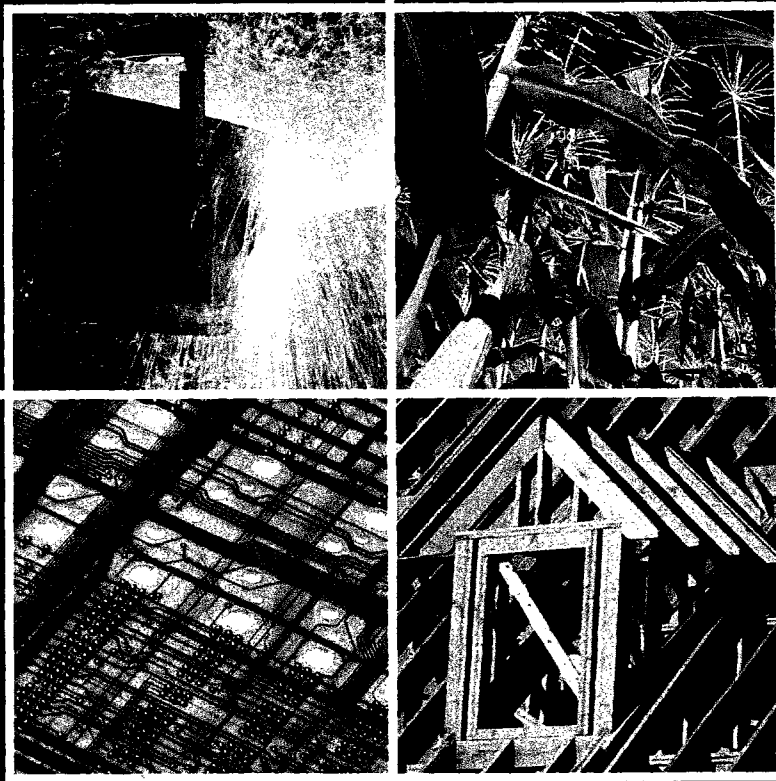


MAY 2002

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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BEA's Strategic Plan for 2001-2005

State Per Capita Personal Income, 2001

Local Area Personal Income, 1998-2000

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



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Services (April 17),
Gross Domestic Product (April 26), and
Personal Income and Outlays (April 29).

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

May 2002 Volume 82 Number 5

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Special in this issue

8 BEA's Strategic Plan for 2001–2005

BEA's strategic plan outlines the major focus of the Bureau's work over the next several years. The plan incorporates suggestions and comments from BEA's customers, staff, and partner statistical agencies. In November 2001, a panel of experts that included members of the Administration, other Federal Government agencies, and the private sector provided their opinions and insights on potential expansions and improvements to the accounts. Abstracts of their comments are reprinted along with a table that summarizes the new initiatives of the plan and shows the milestones for completion.

Regular features

1 Business Situation: Advance Estimates for the First Quarter of 2002

The pace of U.S. production picked up sharply in the first quarter of 2002: Real GDP increased 5.8 percent after increasing 1.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2001. More than half of the first-quarter increase was accounted for by a substantial slowdown in the rate of liquidation of private inventories. Inflation remained low.

34 State Per Capita Personal Income and State Personal Income, 2001

Growth in per capita personal income slowed in 46 States and the District of Columbia in 2001. The States with the sharpest slowdowns were New Hampshire, California, Massachusetts, and Colorado. In contrast, growth picked up in New Mexico, Louisiana, and Alabama. Connecticut again topped the Nation in per capita personal income, at \$41,930, while Mississippi again trailed, at \$21,643.

60 Local Area Personal Income, 1998–2000

Newly released estimates of metropolitan area personal income show that San Jose, CA, again had the fastest growth in personal income in 2000, at 21.0 percent. Anniston, AL, had the slowest growth, at -0.2 percent. San Francisco, CA, again had the highest per capita personal income, at \$57,414, while McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX, again had the lowest, at \$13,344.

