1 | ${ }_{23}^{46}$ |
| Tillman ................................... | 138 | 124 | 144 | 16.0 | 13,371 | 12,164 | 14,389 | 35 | Lehigh. | 5,802 | 6 6,056 | 6,466 | 6.8 | 19,895 | 20,593 | 21,842 | 7 |
| Tulsa ........................................ | 9,606 | 10,050 | 10,566 | 5.1 | 19,020 | 19,590 | 20,326 | 4 | Luzerne. | 5,536 | 5,732 | 6,115 | 6.7 | 16,851 | 17,421 | 18,589 | 19 |
| Wagoner ................................... | 641 | 673 | 706 | 4.9 | 13,342 | 13,815 | 14,259 | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington ............................... | 963 | 993 | 1,021 | 2.8 | 19,945 | 20,404 | 21,107 | 27 | Lycoming ................................ | 1,876 | 1,933 | 2,061 | 6.6 | 15,794 | 16,158 | 17,107 | 31 |
| Washita ....... | 161 | 153 | 154 | . 6 | 14,037 | 13,375 | 13.449 | 57 | Mckean .................................. | 673 | 712 | 755 | 6.0 | 14,229 | 15,049 | 15,949 | 51 |
| Woods ......... | 144 | 141 | 156 | 10.9 | 15,861 | 15.750 13 | 17.571 | 10 | Mercer ... | 1,827 | 1,911 | 2,029 | 6.2 | 15,087 | 15,729 | 16,618 | ${ }^{36}$ |
| Woodward ... | 255 | 257 | 271 | 5.3 | 13,446 | 13,654 | 14,312 | 37 | Miltlin ... | 629 | 643 | 681 | 6.0 | 13,603 | 13,839 | 14,616 | 62 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monroe ................................. | 1,689 | 1,695 | 1,793 | 5.8 | 77,443 | 16,802 | 17,110 | 30 |
| Metropolitan portion .......................................... | 49,161 | 51,701 | 55,286 40,831 | 6.9 | 17,201 | 18,7687 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 18,605 \\ 19,619 \end{array}\right]$ | ${ }^{\text {anc.i........... }}$ | Montgomery ............................. | 20,025 | 20,814 | 21,906 | 5.2 | 29,470 | 30,381 | 31,747 |  |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............... | 12,991 | 13,548 | 14,455 | 6.7 | 15,075 | 15,448 | 16,236 |  |  | 4,558 | 4,708 | $\begin{array}{r}1,025 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.5 6.7 | 19,403 18,397 | ${ }_{18,815}^{20,96}$ | 22,742 19,911 | 6 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Northumberland .... | 1,456 | 1,509 | 1,584 | 5.0 | 15,046 | 15,620 | 16,488 | 39 |
| Baker .................................... | 218 | 228 | 239 | 4.9 | 14,114 | 14,664 | 15,210 | 31 | Perry ....................................................... | 604 | 635 | 676 | 6.6 | 14,614 | 15,104 | 15,953 | 50 |
| Benton ................................... | 1,153 | 1,192 | 1,271 | 6.6 | 16,235 | 16,624 | 17,705 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clackamas ............................... | 5,541 | 5,842 | 6,255 | 7.1 | 19,732 | 20,203 | 21,068 | 3 | Philadelphia .............................. | 27,563 | 28,570 | 29,990 | 5.0 | 17,428 | 18,228 | 19,316 | 14 |
| Clatsop..... | 559 | 567 | 607 | 7.2 | 16,743 | 16,801 | 17,816 | 6 | Pike ........................................ | 491 | 506 | 539 | 6.4 | 17,168 | 16,459 | 16,560 | 37 |
| Columbia ................................. | 591 | 636 | 668 | 5.0 | 15,614 | 16,427 | 17,009 | 13 | Potter | 229 | 244 | 265 | 9.0 | 13,687 | 14,447 | 15,742 | 53 |
| Coos .................................... | 895 | 920 | 986 244 | 6.1 | 14.812 | 15,262 | 15,934 | 23 | Schuy\|kiil ................................. | 2,378 | 2,453 | 2,600 | 6.0 | 15,578 | 16.070 | 17,013 | 32 |
| Crook .... | 205 | 221 | 244 | 10.3 | 14,413 | 15,028 | 16,129 | 21 | Snyder ................................... | 607 | 660 | 698 | 5.9 | 16,486 | 17,818 | 18,701 | 18 |
| Curry ..................................... | 302 | 320 | 338 | 5.5 |  | 16,230 | 16,873 | 15 | Somerset ............................... | 1,150 | 1,190 | 1,278 | 7.4 | 14,699 | 15,133 | 16,232 | 44 |
| Deschutes ............................... | 1,339 | 1,430 | 1,542 | 7.8 | 17,609 | 17,775 | 18,305 | 9 | Sullivan .................................. | 89 | 91 | 98 | 7.2 | 14,549 | 14,984 | 16,018 | 48 |
| Douglas ................................... | 1,382 | 1,421 | 1,502 | 5.7 | 14,532 | 14,818 | 15,562 | 29 | Susquehanna ......................... | 596 | 618 | 659 | 6.6 | 14,713 | 15,092 | 16,065 | 47 |
| Gilliam . | 28 |  | 30 | 13.8 | 16,329 |  |  |  | Tioga ..................................... | 542 | 580 | 617 | $\stackrel{6.4}{6}$ | 13,147 | 14,101 | 14,833 | 61 |
| Grant ...... | 116 | 122 | 129 | 6.4 | 14,760 | 15,243 | 16.474 | 19 | Union ................................... | 580 | 618 | 653 | 5.6 | 16,021 | 16,999 | 17,766 | 28 |
| Harney. | 106 | 106 | 111 | 4.5 | 14,988 | 15,158 | 15,939 | 22 | Venango . | 978 | 1,048 | 1,103 | 5.2 | 16,488 | 17,598 | 18,527 | 21 |
| Hood River ................................ | 262 | 279 | 290 | 4.0 | 15,475 | 16,511 | 16,814 | 16 | Warren .................... | 756 | 797 | 838 | 5.2 | 16,795 | 17.687 | 18,558 | 20 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2,345 \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,472 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ | 2.655 | 17.4 | ${ }_{13,548}^{15,920}$ | 16,410 | 17,230 15,190 | ${ }^{9} 2$ | Washington .............................. | 3,497 | 3.657 | 3.883 | 6.2 | 17.085 | 17,835 | 18,846 | 16 |
| Jefferson .................................. |  |  |  | 13.3 | 13,548 | 13,775 | 15,190 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Doliars |  |  | Rank in State |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1991-92 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Wayne | 636 | 651 | 691 | 6.1 | 15,831 | 15,856 | 16,475 | 40 | Fall River | 106 | 108 | 110 | 2.4 | 14,478 | 14,968 | 15.617 | 4 |
| Westmoreland .......................... | 6,260 | 6,630 | 7,030 | 6.0 | 16,896 | 17,835 | 18,783 | 17 | Faulk ....... | 52 | 48 | 52 | 9.0 | 18,888 | 17,384 | 19,322 | 10 |
| Wyoming ................................ | 429 | 445 | 477 | 7.2 | 15,261 | 15,727 | 16,541 | 38 | Grant..... | 132 | 138 | 142 | 3.0 | 15,787 | 16,620 | 17,004 | 33 |
| York ....................................... | 6,427 | 6,643 | 6,988 | 5.2 | 18,863 | 19,225 | 19,970 | 12 | Gregory ................................. | 83 | 83 | 88 | 6.1 | 15,471 | 15,799 | 16,871 | 36 |
| Rhode Island | 19,121 | 19,411 | 20,304 | 4.6 |  |  | 20.276 |  | Haakon | 51 | 51 | 48 | -6.2 | 19,754 | 19,809 | 18,798 | 12 |
| Metropolitan portion....... | 17,372 | 17,656 | 18,488 | 4.7 | 18,942 | 19,273 | 20,214 | .... | Hamlin | 84 | 78 | 79 | -7.1 | - 19,769 | 19,898 | 18,628 | 17 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 1,749 | 1,755 | 1,815 | 3.4 | 20,009 | 20,037 | 20,931 | ............ | Hanson. | 36 | 35 | 41 | 17.9 | 12,104 | 11,780 | 13,965 | 56 |
| Bristol | 1,097 | 1,086 | 1,134 | 4.4 | 22,453 | 22,228 | 23,220 | 1 | Harding | 26 | 26 | 26 | -. 7 | 15,402 | 15,904 | 16,211 | 41 |
| Kent ... | 3.180 | 3,217 | 3,392 | 5.4 | 19,707 | 19,871 | 20,876 | 3 | Hughes .... | 236 | 253 | 270 | 7.0 | 15,931 | 16,948 | 17,768 | 23 |
| Newport .................................. | 1,749 | 1,755 | 1.815 11.636 | 3.4 | 20,009 | 20,037 | 20,931 | 2 | Hutchinson... | 127 | 125 | 140 | 12.5 | 15,407 | 15,399 | 17,529 | 25 |
| Providence ............................... | 10,918 | 11,137 | 11,636 | 4.5 | 18,303 | 18,753 | 19,702 | 5 | Hyde .................................... | 30 | 30 | 28 | -4.4 | 17,807 | 18,062 | 17,291 | 30 |
| Washington .............................. | 2,177 | 2,216 | 2,326 | 5.0 | 19,721 | 19,882 | 20,641 |  | Jackson........ | 30 | 30 | 31 | 3.7 | 10,708 | 10,672 | 10.823 | 62 |
| South Carolina | 52,85 | 55,130 | 58,410 | 5.9 | 15,101 | 15,484 | 16,212 |  | Jerauid ...... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 9 | 20,426 | 20,497 | 20,763 | 3 |
| Meropolitan portion.... | 38,636 | 40,304 | 42,606 | 5.7 | 15,878 | 16,240 | 16,947 |  | Jones .................................. | 27 | 26 97 | 24 | -8.2 2 | 20,259 | 19,863 16,64 | 18,786 | 13 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 14,218 | 14,827 | 15,803 | 6.6 | 13,330 | 13,745 | 14,515 |  |  | -92 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 99 180 | 2.5 3.9 | 15,577 | 16,664 16,525 | 17,044 17,038 | 31 32 |
| Abbeville | 287 | 296 | 321 | 8.3 | 11,984 | 12,339 | 13,338 | 29 | Lawrence | 298 | 314 | 337 | 7.1 | 14,379 | 14,953 | 15,791 | 42 |
| Aiken ..... | 2,091 | 2,207 | 2,397 | 8.3 | 17,160 | 17,522 | 18,595 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allendale ... | 112 | 120 | 128 | 6.2 | 9,522 | 10,193 | 10,890 | 46 | Lincoln .. | 259 | 273 | 296 | 8.5 | 16,760 | 17,588 | 18,710 | 14 |
| Anderson. | 2,170 | 2,227 | 2,382 | 6.9 | 14,906 | 15,210 | 16,063 | 11 | Michan .................................... | 82 | 82 | 92 | -4.7 | 16,622 | 17.600 | 16.5297 | 38 |
| Bamberg ................................ | 178 | 185 | 203 | 9.4 | 10,575 | 10,933 | 11,939 | $4{ }^{4}$ | McPook ................................ | 82 50 | 82 52 | 92 56 | 12.1 | 14,408 15.598 | 14,540 | 18,496 | 18 18 |
| Barnwell . | 273 | 285 | 312 | 9.6 | 13,382 | 13,765 | 14,796 | 20 | Marshall | 94 | ${ }_{92}$ | 966 | 3.8 | 19,489 | 19,406 | 20,165 | 6 |
| Beaufort. | 1,641 | 1,698 | 1,800 | 6.0 | 18,848 | 19,030 | 19,596 | ${ }^{1}$ | Meade ...... | 306 | 319 | 341 | 6.7 | 13,987 | 14.198 | 14,636 | 53 |
| Berkeley. | 1.659 | 1,733 | 1,803 | 4.1 | 12,806 13,217 | 12.992 13 17.708 | 13,240 <br> 14,184 | 32 25 | Mellette | 25 | 23 | 22 | -3.2 | 11,955 | 10,770 | 10,570 | 64 |
| Cahoun ...... <br> Charleston. | 4,958 | 5,210 | 5,466 | 4.9 | 16,759 | 17,149 | 17,947 | 6 | Miner ... | 52 | 54 | 56 | 3.8 | 15,792 | 16,798 | 18,022 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minnehaha | 2,266 | 2,422 | 2,623 | 8.3 | 18,216 | 19,067 | 20,179 | 5 |
| Cherokee | 579 | 589 | 632 | 7.3 | 12,978 | 13,052 | 13,861 | 27 | Moody ...... | 115 | 124 | 116 | -6.1 | 17,662 | 18,852 | 17,447 | 26 |
| Chester .-............................... | 385 | 396 | 428 | 8.2 | 11,942 | 12,162 | 13,177 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chesterfield | 484 | 502 | 557 | 11.0 | 12,536 | 12,849 | 14,290 | 24 | Pennington ... | 1,248 | 1,348 | 1,436 | 6.5 | 15,279 | 16,102 | 16,896 | 35 |
| Clarendon ............................... | 301 | 318 | 336 | 5.7 | 10,564 | 11,038 | 11,602 | 43 | Perkins | 73 | 75 | 76 | 1.9 | 18,828 | 19,695 | 20,304 | 4 |
| Colleton | 419 | 436 | 465 | 6.8 | 12,133 | 12,391 | 13,075 | 35 | Potter | 56 | 54 | 59 | 9.2 | 17,67 | 16,991 | 18,9 | 11 |
| Darington | 840 | 893 | 957 | 7.1 | 13,538 | 14,236 | 15,034 | 17 | Roberts | 128 | 125 | 137 | 9.9 | 12,942 | 12,825 | 14,214 | 54 |
| Dillon ..... | 317 | 334 | 356 | 6.5 | 10,881 | 11,430 | 12,086 | 39 | Sanborn | 48 | 47 | 49 | 3.8 | 17,041 | 16,821 | 17,568 | 24 |
| Dorchester | 1,227 | 1,282 | 1,314 | 2.5 | 14,648 | 14,805 | 14,966 | 18 | Shannon | 60 | 65 | 72 | 9.6 | 6,001 | 6,366 | 6,826 | 66 |
| Edgefield . | 234 | 248 | 264 | 6.4 | 12,702 | 13,385 | 14,156 | 26 | Spink ... | 161 | 165 | 171 | 3.6 | 20,265 | 20,842 | 21,720 | 2 |
| Fairfield .... | 270 | 276 | 297 | 7.8 | 12,111 | 12,269 | 13,270 | 31 | Stanley | 40 | 40 | 41 | 9 | 16.443 | 16,419 | 16,536 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sully ....................................... | 50 | 50 | 53 | . 5 | 31,601 | 32,265 | 33,851 | 1 |
| Florence | 1,696 | 1,793 | 1,920 | 7.0 | 14,786 | 1,352 |  | 9 | Todd | 61 | 67 | 69 | . 0 | 7,21 | 7,951 | 4 | 6 |
| Georgetown. | 673 | 702 | 746 | 6.3 | 14,427 | 14,681 | 15,260 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greenville ..... | 5,625 | 5.831 | 6,084 | 4.3 | 17.492 | 17,980 | 18,574 | 3 | Tripp ..................................... | 105 | 108 | 108 | 2 | 15,238 | 15,456 | 15,625 | 43 |
| Greenwood ... | 884 | 912 | 971 | 6.4 | 14,836 | 75,168 | 16.029 | 13 | Turner .................................... | 152 | 150 | 168 | 12.0 | 17,669 | 17,785 | 19,840 |  |
| Hampton ................................ | 219 | 223 | 237 | 6.6 | 12,036 | 12,160 | 12,855 | 36 | Union ...... | 166 | 182 | 195 | 7.3 | 16,291 | 17,624 | 18,704 | 15 |
| Horry ..... | 2,200 | 2,316 | 2.443 | 5.5 | 15,182 | 15,524 | 16,040 | 12 | Walworth ............................... | 95 | 98 | 104 | 6.0 | 15,814 | 16,759 | 18,079 | 21 |
| Jasper .... | 179 | 185 | 201 | 8.7 | 11,563 | 11,810 | 12,772 | 37 | Yankton ................................ | 298 | 320 | 347 | 8.4 | 15,415 | 16,257 | 17,447 | 27 |
| Kershaw ... | 660 | 685 | 713 | 4.1 | 15,143 | 15,503 | 15,870 | 15 | Ziebach .................................. | 27 | 28. | 27 | 4.8 | 12,042 | 13,210 | 12,580 | 58 |
| Lancaster ... | 753 | 777 | 819 | 6.2 | 13,775 | 13,969 | 14,817 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laurens .................................. | 826 | 877 | 941 | 7.3 | 14,181 | 14,947 | 15,906 | 14 | Tennessee | 77,786 | 81,831 | 88,816 | 8.5 | 15,903 | 16,524 | 17,674 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Metropolitan portion ................... | 57,401 | 60,414 | 65,458 | 8.3 | 17,354 | 18,031 | 19,227 |  |
| Lee .- | 187 | 202 | 211 | 4.6 | 10,124 | 10,884 | 11,286 | 44 | Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 20,384 | 21,418 | 23,359 | 9.1 | 12,873 | 13,371 | 14,411 |  |
| Lexington ....... | 2,950 | 3,091 | 3,261 | 5.5 | 17,463 | 17,830 | 18,338 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MCCormick .... | 88 | 92 | 100 | 8.2 | 9,964 | 10,367 | 11,082 | 45 | Anderson ............................... | 1,111 | 1,203 | 1,311 | 8.9 | 16,244 | 17,366 | 18,587 |  |
| Marion ......... | 385 | 412 | 440 | 6.9 | 11,362 | 11,985 | 12,727 | 38 | Bediord .... | 442 | 458 | 495 | 8.1 | 14,461 | 14,738 | 15,589 | 28 |
| Marlboro ..... | 305 | 343 | 353 | 3.1 | 10.373 | 11,577 | 11,924 | 42 | Benton.. | 189 | 208 | 210 | 1.1 | 12,989 | 14,024 | 13,945 | 52 |
| Newberry ................................. | 436 | 456 | 483 | 5.9 | 13,127 | 13,641 | 14,447 | 22 | Bledsoe. | 103 | 105 | 113 | 8.0 | 10,587 | 10,791 | 11,588 | 91 |
| Oconee ......... | 901 | 919 | 954 | 3.8 | 15,603 | 15,757 | 16,182 | 10 | Blount.. | 1,308 | 1,416 | 1,546 | 9.2 | 15,156 | 16,015 | 17,098 | 15 |
| Orangeburg | 1.076 | 1.111 | 1,196 | 7.7 | 12,667 | 12.908 | 13,773 | 28 | Bradiey | 1,125 | 1,173 | 1,281 | 9.2 | 15,210 | 15,648 | 16,868 | 17 |
| Pickens ..... | 1,314 | 1,357 | 1,423 | 4.9 | 13,913 | 14,009 | 14,425 | 23 | Campbell ............................... | 373 | 388 | 422 | 8.8 | 10,604 | 10,969 | 11,846 | 86 |
| Richland ...... | 4,948 | 5,132 | 5,455 | 6.3 | 17,266 | 17,621 | 18,553 | 4 | Cannon ................................................. | 137 | 146 | 161 | 10.0 | 13,001 | 13,746 | 14,944 | 38 |
|  |  |  | 240 | 4.1 | 13,259 | 14,132 | 14,608 | 21 | Carroll ......... | 350 600 | 370 | 405 | 9.4 | 12,685 | 13,370 | 14,643 | 44 |
| Spartanburg ..... | 3,514 | 3.668 | 3,932 | 7.2 | 15,447 | 15,921 | 16,887 | 8 | Caner .... | 60 | 0 | 686 | 7.8 | 1,656 | 12,279 | 13,76 | 63 |
| Sumter .................................. | 1,243 | 1,309 | 1,388 | 6.0 | 12,081 | 12.523 | 13,171 | 33 | Cheatham .... | 370 | 388 | 425 | 9.3 | 13,541 | 13,863 | 14,743 | 43 |
| Union .......... | 361 | 373 | 406 | 8.8 | 11,918 | 12,258 | 13,289 | 30 | Chester ................................... | 131 | 137 | 151 | 10.3 | 10,171 | 10.663 | 11,673 | 88 |
| Wiliamsburg ............................. | 391 | 415 | 445 | 7.1 | 10,632 | 11,232 | 12.004 | 40 | Claborne | 291 | 308 | 340 | 10.3 | 11,115 | 11,575 | 12,559 | 77 |
| York .................. | 2,229 | 2,308 | 2,448 | 6.0 | 16,848 | 17,073 | 17,838 | 7 | Clay ..... | 82 | 87 | 94 | 7.9 | 11,292 | 12,119 | 13,016 | 67 |
| South Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cocke ..... | 329 | 354 | 396 | 11.7 | 11,261 | 12,095 | 13,412 | 59 |
| South Dakora ... | 10,888 | 11,427 | 12,183 | 6.6 | 15,628 | 17,286 | 17,198 |  | Coffee ... | 637 | 664 | 726 | 9.2 | 15,722 | 16,166 | 17,429 | 11 |
| Metropolitan portion ................... | 3,772 | 4,043 | 4,355 | 7.7 | 17,032 | 17,868 | 18,869 |  | Crockett ... | 178 | 192 | 215 | 11.7 | 13,330 | 14,356 | 16,180 | 20 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 7,115 | 7,364 | 7,828 | 6.0 | 14,974 | 15,534 | 16,390 | ............ | Cumberiand | 431 | 446 | 486 | 9.1 | 12,324 | 12,363 | 13,234 | 61 |
| Autora ... | 42 | 42 | 46 | 9.7 | 13,603 | 13,752 | 15,257 |  | Davidson .... | 10,070 | 10,628 | 11,533 | 8.5 | 19,700 | 20,721 | 22.273 | 2 |
| Beadle .............................................. | 293 | 297 | 313 | 5.2 | 16,032 | 16,484 | 17,427 | 28 | Decatur | 116 | 122 | 132 | 8.9 | 11,086 | 11,639 | 12,739 | 71 |
| Bennett ................................... | 39 | 38 | 38 | -1.2 | 12,201 | 12,205 | 12,363 | 59 | DeKald ......................................... | 192 | 205 | 224 | 9.4 | 13,294 | 14,138 | 15,320 |  |
| Bon Homme .............................. | 100 | 105 | 118 | 12.6 | 14,165 | 14,934 | 16,978 | 34 | Dickson ................................. | 498 | 521 | 569 | 9.1 | 14,108 | 14,528 | 15,583 | 29 |
| Brookings .................................. | 337 | 367 | 398 | 8.5 | 13,342 | 14,470 | 15,491 | 46 | Dyer ..................................... | 517 | 525 | 568 | 8.2 | 14,796 | 15,059 | 16,287 | 19 |
| Brown ................................... | 597 | 623 | 662 | 6.3 | 16,818 | 17,526 | 18,641 | ${ }_{5}^{16}$ | Fayette ..................................................... | 316 | 340 | 370 | 8.8 | 12,343 | 13.190 | 14,233 | 48 |
| Brule ...... | 80 | 80 | 85 | 5.7 | 14,580 | 14,435 | 15,135 | 51 | Fentress ................................ | 151 | 167 | 184 | 10.1 | 10,297 | 11,322 | 12,345 | 80 |
| Buftaio .................................... | 19 | 21 | 21 | . 7 | 10,713 | 11,682 | 11,698 | 60 | Franklin ................................. | 455 | 475 | 515 | 8.5 | 13,085 | 13,518 | 14,586 | 45 |
| Butte ...................................... | 99 | 105 | 112 | 6.5 | 12,520 | 12,845 | 13,393 | 57 | Gibson ... | 641 | 672 | 742 | 10.3 | 13,816 | 14,511 | 15,986 | 23 |
| Campbell ................................ | 30 | 35 | 39 | 11.1 | 15,359 | 18,051 | 20,144 | 7 | Giles ....... | 365 | 392 | 426 | 8.8 | 14,135 | 14,892 | 15,975 | 24 |
|  | 126 | 131 | 143 | 9.5 |  |  |  |  | Grainger ................................ | 181 | 191 | 212 | 10.9 | 10,533 | 10,908 | 11,910 | 84 |
| Clark | 78 | 79 | 84 | 6.5 | 17,773 | 18,330 | 19,379 | 9 | Greene ..... | 732 | 750 | 794 | 5.8 | 13,073 | 13,266 | 13,867 | 54 |
| Clay ........ | 167 | 178 | 195 | 9.3 | 12,667 | 13,575 | 14,802 | 52 |  | 137 | 146 | 156 | 6. |  |  |  |  |
| Codington .............................. | 346 | 373 | 403 | 7.9 | 15,187 | 16,278 | 17,343 | 29 | Hamblen ... | 721 | 755 | 824 | 9.1 | 14.230 | 14,865 | 15,948 | 20 |
| Corson ................................. | 41 | 45 | 47 | 5.8 | 9,768 | 10,667 | 11,126 | 61 | Hamilton ... | 5,268 | 5,385 | 5,730 | 6.4 | 18,443 | 18,731 | 19,853 | 4 |
| Custer .... | 91 | 97 | 103 | 6.7 | 14.818 | 15.683 | 16.219 | 40 | Hancock ............................................... | 56 | 61 | 68 | 12.5 | 8,344 | 9,147 | 10.150 | 94 |
| Davison .................................. | 281 | 295 | 321 | 8.8 | 16,033 | 16,912 | 18,369 | 19 | Hardeman ........................................... | 271 | 290 | 312 | 7.4 | 11,579 | 12,339 | 13,111 | 65 |
| Day ....................................... | 106 | 102 | 106 | 3.4 | 15,262 | 14.859 | 15,570 | 45 55 | Hardin ................................................ | 260 | 277 | 303 | 9.3 | 11,466 | 11,929 | 12,891 | 69 |
| Deuel ................................... | 60 54 | 57 | 64 | 6.8 4.3 | 13,234 9 | 13,217 10218 | 14,185 | 55 63 | Hawkins ................................. | 590 | 627 | 679 | 8.3 | 13,230 | 13,834 | 14,767 | 41 |
| Dewey .................................... | 54 | 57 | 60 | 4.3 | 9,769 | 10,218 | 10,742 | 63 | Haywood ................................ | 238 | 263 | 294 | 11.7 | 12,278 | 13,527 | 15,080 | 35 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Henderson ............................... | 270 | 280 | 307 | 9.4 | 12,318 | 12,810 | 13,861 | 55 |
| Edmunds $\qquad$ | 74 | 54 71 | 56 78 | 9.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,242 \\ & 17,096 \end{aligned}$ | 14,596 16,655 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,468 \\ & 18,122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | Henry ..................................... | 381 | 394 | 431 | 9.4 | 13,632 | 14,051 | 15,221 | 32 |