Newly released estimates of personal income by county show that Edgecombe County, NC, which rebounded from flooding caused by

— Continued on the next page —

Hurricane Floyd in 1999, had the fastest growth in personal income, at 24.8 percent. Calhoun County, AL, had the slowest growth, at -0.2 percent. New York County (Manhattan), NY, again had the highest per capita personal income, at \$90,901, while Loup County, NE, again had the lowest, at \$6,606.

Reports and statistics

D-1 BEA Current and Historical Data

Inside back cover: Getting BEA's Estimates

Back cover: Schedule of Upcoming News Releases

LOOKING AHEAD

Gross State Product, 1998-2000. An article scheduled for the June SURVEY will present new estimates of gross state product for 2000 and revised estimates for 1998 and 1999. These estimates will incorporate the results of the summer 2001 annual revision of the NIPA's, the fall 2001 annual revisions of State personal income and of GDP by industry, and newly available State source data.

Accelerated Estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry. An article in a forthcoming issue of the SURVEY will report on the research BEA is conducting into the feasibility and tradeoffs involved in preparing an accelerated set of GDP-by-industry estimates. BEA will be soliciting comments on the proposed methodology, the appropriate scope of industry detail, and the tradeoff between accuracy and timeliness.

Measurement of U.S. International Services. An article in a forthcoming issue of the SURVEY will discuss some of the problems faced in collecting and estimating flows of international services and will present some possible approaches to overcoming these problems. The article will focus on a selected group of services—including insurance, wholesale and retail trade, and financial services.

Business Situation

Advance Estimates for the First Quarter of 2002

AFTER six quarters of subpar performance, the U.S. economy surged in the first quarter of 2002; production, purchases, and incomes increased sharply, while inflation remained very low (chart 1). Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 5.8 percent, and real gross domestic purchases increased 6.9 percent; in the fourth quarter of 2001, each had increased 1.7 percent, and in the third quarter, each had decreased (table 1).¹ Real disposable personal income increased 10.5 percent after decreasing almost that much in the fourth quarter. Prices of goods and services purchased by U.S. residents increased 0.7 percent, about the same as in the fourth quarter.

1. Quarterly estimates in the NIPAs are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Quarter-to-quarter dollar changes are the differences between the published estimates. Quarter-to-quarter percent changes are annualized and are calculated from unrounded data unless otherwise specified.

Real estimates are calculated using a chain-type Fisher formula with annual weights for all years and quarterly weights for all quarters; real estimates are expressed both as index numbers (1996=100) and as chained (1996) dollars. Price indexes (1996=100) are also calculated using a chain-type Fisher formula.

Daniel Larkins and Frederick von Batchelder prepared this article.

The “advance” estimates of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) also show that in the first quarter, real inventory investment increased substantially—that is, the rate of inventory liquidation slowed substantially—and contributed 3.1 percentage points to the growth in real GDP (table 2).² In the preceding six quarters, inventory investment had subtracted from GDP growth. Final sales of domestic product—GDP less inventory investment—increased 2.6 percent in the first quarter after increasing 3.8 percent in the fourth.

An increase in consumer spending contributed 2.5 percentage points to GDP growth in the first quarter.³ Increased purchases of nondurable goods and of services more than offset decreased purchases of durable goods. (In the fourth quarter, durable goods had increased very sharply, mainly on the strength of an exceptional rise in motor vehicle purchases.)

2. In the NIPAs, inventory investment is shown as “change in private inventories.” Inventory investment increased (that is, became less negative) from $-\$119.3$ billion in the fourth quarter to $-\$36.2$ billion in the first.