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |  | Mililions of dollars |  |  | Percent change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Hickman. | 197 | 208 | 224 | 7.4 | 11,667 | 12,057 | 12,728 | 72 | Cameron | 2,51 | 2,68 | 2,968 | 10.8 | 9,590 | 9,923 | 10,649 | 242 |
| Houston. | 75 | 80 | 84 | 4.3 | 10,672 | 11,369 | 11,640 | 89 | Camp. | 161 | 172 | 189 | 10.1 | 16,255 | 17,140 | 18,663 | 45 |
| Humphreys .... | 199 | 209 | 222 | 6.6 | 12,582 | 13,213 | 14,022 | 50 | Carson. | 106 | 109 | 123 | 12.8 | 16,193 | 16,833 | 19,039 | 38 |
| Jackson ..... | 102 | 107 | 116 | 8.7 | 10,907 | 11,663 | 12,791 | 70 | Cass..... | 396 | 419 | 445 | 6.3 | 13,204 | 13,931 | 14,851 | 175 |
| defferson | 431 | 453 | 490 | 8.2 | 13,028 | 13,345 | 14,100 | 49 | Castro.... | 160 | 163 | 166 | 1.9 | 17,796 | 18,495 | 19,008 | 40 |
| Johnson .... | 5132 | 142 <br> 6432 | 152 6813 | 6.5 | 9,582 | -9,482 | 9,966 | 95 | Chambers .... | 302 505 | 326 | 338 | 3.5 | 15,015 | 16,032 | 16,433 | 100 |
| Knox ......... | 5,937 | 6,323 74 | 6,813 8 | 7.8 | 17,634 | 18.491 | ${ }^{19,601}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Cherokee ... | 555 | 581 | 627 | 7.9 | 13.552 | 14,355 | 15,558 | 144 |
| Lakderdal | 275 | 286 | ${ }^{87}$ | 17.4 | 10,642 | 10,498 12,181 | 11,6611 | 83 58 | Childress .... | 91 149 | 88 146 | 102 | 15.9 | 15,267 14.931 | 14,836 14941 | 16,535 16361 | 97 103 |
| Lawrence .................................... | 465 | 508 | 553 | 8.8 | 13,134 | 14,139 | 15,177 | 34 | Clay Cochran $\qquad$ | 149 66 | $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{158} 7$ | 8.1 17.4 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 14,931 \\ & 14,991 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,941 \\ & 15,304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,361 \\ & 17,873 \end{aligned}$ | 103 62 |
| Lewis .... | 109 | 110 | 124 | 12.2 | 10,918 | 11,475 | 12,592 | 75 | Coke | 44 | 47 | 50 | 6.2 | 12,987 | 13,97 | 15.023 | 167 |
| Lincoln ................................... | 386 | 389 | 425 | 9.4 | 13,689 | 13,727 | 14,951 | 37 | Coleman | 123 | 123 | 135 | 9.8 | 12,717 | 13,144 | 14,363 | 196 |
|  | 457 | ${ }_{585}^{478}$ | 518 | 8.3 | 14,530 | ${ }^{14,818}$ | 15,569 | 30 47 | collin ... | 6,231 | 6,606 | 7,087 | 7.3 | 23,372 | 23,748 | 24,363 | 6 |
| McMinn ... | $\stackrel{574}{283}$ | 295 | 627 316 | 8.2 | ${ }^{13,575}$ | 13,663 | 14,3949 | 47 51 | Collingsworth.... | 57 | 52 | 61 | 18.6 | 15,957 | 14,846 | 17,662 | 66 |
| Macon ... | 189 | 201 | 223 | 10.6 | 11,864 | 12,492 | 13,630 | 57 | Colorado .... | 280 | 297 | - 304 | 2.3 | -15,271 | ${ }^{16,308}$ | 16,656 | 94 34 |
| Madison | 1,206 | 1,267 | 1,391 | 9.8 | 15,418 | 16,032 | 17,340 | 12 | Comanche | 203 | 195 | 211 | 8.4 | 15,152 | 14,755 | 16,008 | 124 |
| Marion | 315 | 330 | 351 | 6.4 | 12,640 | 13,126 1584 | ${ }^{13,878}$ | 53 | Concho ... | 41 | 37 | 46 | 22.9 | +3,543 | 12,314 | 15,230 | 158 |
| Marshall ................................. | 331 802 | 356 887 | 398 987 | 111.7 | 15,239 14,496 | 15,844 15.257 | 17,315 16,517 | 13 18 | Cooke ... | 454 | 468 | 499 | 6.6 | 14,649 | 15,268 | 16,116 | 114 |
| Maury ...................................... | 802 | 887 | 987 | 11.3 | 14,496 | 15,257 | 16,517 |  | Coryell .. | 622 | 604 | 705 | 16.7 | 9,670 | 9,808 | 10,971 | 238 |
| Meigs | $\begin{gathered} 95 \\ 340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 361 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 395 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 11,709 \\ 11,08 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,852 \\ & 11,685 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,611 \\ & 12,602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | Cottle ... | 34 | 33 | 37 | 10.6 | 15,300 | 15,630 | 17,793 | 63 |
| Montgomery | 1,318 | 1,413 | 1,635 | 15.7 | 12,976 | 13,704 | ${ }^{14,868}$ | 39 | Crane | 60 | 63 | 64 | 2.1 | 12,987 | ${ }^{13,305}$ | 13,823 | 209 |
| Moore . | 59 | 62 | 67 | 7.3 | 12,613 | 12,944 | 13,659 | 56 | Crockett ... | 59 | 63 | 66 108 | 6.1 | 14,486 | 15,159 | 16,289 | 105 |
| Morgan .................................... | 173 | 187 | 207 | 10.3 | 9,974 | 10,763 | 11,675 | 87 | Culberson | 32 | 30 | 32 | 6.5 | 9,394 | 9,244 | 9,981 | 245 |
| Obion ...................................... | 486 | 482 | 533 | 10.6 | 15,309 | 15,199 1099 | 16,889 | 16 82 | Dallam .... | 107 | 123 | 129 | 5.1 | 19,596 | 22,201 | 23,190 | 10 |
| Perry | 186 75 | 78 | 24 | 9.6 | 11,270 | 11.612 | 12,579 | ${ }_{76}^{82}$ | Dallas ... | 39,390 | 41,802 | 44,812 | 7.2 | 21,172 | 22,097 | 23,420 | 8 |
| Pickett | 50 | 55 | 59 | 7.1 | 11,050 | 12,169 | 12,970 | 68 | Dawson .... | 224 | 180 | 225 | 24.5 | 15,658 | 12,737 | 15.967 | 124 |
| Polk ........................................ | 160 | 169 | 183 | 8.0 | 11,694 | 12,291 | 13,152 | 64 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deat Smith } \\ & \text { Delta ......... } \end{aligned}$ | 312 67 | ${ }^{331} 70$ | 336 75 | 7.7 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 16,253 \\ & 13,936 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,587 \\ & 14,665 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,910 \\ & 16,072 \end{aligned}$ | +617 |
| Putnam | 746 | 784 | 851 | 8.5 | 14,446 | 15,011 | 16,000 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhea ...... | 299 | 305 | 330 | 7.9 | 12,265 | 12,354 | 13,040 | 66 | Denton .... | 5,092 | 5,354 | 5.781 | 8.0 | 18,443 | 18.814 | 19,614 | 28 |
| Roane | 674 | 710 | 770 | 8.5 | 14,274 | 14,874 | 16,016 | 21 | Dickens | , | 35 | 38 | 8.2 | 14.615 | 14,466 | 15,720 | 135 |
| Robertson | - 9929 | -623 | 687 2301 | 10.4 | ${ }^{14,202}$ | 14,584 16.492 | 17,714 | 27 8 | Dickens .... | 86 | 92 | 97 | 5.8 | 8,291 | 8,593 | 9,213 | 249 |
| Scott ................................................ | 1.97 | $\begin{array}{r}2,048 \\ \hline 206\end{array}$ | 2,224 | 8.6 | 10,706 | 11,095 | 11,888 | 85 | Donley ... | 62 | 62 | 67 | 6.5 | 16,775 | 17,708 | 19,020 | 39 |
| Sequatchie ............................... | 105 | 113 | 122 | 7.3 | 11,784 | 12,575 | 13,245 | 60 | Duval .... | 119 | 123 | 139 | 12.7 | 9,272 | 9.643 | 10,902 | 239 |
| Sevier ... | 750 | 779 | 861 | 10.5 | 14,612 | 14,671 | 15,749 | 26 | Eastland ... | ${ }^{236}$ | 245 | 260 | 6.2 | 12,832 | 13,448 | 14,561 | 192 |
| Shelby ...................................... | 15,460 | 16,118 | 17,274 | 7.2 | 18,671 | 19,281 | 20,447 | 3 | Ector E.i... | 1,664 | 1,761 | 1,820 | 3.3 | 14,007 | 14,600 12985 | 14,888 | 173 |
| Smith .................................. | 193 | 203 | 219 | 7.8 | 13,607 | 14,185 | 15,210 | 33 | Edwards <br> Ellis $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,322 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,29 1,406 | 1.548 | 6.5 10.1 | 15,483 | 16,254 | 17,577 | $\underline{68}$ |
| Stewart ................................ | 111 | 119 | 127 | 6.5 | 11,697 | 12,371 | 12,524 | 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suilivan .................................. | 2,348 | 2,458 | 2,610 | 6.2 | 16,321 | 16,956 | 17,794 | 10 | El Paso | 6,863 | 7,124 | 7,854 | 10.2 | 11,508 | 11.615 | 12.497 | 230 |
| Sumner .................................. | 1,688 | 1,766 | 1,922 | 8.9 | 16,270 | 16,737 | 17,807 | 9 | Erath. | 436 | 435 | 472 | 8.5 | 15,547 | 15,374 | 16,587 | 93 |
| Tipton.... | 507 | 543 68 | ${ }_{74} 7$ | 8.7 9.3 | 13,393 <br> 10,95 <br> 1 | 14,090 | 15,044 | 36 79 | $\stackrel{\text { Fals }}{\text { Fannin }}$ | 346 | 228 360 | 387 | 4.7 | 13,962 | 14,754 | 15.983 | ${ }_{122}$ |
| Unicoi ............................................ | 220 | 230 | 249 | 7.9 | 13,313 | 13,926 | 14,808 | 40 | Fayette | 323 | 344 | 369 | 7.1 | 16,137 | 17,360 | 18,411 | 50 |
| Union .................................... | 136 | 146 | 163 | 11.4 | 9,915 | 10,473 | 11,579 | 92 | Fisher .. | 73 | 60 | 74 | 23.7 | 15,234 | 13,020 | 16,414 | 101 |
| Van Buren ............................... | 45 | 46 | 50 | 7.6 | 9,318 | 9,421 | 10,157 | 93 | Floyd... | 149 | 144 | 145 | 1.0 | 17,616 | 16,946 | 17,186 | 75 |
| Warren ................................. | 431 | 446 | 486 | 8.9 | 13,020 | 13,344 | 14,510 | 46 | Foard. | 34 | 888 | 33 | 14.7 | 18,874 | 16,701 | 19,831 | ${ }^{26}$ |
| Washington ............................. | 1,427 | 1,502 | 1,633 | 8.7 | 15,405 | 15,985 | 17,199 | 14 | Fort Bend | 4,386 | 4,778 | 5,188 | 8.6 | 19,204 | 19,765 | 20,283 | 23 |
| Wayne | 149 | 162 | 182 | 12.6 | 10.641 | 11,430 | 11,965 | 81 | Frank | 111 | 115 | 124 | 8.5 | 14,084 | 14,478 | 15,572 | 43 |
| Weakley | 414 | 427 | 471 | 10.4 | 12,931 | 13,341 | 14,753 | 42 | Freestone | 212 | 225 | 244 | 8.3 | 13,403 | 14,329 | 15,609 | 140 |
| White | 238 | 249 | 271 | 8.9 | 11,836 | 12,250 | 13,221 | 62 | Frio ......... | 141 | 149 | 162 | 9.0 | 10,379 | 10,289 | 10,661 | 241 |
| Williamson ................................ | 1,900 | 2,089 | 2.318 | 11.0 | 23,221 | 24,524 | 26,149 | 1 | Gaines ..... | 195 | 168 | 202 | 20.1 | 13.841 | 11,836 | 14,141 | 201 |
| Wilson ................................... | 1,100 | 1,158 | 1,294 | 11.7 | 16,174 | 16,618 | 18,181 | 7 | Galveston | 3,787 | 4,023 | 4,317 | 7.3 | 17,344 | 18,032 | 18,928 | 42 |
| Texas | 285,497 | 302,627 | 326,016 | 7.7 | 16,747 | 17,440 | 18,437 |  | Garza | 272 | $\stackrel{60}{297}$ | 318 | 78.2 | 12,145 |  | 14,466 |  |
| Metropoiltan portion | 246,922 | 262,586 | 283,066 | 7.8 | 17,353 | 18,075 | 19,074 |  | Glasscock | 27 | 24 | 30 | 27.4 | 18.492 | 16,369 | 21,129 | 19 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion ............. | 38,575 | 40,041 | 42,951 | 7.3 | 13,690 | 14,178 | 15,110 | , | Goliad | 76 | 81 | 86 | 5.8 | 12,657 | 13,432 | 14,157 | 200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gonzales.. | 231 | 247 | 271 | 9.6 | 13,488 | 14,367 | 15,846 | 127 |
| Anderson ................................. | 558 | 580 | ${ }_{6}^{624}$ |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 11,643 \\ & 18763 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $12.124$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | Gray ......... | 419 | 30 | 46 | 7.0 | 17,631 | 18,288 | 19,647 | 27 |
| Andrews | r 197 | r,096 | $\begin{array}{r}1.155 \\ \hline 1.165\end{array}$ | 7.2 6.3 | ${ }^{13,763}$ | 13,790 15.499 | 14,747 16,181 | 179 110 | Grayson | 1,527 | 1,582 | . 656 | 4.7 | 16.073 | 16.578 | 17,418 | 69 |
| Aransas ... | 257 | 276 | 293 | 6.2 | 14,409 | 14,975 | 15,323 | 154 | Gregg .... | 1,815 | 1,903 | 2,040 | 7.2 | 17,272 | 17.801 | 18,900 | 43 |
| Archer ................................... | 129 | 128 | 139 | 9.1 | 16,234 | 16,464 | 18,090 | 56 | Grimes. | 239 | 245 | 260 | 6.1 | 12.663 | 12.843 | 13,432 | 217 |
| Armstrong ................................ | ${ }^{32}$ | 372 | ${ }^{38}$ | 14.0 | 15.869 | 17.018 | 19,436 | 33 | Guadalupe | 910 | 965 | 1,051 | 9.0 | 13,994 | 14,671 | 15,783 | 129 |
| ${ }_{\text {Austin }}^{\text {Atascosa .............................. }}$ | 358 320 | 372 328 | 405 345 | 8.6 | 11,717 16.067 | 11,941 16.201 | 12,853 <br> 16.654 <br> 1 | 224 | Hale ........ | 513 | 500 | 518 | 3.6 | 14,796 | 14,398 | 14,721 | 180 |
|  | 116 | 120 | 119 | $\stackrel{5}{-3}$ | 16,565 | 17,309 | 17.592 | 97 | Hall | ${ }^{61}$ | +125 | +139 | 15.0 | ${ }^{15,625}$ | 13,218 <br> 1056 | 15,437 18,10 | 148 |
| Bandera ............................................................. | 168 | 178 | 189 | 5.9 | 15,813 | 16,533 | 17,000 | 83 | Hanstord ...... | 141 | 148 | 161 | 8.7 | 24,175 | 26,145 | 28,701 | 3 |
| Bastrop | 49 | 533 | 580 | 8.8 | 13.053 | 13 |  | 185 | Hardeman. | 81 | 7 | 82 | 8.5 | 15,45 | 15.27 | 16,535 | 98 |
| Baylor .... | 71 | 68 | 74 | 9.5 | 16,168 | 16.016 | 17,758 | 64 |  | 5 | 625 | 674 | 7.9 | 13,870 | 14,74 | 15,49 | 146 |
| Bee ........................................ | 290 | 304 | 317 | 4.2 | 11,599 | 12,051 | 12,823 | 226 | Harris | 57,080 | 61,644 | 66,265 | 7.5 | 20,140 | 21,217 | 22,298 | 14 |
| Bell ........................................ | 2,676 | 2,715 | 3.087 | 13.7 | 13,982 | 14,338 | 16,196 | 109 | Harrison .. | 789 | 822 | 877 | 6.7 | 13,731 | 14,405 | 15,346 | 153 |
| Bexar | 18,553 | 19,683 | 21,365 | 8.5 | 15,618 | 16,311 | 17,326 | 70 | Hartley ... | 99 | 105 | 112 | 6.8 | 27,303 | 28.987 | 30.630 | - |
| Bosque ..................................... | 216 | 217 | 232 | 6.7 | 14,260 | 14,414 | 15,262 | 156 | Hays | ${ }_{63}$ | 949 | 1,043 | 4.4 | ${ }_{16,990}$ | 19.039 | 20.958 | 20 |
| Bowie .................................... | 1,271 | 1,305 | 1,378 | 5.6 | 15,529 | 15.935 | 16,751 | 88 | Henderson ... | 776 | 808 | 874 | 8.2 | 13,245 | 13,705 | 14,615 | 190 |
| Brazoria ................................. | 3,243 | 3,464 | 3,604 | 4.0 | 16,837 | 17.402 | 17,681 | 65 |  | 3,487 | 3,771 | 4.126 407 | 9.4 | ${ }^{9} \mathbf{9}, 008$ | -9,386 | 9,802 14891 | 246 |
| Brazos | 1.522 | 1,617 | 1.743 | 7.7 | 12,481 | 13,173 | 13,923 | 208 | Hockley . | 310 | 326 | ${ }_{361}$ | 10.9 | 12,810 | 13,359 | 14,702 | 181 |
| Brewster ................................. | 114 | 114 | 119 | 4.4 | 13,191 | 13,431 | 13,777 | 210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Briscoe ................................... | 377 | 33 | 37 | 11.1 | 19,237 | 17,838 | 19,557 | 30 | Hood........ | 517 | 556 | 606 | 8.9 | 17,884 | 18,448 | 19,485 | 32 |
| Brooks ..................................... | 77 | 81 | 89 | 9.4 | 9,453 | 10,052 | 10,855 | 240 | Hopkins .... | 441 | 447 | 498 | 11.4 | 15,326 | 15,477 | 17,223 | 72 |
| Brown | 448 | 464 | 496 | 6.8 | ${ }^{13,068}$ | 13.465 | 14,510 | 193 | Houston ....................... | 304 | 316 | 335 | 6.0 | 14,243 | 14,828 | 15,724 | 134 |
| Burleson | 179 | 190 | 207 | 8.5 | ${ }^{13,122}$ | 13,929 | 14,831 | ${ }^{176}$ | Howard .......................... | 484 | 492 | 515 | 4.8 | 15,031 | 15,302 | 16,024 | 119 |
| Burnet | ${ }_{313}$ | 330 | 393 <br> 360 | 9.8 | ${ }^{15,518}$ | 16.501 <br> 12.44 | 17,040 | $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 218 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | Hudspeth .... | 28 | 22 | 26 | 18.6 | 9,559 | 7,438 | 8.684 | 251 |
|  | 262 | 273 | 293 | 7.3 | 13,724 | 14,038 | 14,567 | 191 |  | 430 | -1,009 | +1,072 | 2.2 | ${ }_{6} 6,835$ | 178.854 | 18,507 | 48 |
| Callahan ............................... | 154 | 160 | 173 | 8.4 | 13,109 | 13,551 | 14,619 | 189 | Tuanson ............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92—Continued


Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued

| Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | Area name | Total personal income |  |  |  | Per capita personal income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Milions of dollars |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Cercent } \\ \text { change } \end{array} \\ \hline 1991-92 \end{array}$ | Dollars |  |  | Rank in State <br> 1992 |  | Milions of dollars |  |  | Percent Change ${ }^{2}$ <br> 1991-92 | Dollars |  |  | Rank in <br> State <br> 1992 |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |  |
| Caledonia | 409 | 421 | 459 | 9.0 | 14,615 | 14,958 | 16,236 | 10 | Independent Cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chittenden .... | 2,661 | 2.731 | 2.876 | 5.3 | 20,151 | 20.510 | 21,430 | $1{ }^{1}$ | Alexandria | 3387 |  | 3706 |  | 42 | , 95 | 61 |  |
| Essexk... | 602 | 618 | 670 | 8.8 | 14,962 | 15,127 | 16,171 | 14 11 | Chesanoeake | 2,595 | 2,756 | 2,940 | 6.7 | 16,914 | 17,324 | 17,712 | 34 |
| Grand isle | 96 | 100 | 106 | 6.8 | 17,873 | 17,988 | 18,919 | 5 | Hampton. | 2,027 | 2,156 | 2,268 | 5.2 | 15,119 | 15,896 | 16,551 | 49 |
| Lambille ... | 335 | 347 | 374 | 7.8 | 16,890 | 17,093 | 18,227 | 7 | Newport News. | 2,648 | 2,769 | 2,949 | 6.5 | 15,50. | 16,109 | 16,632 | 47 |
| Orange ..... | 387 | 390 | 419 | 7.4 | 14,694 | 14,680 | 15,627 | 12 | Noriolk ......... | 3,878 | 4,011 | 4,267 | 6.4 | 14,851 | 15,869 | 16,815 | 45 |
| Oreans ................................... | 336 | 346 | 373 | 7.6 | 13,919 | 14,232 | 15,226 | 13 | Portsmouth | 1,534 | 1,607 | ${ }^{1} .6895$ | 5.5 | 14,778 | 15,506 | 16,237 | 55 |
| Rutland | 1.027 | 1,060 | 1,125 | 6.1 | 16,502 | 16,990 | 18,009 | 8 | Roanoke ..... | 1,759 | 1,804 | 1,937 | 7.4 | 18,200 | 18,563 | 20,024 | 20 |
| Washington ... | 明 | 980 | 1,038 | 6.0 | 17,592 | 17,770 | 18,729 | 6 | Sutfolk | 830 | 874 | 915 | 4.7 | 15,867 | 16,571 | 17,182 | 41 |
| Windham ....... | 762 | 778 | , 842 | 8.3 | 18.295 | 18.772 | 20.236 | 2 | Virginia Beach ........................... | 7,495 | 7,890 | 8.429 | 6.8 | 18,928 | 19,508 | 20,210 | 15 |
| Windsor .................................. | 1,013 | 1,025 | 1,086 | 5.9 | 18,717 | 18,890 | 19,977 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 121,397 | 126,206 | 133,534 | 5.8 | 19,543 | 20,071 | 20,883 |  | reas: ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropoitan portion................. | 100,583 | 104,820 | 110,959 | 5.9 | 20,979 | 21,568 | 22,396 |  | Albemarle + Charlotesville .......... | 2,189 | 2,293 | 2,411 | 5.1 | 20,124 | 21,015 | 22,128 | 11 |
| Nonmetropolitan portion .............. | 20,813 | 21,386 | 22,575 | 5.6 | 14,685 | 14,976 | +5,677 |  | Alleghany, Cifton Frg. + Covington | 65 | 78 | 98 | 5.3 | 14,735 | 15,327 |  | 53 |
| Accomack ...... | 464 | 472 | 496 | 5.1 | 14,649 | 14,813 | 15.504 | 69 | Augusta, Staunton + Waynesboro | 1,676 | 1,690 | 1,764 | 4.4 | 17,096 | 17,096 | 17,707 | 35 |
| Amelia ...................................... | 133 | 137 | 145 | 5.5 | 15,083 | 15,338 | 15,735 | 63 | Bediord + Bediord Cily .... | 887 | 929 | 982 | 5.7 | 17,052 | 17,442 | 17,991 | 31 |
| Amherst ............................... | ${ }_{178}^{382}$ | 391 185 | 408 195 | 4.4 | 13,326 | 13,562 14.797 | 14,050 15250 15 | 91 67 | Campbell + Lynchburg ................. | 1,909 | 1,946 | 2,038 | 4.7 | 16,776 | 17,015 | 17,753 | ${ }^{33}$ |
| Appomattox <br> Arington | 178 5.166 | 185 5,337 | 195 5,640 | 5.2 5.7 | 14,493 | 14,797 | 15,530 32,872 | 67 1 | Carroll + Galax $\qquad$ Dinwiddie, Col. Ats. + Petersburg | 420 1,279 | 432 1,322 | 460 1,387 | 6.3 5.0 | 12,599 16,936 | 12,925 | 13,676 18,040 | 95 29 |
| Bath ....................................... | 80 | 83 | 89 | 6.8 | 16,699 | 17.480 | 18,648 | 26 | Faiffax, Fairfax City + Falls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bland ..... | 78 | 80 | 84 | 5.6 | 11,933 | 12,251 | 12,690 | 103 | Church | 24,591 | 26,105 | 27,674 | 6.0 | 28,895 | 30,088 | 31,204 | 3 |
| Botetourt ..... | 398 <br> 188 | 415 | 442 | ${ }_{3.3}^{6.3}$ | 15,885 | 16,268 | 17,10 | 43 104 | Frederick + Winchester ...... | 1, 199 | 1,226 | 1,290 |  | 17.504 | 17,592 | 18,205 | 28 |
| Brunswick .............................. | 458 | 466 | 491 | 5.4 | 14,655 | 14,717 | 15,509 | 68 | Greensville + Emporia | 199 | 217 | 229 | 5.6 | 14,062 | 13,825 | 13,607 | 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Halifax + South Boston .. | 487 | 500 | 528 | 5.5 | 13,491 | 13,888 | 14,522 | 86 |
| Buckingham ............................. | 163 | 172 | 183 | 6.1 | 12,623 | 13,251 | 14,053 | 90 | Henry + Martinsville ..... | 1,215 | 1,211 | 1,278 | 5.5 | 16,622 | 16,603 | 17,537 | 36 |
| Caroline | 284 | ${ }^{286}$ | 303 | 5.8 | 14,697 | 14,441 | 15,078 | 78 | James City + Williamsturg .... | 941 | 984 | 1,035 | 5.2 | 20,142 | 20,546 | 21,095 | 13 |
| Charles City $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 150 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 101 159 | 6.1 | 14,717 12,364 | 15.117 12.687 | ${ }_{1}^{15,438} 8$ | 62 98 | Montgomery + Radford ........ | 1,169 | 1,182 | 1,238 | 4.7 | 12,972 | 13,166 | 13.657 | 96 |
| Chesterfield ............................ | 4,543 | 4,635 | 4,878 | 5.3 | 21,493 | 21,239 | 21,660 | 12 | Pitrsylvana + danvile ....elil | ${ }^{1} 769$ | 1.614 798 | ${ }_{845}$ | 6.4 | 15,173 | 15,990 | 16,369 | 51 |
| Clarke ................................... | 224 | 232 | 242 | 4.1 | 10,516 | 19,374 | 20,170 | 17 | Pr. William, Manassas + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Craig ........................................ | 58 | 60 | 63 | 4.6 | 13,234 | 13,386 | 14,065 | 89 | Manassas Park ..... | 4,855 | 5,053 | 5,365 | 6.2 | 19,239 | 19,534 | 20,100 | 18 |
| Culpeper .................................. | 498 | 506 | 523 | 3.5 | 17,708 | 17,640 | 17,963 | 32 | Roanoke + Salem .- | 2,142 | 2,175 | 2,296 | 5.6 | 20,761 | 20,954 | 22,139 | 10 |
| Cumberland .............................. | 117 | 124 227 | 129 245 | 4.0 | 14,925 12,138 | 15,853 12,811 | 16,393 13,788 | 50 94 | Rockbridge, Buena Vista + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dickenson ............................ | 213 | 227 | 245 | 7.7 | 12,138 | 12,811 | 13,788 | 94 | Lexington $\qquad$ <br> Rockingham + Harrisonburg $\qquad$ | 451 1,423 | 469 1,498 | 1,5997 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | 14,180 16.057 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 14,673 \\ 16,737 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,230 \\ & 17,525 \end{aligned}$ | 73 37 |
| Essex ................................... | +1933 | 138 | +149 | 7.4 | ${ }^{15,260}$ | 15.762 | 16,701 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fauquier | 1,155 | 1,190 171 | 1,236 <br> 178 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 23,581 | 23,961 | 24,389 14240 | 87 | Southampton + Frankin | 40 | 418 | 440 | 5.3 | 15,732 | 16.523 | 17,209 | 40 |
| Fluvanna ..................................... | 198 | 207 | 222 | 7.0 | 15,721 | 15,590 | 15,853 | 80 | Spotsyvania + Fredricksburg | 1,419 ${ }_{948}$ | 1,452 | 1,543 | 6.3 5.4 | 18, 14.724 | 18,163 15,254 | 18,753 | 24 57 |
| Frankin .... | 568 | 577 | 618 | 7.2 | 14,298 | 14,228 | 15,107 | 77 | Wise + Norton ... | 635 | 663 | ,705 | 6.4 | 14,491 | 15,067 | 15,965 | 58 |
| Giles ........ | 234 | 239 | 250 | 4.7 | 14,311 | 14,610 | 15,272 | 72 | York + Poquoson ...................... | 1,054 | 1,114 | 1,176 | 5.5 | 19,615 | 19,915 | 20,203 | 16 |
| Gloucester | 484 | 506 | 536 | 6.0 | 15,986 | 16,488 | 17,137 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goochland ............................... | 328 | 340 | 361 | 5.9 | 23,088 | 23,372 | 24,054 | 8 | Washington ............. | 94,420 | 100,758 | 109,485 | 8.7 | 19,268 | 20,087 | 21,289 |  |
| Grayson | 194 149 | 201 154 | 214 164 | 6.5 6.4 | 11,917 14,347 | 12,466 14,084 | 13,24 14,206 | 101 88 | Metropolitan portion....... Nonmetropolitan portion | 81,190 13,230 | 86,711 | 94,300 <br> 15186 | 8.8 | 19,987 | 20,831 | 22,084 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nonmetropolitan portio | 13,230 | 4,046 | 4,186 |  | 15,807 | 17,450 | 17,400 |  |
| Hanover. | 1,266 | 1,280 | 1,353 | 5.7 | 19,843 | 19,486 | 19,972 | 21 | Adams .... | 248 | 239 | 267 | 12.1 | 18,213 | 17,034 | 18,693 | 14 |
| Henrico ...... | 5,155 | 5,305 | 5,564 | 4.9 | 23,604 | 24,073 | 24,933 | 4 |  | 267 | 291 | 315 | 8.2 | 15,069 | 16,132 | 17.010 | ${ }^{26}$ |
| Highland....... | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 414 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 40 437 | 41 | 2.8 | 14,629 | 15.509 | 15,926 | 59 | Benton ...................................... | 2,000 | 2.192 | 2.423 | 10.5 | 17,621 | 18.821 | 20,122 | 5 |
| isle of Wight .... King and Queen | 414 97 | 400 100 | 455 110 | 10.1 | 15,448 | 17,806 | 17,405 | 39 38 | Chelan .............. | 909 | 983 | 1,065 | 8.3 | 17,369 | 18,550 | 19,732 | 7 |
| King George ... | 249 | 261 | 270 | 3.4 | 18,245 | 18,699 | 18,851 | 22 | Clark .... | 4,305 | 4,537 | 4,909 | 8.6 | 17,288 | ${ }_{18,004}$ | 18,532 | 15 |
| King William ............................ | 197 | 204 | 217 | 6.3 | 17,901 | 18,208 | 18,756 | 23 | Columbia. | 69 | 67 | 74 | 11.0 | 17,268 | 17,191 | 18,757 | 12 |
| Lancaster .................................. | ${ }^{236}$ | 247 | 254 | 2.8 | 21,619 | 22.660 | 23,286 | 5 | Cowlitz ............. | 1,374 | 1,485 | 1,541 | 3.7 | 16,663 | 17,659 | 18,102 | 18 |
| Lee ........................................... | 267 | ${ }^{278}$ | 300 | 8.1 | 10,917 | 11,405 | 12,34 | 105 | Douglas .................................. | 396 | 429 | 480 | 12.0 | 15,001 | 15,513 | 16,823 | 28 |
| Loudoun ................................... | 2,141 | 2.198 | 2,332 | 6.1 | 24,587 | 24,403 | 24,743 | 6 | Ferry ........................................ | 83 | 析 | 91 | 5.2 | 13,038 | 13,178 | 13,476 | 39 |
| Louisa .... | 309 | 313 | 331 | 5.8 | 15,084 | 14,960 | 15,424 | 70 | Franklin. | 538 | 584 | 633 |  | 14,272 | 14,920 | 15,620 |  |
| Lunenberg ............................... | 146 | 147 | 154 | 4.7 | 12,807 | 12,772 | 13,477 | 100 | Garield .................................. | 42 | 41 | 43 | 4.8 | 18,921 | 18,378 | 19,236 | 8 |
| Madison ................................... | 163 | 170 | 178 | 4.2 | 13.585 | 14,059 | 14,763 | 83 | Grant ............................. | 788 | 853 | 957 | 12.2 | 14,328 | 14,983 | 16.289 | 31 |
| Mathews.... | 158 <br> 415 <br> 18 | 162 429 | 171 | 5.5 5.2 | 18.932 | 19,393 | $\underset{ }{20,402}$ | 14 75 | Grays Hatbor ............................ | 995 | 1,052 | 11.133 | 7.7 | +5,457 | 16,263 | 17.295 | 23 |
| Middiesex .... | 150 | 157 | 165 | 5.3 | 17,269 | 17,748 | 18,542 | 27 | Jeflerson.......... | ${ }_{359} 9$ | 1,0599 | 1,197 | 7.8 | 17.709 | 18.215 | 18,765 | 11 |
| Nelson .... | 181 | 186 | 196 | 4.9 | 14,154 | 14,295 | 14,940 | 81 | King | 37,272 | 39,802 | 43,251 | 8.7 | 24,593 | 25,947 | 27,769 |  |
| New Kent .. | 182 | 189 | 198 | 5.0 | 17,273 | 17,425 | 17,994 | 30 | Kitsap .... | 3,324 | 3,635 | 3,945 | 8.5 | 17,318 | 18,145 | 18,717 | 13 |
| Northampton .... | 194 | 195 | 207 | 6.0 | 14,838 | 15,004 | 16,021 | 56 | Kitititas | 397 | 417 | 454 | 8.9 | 14,808 | 15,074 | 16,251 | 32 |
| Northumberland ...... | 183 | 189 | 203 | 7.4 | 17,385 | 17,686 | 18,687 | 25 | Klickitat. | 251 | 257 | 274 | 6.4 | 15,072 | 15,356 | 15,974 | 33 |
| Notoway ... | 207 | 216 | 226 | 4.8 | 13,771 | 14,350 | 15,036 |  | Lewis | 921 | 962 | 1.038 | 7.8 | 15.451 | 15,850 |  | 27 |
| Orange .................................... | 345 | 350 | ${ }^{365}$ | 4.4 | 15,999 | 15,827 | 16,244 | 54 | Lincoln ...................................... | 174 | 168 | 182 | 8.8 | 19,607 | 18,752 | 20,242 | , |
| ${ }^{\text {Page }}$ Patrick. | 303 <br> 240 | 317 245 | 338 257 | 6.4 | ${ }^{13,912}$ | 14,434 14.005 | 15,733 | 76 85 | Mason ...................................... | 551 | 650 | 651 | 8.6 | 14,236 | 14,679 | 15.231 | 35 |
| Powhatan | 241 | 246 | 261 | 6.0 | 15,599 |  | 14,662 15,560 | 85 66 | Okanogan | 481 280 | 520 298 | 323 | 15.3 8.4 | 14,409 14,748 | 15,471 15564 | 17,483 16.527 | 21 30 |
| Prince Eoward | 214 | 219 | 232 | 6.1 | 12,307 | 12,602 | 13,146 | 102 | Pend Oreille | 117 | 126 | 138 | 10.0 | 13,076 | 13,703 | 14,326 | 38 |
| Pulaski ......... | 463 | 457 | 482 | 5.5 | 13,418 | 13,282 | 13,960 | 92 | Pierce ......... | 10,038 | 10,505 | 11,377 | 8.3 | 17,002 | 17,363 | 18,361 | 16 |
| Rappahannock .......................... | 125 | 131 | 136 113 |  | 18,745 14.557 | 19,612 14.793 |  | 19 71 | San Juan ................................ | 245 | ${ }^{267}$ | 284 | 6.7 | 24,108 | 25,044 | 26,108 | 2 |
| Richmond $\qquad$ <br> Russell | $\begin{array}{r}106 \\ 351 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107 368 | 113 388 | 5.4 5.4 | 14,557 12,246 | 14,793 12,769 | 15,417 13,422 | 71 99 |  | 1.4139 | 1,533 | 1,643 147 | 7.2 4.3 | 17,767 15,990 | 18, 3,38 16,574 | 19,057 17.133 | 9 9 |
| Scoth |  | 303 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shenando | 502 | 516 | 546 | 5.7 | 15,769 | 13, ${ }^{\circ}$ | 19,827 | ${ }_{44}^{93}$ | Snohomish. | 8,768 | 9.416 | 10,355 | 10.0 | 18,613 | 19,413 | 20.653 | 3 |
| Smyth | 433 | 454 | 484 | 6.7 | 13,367 | 13,948 | 14,747 | 84 | Spokane ........ | 5.922 | 6,354 | 6.888 | 8.4 | 16,320 | 17,091 | 18,069 | 19 |
| Staftord ... | 1,057 | 1,112 | 1,174 | 5.6 | 16,963 | 16,742 | 16,557 | 48 | Thurston ............................................... | 2,946 | 3,207 | 3,496 | 9.0 | 18,076 | 18,925 | 19,801 | 6 |
| Surry ....... | 93 | 93 | ${ }^{97}$ | 3.7 | 15,027 | 15,039 | 15,224 | 74 | Wahkiakum .............................. | 55 | 57 | 62 | 8.4 | 16,603 | 17,042 | 17,976 | 20 |
| Sussex ........... | 148 | 152 | 161 | 6.2 | 14,501 | 14,875 | 15,845 1506 |  | Walla Walla ....................................... | 742 | 770 | 838 | 8.9 | 15,304 | 15,43 | 16,610 | 29 |
| Tazewell ............ | 640 426 | 660 438 | 704 454 | 6.7 3.6 | 13,910 16,170 | 14,156 | 15,026 16,366 | 80 52 | Whatcom ................................. | 2.157 | 2,335 | 2,508 | 7.4 | ${ }^{16,724}$ | 17,518 | 18,184 | 17 |
| Westmoreland ......................... | 231 | 238 | 254 | 6.7 | 14,832 | 14,957 | 15.689 | 65 |  | 2.935 | 3,093 | 3,379 | 8.0 | 15,496 | 15,988 | 17,062 | 36 25 |
| Wythe ............................ | 347 | 360 | 380 | 5.8 | 13,626 | 14,023 | 14,782 | 82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990-92-Continued


1. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates; it oifters from the national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income because, by definition. it omits the eamings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms. It can also differ trom the NIPA estimate because of difterent data sources and revision schedules.
2. Percent change was calculated from unrounded data.
3. Per capita personal income was computed using Bureau of the Census midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county population estimates available as of February 1994.
. Denal: and Lake + Peninsula Boroughs, AK Degin in 1991.
4. Virginia combination areas consist of one or two independent cilies with populations less than 100,000 combined with an adjacent county. The county name appears first, followed by the city name(s). Separate estimates
for the jurisdictions making up the combined areas are not available.