3. In the NIPAs, consumer spending is shown as personal consumption expenditures and government spending is shown as government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter				
	Level	Change from preceding quarter								
	2002	2001				2001				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
Gross domestic product	9,482.1	7.2	-31.3	38.2	133.5	0.3	-1.3	1.7	5.8	
Less: Exports of goods and services.....	1,039.1	-35.8	-56.1	-30.0	16.9	-11.9	-18.8	-10.9	6.8	
Plus: Imports of goods and services.....	1,487.6	-33.6	-51.8	-28.3	52.7	-8.4	-13.0	-7.5	15.5	
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	9,900.8	10.0	-25.3	41.9	163.8	0.4	-1.0	1.7	6.9	
Less: Change in private inventories.....	-36.2	-11.2	-23.6	-57.4	83.1					
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	9,920.6	19.9	-6.2	92.8	90.3	0.8	-0.3	3.9	3.7	
Personal consumption expenditures.....	6,597.5	39.9	15.5	96.4	57.2	2.5	1.0	6.1	3.5	
Durable goods.....	1,000.5	15.7	2.1	81.5	-21.2	7.0	0.9	39.4	-8.0	
Nondurable goods.....	1,932.4	1.4	2.6	11.6	38.8	0.3	0.6	2.5	8.4	
Services.....	3,692.4	24.7	10.6	17.8	34.2	2.8	1.2	2.0	3.8	
Private fixed investment.....	1,621.3	-43.9	-24.8	-49.7	-0.6	-9.7	-5.7	-11.4	-0.2	
Nonresidential.....	1,226.8	-53.0	-28.9	-47.0	-18.2	-14.6	-8.5	-13.8	-5.7	
Structures.....	236.4	-9.4	-5.5	-26.9	-13.5	-12.2	-7.5	-33.6	-19.9	
Equipment and software.....	1,004.4	-44.5	-23.8	-13.8	-1.2	-15.4	-8.8	-5.3	-0.5	
Residential.....	390.0	5.4	2.2	-4.5	14.0	5.9	2.4	-4.6	15.7	
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	1,695.8	19.6	1.1	39.8	31.9	5.0	0.3	10.2	7.9	
Federal.....	591.9	2.5	4.9	15.3	17.0	1.8	3.6	11.4	12.4	
National defense.....	390.2	2.1	2.9	7.9	17.0	2.3	3.2	9.0	19.6	
Nondefense.....	201.7	0.5	2.0	7.3	0.1	0.9	4.2	16.0	0.2	
State and local.....	1,103.4	16.9	-3.6	24.6	15.0	6.6	-1.3	9.6	5.6	
Addendum: Final sales of domestic product	9,501.8	17.0	-12.3	88.4	60.9	0.7	-0.5	3.8	2.6	

Note. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates usually are not addi-

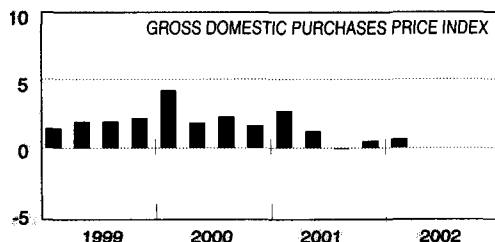
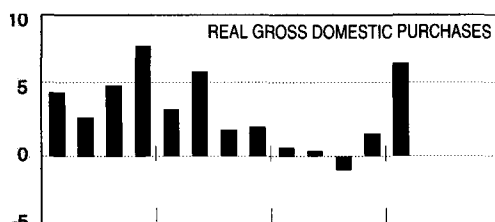
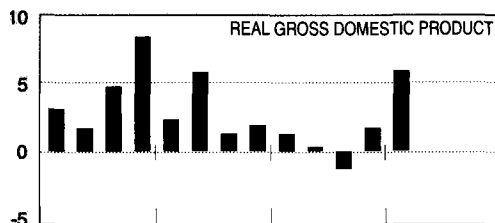
tive. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals, which measure the extent of nonadditivity in each table, are shown in NIPA tables 1.2, 1.4, and 1.6. Percent changes are calculated from unrounded data. Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table S.1. (See “Selected NIPA Tables,” which begins on page D-2 in this issue.)

An increase in government spending contributed 1.4 percentage points to GDP growth. An increase in Federal Government spending was concentrated in national defense; an increase in State and local government spending was primarily accounted for by investment in structures.

CHART 1

Selected Measures: Change From Preceding Quarter

Percent



Note—Percent change at annual rate from preceding quarter; based on seasonally adjusted estimates.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The NIPA estimates also show the following:

- Residential investment increased 15.7 percent, the biggest increase in almost 6 years.
- Exports and imports both increased after five consecutive decreases. Exports increased 6.8 percent; imports, which are subtracted in the calculation of GDP, increased 15.5 percent.
- Nonresidential fixed investment decreased less than in the fourth quarter. Investment in structures decreased 19.9 percent after decreasing 33.6 percent. Investment in equipment and software decreased 0.5 percent after decreasing 5.3 percent; industrial equipment turned up, and computers and peripheral equipment increased somewhat more than in the fourth quarter.
- Though the pace of inventory liquidation slowed, the level of inventories dropped for the fifth consec-

Table 2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product
[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	2001			2002
	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:				
Gross domestic product	0.3	-1.3	1.7	5.8
Percentage points at annual rates:				
Personal consumption expenditures	1.72	0.67	4.14	2.53
Durable goods	0.56	0.07	2.84	-0.72
Nondurable goods	0.06	0.12	0.50	1.66
Services	1.10	0.48	0.80	1.59
Gross private domestic investment	-2.16	-1.79	-4.12	3.10
Fixed investment	-1.74	-0.97	-1.96	-0.01
Nonresidential	-1.99	-1.08	-1.75	-0.66
Structures	-0.44	-0.26	-1.27	-0.63
Equipment and software	-1.55	-0.82	-0.47	-0.03
Residential	0.25	0.10	-0.21	0.65
Change in private inventories	-0.42	-0.81	-2.16	3.10
Net exports of goods and services	-0.12	-0.27	-0.14	-1.22
Exports	-1.37	-2.13	-1.14	0.64
Goods	-1.45	-1.55	-0.72	-0.07
Services	0.08	-0.58	-0.42	0.72
Imports	1.25	1.86	1.00	-1.87
Goods	1.21	1.20	0.40	-1.02
Services	0.05	0.66	0.59	-0.85
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	0.87	0.05	1.76	1.43
Federal	0.11	0.21	0.66	0.74
National defense	0.09	0.12	0.34	0.74
Nondefense	0.02	0.09	0.32	0.01
State and local	0.76	-0.16	1.10	0.69

Note. More detailed contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product are shown in NIPA table 8.2. Contributions to percent change in major components of real gross domestic product are shown in tables 8.3 through 8.6.

First-Quarter 2002 Advance GDP Estimate: Source Data and Assumptions

Effective with the release of "Advance Report on Durable Goods Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders" (M3) for March 2002, the Census Bureau suspended monthly estimates for the semiconductor industry after large manufacturers withdrew from the survey. As a result, BEA had to use less reliable information and analysts' judgment as the basis for its estimate of inventory change in the semiconductor industry for March. (Shipments of semiconductors are not used as the basis for NIPA estimates of investment in equipment and software, because semiconductors are considered to be intermediate purchases.)

The "advance" estimate for the first quarter is based on the following major source data; as more and better data become available, the GDP estimate will be revised. (The number of months for which data were available is shown in parentheses.)

Personal consumption expenditures: Sales of retail stores (3), unit auto and truck sales (3), and consumers' shares of new-car and new-truck purchases (2);

Nonresidential fixed investment: Unit auto and truck sales (3), construction put in place (2), manufacturers' shipments of machinery and equipment other than air-

craft (3), shipments of civilian aircraft (2), and exports and imports of machinery and equipment (2);

Residential investment: Construction put in place (2), single-family housing starts (3), sales of new houses (3), and sales of existing houses (2);

Change in private inventories: Trade and nondurable manufacturing inventories (2), durable manufacturing inventories other than semiconductors (3), and unit auto and truck inventories (3);

Net exports of goods and services: Exports and imports of goods and services (2);

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment: Some Federal outlays were available for 2 months, others for 3, State and local construction put in place (2), and State and local employment (3).