## BUSINESS CYCLE INDICATORS

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Note.-This section of the Survey is prepared by the Business Cycle Indicators Branch.

| Series no. | Series title and timing classification | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Year } \\ \hline 1993 \end{gathered}$ | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fob. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | Juty | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| 1. COMPOSITE INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 910 | The Leading Index <br> Composite index of leading indicators, 1987=100 (L,L,L) <br> Percent change from previous month $\qquad$ <br> Percent change over 3 -month span, AR $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.7 \\ .1 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.1 \\ -3.2 \\ -3.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ -7.7 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ 0 \\ -4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.1 \\ -.3 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 98.1 \\ 0 \\ -2.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.9 \\ -.2 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ .5 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.6 \\ .2 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.1 \\ .5 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.5 \\ .4 \\ \hline 6.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.2 \\ r .7 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ r .3 \\ \hline 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ r 0 \\ p 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} p 101.2 \\ p .7 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Leading index components: | $\begin{array}{r} 41.4 \\ 365 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.4 \\ & 349 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.2 \\ & 375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.5 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.4 \\ 387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.2 \\ & 383 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.4 \\ 399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.4 \\ 371 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.5 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41.6 \\ 354 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.7 \\ & 336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41.7 \\ 318 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.8 \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.2 \\ 338 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} P 42.2 \\ 327 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Average weekly hours, mfg. (L,L,L) $\qquad$ Average weekly initial claims for unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 * | Mrrs.' new orders, consumer goods and materials, bil. $1987 \$(\mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~L})$. | 1,304.70 | 109.79 | 107.23 | 106.72 | 105.54 | 106.58 | 105.35 | 106.55 | 109.08 | 111.43 | '112.55 | ${ }^{\prime} 114.63$ | r 116.20 | ${ }^{\prime} 115.30$ | ${ }^{p} 116.82$ |
| 32. | Vendor performance, slower deliveries diffusion index, percent (L,L,L)". | 51.6 | 53.0 | 52.5 | 53.1 | 51.7 | 50.2 | 50.0 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 55.0 | 58.8 | 55.1 |
| 20 * | Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, bil. 1987\$ (L,L,L). | 434.98 | 36.26 | r 34.41 | 34.15 | 33.96 | 37.86 | 34.67 | 36.38 | 35.84 | $\begin{aligned} & 37.71 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\prime} 40.53$ | 39.98 | ${ }^{2} 41.30$ | ${ }^{2} 41.39$ | P42.74 |
| 29. | Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits, 1967=100 (L,L,L). | 96.4 | 91.0 | 82.5 | 87.8 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 92.7 | 99.0 | 101.4 |  | 109.6 | 117.7 | 108.3 | 99.7 | 105.1 |
| 92 * | Change in mits.' unfilled orders, durable goods, bil. 1987\$, smoothed (L,L,L) $\dagger$. | -2.87 | -2.08 | -2.18 | -2.42 | -2.97 | -3.35 | -3.30 | -3.15 | -3.23 | -3.10 | -2.92 | -2.89 | r-2.21 | r-1.69 | ${ }^{P}-1.40$ |
| 99 - | Change in sensitive materials prices, percent, smoothed $(L, L, L) \dagger$. | -. 26 | -. 15 | -. 18 | -. 30 | -. 40 | -. 43 | -. 43 | -. 48 | r-. 50 | $463.90$ | $r-.05$ | . 29 | .52472.99 |  | 1.06 |
| 19 * | Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks, 1941-43-10, NSA (L,L,L) ${ }^{4}$. | 451.41 | 441.70 | 450.16 | 443.08 | 445.25 | 448.06 | 447.29 | 454.13 | 459.24 |  | 462.89 | 465.95 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 471.58 \\ \hline 2,764.3 \\ 83.5 \end{array}$ |  |
| 106 * | Money supply M2, bil. 1987\$ (L,L,L) ............................ | 2,774.0 | 2,775.4 | 2,769.3 | 2,763.0 | 2,775.3 | 2,778.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r2,778.0 } \\ 64.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,773.1 \\ 65.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 2,777.1 \\ 66.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,769.6 \\ 72.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,769.6 \\ 70.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,768.5 \\ 78.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ 2,773.4 \\ 86.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 83 * | Index of consumer expectations, $U$. of Michigan, $1966:=100$, NSA (L,L,L) © ${ }^{2}$. | 72.8 | 80.6 | 75.8 | 76.4 | 68.5 | 70.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 950 | Diffusion index of 11 leading indicator components: <br> Percent rising over 1-month span $\qquad$ <br> Percent rising over 6 -month span | $\begin{aligned} & 56.1 \\ & 64.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.1 \\ & 45.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.1 \\ 22.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & 31.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 36.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & 63.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 63.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.3 \\ & 81.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.2 \\ & 90.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.8 \\ & 90.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.7 \\ & 81.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.8 \\ P 90.9 \end{array}$ | 81.8 | 45.5 | -81.8 |
|  | The Coincident Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 920 | Composite index of coincident indicators, 1987=100 (C,C,C) Percent change trom previous month $\qquad$ | 109.1 .1 | 107.9 .3 | 108.1 .2 | 108.6 | 108.8 .2 |  | 108.8 -.9 | 109.4 .6 | 109.6 | 110.0 .4 | 110.5 | 111.1 | $\begin{array}{r}r 110.8 \\ \hline-.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.6 \\ r .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3112.1 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ |
| - | Percent change over 3-month span, AR ........................ | 2.5 | -5.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | .7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | ${ }^{2} 2.9$ | r 4.0 | ${ }^{3} 3.6$ |  |
|  | Coincident index components: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41. | Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, thous. ( $C, C, C) \ldots$ | 110,178 3,5197 | 109,539 | 109,565 | 109,820 | 110,058 | 110,101 | 110,338 | 110,305 | 110,502 | 110,664 | 110,880 | 111,110 | 111,079 | 111,277 | P 111,733 |
| 51 * | Personal income less transfer payments, bil. 1987\$, AR ( $C, C, C$ ). | 3,519.7 | 3,449.3 | 3,471.1 | 3,517.7 | 3,524.3 | 3,511.7 | 3,499.1 | 3.542 .3 | 3,544.2 | 3,559.7 | 3,578.2 | 3,597.4 | r3,562.8 | '3,618.8 | ${ }^{P} 3,632.6$ |
| 47 * | Index of industrial production, 1987=100 (C,C,C) ........... | 110.9 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 114.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114.4$ | 1115.0 | -115.6 |
| 57 * | Manufacturing and trade sales, mil. $1987 \$(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}) . . . . . . .$. | 6,197,402 | $\cdot 510,300$ | ${ }^{\text {r 509,203 }}$ | 507,439 | 510,535 | 514,723 | 510,834 | 518,086 | 520,538 | 523,160 | 528,675 | 534,561 | - 532,478 | P537,128 | .............. |
| 951 | Diffusion index of 4 coincident indicator components: Percent rising over 1 -month span $\qquad$ <br> Percent rising over 6 -month span | 80.2 97.9 | 100.0 100.0 | 62.5 | 75.0 100.0 | 75.0 1000 | 62.5 | 50.0 100.0 | $\begin{array}{r}87.5 \\ \hline 00.0\end{array}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100.0$ | $100.0$ | 37.5 | 100.0 | ${ }^{3} 100.0$ |
|  | The Lagging Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 930 * | Composite index of lagging indicators, 1987=100 ( $\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}$ ) Percent change from previous month | 96.4 .1 | 96.6 | 96.4 -2 | 96.4 | 96.3 -.1 | 96.3 | 96.7 .4 | 96.4 -3 | 96.6 | 96.4 -.2 | 96.2 -2 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline 96.2 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | r96.5 $r .3$ | r 96.1 $r-.4$ | $\begin{array}{r}496.0 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| + | Percent change over 3-month span, AR ............................................. | . | 3.4 | -.8 | -1.2 | -. 4 | 1.3 | . 4 | 1.3 | -1.2 | $-.8$ | r-1.6 | . 4 | $r-.4$ | 4-. 8 |  |
| 91. | Lagging index components: <br> Average duration of unemployment, weeks (Lg Lolg$)^{5} \ddagger$ | 18.1 | 182 | 17.7 | 177 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 179 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 183 | 187 | 192 |
| 77 。 | Ratio, mig. and trade inventories to sales in 1987\$ (Lg,Lg,Lo). | 1.56 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.52 | 1.52 | P1.52 | .............. |
| 62 * | Change in labor cost per unit of output, mig., percent, AR, smoothed (Lg,Lg, Lg) $\dagger^{6}$. | -2.5 | -3.6 | -3.9 | -4.0 | -3.3 | -2.9 | -2.5 | -1.8 | -. 8 | -.9 | -1.6 | -2.5 | '-2.4 | ${ }^{r}-1.9$ | $p-1.9$ |
| 109 * | Average prime rate charged by banks, percent, NSA $(\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg})^{*}$. | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.06 |
| 101 | Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, mil. 1987\$ ( $\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}$ ). | 371,320 | 369,653 | 363.441 | 365,115 | 368,471 | 370,002 | 375,158 | 376,605 | 376,574 | 373,963 | 374,072 | r 373,204 | r377,946 | '373,103 | -370,667 |
| 95 * | Ratio, consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income, percent (Lg.Lg,Lg). | 14.13 | 14.24 | 14.18 | 14.02 | 13.94 | 14.00 | 14.12 | 14.04 | 14.13 | 14.16 | 14.20 | 14.24 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14.48$ | P14.29 | .............. |
| 120 * | Change in Consumer Price Index for services, percent, AR, smoothed (Lg.Lg, Lg) $\dagger$. | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 952 | Diffusion index of 7 lagging indicator components: <br> Percent rising over 1 -month span $\qquad$ <br> Percent rising over 6 -month span $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.4 \\ 43.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71.4 \\ 35.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 57.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.4 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.1 \\ & 35.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.3 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.6 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | 28.6 r 50.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 28.6 \\ r 21.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 542.9 \\ & 420.0 \end{aligned}$ | 「57.1 | '42.9 | ${ }^{4} 50.0$ |
| 940 * | Ratio, coincident index to lagging index, $1887=100$ (L,L,L) | 113.2 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 113.1 | 112.5 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 114.9 | r 115.5 | ${ }^{\prime} 114.8$ | '116.1 | P 118.8 |

NOTE.-The following current high values were reached before February 1993: May 1991-BCl-106 (2,865.8); August 1991-BC1-92 smoothed (-0.83); December 1991-BC1-62 smoothed (3.0) and BCl-77 (1.65); January 1992$3 \mathrm{Cl}-120$ smoothed (4.2); and December 1992-BCl-51 $(3,689.9)$ and $\mathrm{BCl}-83$ (89.5)
See page $C-6$ for other footnotes.

|  | Series title and timing classification | Year | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1993 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |

2. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

|  | Labor force: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 441 | Civilian labor force, thous. ${ }^{1}$ |
| 442 | Civilian employment, thous. ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | Civilian labor force participation rates (percent): |
| 451 | Males 20 years and over ${ }^{1}$ |
| 452 | Females 20 years and over ${ }^{1}$ |
| 453 | Both sexes $16-19$ years of age ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | Marginal employment adjustments: |
| 1. | Average weekly hours, mfg. (L,L,L) |
| 21 | Average weekly overtime hours, mig. (L,C,L) ................. |
| 5 | Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, thous. $(L, C, L)^{2} \ddagger$. |
|  | Job vacancies: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Index of help-wanted advertising, 1967=100 (L,Lg,U) ...... Ratio, help-wanted advertising to unemployed (L,Lg,U) I |
|  | Employment: |
| 48 | Employee hours in nonagricultural establishments, bil. hours, AR (U,C,C). |
| 42 | Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities, thous. $(U, C, C)^{1} .$ |
| $\underset{963}{41}$ | Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, thous. (C,C,C) .... |
|  | Diffusion index of employees on private nonagricultural payrols, 356 industries: <br> Percent rising over 1 -month span $\qquad$ <br> Percent rising over 6 -month span $\qquad$ |
| $40 .$ | Employees in goods-producing industries, thous. (L,C,U) |
|  | Ratio, civilian employment to population of working age, percent (U,Lg, U). |
|  | Unemployment: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 43 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | Number of persons unemployed, thous. (L,L,L,U) ${ }^{1} \ddagger$ |
|  | Civilian unemployment rate, percent (L,Lg,U) ${ }^{\text {a }} \ddagger$....... |
|  | Average weekly insured unemployment rate, percent $(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{U})^{3} \ddagger$. |
| $\frac{91}{44}$ | Average duration of unemployment, weeks (Lg,Lg,Lg) ${ }^{1} \ddagger$ |
|  | Unemployment rate, 15 weeks and over, percent $(\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg})^{1} \ddagger$. |


| 128.040 | 127.400 | 127,440 | 127,539 | 128,075 | 128.056 | 128,102 | 128,334 | 128,108 | 128,580 | 128,662 | 128,898 | 130,667 | 130,776 | 130,580 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 119,306 | 118,442 | 118,562 | 118,585 | 119,180 | 119,187 | 119,370 | 119,692 | 119,568 | 119,941 | 120,332 | 120,661 | 121,971 | 122,258 | 122,037 |
| 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 76.8 |
| 58.4 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 58.9 | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.3 |
| 51.5 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 52.5 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 51.6 | 51.2 | 51.1 | 51.2 | 50.9 | 53.3 | 52.4 | 52.3 |
| 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.2 | P42.2 |
| 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | P4.8 |
| 365 | 349 | 375 | 374 | 387 | 383 | 399 | 371 | 370 | 354 | 336 | 318 | 360 | 338 | 327 |
| 101 | 97 | 96 | ${ }^{96}$ | 100 | 978 | 101 | 103 | 101 | 106 | 107 | 110 | 105 | 115 | P117 |
| 203.97 | 202.47 | 202.33 | 202.78 | 205.28 | 203.57 | 204.05 | 204.76 | 204.06 | 205.26 | 205.16 | 205.91 | '207.65 | '204.97 | P207.23 |
| 116,232 | 115,326 | 115,463 | 115,514 | 116,106 | 116,156 | 116,327 | 116,687 | 116,475 | 116,920 | 117.218 | 117,565 | 118.639 | 118,867 | 118,611 |
| 110,178 | 109,539 | 109,565 | 109,820 | 110,058 | 110,101 | 110,338 | 110,305 | 110,502 | 110,664 | 110,880 | 111,110 | 111,079 | 111,277 | p141,733 |
| 54.7 57.0 | 59.7 58.3 | 51.0 58.3 | 53.8 57.7 | 56.9 49.7 | 46.5 51.1 | 57.9 52.9 | 44.4 55.9 | 57.2 58.7 | 53.9 | $\begin{array}{r}61.0 \\ \hline P 61.0\end{array}$ | 56.0 $P 63.9$ | 55.8 | rP57.0 | ${ }^{P} 61.9$ |
| 22,975 | 23,069 | 23,016 | 22,980 | 23,006 | 22,941 | 22,948 | 22,903 | 22.886 | 22,934 | 22,994 | 23.008 | 23,024 | 23,018 | P23,101 |
| 61.6 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.8 | 61.6 | 61.8 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 62.2 | 62.3 | 62.2 |
| 8,734 | 8,958 | 8,878 | 8,954 | 8,895 | 8,869 | 8,732 | 8,642 | 8.540 | 8,639 | 8,330 | 8,237 | 8.696 | 8,518 | 8,543 |
| 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 18.1 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 19.2 |
|  |  |  |  | 2.4 |  |  | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 |

3. OUTPUT, PRODUCTION, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

|  | Outreut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55. | Gross domestic product, bi. 1987\$, AR (C,C,C) Percent change trom previous quarter, $A R$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,136.0 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | 5,078. 8 |  | ${ }^{\text {................ }}$ | $5,102.1 \mid$ |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,138.3 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{P} \mathbf{5 , 2 5 9 . 0}{ }_{P}$ | ............... |
| 50 49 | Gross national product, bil. 1987\$, AR (C,C,C) Value of domestic goods output, bil. 1987S. AR (C,C,C) | $\begin{aligned} & 5,138.6 \\ & 2,083.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.080 .7 \\ & 2,060.2 \end{aligned}$ | ............. | .......... | $\begin{aligned} & 5,104.1 \\ & 2,069.1 \end{aligned}$ | ............. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,145.8 \\ & 2,0749 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,223.7 \\ & 2,130.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | P2,161.0 |  |
|  | Industial production indexes, 1987=100: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 . | Total (C,C,C) ........ | 110.9 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 10.9 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 14.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114.4$ | ${ }^{1150}$ | P115.6 |
| 73 * | Durable manuiactures ( $C, C, C)$ | 114.3 | 112.1 | 112.5 | 113.5 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 115.0 | 116.2 | 118.0 | 120.1 | - 120.4 | '121.3 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 121.9$ |
| $74 *$ | Nondurable manulactures ( $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}$ ) | 108.6 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 100.5 | 108.8 | 109.1 | -190.7 | r109.6 | 1110.1 <br>  <br> 1118 | P11100 |
| 75 * | Consumer goods (C.LC) ............ | 108.8 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 108.6 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 108.9 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 110.1 | '110.6 | '111.8 | \$111.5 |
|  | Capacity utilization rates (percent): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 824 \end{aligned}$ | Total industry ( $L, C, U$ ) Manufacturing (L,C,U) | $\begin{aligned} & 81.5 \\ & 80.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.2 \\ 80.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.2 \\ 80.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.4 \\ & 80.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.0 \\ 80.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.1 \\ 80.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.3 \\ 80.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.4 \\ & 80.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.4 \\ & 80.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.7 \\ 80.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82.2 \\ 81.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82.9 \\ 82.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r_{83.1}^{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.4 \\ -82.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & p_{p_{82} 83.6} \end{aligned}$ |

4. SALES, ORDERS, AND DELIVERIES

| $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | Sales: | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 6,197,402 \\ 1,757,913 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} r \\ 5 \\ r \\ \hline \end{array} 142,30,834\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{r} 509,203 \\ & \hline 141,543 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 507,439 \\ & 143,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 510,535 \\ & 144,933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 514,723 \\ & 145,871 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 510,834 \\ & 146,477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 518,086 \\ & 147,360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 520,538 \\ 147,695 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 523,160 \\ & 149,968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 528,675 \\ & 150,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 534,561 \\ & 152,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} r \\ r \\ r \\ r \end{gathered} 52,62,626$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} P \\ P \\ r \\ r \end{array} 52,786,128$ | F 153,164 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manutacturing and trade sales, mil. $1987 \$$ (C,C,C) ......... Sales of retail stores, mii. 19875 (U,L,U) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Orders and deliveries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | Mfrs.' ${ }^{\text {new }}$ orders, durable goods, bill $1987 \$$ (LLL.L) ....... | 1,381.61 | 117.19 | 112.96 | 112.61 | 109.77 | 114.50 | 111.08 | 113.68 | 115.01 | 117.87 | ${ }^{1} 120.10$ | 122.20 | 126.96 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 124.51$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 124.79$ |
| 8. | Mifs.' new orders, consumer goods and materials, bil. $1987 \$$ (L.L.L). | 1,304.70 | 109.79 | 107.23 | 106.72 | 105.54 | 106.58 | 105.35 | 106.55 | 109.03 | 111.43 | -112.55 | '114.63 | -116.20 | -115.30 | ${ }^{\text {P } 116.82}$ |
|  | Mirs.' unfilled orders, durable goods, mil. 1987\$0 ........... | 362,630 | 396,886 | 390,926 | 387,356 | 381,879 | 378,466 | 377.172 | 374,775 | 370,372 | 368,404 | 366,140 | 362,630 | - 364,684 | 369,373 | P361,553 |
|  | Change from previous month, bil. $1987 \$$ | $-2.88$ | -.35 | -5.96 | -3.57 | -5.48 | -3.41 | -1.29 | $-2.40$ | -4.40 | -1.97 | -2.26 | -3.51 | '2.05 | - -1.31 | ${ }^{P}-1.82$ |
| 92 * | Change from previous month, bil. 1987\$, smoothed (L,L,L) $\dagger$. | -2.87 | -2.08 | -2.18 |  |  | -3.35 | -3.30 |  | -3.23 | -3.10 | -2.92 | -2.89 | $r-2.21$ | '-1.69 | P-1.40 |
| 32 * | Vendor performance, slower deliveries diffusion index, percent (L,L,L)** | 51.6 | 53.0 | 52.5 | 53.1 | 51.7 | 50.2 | 50.0 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 55.0 | 58.8 | 55.1 |

## 5. FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT

| 12 12 | Formation of business enterprises: <br> Index of net business formation, $1967=100$ (L,L,L) $\qquad$ <br> Number of new business incorporations (L,L,L) .............. | 1212 | $\begin{array}{r} 120.9 \\ 59,691 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.0 \\ & 61,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121.0 \\ 59,648 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,6 \\ 51,66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120.8 \\ 60,422 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120.7 \\ 58,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121.1 \\ 58,209 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.3 \\ & 63,758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119.2 \\ 55,294 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} r_{1223,5} 61,739 \end{aligned} .$ | ${ }^{126,1}$ | '125.8 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 126.4$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business investment commitments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, bil. $\$$ (L,LL). | 427.36 | 36.36 | '34.04 | 33.89 | 33.25 | 38.15 | 33.77 | 35.63 | 34.94 | 36.56 | 38.78 | 38.84 | 40.91 | 40.73 | 41.40 |
| 20. | Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, bil. 1987\$ (L,L,L). | 434.98 | 36.26 | -34.41 | 34.15 | 33.96 | 37.86 | 34.67 | 36.38 | 35.84 | 37.71 | r 40.53 | 39.98 | '41.30 | -41.39 | P 42.74 |
| 27 * | Mfrs.' new orders, nondefense capital goods, bil. 1987\$ (L,L,L). | 394.44 | 33.09 | 30.13 | 31.18 | 31.08 | 34.11 | 31.47 | 33.24 | 32.44 | 34.49 | -37.19 | 36.76 | -37.68 | - 37.73 | P38.54 |
| 9 * | Construction contracts awarded for commercial and industrial buildings, mil. sq.ft. $(L, C, U) \mathcal{C}^{4}$. | 535.60 | 40.20 | 43.22 | 43.80 | 42.80 | 43.43 | 47.58 | 44.44 | 45.34 | 46.74 | 47.15 | 52.36 | 52.76 | 49.34 | 61.83 |
| 61 | Business investment expenditures: <br> New plant and equipment expenditures by business, bii. $\$$, AR (C,Lg.Lg)'. | 585.64 | 564.13 |  |  | 579.79 |  |  | 594.11 |  |  | '604.51 |  |  | a 621.28 |  |
| 100. | New plant and equipment expenditures by business, bil. 1987\$, AR (C,Lg,Lg). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 576.82 |  |  | a 595.36 |  |
| 69 - | Mrrs.' machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures, bil.\$, AR (C,Lg,Lg). | 464.32 | 447.24 | 465.62 | 448.70 | 454.96 | 462.72 | 442.00 | 468.37 | 464.07 | 469.92 | 492.08 | 513.28 | -484.00 | r 491.97 | P502.18 |

[^46]See page C-6 for other footnotes.

|  | Series title and timing classification | Year | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| no. |  | 1993 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct | Nov. | Doc. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |

5. FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT-Continued

| 76 | Busin |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Index of industrial procduction, business equipment, 1987=100 (C,Lg, U). |
|  | Gross private nonresidential fixed investment, bil. 1987\$, AR: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 87 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | Total (C,Lg, C) |
|  | Structures ( $\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}$ ) |
|  | Producers' durable equipment (C,Lg,C) ..................... |
|  | Residential construction and investment: |
| 28 * | New private housing units started, thous., AR ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}$ ) |
| 29 - | Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits, 1967=100 (L,L,L). |
| 89 * | Gross private residential fixed investment, bil. 1987\$, AR (L,L,L). |


| 134.6 | 130.0 | 131.5 | 133.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 591.8 | 562.3 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 151.5 | 148.2 | .............. | ............... |
| 440.2 | 414.1 | ............... | ............... |
| 1,288 | 1,194 | 1,092 | 1,232 |
| 214.2 | 211.4 | ..... |  |


| 133.5 | 133.9 | 134.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 584.3 | $\ldots$ | ............. |
| 433.2 | .............. | .............. |
| 1,241 | 1,238 | 1,245 |
| 89.4 | 88.9 | 92.7 |
| 206.2 | ........ | ............... |


| 134.8 | 136.3 | 137.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 594.8 | $\ldots$ | .............. |
| 151.2 | .............. | ............... |
| 443.6 | .... | .............. |
| 1,319 | 1,359 | 1,409 |
| 99.0 | 101.4 | 104.0 |
| 212.1 |  |  |


| 139.7 | '141.8 | '143.1 | 144.7 | P145.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 625.7 | ...... | $\ldots$ | $p 634.1$ |  |
| 155.6 | ............. |  | ${ }^{p} 148.9$ |  |
| 470.0 | .............. |  | P 485.1 |  |
| 1,406 | 1,612 | $\cdot 1,271$ | r 1,314 | ${ }^{1} 1.473$ |
| 109.6 | 117.7 | 108.3 | 99.7 | 105.1 |
| 227.2 |  |  | P 232.2 |  |

6. INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT

| $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | Inventories on hand: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Mig. and trade inventories, bil. 1987\$ (Lg, Lg, Li) 0 |
|  | Ratio, mfg. and trade inventories to sales in $1987 \$$ (Lg,Lg,Lg). |
|  | Inventory investment: |
| 30 * | Change in business inventories, bil. 1987\$, AR (L,L,L) ... |
| 31. | Change in mfg. and trade inventories, bil. $\$$, AR (L,L,L) .. |


| 810.80 1.56 | 799.49 1.57 | 801.86 1.57 | $\begin{array}{r} 803.31 \\ 1.58 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.3 23.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 29.3 \\ \mathrm{r} 26.1 \end{array}$ | '53.2 | 35.1 |


| 03.31 | 804.68 | 805.35 | 806.10 | 806.64 | 809.45 | 809.90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.55 |
| 35.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.0 \\ & 24.9 \end{aligned}$ | 6.8 | .............. 1.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 23.7 \end{array}$ | 22.9 | 14.7 |


| 812.33 | 810.80 | '811.15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.54 | 1.52 | 1.52 |
| 8.5 55.3 | -13.6 | r17.8 |

7. PRICES

|  | Sensitive commodity prices |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Index of sensitive materials prices, 1987=100. |
|  | Percent change from previous month ........................ |
| 99 | Percent change from previous month, smoothed ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}$ ) $\dagger$. |
| 98 | Index of producer prices for sensitive crude and |
|  | intermediate materials, 1987*100 (L,L,L). |
|  | Cattle hides |
|  | Lumber and wood products ............................... |
|  | Wastepaper, news Wastepaper mixed |
|  | Wastepaper, corrugated |
|  | Iron and steel scrap ......................................... |
|  | Copper base scrap $\qquad$ Aluminum base scrap |
|  | Aluminum base scrap $\qquad$ <br> Other nonierrous scrad, n.e.c., NSA |
|  | Sand, gravel, ano crushed stone ........................... |
|  | Raw cotton |
|  | Domestic apparel wool |
| 23 * | Index of spot market prices, raw industrial materials, $1967=100$, NSA (U,L,L) © ${ }^{1}$. |
|  | Copper scrap, \$ per lb. (c) ...................... |
|  | Lead scrap, \$ per lb. © |
|  | Steel scrap, \$ per ton © |
|  | Tin, \$ per lb., NSA © |
|  | Zinc, \$ per lb., NSA © |
|  | Burlap, \$ per yd., NSA |
|  | Cotton, \$ per lb., © . |
|  | Print cloth, \$ per yd., NSA © .............................. |
|  | Wool tops, $\$$ per lo., NSA© ............................... |
|  | Hides, \$ per li, NSA@ . |
|  | Rosin, \$ per 100 lb . (c) |
|  | Rubber, \$ per lb. © ............................................................... |
|  |  |
| 336 | ducer Price Indexes: |
|  |  |
|  | Finished goods, 1982=100. |
|  | Percent change over 1-month span |
| 337 | Percent change over 6-month span, AR ................... |
|  | Finished goods less foods and energy, 1982=100 .......... |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span ......................... |
|  | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR ... |
| 334 | Finished consumer goods, 1982=100... |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span ...... |
|  | Percent change over 6-month span, AR .................... |
| 333 | Capital equipment, 1982=100 .................................... |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span |
| 332 | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR ... |
|  | Intermediate materials, supplies, and components, |
|  | $1982=100$. |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span .................... |
|  | Percent change over 6-month span, AR |
| 331 | Crude materials for further processing, 1982=100 .......... |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span $\qquad$ <br> Percent change over 6 -month span, AR |
| 311 |  |
|  | $\text { product, } 1987=100 \text {. }$ |
|  | Percent change from previous quarter, AR ................ |
|  | Consumer Price Indexes for all urban consumers: |
| 320 | All items, 1982-84=100, NSA ...................... |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span |
|  | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR |
| 323 | All items less food and energy, 1982-84=100 |
|  | Percent change over 1 -month span ........ |
| - | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR |
|  | Services, 1982-84=100 .................. |
|  | Percent change from previous month, AR ... |
| 120 * | Percent change from previous month, $A R$, smoothed ( $\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}) \dagger$. |

NOTE.-The following current high values were reached before February 1993: July 1991-BCl-120 change (5.9);
December 1991-8Cl-77 (1
July 1992-BCl-23 (285.7)
See page $C-6$ for other footnotes.

| Series no. | Series title and timing classification | Year | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1993 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |


|  | Profits and profit maroins: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 18 18 | Corporate profits ater Coporate |
| 22 * | Ratio, corporate domestic profits after tax to corporate domestic income, percent (L,L,L). |
| 81. | Ratio, corporate domestic profits after tax with IVA and CCAdj to corporate domestic income, percent(U,L,L). |
| 26. | Ratio, implicit price deflator to unit labor cost, all persons, nonlarm business sector, $1982=100$ (L,L,L). |
| 35 | Corporate net cash fiow, bil. 1987\$, AR (L,L,L) ....... |


| 275.4 | 258.9 | .............. | ............... | 272.3 | .............. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 233.9 | 219.2 | .- | .............. | 230.7 | .... | ... |
| 7.2 | 6.9 | ............. | .............. | 7.2 | ............... | $\cdots$ |
| 7.8 | 7.3 | ............. |  | 7.6 |  |  |
| 104.3 | 103.9 |  |  | 103.8 |  |  |
| 496.2 | 477.8 |  |  | 490.2 |  |  |



9. WAGES, LABOR COSTS, AND PRODUCTIVITY

|  | Wages and compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 345 | Index of average hourly compensation, all employees, nonfarm business sector, 1982=100. | 158.7 | 157.2 |  | ............... | 157.9 |  |  | 159.4 |  |  | 160.5 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 346 | Percent change from previous quarter, AR | 3.6 106.0 | 106.0 |  |  | 105.6 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3.9 \\ 106.1 \end{array}$ |  |  | 106.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | employees, nontarm business sector, $1982=100$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53. | Wages and salaries in mining, mfg., and construction, bi. 1987\$, AR (C,C,C). | 592.5 | 581.7 | 578.8 | 596.3 | 596.0 | 592.8 | 594.7 | 595.2 | 596.9 | 596.9 | 598.8 | 600.8 | '602.1 | '604.3 | P604.2 |
|  | Unit labor costs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | Index of unit labor cost, all persons, business sector, 1982=100 ( $\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}$ ). | 136.8 | 136.4 |  |  | 137.3 |  |  | 137.4 |  |  | 136.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Index of labor cost per unit of output, mig., 1987=100 ${ }^{1}$. | 109.1 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 109.1 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 108.2 | 107.7 | ${ }^{1} 107.9$ | ${ }^{1} 108.0$ | $p 107.6$ |
|  | Percent change from previous month, $A^{1}$ 1............. | -3.6 | -3.2 |  | -3.2 | 1.1 |  | -1.1 |  |  |  | -5.4 |  | '2.3 |  | ${ }^{P}-4.4$ |
| 62 * | Percent change from previous month, AR, smoothed (Lg, Lg, Lg) ${ }^{\mathrm{P}}$. | -2 | . 6 | -3.9 | -4.0 | -3.3 | -2 | -2.5 | . 8 | -.8 | -. 9 | . 6 | -2.5 | -2.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{- 1 . 9}$ | ${ }^{P}-1.9$ |
|  | Productivity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 370 | Index of output per hour, all persons, business sector, 1982=100. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 117.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Percent change over 1-quarter span, AR ............... | 1.8 | -1.6 |  | .............. |  | .............. |  | 3.3 | ............. |  | 6.9 | .............. |  | .-........... |  |
| 358 * | Percent change over 4 -quarter span, AR ............. |  | 114.3 | ". | ............... | 114.7 | ............. |  |  | .... | ............... |  | .............. | ........ |  | ....... |
| 358 | Index of output per hour, all persons, nonfarm business sector, 1982=100. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 115.8 |  |  | 117.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10. | ERSONAL | L INCO | AND | CONSU | MER ATT | DES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Personal income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4,236.9$ $3,519.7$ | $4,156.1$ 3.449 .3 | 4,181.2 | 4,228.2 | $4,236.5$ 3.524 .3 | 4,227.9 | $4,217.8$ $3,499.1$ | ${ }_{3}^{4,5642.3}$ | 4,267.1 | 4,283.6 | 4,502.3 | 4,5927.7 |  | r $4,354.6$ $r 3,618.8$ | ${ }_{p}{ }^{\text {P }}$ 3, 3636.7 |
| 51. | Personal income less transter payments, bil. 1987\$, AR (C,C,C). | 3.519.7 | 3,449,3 | 3,471.1 | 3,517.7 | 3,524.3 | 3,511.7 | 3,499.1 | 3,542.3 | 3,544.2 | 3,559.7 | 3,518.2 | 3,597.4 | -3,562.8 | r3,648.8 | P ${ }^{\text {, } 632.6}$ |
|  | Indexes of consumer attitudes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58 | Consumer sentiment, U. of Michigan, 1966:1=100, NSA $(L L L L))^{2}$. | 82.8 |  |  |  | 80.3 | 81.5 | 77.0 |  | 77.9 | 82.7 | 81.2 | 88.2 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 91.5 |
| 83 * | Consumer expectations, U. of Michigan, 1966: $\mathrm{l}=100$, NSA (LLLL) © ${ }^{2}$. | 72.8 | 80.6 | 75.8 | 76.4 | 68.5 | 70.4 | 64.7 | 65.8 | 66.8 | 72.5 | 70.3 | 78.8 | 86.4 | 83.5 | 85.1 |
| 122 | Consumer confidence, The Conlerence Board, 1985=100 | 65.9 | 68.5 | 63.2 | 67.6 | 61.9 | 58.6 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 63.8 | 60.5 | 71.9 | 79.8 | 82.6 | 79.9 | 86.7 |
| 123 * | Consumer expectations, The Conference Board, | 77.4 | 84.7 | 77.3 | 81.1 | 73.1 | 69.6 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 72.8 | 66.7 | 80.3 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 84. | 92.6 |

11. SAVING

| 290 | Gross saving, bilis, AR | 780.2 | 762.0 |  |  | 766.7 |  |  | 774.3 |  |  | 1817.8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 295 | Business saving, bil.St, AR | 794.9 | 766.9 | .............. | .............. | 779.6 | ............... | .............. | 809.0 | ….......... |  | r824.1 | ……....... | ….......... |  |  |
| 292 | Personal saving, bil.S, AR | 189.9 | 177.9 | ............. | .............. | 208.7 | .............. | .............. | 179.7 | .............. | ........ | 193.4 | ............. | ............. | ${ }^{\text {P }} 182.0$ | $\ldots$ |
| 293* | Goverrment surpius or deficict, bil.S, AR Personal saving rate, percent | -224.6 | -262.8 | $\cdots$ | ............ | -221.5 | ............. | ............ | -214.4 | ............. | .............. | -199.7 | ............. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4.0 | . 9 |  |  |  |  |  | . 0 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |

12. MONEY, CREDIT, INTEREST RATES, AND STOCK PRICES

|  | Money |
| :---: | :---: |
| 102 . | Percent change in money supply M1 |
| 105 | Money supply M1, bil. $1987 \$$ ( $L, L, L$ L) .- |
| 106 * | Money supply M2, bil. $1987 \$$ (L,L,L) |
|  | Velocity of money: |
| 107 | Ratio, gross domestic product to money suppy M1 (C,C,C). |
| 108 | Ratio, personal income to money supply M2 (C,Lg,C) .... |
|  | Bank reserves: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | Free reserves, mil.S, NSA (L,U,U) $\ddagger$ Member bank borrowings from the Feceral Reserve. mil.S. NSA (L.Lg. U) U . |
|  | Credit flow |
| 112 * | Net change in business loans, bii.\$, AR (L,L,L) |
| 113. | Net change in consumer installment credit, bil.\$, AR (L, LLL). |
| 111 | Percent change in business and consumer credit outstanding, AR (L,L,L). |
| 110. | Funds raised by private nonfinancial borrowers in credit markets, mil.\$, AR (L,L,L). |
|  | Credit difficulties: |
| 14 | Current liabilities of business failures, mil.\$, NSA (LLLL) $\ddagger$. |
| 39 | Percent of consumer installment loans delinquent 30 days and over $(L, L L L) O^{3} \bigcirc \ddagger$. |



NoTE.-The following current high values were reached betore February 1993: May 1991-BC1-106 (2.865.8); July


| Series no. | Series title and timing classification | Year | 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1994 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1993 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |

## 12. MONEY, CREDIT, INTEREST RATES, AND STOCK PRICES-Continued

|  | Outstanding debt: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 66 | Consumer installment credit outstanding, mil.\$ ( $\mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{Lg}$ ) 0 . |
| 72 | Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, mil.\$, (Lg,Lg, Lg). |
| 101 | Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, mil. 1987\$ (Lg.Lg,Lg). |
| 95. | Ratio, consumer instalment credit outstanding to personal income, percent (Lg,Lg,Lg). |
|  | Interest rates (percent, NSA): |
| 119 114 | Federal funds rate (L, Lg, Lg)* |
| 114. 116. | Discount rate on new 91 -day Treasury bills (C,Lg,Lg)* ... Yield on new high-grade corporate bonds (Lg,Lg.Lg)* ..... |
| 115 | Yield on long-term Treasury bonds (C,Lg,Lg)' .............. |
| 117 | Yield on municipal bonds, 20 -bond average (U,Lg,Lg)* ... |
| 118 | Secondary market yields on FHA mortgages (Lg,Lg,Lg) . |
| 109 . | Average prime rate charged by banks (Lg, Lg, Lg)* .......... |
| 19 . | Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks, 1941-43=10, NSA (L,L,L)'. |


| 790,082 | 747,228 | 750,131 | 752,193 | 750,293 | 752,428 | 757,465 | 762,503 | 768,673 | 775,620 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 429,399 | 425,840 | 419,774 | 423,533 | 428,900 | 429,942 | 434,808 | 434,979 | 434,943 | 433,049 |
| 371,320 | 369,653 | 363.441 | 365,115 | 368,471 | 370,002 | 375,158 | 376,605 | 376,574 | 373,963 |
| 14.13 | 14.24 | 14.18 | 14.02 | 13.94 | 14.00 | 14.12 | 14.04 | 14.13 | 14.16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.07 | 2.96 | 3.00 | 3.04 | 3.06 | 3.03 | 3.09 | 2.99 |
| 3.02 | 2.95 | 2.97 | 2.89 | 2.96 | 3.10 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 2.96 | 3.04 |
| 7.35 | 7.73 | 7.39 | 7.48 | 7.62 | 7.48 | 7.35 | 7.04 | 6.88 | 6.88 |
| 6.46 | 6.89 | 6.65 | 6.64 | 6.68 | 6.55 | 6.34 | 6.18 | 5.94 | 5.90 |
| 5.60 | 5.87 | 5.64 | 5.76 | 5.73 | 5.63 | 5.57 | 5.45 | 5.29 | 5.25 |
| 7.46 | 7.55 | 7.57 | 7.56 | 7.59 | 7.52 | 7.51 | 7.02 | 7.03 | 7.08 |
| 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 451.41 | 441.70 | 450.16 | 443.08 | 445.25 | 448.06 | 447.29 | 454.13 | 459.24 | 463.90 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 782,561 | 790,082 | -796,458 | P800,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 432,801 | - 429,931 | r 437,284 | '432,426 | P 431,456 |
| 374,072 | -373,204 | r377,946 | '373,103 | P370,667 |
| 14.20 | 14.24 | 14.48 | ${ }^{\text {P1 }} 14.29$ |  |
| 3.02 | 2.96 | 3.05 | 3.25 | 3.34 |
| 3.12 | 3.08 | 3.02 | 3.27 | 3.52 |
| 7.22 | 7.28 | 7.16 | 7.27 | 7.64 |
| 6.25 | 6.27 | 6.24 | 6.44 | 6.90 |
| 5.47 | 5.35 | 5.31 | 5.40 | 5.9 |
| 7.51 | 7.52 | 7.05 | 7.59 | 8.57 |
| 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.06 |
| 462.89 | 465.95 | 472.99 | 471.58 | 463.8 |

13. NATIONAL DEFENSE

| 525 | Defense Department prime contract awards, mil.s |  | 9,579 | 11,628 | 10,231 | 9,317 | 10,169 | 9,656 | 11,785 | 11,359 |  |  |  | 10,2 | P9,343 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 548 | Manuiacturers' new orders, defense products, mil. $\$ . . . . . . . . . .$. | 76,649 | 6.361 | 7.411 | 6.853 | 5,434 | 5,788 | 7,231 | 6.598 | 6.446 | 5,304 | 5,172 | 5,239 | 7,738 | -6,133 | P5,107 |
| 557 | Index of industrial production, defense and space equipment, 1987 100 . | 74.8 | 77.9 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 75.6 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 74.0 | 73.7 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 771.5 | -70.9 | r69.8 | P69.1 |
| 570 | Employment, detense products industries, thous. | 950 | 992 | 982 | 975 | 964 | 954 | 943 | 933 | 929 | 922 | 912 | 899 | 890 | P884 |  |
| 564 | Federal Government purchases, national defense, bil.s, AR | 303.4 | 304.8 |  |  | 307.6 |  |  | 301.9 |  |  | 299.2 |  |  | P292.8 | .............. |

14. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

| 602 |  | 464,9 | 36, | 38,894 | 38,479 | 38,930 | 37,6 | 37,10 | 38,0 | 38,885 | 40,0 | 40,2 | 42,234 | 39,306 | 37,899 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 604 | Exports of domestic agricultural products, | 41,807 | 3,424 | 3,35 | 3,498 | 3,470 | 3,5 | 3.405 | 3,350 | 3,540 | 3,565 | 3,458 | 3,777 | 3,497 | 3,118 |  |
| 606 | Exports of nonelectrical machinery, mil.\$ | 99,711 | 8,090 | 8,371 | 8,119 | 8,231 | 8,094 | 8,169 | 8,513 | 8,32 | 8,288 | 8,655 | 8,935 | 8,435 | 8,363 |  |
| 612 | General imports, mil. . | 580,511 | 44,832 | 49,347 | 48,660 | 47,306 | 49,698 | 47,534 | 48,097 | 49,506 | 50,990 | 49,914 | 49,601 | 49,475 | 50,262 |  |
| 614 | Imports of petroleum and petroieum products, | ${ }^{49,926}$ | 4,387 | 4.813 | 4,958 | 4,342 | 4,651 | 4,149 | 3,745 | 3,759 | 3,888 | 3.613 6 | 3.406 | 2.951 | ${ }^{3,895}$ |  |
| 616 | Imports of automobiles and pats, mi. $\$$ | 80,672 | 6,811 | 7,048 | 6,945 | 6.619 | 6,819 | 6,090 | 6,691 | 6,861 | 6,966 | 6,880 | 6,943 | 6,212 | 6,801 |  |
| 618 620 | Merchandise exports, adjusted, excluding military Merchandise imports, adusted, excluding military, | 456,766 589,244 | $\begin{aligned} & 111,480 \\ & 140,805 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 113,067 147,465 |  |  | 111,995 <br> 147907 |  |  | $p$ P 120,284 $p 153,067$ |  |  |  |  |
| 622 | Merchandise impors, ackusted, excluding military | -132,478 | -29,325 |  |  | -34,398 |  |  | -35,972 | .a....... |  | ${ }_{P}{ }^{\text {P2,783 }}$ |  |  |  |  |

15. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

| 47 * | Industrial production indexes (1987=100): | 110.9 | 109.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114.0 | r114.4 | r115.0 | P115.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 721* | OECD, European countries ${ }^{2}$ | 107 | 107 | 107 | 105 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 107 |  |  |  |
| 728 * | Japan .......................... | 111.7 | 113.5 | 116.5 | 113.4 | 110.6 | 112.5 | 111.9 | 110.9 | 113.3 | 107.4 | 109.8 | 108.0 | 109.1 |  |  |
| 725 | Federal Republic of Germany | 107 | 106 | '107 | ${ }^{\text {r } 106}$ | 107 | 107 | 106 | 108 | 108 | 107 | r107 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 107$ | '105 | P107 |  |
| 726 | France .... | 107 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 107 | '107 | 106 | 107 | 106 | ${ }^{p} 106$ |  |  |
| 722 | United Kingdom | 105 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 106 | P 107 |  |  |
| 727 * | Italy ................ | 104.4 | 106.8 | 105.2 | 100.7 | 105.1 | 102.8 | 105.1 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 105.3 | 106.9 | 102.5 |  |  |  |
| 723 。 | Canada | 103.2 | 101.7 | '103.2 | 102.2 | 102.0 | 103.7 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 104.4 | 104.4 | ${ }^{105.1}$ | -104.6 | '105.1 | P104 |  |
|  | Consumer price indexes (1982-84=100): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 320 | United States, NSA $\qquad$ Percent change over 6 -month span, AR $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.5 \\ 2.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143.1 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143.6 \\ 2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.0 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.2 \\ 2.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.4 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.4 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.8 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145.1 \\ 2.6 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 145.7 \\ 2.4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145.8 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145.8 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$ | 146.2 | 146.7 | 47.2 |
| 738 | Japan, NSA ......................... | 118.5 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 188.6 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 119.3 | 119.2 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 18. | 118.7 |  |
|  | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR ......... |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 735 | Federal Republic of Germany, NSA | 125.6 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 125.5 | 125.7 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 26.9 | 28.0 | 128.5 | 28.7 |
|  | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR .... |  | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | France, NSA Percent change over 6-month span, AR $\qquad$ | 14.5 | 142.4 2.7 | 143.1 2.6 | 143.2 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 143.5 | $\begin{array}{r}143.5 \\ 1.7 \\ \\ \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 44.0 | 144.3 | 144.4 | 4.3 | 144.5 | 144.9 | 145.2 |
| 732 | United Kingdom, NSA | 165.3 | 163.1 | 163.7 | 165.2 | 165.8 | 165.7 | 165.3 | 166.0 | 166.7 | 166.6 | 166.4 | 166.7 | 166.0 | 167.0 | 167.4 |
|  | Percent change over 6 | 1.9 |  |  | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
| 737 | Italy, NSA | 186.4 | 183.6 | 184.0 | 184.7 | 185.4 | 186.4 | 187.1 | 187.2 | 187.5 | 188.6 | 189.5 | 189.5 | 190.6 | 91.4 | 91.8 |
|  | Percent change over 6 -month span, AR .................... | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 |  |  |  |
| 733 | Canada, NSA $\qquad$ Percent change over 6 -month span, AR | 147.9 | 147.4 1.1 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 147.6 1.4 | 147.6 2.1 | 148.0 1.9 | 148.1 2.2 | 148.2 2.6 | 148.4 | 149.1 -.9 | 148.8 -1.6 | 148.8 | 147.7 | 147.6 |
|  | Stock price indexe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 * | Urited States' | 491.0 | 480.5 | 489.7 | 482.0 | 484.3 | 487.4 | 486.6 | 494.0 | 499.6 | 504.6 | 503.5 | 506.9 | 514.5 | 513.0 | 504.5 |
| 748 * | Japan | 1.380 .4 | 1,171.5 | 1,233.8 | 1,409.7 | 1,471.1 | 1.462.1 | 1.468.4 | 1,509.9 | 1,504.5 | 1.489.2 | 1,380.9 | 1,306,9 | 1,374.5 | 1,444.0 | 1,467.7 |
| 746 \% | Federal Republic of Germany ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 312.2 9697 | 2908.6 | ${ }_{945.8}^{296.8}$ | ${ }^{29338.6}$ | ${ }_{902.3}^{286.1}$ | ${ }_{907.8}$ | 311.6 954 | 1 1,021.0 | 1,006.6 | $\begin{array}{r}1,047.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13459 $1,023.6$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,111.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | P1,146.0 | ${ }_{\text {F } 1,141.6} 1$ | p $1,096.0$ |
| 742 。 | Unitied Kingdom* | 1,373.6 | 1,324.5 | 1,351.0 | 1,324.5 | 1,324.5 | 1,339.0 | 1,323.9 | 1,404.6 | 1,412.4 | 1,438.9 | 1,429.9 | 1,507.5 | 1,582.8 | 1,582,2 | P1,526.4 |
| 747 * | Italy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 575.2 | 528.2 | 534.4 | 544.0 | 575.4 | 559.7 | 579.9 | 634.6 | 633.2 | 617.1 | 575.1 | 622.9 | 646.5 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 699.6$ | 696.5 |
| 743 * | Canada* | 441.1 | 390.0 | 407.1 | 428.2 | 437.4 | 448.2 | 448.3 | 467.5 | 450.9 | 480.9 | 472.3 | 488.3 | 514.7 | 499.9 | 489.2 |
| 750 | Exchange rates: <br> Exchange value of U.S. dollar, index: March 1973-100, NSA ${ }^{3 .}$. <br> Foreign currency per U.S. dollar (NSA): | 93.18 | 93.82 | 93.65 | 90.62 | 90.24 | 91.81 | 94.59 | 94.3 | 92.07 | 93.29 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 96.5 | 95.7 | 94.35 |
| 758 * | Japan (yen) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 111.08 | 120.76 | 117.02 | 112.41 | 110.34 | 107.41 | 107.69 | 103.77 | 105.57 | 107.02 | 107.88 | 109.91 | 111.44 | 106.30 | 105.10 |
| 755 * | Federal Republic of Germany (d. mark)* | 1.6545 | 1.6414 | 1.6466 | 1.5964 | 1.6071 | 1.6547 | 1.7157 | 1.6944 | 1.6219 | 1.6405 | 1.7005 | 1.7105 | 1.7426 | 1.7355 | 1.6909 |
| 756 . | France (iranc) | 5.6669 | 5.5594 | 5.5944 | 5.3984 | 5.4180 | 5.5700 | 5.8464 | 5.9298 | 5.6724 | 5.7541 | 5.9069 | 5.8477 | 5.9207 | 5.8955 | 5.7647 |
| 752* | United Kingoom ( |  |  |  |  | 646 | 6630 | 6687 | . 6705 | . 6558 | 665 | . 6753 | . 6706 | . 67 | . 676 | . 6703 |
| 757* | Italy (lira) ${ }^{\text {a }}$....................................................... | 1,573.41 | 1,550,43 | 1,591.35 | 1,536.14 | 1,475.66 | 1,505.05 | 1,586.02 | 1,603.75 | 1,569.10 | 1,600.93 | 1,666.31 | 1,687.17 | 1,699.45 | 1,685.96 | ,666.63 |
| 753 . | Canada (dolar)* ...................................................... | 1.2902 | 1.2602 | 1.2471 | 1.26 | 1.2698 | 1.2789 | 1.2820 | 1.3 | +.3215 | 1.32 | 1.3174 | 1.3308 | 1.3173 | 1.34 | 1.3644 |

16. ALTERNATIVE COMPOSITE INDEXES

[^47]
# FOOTNOTES FOR PAGES C-1 THROUGH C-5 

| a | Anticipated. |
| :--- | :--- |
| AR | Annual rate. |
| c | Corrected. |
| © | Copyrighted. |
| e | Estimated. |
| $\cdot$ | Later data listed in notes. |


| NSA | Not seasonally adjusted. |
| :--- | :--- |
| p | Preliminary. |
| $r$ | Revised. |
| $\$$ | Graph included for this series. |
| $\$$ | Major revision-see notes. |
| $\diamond$ | End of period. |


#### Abstract

$\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Lg}, \mathrm{U}$ Cyclical indicator series are classified as L (leading), C (coincident), Lg (lagging), or $U$ (unciassified) at reference cycle peaks, troughs, and overall. Series classifications are shown in parentheses following the series titles. $\ddagger$ Cyclical indicator series denoted by $\ddagger$ are inverted (i.e., the sign is reversed) for cyclical analysis calculations, including classifications, contributions to composite indexes, and current high values. $\dagger$ Cyclical indicator series denoted by $\dagger$ are smoothed by an autoregressive-moving-average filter developed by Statistics Canada. For information on composite indexes and other concepts used in this section, see "Business Cycle Indicators: Upcoming Revision of the Composite Indexes" in the October 1993 Sufver of Cufrent Business and "The Composite Index of Coincident Indicators and Alternative Coincident Indexes" in the June 1992 Surver.

References to series in this section use the prefix "BCl-" followed by the series number. Unless otherwise noted, series are seasonally adjusted. Percent change data are centered within the spans: 1 -month changes are placed in the ending month, 3 -month changes are placed in the 3 d month, 6 -month changes are placed in the 4th month, 1 -quarter changes are placed in the ending quarter, and 4 -quarter changes are placed in the 3 d quarter.

Diffusion indexes are defined as the percent of components rising plus one-half of the percent of components unchanged. Diffusion index data are centered within the spans: 1-month indexes are placed in the ending month and 6-month indexes are placed in the 4th month.

High values reached by cyclical indicators in the expansion following the last reference cycle trough (March 1991) are shown in boldface type; high values reached prior to the period shown in the table are listed at the bottom of each page. For inverted series, low values are indicated as highs.

Sources for series in this section are shown on pages C-30 and C-31.


## Page C-1

* Preliminary April 1994 values: $\mathrm{BCl}-32=57.6, \mathrm{BCl}-19=447.23$, and $\mathrm{BCl}-109=6.34$.

1. Data include initial claims made under the July 1992 Emergency Unemployment Compensation amendments. Data exclude Puerto Rico, which is included in figures published by the source agency.
2. Copyrighted. This series may not be reproduced without written permission from the University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.
3. Excludes $-\mathrm{BCl}-57$, for which data are not available.
4. Excludes $\mathrm{BCl}-77$ and $\mathrm{BCl}-95$, for which data are not available.
5. Data beginning January 1994 are based on the revised Current Population Survey and are not directly comparable with data for earlier periods.
6. The wages and salaries portion of this series has been adjusted to smooth yearend 1992 bonus payments that are in the revised national income and product accounts data. The bonus payments were too large to be adequately dealt with by the autoregressive-moving-average filter used to smooth this series.

## Page C-2

* Preliminary April 1994 values: $\mathrm{BCl}-32=57.6$; anticipated 2d quarter 1994 values: $\mathrm{BCI}-61=624.99$ and $\mathrm{BCl}-100=601.46$.

1. See footnote 5 for page C-1.
2. Data include initial claims made under the July 1992 Emergency Unemployment Compensation amendments. Data exclude Puerto Rico, which is included in figures published by the source agency.
3. Data exclude Puerto Rico, which is included in figures published by the source agency.
4. Copyrighted. This series may not be reproduced without written permission from McGraw-hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division, Paramount Plaza, 13th Floor, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

## Page C-3

* Preliminary April 1994 value: $\mathrm{BCl}-23=280.9$.

1. Copyrighted. This series may not be reproduced without written permission from Knight-Ridder Financial Publishing, 30 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1820, Chicago, IL 60606.

## Page C-4

* Preliminary April 1994 values: $\mathrm{BCl}-122=91.7, \mathrm{BCl}-123=95.6$, and $\mathrm{BCl}-85=0.12$.

1. See footnote 6 for page $C-1$.
2. Copyrighted. This series may not be reproduced without written permission from the University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, M1 48106-1248.
3. Copyrighted. This series may not be reproduced without written permission from the American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

## Page C-5

* Preliminary Aprif 1994 values: $\mathrm{BCl}-119=3.55, \mathrm{BCl}-114=3.70, \mathrm{BCl}-116=7.94, \mathrm{BCl}-115=7.28$, $\mathrm{BCl}-117=6.25, \mathrm{BCl}-109=6.34, \mathrm{BCl}-19(1941-43=10)=447.23, \mathrm{BCl}-19(1967=100)=486.5, \mathrm{BCl}-748$ $=1,452.0, \mathrm{BCl}-745=388.2, \mathrm{BCl}-746=1,071.4, \mathrm{BCl}-742=1,501.9, \mathrm{BCl}-747=802.5, \mathrm{BCl}-743=482.2$, $\mathrm{BCl}-750=94.77, \mathrm{BCl}-758=103.80, \mathrm{BCl}-755=1.7069, \mathrm{BCl}-756=5.8433, \mathrm{BCl}-752=0.6777, \mathrm{BCl}-757$ $=1,633.34$, and $\mathrm{BCI}-753=1.3844$.

1. Balance of payments basis: Excludes transfers under military grants and Department of Defense sales contracts (exports) and Department of Deiense purchases (imports).
2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
3. This index is the weighted-average exchange value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of the other G-10 countries plus Switzerland. Each country is weighted by its 1972-76 global trade. For a description of this index, see the August 1978 Federal Reserve Bulletin (p. 700).
4. This index is compiled by the Center for International Business Cycle Research (CIBCR), Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

## Notes for Pages C-7 Through C-27

The following notes explain general features of the charts that appear in this section:

- Business cycle peaks ( P ) and troughs ( T ), as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., are indicated at the top of each chart. The shaded areas represent recessions.
- For each series classified as a cyclical indicator, the timing classifications at peaks, at troughs, and overall are shown in a box adjacent to the title. ( $L=$ leading, $C=$ coincident, $L g=$ lagging, $U=$ unclassified.) A complete list of series titles and sources is shown on pages $C-30$ and C-31.
- Arithmetic scales are designated "Scale A." On the same arithmetic scale, equal vertical distances represent equal differences in data. (For example, the vertical distance from 10 to 15 is the same as the distance from 100 to 105.)
- Logarithmic (log) scales are designated L-1, L-2, or L-3 to indicate their relative size. On $\log$ scales of the same size, equal vertical distances represent equal percentage changes. (For
example, the vertical distance from 10 to 15 is the same as the distance from 100 to 150.) Compared with an L-1 scale, the same percentage change covers half the distance on an L-2 scale and one-third the distance on an L-3 scale.
- Data are monthly unless otherwise indicated. Quarterly data are indicated by a "Q" following the series title.
- Some series include a centered moving average, which is shown as a heawy line superimposed on the actual monthly data.
- Paraliel lines across a plotted series indicate a missing data value, change in definition, or other significant break in continuity.
- The box near the end of each plotted series indicates the latest data month (Arabic numeral) or quarter (Roman numeral) shown or, for series computed over a span of time (diffusion indexes and rates of change), the latest data period used in computing the series.


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Composite Indexes


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Composite Indexes: Rates of Change


Composite Indexes: Diffusion

 Nore.-Current data for these series are shown on page C-1.

## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Composite Indexes: Leading Index Components


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Composite Indexes: Leading Index Components-Continued


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Composite Indexes: Coincident Index Components

 Note.-Current data for these series are shown on page C-1.

## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

## Composite Indexes: Lagging Index Components



## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Employment and Unemployment


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Output, Production, and Capacity Utilization


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

## Sales and Orders



Wages and Consumer Attitudes


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

## Fixed Capital Investment


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## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Fixed Capital Investment-Continued


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Fixed Capital Investment-Continued



CYCLICAL INDICATORS
Prices and Profits


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Money, Credit, and Interest Rates


## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Money, Credit, and Interest Rates-Continued


## OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MEASURES

## Prices



## OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MEASURES

## Other Measures



## OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MEASURES

## International Industrial Production



## OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MEASURES

## International Consumer Prices



## OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MEASURES

## International Stock Prices



OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MEASURES
International Exchange Rates


Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions

| Business cycle reference dates |  | Duration in months |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trough | Peak | Contraction (trough from previous peak) | Expansion (trough to peak) | Cycle |  |
|  |  |  |  | Trough from previous trough | Peak from previous peak |
| December 1854 ..................................... | June 1857 |  | 30 |  |  |
| December 1858 ....................................... | October 1860 ......................................... | 18 | 22 | 48 | 40 |
| June 1861 .......................................... | April 1865 ............................................... |  | 46 |  | 54 |
| December 1867 ......................... | June 1869 ............................................ | 32 | 18 | 78 | 50 |
| December 1870 ..................................... | October 1873 ....................................... | 18 | 34 | 36 | 52 |
| March 1879 .......................................... | March 1882 ........................................ | 65 | 36 | 99 | 101 |
| May 1885 ............................................. | March 1887 .......................................... | 38 | 22 | 74 | 60 |
| April 1888 ............................................ | July 1890 .......................................... | 13 | 27 | 35 | 40 |
| May 1891 ........................................... | January 1893 ....................................... | 10 | 20 | 37 | 30 |
| June 1894 ............................................ | December 1895 .................................... | 17 | 18 | 37 | 35 |
| June 1897 ........................................... | June 1899 .......................................... | 18 | 24 | 36 | 42 |
| December 1900 ..................................... | September 1902 .................................... | 18 | 21 | 42 | 39 |
| August 1904 ......................................... | May 1907 ........................................... | 23 | 33 | 44 | 56 |
| June 1908 ............................................. | January 1910 ......................................... | 13 | 19 | 46 | 32 |
| January 1912 .......................................... | January 1913 ......................................... | 24 | 12 | 43 | 36 |
| December 1914 ...................................... | August 1918 ........................................ | 23 | 44 | 35 | 67 |
| March 1919 ................................................ | January 1920 ........................................ | 7 | 10 | 51 | 17 |
| July 1921 ............................................ | May 1923 ........................................... | 18 | 22 | 28 | 40 |
| July 1924 ............................................ | October 1926 ......................................... | 14 | 27 | 36 | 41 |
| November 1927 ........................................ | August 1929 ............................................. | 13 | 21 | 40 | 34 |
| March 1933 .......................................... | May 1937 ........................................... | 43 | 50 | 64 | 93 |
| June 1938 ...................................................... | February 1945 ........................................... | 13 | 80 | 63 | 93 |
| October 1945 ........................................ | November 1948 ...................................... | 8 | 37 | 88 | 45 |
| October 1949 ............................................. | July 1953 .......................................... | 11 | 45 | ${ }^{48}$ | 56 |
| May 1954 ............................................ | August 1957 ........................................ | 10 | 39 | 55 |  |
| April 1958 ............................................ | April 1960 ............................................ | 8 | 24 | 47 | 32 |
| February 1961 ...................................... | December 1969 ..................................... | 10 | 106 | 34 | 116 |
| November 1970 ..................................... | November 1973 ..................................... | 11 | 36 | 117 | 47 |
| March 1975 ............................................ | January 1980 ........................................ | 16 | 58 | 52 | 74 |
| July 1980 ............................................. | July 1981 ............................................ | 6 | 12 | 64 | 18 |
| November 1982 <br> March 1991 | July 1990 | 16 8 | 92 | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 108 |
| Average, all cycles: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1854-1991 (31 cycles). |  |  | 35 | 53 | ${ }^{1} 53$ |
| 1854-1919 (16 cycles) .............................................. |  | 22 | 27 | 48 | ${ }^{2} 49$ |
| 1919-1945 (6 cycles) .................................... | .......................................................... | 18 | 35 | 53 | 53 |
| 1945-1991 (9 cycles) ...................................... | ............................................................. | 11 | 50 | 61 | 61 |
| Average, peacetime cycles: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1854-1991 (26 cycles). |  | 19 | 29 | 48 | ${ }^{3} 48$ |
| 1854-1919 (14 cycles) .......................... | ....................................................... | 22 | 24 | 46 | 44 |
| 1919-1945 (5 cycles) .... | ........................................................ | 20 | 26 | 46 | 45 |
| 1945-1991 (7 cycles) ............................. | ............................................................. | 11 | 43 | 53 | 53 |
|  |  | Figures printec | wari | War, W | and II, Korean |
|  |  | war), the post | ans, and the full yydes | include the wartio |  |
| 4. 13 crydes. |  | eau | Inc.. |  |  |

Cyclical Leads (-) and Lags (+) for Selected Indicators
[Length in months]

n.a. Not available. Data needed to determine a specific turning point are not available.

1. This series is inverted; i.e., low values are peaks and high values are troughs.
2. This series is smoothed by an autoregressive-moving-average filter developed by Statistics Canada.

NoTE,-Reference peaks and troughs are the cyclical turning points in overali business activity (see page C 28); specific peaks and troughs are the cyclical turning points in individual series. This table lists, for the composite

# S AND SOURCES OF SERIES 


#### Abstract

Series are listed below in numerical order within each of the two major groups. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect relationships or order among the series. " $M$ " following a series title indicates monthly data; " $Q$ " indicates quarterly data. Data apply to the whole period except when indicated by "EOM" (end of month) or "EOQ" (end of quarter)

To save space, the following commonly used sources are referred to by number: Source 1-U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Source 2-U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Source 3-U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Source 4-Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The numbers in parentheses following the sources indicate the C-pages on which the series appear: Numbers in plain type indicate data tables; numbers in bold type indicate charts.


## 1. Cyclical Indicators

1. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers, manufacturing (M).-Source $3(1,2,9)$
2. Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, State programs (M).-Source 1 and U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration $(1,2,9)$
3. Manufacturers' new orders in 1987 dollars, durable goods industries (M).— Sources 1,2 , and $3(2,15)$
4. Manufacturers' new orders in 1987 dollars, consumer goods and materials industries (M).-Sources 1,2 , and $3(1,2,9)$
5. Construction contracts awarded for commercial and industrial buildings, floor space (M).-McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of Economic Analysis (This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source.) $(2,16)$
6. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment in current dollars (M).Sources 1, 2, and McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company (2)
7. Index of net business formation (M).-Source 1 and Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. $(2,16)$
8. Number of new business incorporations (M).-Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. $(2,16)$
9. Current liabilities of business failures (M).-Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. (4)
10. Corporate profits after tax in current dollars (Q).-Source $1(4,19)$
11. Corporate profits after tax in 1987 dollars ( Q ).-Source $1(4,19)$
12. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (M).-Standard \& Poor's Corporation (1,5, 10, 26)
13. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1987 dollars (M).-Sources 1,2 , and McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company ( $1,2,9$ )
14. Average weekly overtime hours of production or nonsupervisory workers, manufacturing (M).-Source $3(2,13)$
15. Ratio, corporate domestic profits after tax to total corporate domestic income (Q).-Source $1(4,19)$
16. Index of spot market prices, raw industrial materials (M).-Sources 1, 3, and Knight-Ridder Financial Publishing. (From June 1981 forward, this is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from Knight-Ridder Financial Publishing.) $(3,19)$
17. Ratio, implicit price deflator to unit labor cost, all persons, nonfarm business sector (Q).-Sources 1 and $3(4,19)$
18. Manufacturers' new orders in 1987 dollars, nondefense capital goods industries (M).-Sources 1,2 , and $3(2,16)$
19. New private housing units started (M).-Source $2(3,18)$
20. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits (M).-Sources 1 and $2(1,3,10)$
21. Change in business inventories in 1987 dollars (Q).-Source $1(3,18)$
22. Change in manufacturing and trade inventories (M).-Sources 1 and $2(3,18)$
23. Vendor performance, slower deliveries diffusion index (M).-National Association of Purchasing Management and Purchasing Management Association of