GDP prices: Consumer price indexes (3), producer price indexes (3), U.S. import and export price indexes (3), and values and quantities of petroleum imports (2).

BEA made assumptions for source data that were not available. Table A shows the assumptions for key series; a more comprehensive list is available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>.

Table A. Summary of Major Data Assumptions for Advance Estimates, 2002:1

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	2001			2002		
	October	November	December	January	February	March ¹
Private fixed investment:						
Nonresidential structures:						
Buildings:						
Value of new nonresidential construction put in place	198.1	193.0	190.8	187.5	181.9	181.0
Equipment and software:						
Manufacturers' shipments of complete aircraft	44.9	49.1	36.9	36.6	39.2	43.3
Residential structures:						
Value of new residential construction put in place:						
1-unit structures	248.9	247.9	246.6	250.9	258.7	259.3
2-units-or-more	31.5	32.1	34.7	35.3	34.7	34.8
Change in private inventories:						
Change in inventories for nondurable manufacturing	-14.8	-21.2	-13.9	-11.0	-4.2	-5.9
Change in inventories for merchant wholesale and retail industries other than motor vehicles and equipment	-52.3	-58.0	-17.9	-8.0	-21.0	-20.9
Net exports: ²						
Exports of goods:						
U.S. exports of goods, international-transactions-accounts basis	677.5	672.2	659.4	660.0	661.4	667.8
Excluding gold	675.0	669.2	656.4	657.6	659.0	665.4
Imports of goods:						
U.S. imports of goods, international-transactions-accounts basis	1,098.4	1,083.4	1,031.2	1,065.4	1,104.6	1,135.4
Excluding gold	1,085.5	1,080.5	1,029.8	1,063.7	1,102.6	1,132.9
Net exports of goods	-421.0	-411.3	-371.8	-405.3	-443.2	-467.5
Excluding gold	-420.5	-411.3	-373.5	-406.1	-443.6	-467.5
Government:						
State and local:						
Structures:						
Value of new construction put in place	183.1	189.5	192.7	204.0	199.9	201.4

1. Assumption.

2. Nonmonetary gold is included in balance-of-payments-basis exports and imports but is not used directly in the estimation of NIPA exports and imports.

utive quarter. The ratio of real private inventories to final sales fell from 2.16 to a record low of 2.13.⁴

- The production of goods and services stepped up, and the production of structures increased after decreasing (table 3).
- Real final sales of computers decreased 20.5 percent, the third decrease in the past four quarters. Excluding final sales of computers, GDP increased 6.1 percent in the first quarter after increasing 1.4 percent in the fourth.

- Real motor vehicle output increased 4.1 percent, less than half as much as in the fourth quarter.⁵ Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers turned down sharply. Inventories increased modestly after a record drop in the fourth quarter. The inventory-sales ratio for new domestic autos, which is calculated from units data, increased to 2.3 at the end of the first quarter from 1.8 at the end of the fourth.

4. Other ratios (NIPA table 5.13B) also decreased, reaching their lowest levels since the mid-1960s.

5. Estimates of real motor vehicle output are presented in NIPA table 8.9B.

Table 3. Real Gross Domestic Product by Type of Product
[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter				
	Level	Change from preceding quarter								
	2002	2001			2002	2001			2002	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
Gross domestic product	9,482.1	7.2	-31.3	38.2	133.5	0.3	-1.3	1.7	5.8	
Goods.....	3,726.1	-34.0	-40.8	16.2	78.5	-3.6	-4.4	1.8	8.9	
Services.....	4,952.8	32.3	21.3	36.1	47.0	2.7	1.8	3.0	3.9	
Structures.....	805.2	4.2	-15.1	-13.2	11.7	2.0	-7.1	-6.4	6.1	
Addenda:										
Motor vehicle output.....	355.0	18.0	6.9	8.5	3.5	24.7	8.5	10.2	4.1	
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output.....	9,127.8	-9.1	-37.5	30.6	129.8	-0.4	-1.7	1.4	5.9	
Final sales of computers.....						-26.5	-10.7	31.2	-20.5	
Gross domestic product less final sales of computers.....						0.6	-1.2	1.4	6.1	

Note. See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals for most items are shown in NIPA table 1.4. Detail on motor vehicle output is shown in NIPA table 8.9B.

Prices

The price index for gross domestic purchases, which measures the prices of goods and services purchased by U.S. residents, increased 0.7 percent in the first quarter after increasing 0.5 percent in the fourth (table 4) About 0.3 percentage point of the first-quarter increase was accounted for by a pay raise for Federal civilian and military personnel.⁶ The fourth-quarter increase had reflected insurance-related price effects associated with the September 11th terrorist attack; excluding these effects the index decreased 0.2 percent in the fourth quarter.⁷

Excluding food and energy prices, which are more volatile than most other prices, the price index for gross domestic purchases slowed to a 0.9-percent increase from a 2.0-percent increase (chart 2).

Prices of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased 0.6 percent, about the same as in the fourth quarter. Prices of energy goods and services decreased

9.2 percent after decreasing more than 30 percent. Smaller first-quarter decreases were posted by gasoline and oil, by fuel oil and coal, and by electricity and gas.⁸ Excluding food and energy prices, PCE prices slowed to a 0.8-percent increase after increasing 2.7 percent. Prices of PCE services decelerated, partly reflecting slowdowns in prices of insurance and medical services, both of which had posted large increases in the fourth quarter in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. Prices of durable goods decreased more than in the fourth quarter, partly reflecting a downturn in prices of motor vehicles and parts.

Prices paid by government increased 3.2 percent after two quarters of little or no change. Prices paid by the Federal Government increased 6.9 percent after decreasing 0.5 percent; the increase partly reflected the pay raise. Prices paid by State and local governments increased 1.4 percent after a 0.2-percent decrease.

Prices of private nonresidential fixed investment decreased 2.1 percent after decreasing 1.6 percent. Prices of structures turned down, and prices of equipment and software decreased a little less than in the fourth quarter. Prices of residential investment decreased for the first time in 10 years.

The GDP price index, which measures the prices paid for goods and services produced in the United States, increased 0.8 percent after decreasing 0.1 percent. This index, unlike the price index for gross domestic purchases, includes the prices of exports and

6. In the NIPAs, 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.

7. In terms of the NIPAs, the effects of the terrorist attacks, including the insurance-related price effects, were discussed in several recent "Business Situation" articles. For the most extensive treatment, see the box "The Terrorist Attacks of September 11th as Reflected in the National Income and Product Accounts," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 81 (November 2001): 2-3. Revised estimates were presented in the box "Adjustments for the Terrorist Attacks," SURVEY 81 (December 2001): 2.

8. On a month-to-month basis, prices of all three components of PCE energy increased in March: Electricity and gas increased slightly; fuel oil and coal, moderately; and gasoline and fuel oil, sharply.