Chicago; seasonal adjustment by U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of the Chief Economist ( $1,2,9$ )
35. Corporate net cash flow in 1987 dollars (Q).-Source 1 (4)
37. Number of persons unemployed (M).-Source 3 (2)
39. Percent of consumer instaliment loans delinquent 30 days and over (EOM).-American Bankers Association (This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source.) (4)
40. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, goods-producing industries (M).Source $3(2,13)$
41. Employees on nonagricultural payroils (M).-Source $3(1,2,11)$
42. Number of persons engaged in nonagricultural activities $(M)$.-Source 3 (2)
43. Civilian unemployment rate (M).-Source $3(2,13)$
44. Unemployment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over (M).-Source 3 (2)
45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate, State programs (M).-Source 1 and U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (2)
46. Index of help-wanted advertising in newspapers $(M)$.-The Conference Board $(2,13)$
47. Index of industrial production (M).-Source $4(1,2,5,11,24)$
48. Employee hours in nonagricultural establishments (M).-Source $3(2,13)$
49. Value of domestic goods output in 1987 dollars (Q).-Source 1 (2)
50. Gross national product in 1987 dollars (Q).-Source 1 (2)
51. Personal income less transfer payments in 1987 dollars (M).-Source 1 ( $1,4,11$ )
52. Personal income in 1987 dollars (M).-Source 1 (4)
53. Wages and salaries in 1987 dollars, mining, manufacturing, and construction (M).-Sources 1 and $3(4,15)$
55. Gross domestic product in 1987 dollars (Q).-Source $1(2,14)$
57. Manufacturing and trade sales in 1987 dollars (M).-Sources 1 and $2(1,2,11)$
58. Index of consumer sentiment ( $Q, M$ ).—University of Michigan, Survey Research Center (This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source.) (4)
59. Sales of retail stores in 1987 dollars (M).-Sources 1 and $2(2,15)$
60. Ratio, help-wanted advertising in newspapers to number of persons unemployed (M).-Sources 1,3, and The Conference Board (2)
61. New plant and equipment expenditures by business in current dollars $(Q)$.Source 2 (2)
62. Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing, smoothed (M).-Sources 1 and $4(1,4,12)$
63. Index of unit labor cost, all persons, business sector (Q).-Source 3 (4)
66. Consumer Installment credit outstanding (EOM).-Source 4 (5)
69. Manufacturers' machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures $(M)$.-Sources 1 and $2(2,17)$
70. Manufacturing and trade inventories in 1987 dollars (EOM).-Sources 1 and 2 (3)
72. Commercial and Industrial loans outstanding in current dollars (M).Sources 1, 4, and The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (5)
73. Index of industrial production, durable manufactures (M).-Source $4(2,14)$
74. Index of industrial production, nondurable manufactures $(M)$.-Source 4 $(2,14)$
75. Index of industrial production, consumer goods (M).-Source $4(2,14)$
76. Index of industrial production, business equipment (M).-Source $4(3,17)$
77. Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales in 1987 dollars (M).Sources 1 and $2(1,3,12)$
81. Ratio, corporate domestic profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments to total corporate domestic income (Q).-Source $1(4,19)$
82. Capacity utilization rate, manufacturing (M).-Source $4(2,14)$
83. Index of consumer expectations ( $Q, M$ ).-University of Michigan, Survey Research Center (This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source.) $(1,4,10)$
85. Change in money supply M1 (M).-Sources 1 and $4(4,20)$
86. Gross private nonresidential fixed investment in 1987 dollars ( $Q$ ).-Source $1(3,17)$
87. Gross private nonresidential fixed investment in 1987 dollars, structures (Q).-Source $1(3,17)$
88. Gross private nonresidential fixed investment in 1987 dollars, producers' durable equipment $(Q)$.-Source $1(3,17)$
89. Gross private residential fixed investment in 1987 dollars (Q).-Source 1 $(3,18)$
9C. Ratio, civilian employment to population of working age (M).-Source 3 $(2,13)$
91. Average duration of unemployment in weeks (M).-Source $3(1,2,12)$
92. Change in manufacturers' unfilled orders in 1987 dollars, durable goods industries, smoothed (M).-Sources 1,2 , and $3(1,2,10)$
93. Free reserves (M).-Sources 1 and 4 (4)
94. Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve (M).-Source 4 (4)
95. Ratio, consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income (M).Sources 1 and $4(1,5,12)$
98. Index of producer prices for sensitive crude and intermediate materials $(M)$.-Sources 1 and 3 (3)
99. Change in sensitive materials prices, smoothed $(\mathrm{M})$.-Sources 1, 3, and Knight-Ridder Financial Publishing. $(1,3,10)$
100. New plant and equipment expenditures by business in 1987 dollars (Q).Source $2(2,17)$
101. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding in 1987 dollars (M).-Sources 1, 3, 4, and The Federal Reserve Bank of New York $(1,5,12)$
102. Change in money supply M2 (M).-Sources 1 and $4(4,20)$
105. Money supply M1 in 1987 doilars (M).-Sources 1,3 , and 4 (4)
106. Money supply M2 in 1987 dollars (M).-Sources 1,3 , and $4(1,4,10)$
107. Ratio, gross domestic product to money supply M1 (Q).-Sources 1 and 4 (4)
108. Ratio, personal income to money supply M2 (M).-Sources 1 and 4 (4)
109. Average prime rate charged by banks (M).-Source $4(1,5,12)$
110. Funds raised by private nonfinancial borrowers in credit markets (Q).Source $4(4,20)$
111. Change in business and consumer credit outstanding (M).-Sources 1,4 , Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (4)
112. Net change in business loans (M).-Sources 1,4 , and The Federal Reserve Bank of New York $(4,20)$
113. Net change in consumer installment credit (M).-Sources 1 and $4(4,20)$
114. Discount rate on new issues of 91-day Treasury bills (M).-Source $4(5,21)$
115. Yieid on long-term Treasury bonds (M).-U.S. Department of the Treasury $(5,21)$
116. Yield on new issues of high-grade corporate bonds (M).-Citibank and U.S. Department of the Treasury $(5,21)$
117. Yield on municipal bonds, 20-bond average (M).—The Bond Buyer (5)
118. Secondary market yields on FHA mortgages (M).-U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration (5)
119. Federal funds rate (M).-Source $4(5,21)$
120. Change in Consumer Price Index for services, smoothed (M).-Sources 1 and $3(1,3,12)$
122. Index of consumer confidence (M).-The Conference Board (4)
123. Index of consumer expectations (M).-The Conference Board $(4,15)$
124. Capacity utilization rate, total industry (M).-Source 4 (2)
910. Composite index of 11 leading indicators (includes series $1,5,8,19,20,29$, $32,83,92,99,106)(\mathrm{M})$.-Source $1(1,7,8)$
920. Composite index of 4 coincident indicators (includes series 41, 47, 51, 57) (M).-Source $1(1,7,8)$
930. Composite index of 7 lagging indicators (includes series $62,77,91,95,101$, $109,120)(\mathrm{M})$.-Source $1(1,7,8)$
940. Ratio, coincident composite index (series 920) to lagging composite index (series 930) (M).-Source $1(1,7)$
950. Diffusion index of 11 leading indicator components (M).-Source $1(1,8)$
951. Diffusion index of 4 coincident indicator components (M).-Source $1(1,8)$
952. Diffusion index of 7 lagging indicator components $(\mathrm{M})$.-Source $1(1,8)$
963. Diffusion index of employees on private nonagricultural payrolls, 356 industries (M).-Source 3 (2)
990. CIBCR long-leading composite index (M).-Columbia University, Center for International Business Cycle Research $(5,21)$
991. CIBCR short-leading composite index (M).-Columbia University, Center for International Business Cycle Research $(5,21)$

## 2. Other Important Economic Measures

290. Gross saving (Q).-Source 1 (4)
291. Personal saving (Q).-Source 1 (4)
292. Personal saving rate $(\mathrm{Q})$.-Source $1(4,23)$
293. Business saving (Q).-Source 1 (4)
294. Government surplus or deficit (Q).-Source $1(4,23)$
295. Fixed-weighted price index, gross domestic business product (Q).-Source $1(3,22)$
296. Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, all items (M).-Source 3 $(3,5,22,25)$
297. Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, all tiems less food and energy (M).-Source $3(3,22)$
298. Producer Price Index, crude materials for further processing (M).-Sources 1 and $3(3,22)$
299. Producer Price index, intermediate materials, supplies, and components (M).-Sources 1 and $3(3,22)$
300. Producer Price Index, capital equipment (M).-Sources 1 and $3(3,22)$
301. Producer Price Index, finished consumer goods (M).-Sources 1 and 3 $(3,22)$
302. Producer Price Index, finished goods (M).-Sources 1 and $3(3,22)$
303. Producer Price Index, finished goods less foods and energy (M).-Sources 1 and $3(3,22)$
304. Index of average hourly compensation, all employees, nonfarm business sector (Q).-Source 3 (4)
305. Index of real average hourly compensation, all employees, nonfarm business sector (Q).-Source 3 (4)
306. Index of output per hour, all persons, nonfarm business sector (Q).-Source 3 (4)
307. Index of output per hour, all persons, business sector $(Q)$.-Source $3(4,23)$
308. Civilian labor force (M).-Source 3 (2)
309. Civilian employment (M).-Source 3 (2)
310. Civilian labor force participation rate, males 20 years and over (M).-Source 3 (2)
311. Civilian labor force participation rate, females 20 years and over (M).Source 3 (2)
312. Civilian labor force participation rate, both sexes 16-19 years of age (M)Source 3 (2)
313. Defense Department prime contract awards for work performed in the United States (M).-U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of Economic Analysis (5)
314. Manufacturers' new orders, defense products (M).-Source 2 (5)
315. Index of industrial production, defense and space equipment (M).-Source 4 (5)
316. Federal Government purchases, national defense (Q).-Source $1(5,23)$
317. Employment, defense products industries (M).--Sources 1 and 3 ( 5 )
318. Exports, excluding military aid shipments (M).-Sources 1 and 2 (5)
319. Exports of domestic agricultural products (M).-Sources 1 and 2 (5)
320. Exports of nonelectrical machinery (M).-Sources 1 and 2 (5)
321. General imports (M).-Source $2(5)$
322. Imports of petroleum and petroleum products (M).-Sources 1 and 2 (5)
323. Imports of automobiles and parts (M).-Sources 1 and $2(5)$
324. Merchandise exports, adjusted, excluding military $(Q)$.-Source $1(5,23)$
325. Merchandise imports, adjusted, excluding military $(Q)$.-Source $1(5,23)$
326. Balance on merchandise trade (Q).-Source 1 (5)
327. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, European countries, Index of Industrial production (M).-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) $(5,24)$
328. United Kingdom, Index of Industrial production (M).-Central Statistical Office (London) $(5,24)$
329. Canada, index of industrial production (M).-Statistics Canada (Ottawa) $(5,24)$
330. Federal Republic of Germany, index of industrial production (M).Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden) $(5,24)$
331. France, index of Industrial production (M).—Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris) $(5,24)$
332. Italy, index of industrial production (M).-Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome) $(5,24)$
333. Japan, index of industrial production (M).-Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tokyo) $(5,24)$
334. United Kingdom, consumer price index (M).-Department of Employment (London); percent changes seasonally adjusted by Bureau of Economic Analysis $(5,25)$
335. Canada, consumer price index (M).-Statistics Canada (Ottawa); percent changes seasonally adjusted by Bureau of Economic Analysis $(5,25)$
336. Federal Republic of Germany, consumer price Index (M).-Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden); percent changes seasonally adjusted by Bureau of Economic Analysis $(5,25)$
337. France, consumer price index (M).-Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris); percent changes seasonally adjusted by Bureau of Economic Analysis $(5,25)$
338. Italy, consumer price index (M).-Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome); percent changes seasonally adjusted by Bureau of Economic Analysis $(5,25)$
339. Japan, consumer price index (M).-Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo); percent changes seasonally adjusted by Bureau of Economic Analysis $(5,25)$
340. United Kingdom, index of stock prices (M).-Central Statistical Office (London) $(5,26)$
341. Canada, index of stock prices (M).—Toronto Stock Exchange (Toronto) $(5,26)$
342. Federal Republic of Germany, index of stock prices (M).—Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden) $(5,26)$
343. France, index of stock prices (M).-Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris) $(5,26)$
344. Italy, index of stock prices (M).-Banca d'italia (Rome) $(5,26)$
345. Japan, index of stock prices (M).-Bank of Japan (Tokyo) $(5,26)$
346. Index of weighted-average exchange value of U.S. dollar against currencies of 10 industrial countries (M).-Source $4(5,27)$
347. United Kingdom, exchange rate per U.S. dollar (M).-Sources 1 and $4(5,27)$
348. Canada, exchange rate per U.S. dollar (M).-Source $4(5,27)$
349. Federal Republic of Germany, exchange rate per U.S. dollar (M).-Source 4 $(5,27)$
350. France, exchange rate per U.S. doliar (M).-Source $4(5,27)$
351. Italy, exchange rate per U.S. dollar (M).-Source $4(5,27)$
352. Japan, exchange rate per U.S. dollar (M).-Source $4(5,27)$

# Sources for Current Business Statistics 


#### Abstract

This listing gives the address and phone number of sources for all series formerly published in the "Current Business Statistics" section, which has been discontinued. The source numbers shown in this list are printed in brackets after the series titles on pages S-1 through S-32 of the March 1994 Survey of Current Business.


1.1 Personal income by source and disposition of personal income
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division, be-54, 1441 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20230 (202) 606-5304
1.2 Industrial production

Jerry Storch, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Research and Statistics, Industrial Output Section, Eccles Building, Room 3212-D, 20 th \& Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-2932
1.3 Business sales, inventories, inventory-sales ratios, and retail trade
Ronald Piencykoski, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Business Division, Current Retail Sales and Inventories Branch, FOB 3, Room 2626, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5294
1.4 Manufacturing and trade sales, inventories, and ratios in 1987 dollars
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division, be-54, 1441 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20230 (202) 606-5304
1.5 Manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders

Steve Andrews or Kathy Menth, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, M3 Branch, FOB 4, Room 2232, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-2502 or (301) 763-2575
1.6 Business incorporations and industrial and commercial failures
The Dun \& Bradstreet Corporation, Economic Communications Department, 299 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10171 (212) 593-4163
2.1 Prices received and paid by farmers

Herb Vanderberry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Commodity Prices Section, Economic Statistics Branch, South Building, Room 5912, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-5446
2.2 Consumer prices and purchasing power of the dollar U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Postal Square Building, Room 3615, 2 Massachusetts Avenue ne, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-7000
2.3 Producer prices and producer price indexes for all commodities
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Postal Square Building, Room 3840, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-7705
3.1 Construction put in place and construction cost indexes

George A. Roff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Construction Statistics Division, Progress Branch, Iverson Mall, Room 301-03, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5717
3.2 Construction contracts

Laura Pelzer, McGraw-Hill Construction Information Group, F.W. Dodge Division, Paramount Plaza, 13th Floor, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019 (212) 512-3523
3.3 Housing starts and permits
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Construction Statistics Division, Construction Starts Branch, Iverson Mall, Room 300-15, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5731
3.4 Boeckh indexes

Janet Olson, воескн, Division of Mitchell International, P.O. Box 51291, New Berlin, wi 53151-0291 (1-800) 809-0016, ext. 2808
3.5 Engineering News-Record and construction hourly wages Rona Nadi, McGraw-Hill Construction Information Group, Engineering News-Record, 41st Floor, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020 (212) 512-3418
3.6 Federal Highway Adm.-highway construction

Claretta Duren, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Interstate and Programs Support Branch, hng-13, Nassis Building, Room 3128, 400 7th Street sw, Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-4636
3.7 Real estate

Zenora Hines, U.S. Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, Information Systems Division, Room b133, 451 7th Street sw, Washington, DC 20410 (202) 755-7500, ext. 107
3.8 Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions
Phil Quinn, Federal Housing Finance Board, District Bank Directorate Division, Financial Report Branch, 4th Floor, 1777 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 408-2865
4.1 Newspaper advertising expenditures

Miles Groves, Newspaper Association of America, Newspaper Center, 11600 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, va 22091 (703) 648-1339

### 4.2 Wholesale trade

Nancy Piesto, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Business Division, Current Wholesale Branch, fOB 3, Room 2747, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-3916
5.1 Labor force and population
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Employment Analysis Section, Postal Square Building, Room 4675, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-6378
5.2 Employment, average hours per week, indexes of employeehours, and hourly and weekly earnings
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Monthly Industry Employment Statistics, Postal Square Building, Room 4860, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, Ne, Washington, dC 20212 (202) 606-6555
5.3 Aggregate employee-hours
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Productivity Research, Postal Square Building, Room 2150, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-5606
5.4 Employment cost index

Wayne Shelly, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Division of Employment Cost Trends, Postal Square Building, Room 4170, 2 Massachusetts Avenue Ne, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-6199
5.5 Help-wanted advertising

Ken Goldstein, The Conference Board, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (212) 339-0331
5.6 Work stoppages
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Developments and Labor Management Relations, Postal Square Building, Room 4175, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-6288
5.7 Unemployment insurance

Cindy Ambler, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Service, Suite s-4519, 200 Constitution Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20210 (202) 219-5922
6.1 Bankers' acceptances

Thomas Brady, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Monetary Affairs, Stop 81, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3363
6.2 Commercial and financial company paper

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 33 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10045 (212) 720-6143
6.3 Loans of the Farm Credit System

Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, Suite 1401, 10 Exchange Place, Jersey City, NJ 07302 (201) 200-8000
6.4 Federal Reserve Banks condition

Kim Jefferson, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Information Resource Management, Stop 170, Martin Building, 2oth \& C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-2398
6.5 All member banks of Federal Reserve System, average daily figures
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Monetary Affairs, Stop 72, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue Nw, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3577
6.6 Large commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System
Dennis Farley, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Monetary Affairs, Stop 81, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3021
6.7 Commercial bank credit

Virginia Lewis, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Monetary Affairs, Stop 84, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3012
6.8 Money and interest rates and taxable U.S. Treasury bonds Deborah McMillian, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Monetary Affairs, Stop 81, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-2851

### 6.9 Home mortgage rates

Travis King, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street nW, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 408-2967
6.10 Consumer installment credit

Mark Peirce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Research and Statistics, Stop 93, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3760

### 6.11 Federal Government finance

Sherry Sherrod, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Room 749, 941 North Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC 20227 (202) 208-2456
6.12 Gold, monetary stock

Donald Adams, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of International Finance, Stop 43, Eccles Building, 2oth \& Constitution Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-2364
6.13 Gold and silver prices at New York

Platt's Metals Week, McGraw-Hill Inc., 42nd Floor, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020 (212) 512-2823
6.14 Monetary statistics

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Monetary Affairs, Stop 72, Eccles Building, 20th \& Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551 (202) 452-3577

### 6.15 Currency in circulation

Bernadette Derr, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, 401 14th Street sw, Washington, DC 20227 (202) 208-1374

### 6.16 Profits and dividends

Paul Zarrett, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Economic Census and Survey Division, fob 3, Room 2578, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-2718
6.17 State and municipal securities issues and domestic municipal bond yields
The Bond Buyer, Statistics Department, 31st Floor, 1 State Street Plaza, New York, NY 10004 (212) 943-8542
6.18 Bond prices, domestic municipal bond yields, and stock prices and yields
Standard \& Poor's Corporation, Central Inquiry, 25 Broadway, New York, NY 10004 (212) 208-1199
6.19 Bond sales

Mike Hyland, New York Stock Exchange, Inc., Fixed Income Markets, 20 Broad Street, New York, Ny 10005 (212) 6565868
6.20 Bond yields

Moody's Investors Service, Corporate Rating Desk, 99 Church Street, New York, NY 10007 (212) 553-0377
6.21 Stock prices, Dow Jones averages

Dow Jones \& Company, Inquiry Department, 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281 (212) 416-2676
6.22 Stock prices, stock sales, and shares listed, New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)
Bethann Ashfield, New York Stock Exchange, Inc., Research Library, 17th Floor, 11 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005 (212) 656-2491
6.23 Scock prices and stock sales, NaSDaQ over-the-counter

Mike Shokouhi, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., Economic Research Department, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 728-8274
6.24 Stock sales on all registered exchanges (SEC)

William Atkinson, Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Economic Analysis, Stop 9-1, 450 5th Street Nw, Washington, DC 20549 (202) 272-7360
7.1 Value of exports, value of imports, and merchandise trade balance
Richard Preuss, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Trade Data Services Branch, FOB 3, Room 2279, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7754
7.2 Export and import price indexes

Michelle Vachris, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of International Prices, Branch of Index Methods, Analysis, and Evaluation, Postal Square Building, Room 3955, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-7155
7.3 Shipping weight and value

Norman Tague, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Transportation Branch, fOB 3, Room 2266, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7770
8.1 Air carriers

Paul Gavel, U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Airline Statistics, DAI-20, Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-4391
8.2 Urban transit industry

Terry Bronson, American Public Transit Association, Suite 400, 1201 New York Avenue Nw, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 898-4129

### 8.3 Motor carriers

Andrew Lee, Interstate Commerce Commission, Office of Economics, Section of Costing and Financial Information, Room 3310, 12th \& Constitution Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20423 (202) 927-6387
8.4 Freight carried-volume indexes, class I and II intercity truck tonnage
Mike Arendes, American Trucking Association, Trucking Information Services, 2200 Mill Road, Alexandria, va 22314-4677 (703) 838-1791
8.5 Class I railroads

David Miller, Association of American Railroads, Economics and Finance Department, Room 5404, 50 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 (202) 639-2304

### 8.6 Foreign travel

Pat Harrington, U.S. Department of Transportation, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, Center for Transportation Information, Kendall Square, Cambridge, ma 02142 (617) 494-2450

### 8.7 Passports issued

David Brown, U.S. Department of State, Passport Services, Office of Program Support, Room 584, 1425 K Street nw, Washington, DC 20522-1705 (202) 326-6075
8.8 National parks, recreation visits

Tom Wade, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Socio-Economic Studies, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, Denver, co 80225-0287 (303) 969-6977
9.1 Inorganic chemicals

Lissene Hafenrichter, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2212, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-2541
9.2 Sulfur

Pamela Shorter, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Industrial Metals, Ms-9705, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9506
9.3 Inorganic fertilizer materials Walter Hunter, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2212, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-4490
9.4 Potash, sales

Connie Holcomb, Potash and Phosphate Institute, Inc., Suite 110, 655 Engineering Drive, Norcross, GA 30092 (404) 447-0335

### 9.5 Industrial gases

Suzanne Pasdar, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2212, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-4485
9.6 Organic chemicals and plastics and resin materials Gwen Bennett, International Trade Commission, Energy, Chemicals, and Textiles Division, Suite 513B, 500 E Street sw, Washington, DC 20436 (202) 205-3357
9.7 Glycerin, production

David Gromos, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, FOB 4, Room 2132, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7809
9.8 Alcohol and alcoholic beverages
U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Industry Compliance Division, Market Compliance Branch, 650 Massachusetts Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20226 (202) 927-8128
9.9 Paints, varnish, and lacquer

Kim Ciurca, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2212, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5602
10.1 Electric power production
U.S. Department of Energy, National Energy Information Center, Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048, 1000 Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20585 (202) 586-8800
10.2 Electric power sales and revenue from sales

Edison Electric Institute, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004-2696 (202) 508-5000
10.3 Gas

American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, va 22209-2470 (703) 841-8507
11.1 Dairy products

Daniel Buckner, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock Branch, South Building, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-4448
11.2 Fluid milk, utilization in manufactured dairy products LaVerne T. Williams, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, Room 808D, 1301 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 219-0769
11.3 Fluid milk wholesale prices

James Hand, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Economic Statistics Branch, Commodity Prices Section, South Building, Room 5927, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 690-3236
11.4 Grain and grain products

Charles Van Lahr, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Crops Branch, South Building, Room 5175, 14th \& Independence
Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-2127
11.5 Rice

Dan Kerestes, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Crops Branch, South Building, Room 5175, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-9526
11.6 Rye and wheat

Vaughn Siegenthaler, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Crops Branch, South Building, Room 5175, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-8068

### 11.7 Wheat flour

John Miller, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, fOB 4, Room 2132, Washington, dC 20233 (301) 763-7837

### 11.8 Poultry, slaughter

Joel Moore, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, South Building, Room 5906, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-3244
11.9 Cold storage stocks of poultry, eggs, total meats, beef and veal, lamb and mutton, and pork
John Lang, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, South Building, Room 5906, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-0585
11.10 Poultry and egg prices

Debra Kenerson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Economic Statistics Branch, South Building, Room 5912, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 690-3234

### 11.11 Egg production

Robert Little, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, South Building, Room 5913, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-6147
11.12 Cattles and calves

Glenda Shepler, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, South Building, Room 5906, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-3040

### 11.13 Hogs

Tom Kurtz, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, South Building, Room 5901, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-3106
11.14 Sheep and lambs and meats

Linda Simpson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Branch, South Building, Room 5871, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-3578

### 11.15 Coffee, U.S. Import Price Index

Rob Frumkin, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of International Prices, Branch of International Indexes, Postal Square Building, Room 3930, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20212 (202) 606-7106
11.16 Fish

Barbara O'Bannon, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atomspheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries Statistics Division, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 713-2328

### 11.17 Tobacco

Greg Preston, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Crops Branch, South Building, Room 5175, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 720-3843
11.18 Tobacco leaf stocks

Henry Martin, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Tobacco Division, Market Information and Program Analysis Branch, Annex Building, Room 502, 300 12th Street sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 2050489