Table 4. Price Indexes

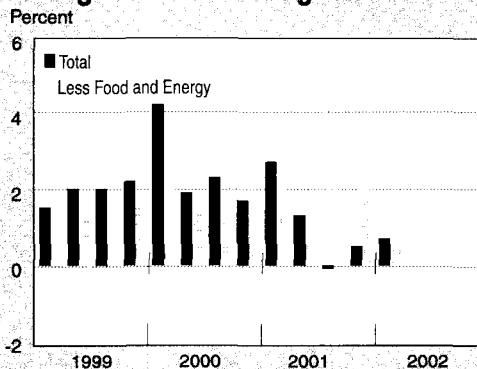
(Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (1996=100))

	2001			2002
	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	2.1	2.3	-0.1	0.8
Less: Exports of goods and services	-1.0	-1.7	-3.0	-0.6
Plus: Imports of goods and services	-6.0	-17.1	2.4	-1.2
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	1.3	-0.1	0.5	0.7
Less: Change in private inventories				
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	1.3	-0.1	0.5	0.7
Personal consumption expenditures	1.3	-0.2	0.8	0.6
Durable goods	-3.5	-2.8	-1.6	-4.3
Nondurable goods	2.7	-1.5	-3.2	0.2
Services	1.7	0.9	3.4	1.9
Private fixed investment	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-1.8
Nonresidential	-0.1	-0.5	-1.6	-2.1
Structures	4.7	2.7	1.0	-2.3
Equipment and software	-1.9	-1.7	-2.5	-2.0
Residential	2.6	2.5	3.8	-1.0
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1.8	0	-0.3	3.2
Federal	1.2	0.2	-0.5	6.9
National defense	1.0	0.3	-0.8	7.0
Nondefense	1.7	0	0	6.7
State and local	2.1	-0.1	-0.2	1.4
Addenda:				
Gross domestic purchases:				
Food	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.3
Energy	6.1	-21.0	-33.0	-8.8
Less food and energy	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.9
Personal consumption expenditures:				
Food	2.6	3.8	2.4	2.4
Energy goods and services ¹	9.2	-20.6	-31.8	-9.2
Less food and energy	0.7	0.5	2.7	0.8

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.
 Note: Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table 8.1. Index numbers are shown in tables 7.1, 7.2, and 7.4.

CHART 2

Gross Domestic Purchases Prices: Change From Preceding Quarter



Note: Percent change at annual rate from preceding quarter; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (1996=100).

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

excludes the prices of imports. Export prices decreased less than in the fourth quarter. Import prices decreased after increasing; the increase had been accounted for by a rebound in prices of imported services after a third-quarter drop that reflected payments from for-

ign insurers and reinsurers. Excluding the insurance-related price effects on imports and on PCE (and a small effect on State and local government spending), the GDP index increased 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter.

Personal Income

Real disposable personal income (DPI) increased 10.5 percent in the first quarter after decreasing 8.1 percent in the fourth.⁹ Current-dollar personal income turned up sharply, and personal tax and nontax payments turned down sharply (chart 3 and table 5). As a result

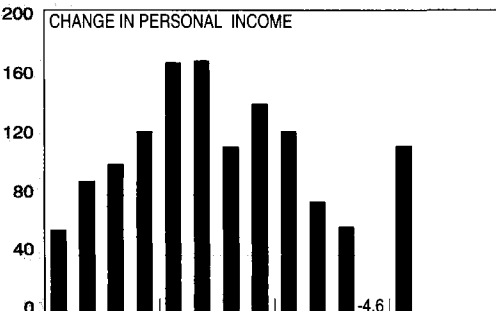
of the sharper increase in DPI than in personal outlays (largely PCE), the personal saving rate increased to 2.1

9. DPI is personal income less personal tax and nontax payments. It is the income available to persons for spending or saving.

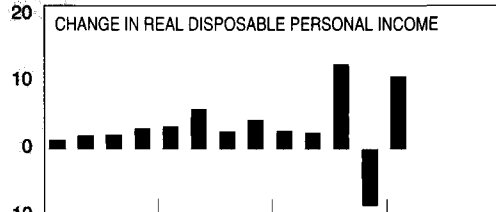
CHART 3

Selected Personal Income and Saving Measures

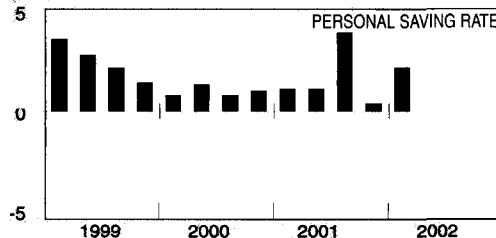
Billion \$



Percent



Percent



Note—Changes are from preceding quarter, based on seasonally adjusted annual rates.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 5. Personal Income and Its Disposition