### 12.1 Leather manufactures

Nat Shelton, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, FOB 4, Room 2132, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5809
13.1 Lumber-all types, southern pine, and western pine Kathy Shaffer, American Forest and Paper Association, Suite 800, 1111 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 4632754
13.2 Softwoods

Western Wood Products Association, Yeon Building, 522 Southwest Fifth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204-2122 (503) 2243930
13.3 Hardwood flooring

Patsy Davenport, National Oak Flooring Manufactures Association, P.O. Box 3009, Memphis, TN 38173-0009 (901) 526-5016
14.1 Iron and steel; pig iron and iron products; steel, raw and semifinished; and steel mill products
Janet Nash, American Iron and Steel Institute, Suite 1300, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-4700 (202) 4527203 or (202) 452-7201
14.2 Iron and steel scrap and pig iron consumption

David Kulha, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, ms-9703, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9520
14.3 Ore

William S. Kirk, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, ms-5208, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9430
14.4 U.S. and foreign ores: Receipts and consumption at iron and steel plants and stocks at furnace yards and U.S. docks Joy Earlywine, American Iron Ore Association, 915 Rockefeller Building, 614 Superior Avenue West, Cleveland, он 44113-1383 (216) 241-8261
14.5 Pig iron and iron products castings and steel castings

Renee Reda, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Metals and Industrial Machinery Branch, FOB 4, Room 2207, Washington, dC 20233 (301) 763-7865
14.6 Producing steel mills, inventory

Michele L. Chaney, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Metals and Industrial Machinery Branch, FOB 4, Room 2207, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7863
14.7 Aluminum

Patricia Plunkert or Cindy Lui, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, ms-5208, 810 7th Street nw, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9419
14.8 Aluminum products

Mary Ellickson, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Metals and Industrial Machinery Branch, FOB 4, Room 2207, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7862
14.9 Copper

Dan Edelstein, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, ms-5208, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9415
14.10 Lead

Jerry Smith, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, ms-5208, 810 7th Street nw, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9444
14.11 Lead producers' stocks and slab zinc production and producers' stocks
Robert Clock, American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Inc., 400 Plaza Drive, P.O. Box 1405, Secaucus, NJ 07094-0405 (201) 863-6900
14.12 Tin

James Carlin, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, MS-5208, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9426
14.13 Zinc

Bob Reese, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Metals, ms-5208, 810 7th Street nw, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9422
14.14 Industrial heating equipment

Data not available for public distribution.
14.15 Materials handling equipment

Elizabeth Baatz, Cahners Economics, Cahners Building, 275
Washington Street, Newton, MA 02158-1630 (617) 630-2114
14.16 Industrial supplies, machinery, and equipment

Chuck Moore, American Supply \& Machinery Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851 (216) 244-7333
14.17 Industrial suppliers distribution of machinery and equipment
Steve Hern, Industrial Distribution Association, Suite 201, 3 Corporate Square, Atlanta, GA 30329 (404) 325-2776
14.18 Fluid power products shipments indexes

Steven Latin-Kasper, National Fluid Power Association, Suite 311, 3333 North Mayfair Road, Milwaukee, WI 53222 (414) 778-3358
14.19 Machine tools

Steve Bell, The Association for Manufacturing Technology, 7901 West Park Drive, McLean, va 22102-4269 (703) 8275262
14.20 Tractors used in construction, shipments

Richard Wiesler, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Metals and Industrial Machinery Branch, FOB 4, Room 2207, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7867
14.21 Battery shipments

Mary Warmowski, Smith Bucklin \& Associates Inc., 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Il 60611-4267 (312) 644-6610
14.22 Radio factory sales and television set production

Tom Godsman, Electronic Industries Association, 2001 Pennsylvania Avenue nw, Washington, DC 20006-1813 (202) 457-4958
14.23 Household major appliances and ranges

Alane Mackay, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, il 60606 (312) 984-5800, ext. 315
14.24 Vacuum cleaners

Clifford J. Wood, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, Box 2642, North Canton, of 44720 (216) 499-5998
14.25 Furnaces

Gary Thibeault, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Moore Street, Arlington, va 22209 (703) 525-9565
14.26 Water heaters

Frank Stanonik, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Moore Street, Arlington, vA 22209 (703) 525-9565
15.1 Coal and coke
U.S. Department of Energy, National Energy Information Center, Forrestal Building, ex-231, 1000 Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20585 (202) 586-8800
15.2 Petroleum coke production and stocks and petroleum and products
Morris Rice, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Oil and Gas, ei-424, Forrestal Building, Room 2E068, Washington, DC 20585 (202) 586-4634
16.1 Pulpwood, waste paper, woodpulp, and paper and paper products
American Forest and Paper Association, Paper Information Center, 1111 19th Street nw, Washington, DC 20036 (1-800) 878-8878
16.2 Newsprint

Jan Liddy, American Forest and Paper Association, 11th Floor, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, Ny 10016 (212) 340-0649
16.3 Paper products

Peggy Gilmore, Fibre Box Association, 2850 Golf Road, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 (708) 364-9600

### 17.1 Tires and tubes

Dan Mustico, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 1400 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 682-4863

### 18.1 Portland cement

Cheryl Solomon, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Industrial Minerals, ms-5209, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9393
18.2 Clay construction products

Robert Miller, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2212, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-4484

### 18.3 Flat glass shipments

Susan Sundermann, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2203, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-2376

### 18.4 Glass containers

Sheila Proudfoot, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Wood and Chemical Products Branch, FOB 4, Room 2203, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7574
18.5 Gypsum and products

Lawrence Davis, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Branch of Industrial Minerals, ms-5209, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20241 (202) 501-9386
19.1 Cotton production

Roger Lathan, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Crops Branch, Room 5175, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 202502000 (202) 720-5944
19.2 Cotton consumption and spindle activity

Karen Harshbarger, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, fob 4, Room 2132, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-4476
19.3 Cotton stocks in the United States

Tim Barry, New York Cotton Exchange, Market Surveillance Division, 8th Floor, 4 World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048 (212) 938-7909
19.4 Cotton farm prices, American upland

Debra Kenerson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, Estimates Division, Economic Statistics Branch, Commodity Prices Section, 14th \& Independence Avenue sw, Washington, DC 20250-2000 (202) 690-3234
19.5 Cotton prices, strict low middling

Leslie Meyer, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Commodity Economics Division, Crops Branch, Room 1034, 1301 New York Avenue Nw, Washington, DC 20005-4788 (202) 219-0840
19.6 Cotton cloth broadwoven goods and production of wool broadwoven goods
Keith Featherstone, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, FOB 4, Room 2132, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-2553
19.7 Manmade fibers and manufactures

Kim Costa, Fiber Economics Bureau, Inc., 101 Eisenhower Parkway, Roseland, NJ 07068 (201) 228-1107
19.8 Wool consumption

Maria Dixon, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, FOB 4, Room 2132, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5895
19.9 Wool imports and wool prices

John Lawler, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Commodity Economics Division, Crops Branch, Room 1034, 1301 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005-4788 (202) 219-0840
19.10 Floor coverings

Amelia Williams, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Office of Chief Economist, Suite 900, 1801 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 862-0547
19.11 Apparel

Andrew Kraynak, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Food, Textiles, and Apparel Branch, FOB 4, Room 2132, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7108
19.12 Hosiery shipments

Mary Ann Blansett, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, 200 North Sharon Amity Road, Charlotte, NC 28211-3004 (704) 365-0913
20.1 Aerospace vehicles, truck trailer and chassis shipments, and trailer chassis sold separately
Lynn Sizemore, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Electrical and Transportation Branch, fOB 4, Room 2231, Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-5547
20.2 Passenger cars, trucks, and buses factory sales and retail inventories of trucks and buses
American Automobile Manufacturers Association, Suite 300, 7430 Second Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202 (313) 872-4311
20.3 Passenger car retail sales, inventories, and inventory-sales ratios
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division, be-54, 1441 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20230 (202) 606-5304
20.4 Passenger car imports

Mike Hagey, U.S. International Trade Commission, Machinery and Transportation Division, 500 E Street sw, Washington, DC 20436 (202) 205-3392
20.5 Registrations of passenger cars, trucks, and buses
R.L. Polk \& Company, Statistical Services Division, 1155 Brewery Park Boulevard, Detroit, mi 48207-2697 (313) 393-0880
20.6 Retail sales of trucks and buses
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division, be-54, 1441 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20230 (202) 606-5304
20.7 Railroad equipment

Association of American Railroads, Communications Department, 50 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20001-1564 (202) 639-2555


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| Corporate Profits, 1 st quarter 1994 (preliminary) | May 27 |
| Personal Income and Outlays, April 1994 | May 31 |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, April 1994 | June 2 |
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| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, June 1994 | Aug. 3 |
| Gross State Product by Industry, 1991. | Aug. 4 |
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| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, July 1994 | Aug. 31 |
| * Joint release by the Bureau of the Census and bea. |  |


[^0]:    2. In the NIPA's, an increase in the rate of Federal employee compensation is treated as an increase in the price of employee services purchased by the Federal Government.
[^1]:    Note-Changes are from preceding quarter.

[^2]:    3. According to the revised estimates (released April 28, 1994), profits increased $\$ 39.4$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1993 ; the preliminary estimates, released March 31, had shown a $\$ 42.0$ billion increase.
[^3]:    5. It should be noted that this ratio is not appropriate for use in productivity analysis; for productivity analysis, the denominator should measure
[^4]:    1. Incluces utitites, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments to contractors to
    operate installations.
    2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems, other than research and evelopment.
    3. Includes compensation of foreign personnel, consulting, training, and education.
[^5]:    and of nondurable consumer goods, except automotive.

[^6]:    1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter
[^7]:    1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. Quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the constant-dollar change in business 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 product of households and institutions and generai government and includes a small amount of final sales by farm.
[^8]:    1. Consists largely of receipts by U.S. residents of interest and dividends and reinvested earnings of foreign
[^9]:    2. Materials balance and energy accounting, developed in the late 1960's, is based on the first law of thermodynamics-that matter can neither be created nor destroyed. The accounts therefore describe a circular flow process: A raw material input is transformed by the processes of the economy, this transformation results in a new product and in residuals, and those residuals are transformed in the natural environment into raw materials.
[^10]:    3. See Salah El Serafy and Ernst Lutz [7].
    4. See, for example, Henry M. Peskin and Ernst Lutz [17].
[^11]:    5. For a summary of the SNA, the revision process, and the new features, see [30].
    6. The two main features that anticipated the needs of environmental accounting dealt with the coverage of assets and the recording of changes in them. First, the SNA 1993 includes within the boundary of economic assets all assets over which ownership rights can be established and enforced and that provide economic benefits to their owners. This boundary explicitly includes natural assets, both those whose growth is the result of human cultivation (for example, vineyards and livestock) and those that, although not cultivated, are under control of an owner (for example, land, subsoil assets, and water resources). Second, it records all changes in the value of assets from one balance sheet to another. As part of doing this, there is an account to record certain changes in assets not recorded as production or as costs of production; this account records, for example, the additions to, and depletion of, subsoil assets and the natural growth of uncultivated forests. Another account records changes in the value of assets due to price change. Further, the $S_{N A} 1993$ describes how to use these and other features as a point of departure for an environmental satellite account.
[^12]:    1. For air pA, the Clean Air Act classifies the sources of pollutants as mobile (for example, automobiles) or stationary (for example, factories). For water PA, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act classifies sources of pollutants as point (for example, factories) or nonpoint (for example, highway construction projects).
    2. The stock estimates in table A are part of a new establishment-based series for 1960 forward. ben is planning a Survey of Current Business article for later this year to present such PA P\&E stock estimates for selected industries and to present their related capital flows through 1992. The new stock series replaces a series prepared on a company (or enterprise) basis.
    3. Stocks other than for Pa P\&E also protect air and water. Examples include stocks of PA devices and systems on mobile (for example, motor vehicles) and nonindustrial pollutant sources (for example, public sewer systems and septic systems), as well as PA features of solid waste management systems. Estimates for these kinds of stocks are not available.
[^13]:    7. There are also conceptual limitations to using NDP as the indicator of sustainable growth. nDP shows only the level of product, which cannot reflect much information about sustainability. The rate of change of NDP over time is more useful, but even this is not a clear indicator, because changes in NDP reflect changes in the rates of consumption, government expenditure, and net exports as well as net capital formation.

    A measure that may be more useful as an indicator of sustainable growth is the net savings rate, which is affected only by changes in the rate of investment in, and the consumption of, fixed capital. If the savings rate-adjusted to reflect additions to, and subtractions from, natural as well as produced assets-is positive, then growth can be considered sustainable. (Because this assumes a high degree of substitutability between produced and natural assets, some refer to this concept as "weak sustainability.")

[^14]:    1. Business accounting has also long debated issues in accounting for minerals; further, there was a resurgence in interest after the "energy crisis" in the mid-1970's. Since then, the Financial Accounting Standards Board has issued five new standards to improve accounting for mineral resources.
[^15]:    2. See, for example, Gavin Wright [35] and Michael J. Boskin, Marc S. Robinson, Terrance O'Reilly, and Praveen Kumar [4].
[^16]:    3. Part of the debate over the treatment of minerals as inventories or as fixed capital may reflect the view that depletion should be counted as a reduction in the highly visible GDP measure, rather than in the less well known NDP. If natural resources are treated like fixed capital, the depletion of the resources in the production process would be treated like depreciation. Because NDP is defined as GDP less depreciation, with this treatment any depletion charge would affect NDP but not GDP (as noted earlier, conventional GDP implicitly includes depletion). On the other hand, the change in business inventories is a component of both GDP and NDP. Consequently, some have argued that if depletion were viewed as a net decline in inventories, it would result in a subtraction from both GDP and NDP.
[^17]:    4. Among the methods that have not been used is one suggested by Salah El Serafy. The approach essentially calculates the amount that must be invested in a "sinking fund" to create an income stream sufficient to replace that produced by the natural resource. The approach, although frequently mentioned in the resource accounting literature, is not included largely because it is inconsistent with the concepts embodied in traditional national accounts and the ieesn's. In traditional accounts, the value of an asset is determined by its market price, or proxy thereof. El Serafy's approach, a welfare-oriented measure, is not intended to estimate the market value of the mineral resource.
[^18]:    5. In other words, the real price of the resource should increase at the real rate of interest, and there is no need for discounting.
    6. As discussed later, it may be true that over long periods, the rent per unit for mineral resources-like most tangible assets held for investment purposes-will rise at a rate equal to the nominal discount rate; however, periods of disequilibrium may be quite long. Nevertheless, given the problems in forecasting volatile minerals prices, technology, etc., this simple assumption may yield results as good as or better than other methods.
[^19]:    7. Although these real rates-3 percent and to percent-are often used to discount future returns, both are probably high for an appreciating tangible asset for a number of reasons: (1) Mineral prices do rise, at least partly, if not fully offsetting the effect of discounting; (2) as many authors have argued, decisions with intergenerational effects should be valued at lower discount rates than other transactions; and (3) a real rate of 10 percent, which is often cited and has been used by the Office of Management and Budget as an estimate of the real rate of return to private capital, is biased upwards. The io-percent return is based on estimates of the before-tax return to reproducible capital, which is computed as all property-type income divided by the replacementcost value of reproducible assets. Some authors have attempted to adjust the return to reflect the fact that property-type income is a return to land and other factors as well as to reproducible capital; nevertheless, to the extent that these other factors are excluded from the denominator, the computed return to capital is too high.
    8. Because of the simplifying assumptions used, somewhat different discount-extraction factors are applied to stocks and flows; for most years, the differences are very small.
[^20]:    11. The transactions-price and replacement-cost methods are used for the period 1947-91 and only for oil and gas.
[^21]:    1. Based on the value of capitol stock.
    2. Based on the average reumn to invested capital.
[^22]:    1. Earlier benchmarks covered 1947, 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. bea also has produced annual 1-0 accounts based on less comprehensive source data. The most recent annual accounts, for 1987, were presented in the April 1992 Survey of Current Business.
[^23]:    2. See "Improving the Quality of Economic Statistics: The 1992 Economic Statistics Initiative," SURVEY 71 (March 1991): 4-5.
[^24]:    3. Value added equals gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, plus inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported). It includes compensation of employees, indirect business tax and nontax liability, and other value added.
[^25]:    4. In the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ accounts, change in business inventories covers commodities wherever held; capital purchases-producers' durable equipment and structures-are included in gross private fixed investment; and imported commodities are included with domestically produced commodities in both final use and intermediate use.
    5. The commodity-flow method generally begins with an estimate of the total supply of a commodity available for domestic uses; it then either attributes a fixed percentage of supply to final users, or it adjusts for intermediate purchases and attributes the residual to final users. For more information, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Consumption Expenditures, Methodology Paper Series mp-6 (Washington, dc: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1990): 31-34.
[^26]:    6. For most t-o industries, other value added includes consumption of fixed capital, proprietors' income, corporate profits, and business transfer payments. For banking and for credit agencies other than banks, other value added also includes net interest. For owner-occupied dwellings and for real estate agents, managers, operators, and lessors, it also includes rental income. For the six industries covering the Federal Government and State and local government enterprises, it also includes current surplus less government subsidy payments.
    7. See Robert P. Parker, "Gross Product by Industry, 1977-90," Survey 73 (May 1993): 33-54; and Robert E. Yuskavage, "Gross Product by Industry, 1988-91," Survey 73 (November 1993): 33-44.
    8. The net addition of industries resulting from the aggregations and disaggregations of 19821.0 industries is 11 . In addition, the rest of the world is no longer technically considered to be an industry because of the change from GNP to GDP as the primary measure of final demand. Thus, there is a net increase of 10 industries in the 1987 benchmark.
[^27]:    9. The 1991 nIPA revision was described in the following Survey articles: "A Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Definitional and Classificational Changes," September 1991; "A Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: New and Redesigned Tables," October 1991; and "The Comprehensive Revision of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts: A Review of Revisions and Major Statistical Changes," December 1991.
    10. Estimates for commodities in purchasers' prices can be derived by adjusting for transportation costs and for wholesale and retail trade margins; these costs and margins are included on the diskettes that can be ordered for the 1987 benchmark $1-0$ (see the box on page 90 ).
[^28]:    11. In the designation of $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ tables, the row is referred to first and the column second. Thus, tables in which commodities appear in the rows and industries in the columns are designated "commodity-by-industry" tables, and tables in which industries appear in the rows and commodities in the columns are designated "industry-by-commodity" tables.
    12. Primary and secondary products and the classification of industries are discussed further in the section "Definitions and conventions for classification:"
[^29]:    13. See Robert P. Parker, "Improved Adjustments for Misreporting of Tax Return Information Used to Estimate the National Income and Product Accounts, 1977," Survey 64 (June 1984): 17-25.
[^30]:    14. See Personal Consumption Expenditures, pages 31-34.
[^31]:    15. For more information on the 1-0 accounts and their relationship to the NIPA's, see Personal Consumption Expenditures, pages 17 and 31-34.
[^32]:    16. A typical I-o table in the Regional Input-Output Modeling System is derived mainly from two data sources: (1) The U.S. benchmark 1-0 accounts and (2) bea's four-digit sic county wage-and-salary data. For more information, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (rims II), Second Edition (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992).
[^33]:    17. The $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{o}$ two-digit and six-digit industry categories and their composition in terms of the 1987 SIC codes are given in appendix B.
    18. For a discussion of the sIc system, see Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987, (Springfield, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, 1987): 11-18.
    19. Fewer 1 -o adjustments to sic-defined industries may be necessary for the 1997 and subsequent benchmark $1-0$ accounts when the North American Industry Classification System (naics) is completed. The proposed naics is expected to be a common international system-covering the United States, Canada, and Mexico-for grouping establishments by similarity of production process. For a discussion, see Jack E. Triplett, "Economic Concepts for Economic Classifications," Survey 73 (November 1993): 45-56.
[^34]:    20. The I-O commodity-based and I-O industry-based technology assumptions are important when estimating the total-requirements tables. The significance of the assumptions is discussed elsewhere in the economic I-o literature. See, for example, United Nations, System of National Accounts, 1993, prepared under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (New York: United Nations, 1993): chapter 15, in particular pages 367-70; and Ronald E. Miller and Peter D. Blair, Input-Output Analysis: Foundations and Extensions (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1985): 149-99.
[^35]:    21. U.S. merchandise returned consists of domestically produced goods that were previously exported to other countries for processing or assembly, or both, and then returned to the United States. An example would be articles of metal that are manufactured in the United States, then exported for further processing abroad, and then returned to the United States for more processing. Reexports consists of commodities of foreign origin that were previously imported into the United States and then exported from the United States in substantially the same condition as when imported. An example would be imported foreign-made monitors that are purchased by U.S. personal computer manufacturers, joined with U.S.-made consoles, and then exported to a third foreign country.
[^36]:    Less than $\$ 500,000$

[^37]:    Less than $\$ 500,000$.

[^38]:    1. In this article, these percent changes are not at annual rates.
[^39]:    U.S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

[^40]:    1. See Wallace K. Bailey, "Comprehensive Revision of Local Area Personal Income Estimates, 1969-90," Survey of Current Business 73 (May 1993): 63-87.
    2. The State estimates are presented in "State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1990-92," SURVEY 73 (September 1993): 70-85.
[^41]:    3. For the New England region, bea uses a county-based definition rather than a definition in terms of cities and towns, because the available data for cities and towns are insufficient.

    A list of the metropolitan areas and their definitions (Accession Number PB 93-505-824) is available from the National Technical Information Service (Nris). The list in electronic form (Wordperfect 5.1, Accession Number Pb $93-505-816$ ) is also available through NTIS. Write to NTIS, Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, va 22161, or call (703) 487-4650.
    4. The pmsa's into which the former New York-Newark pmsa was divided are Bergen-Passaic, nj; Jersey City, nj; Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, n; Monmouth-Ocean, nj; Nassau-Suffolk, ny; New York, Ny; and Newark, N.

    The msA's to which counties were added are Augusta-Aiken, $\mathrm{GA}-\mathrm{sc} ; \mathrm{Ba}$ ton Rouge, la; Chattanooga, tn-ga; Huntington-Ashland, wV-kY-oh; and Wilmington, NC .

[^42]:    1. 1987 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.
    2. Farm income consists of proprietors' net farm income, the wages of hired labor, the pay-in-kind of hired farm labor, and the salaries of officers of corporate farms.
    3. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county estimates available as of February 1994.
    4. Personal contributions for social insurance are included in earnings by type and industry but excluded from personal income.
    5. U.S. adjustment for residence consists of adjustments for border workers: income of U.S.
[^43]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^44]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^45]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^46]:    NOTE.-The following current high values were reached betore February 1993: July 1991-BCl-92 change (6.72) and August 1991-BCl-92 smoothed ( -0.83 ).

[^47]:    See footnotes on page $\mathrm{C}-6$.