[Billions of dollars; seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Level	Change from preceding quarter				
	2002	2001				2002
		I	II	III	IV	
Wage and salary disbursements.....	5,151.8	50.4	23.6	-3.4	31.8	
Private industries.....	4,314.3	39.6	10.8	-14.1	17.4	
Goods-producing industries.....	1,177.0	-1.9	-6.9	-16.4	-4.1	
Manufacturing.....	819.0	-3.1	-9.1	-17.2	-4.9	
Distributive industries.....	1,154.3	7.9	-0.1	-2.9	9.1	
Service industries.....	1,983.0	33.6	17.8	5.2	12.4	
Government.....	837.5	10.8	12.9	10.7	14.3	
Other labor income.....	567.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	9.1	
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj.....	760.6	10.1	7.4	-11.9	19.8	
Farm.....	26.1	-1.1	3.6	-12.7	6.5	
Nonfarm.....	734.6	11.2	3.9	0.7	13.4	
Rental income of persons with CCAAdj.....	160.7	-0.6	5.0	3.7	13.0	
Personal dividend income.....	435.7	7.1	8.1	8.4	7.3	
Personal interest income.....	965.6	-9.9	-9.5	-20.6	-5.3	
Transfer payments to persons.....	1,215.2	16.3	19.6	14.8	41.4	
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	379.3	1.9	0.2	-1.4	6.5	
Personal income.....	8,877.9	74.4	57.2	-4.6	110.7	
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	1,244.9	6.2	-155.9	137.2	-87.8	
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	7,633.0	68.2	213.2	-141.9	198.5	
Less: Personal outlays.....	7,472.3	65.5	9.3	115.6	65.7	
Equals: Personal saving.....	160.7	2.7	203.8	-257.4	132.8	
Addenda: Special factors in personal income:						
In private wages and salaries:						
Effects of the September 11 terrorist attacks.....	0	0	-3.3	3.3	0	
In government wages and salaries:						
Federal pay raise.....	8.4	0	0	0	8.4	
Effects of the September 11 terrorist attacks.....	3.1	0	0.9	2.8	-0.6	
In transfer payments to persons:						
Social security retroactive payments.....	0	0	0	1.8	-1.8	
Cost-of-living adjustments in Federal transfer programs.....	13.2	0	0	0.7	12.5	
Correction for error in indexing for social security and supplemental security income benefits.....	0	0	4.2	-3.7	-0.5	
In personal tax and nontax payments:						
Federal tax law changes.....	-42.6	0	0	0	-42.6	
Refunds and State tax law changes.....	-1.3	-6.1	4.6	2.2	-0.2	

Note. Most dollar levels are in NIPA table 2.1.
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment.
CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment.

percent from 0.4 percent.¹⁰

The upturn in personal income mainly reflected an upturn in wage and salary disbursements, an upturn in proprietors' income, and a step-up in transfer payments to persons.

Wage and salary disbursements increased \$31.8 billion after a small decrease. More than half of a \$14.3 billion increase in disbursements by governments reflected the Federal pay raise. Disbursements by service industries and by distributive industries also increased. In contrast, disbursements by goods-producing industries decreased for the fourth consecutive quarter.

Proprietors' income increased \$19.8 billion after decreasing \$11.9 billion. An upturn in farm proprietors' income primarily reflected an upturn in crop prices. A step-up in nonfarm proprietors' income was mostly accounted for by commissions of real estate brokers.

The step-up in transfer payments partly reflected cost-of-living adjustments to several Federal programs.

Personal interest income and rental income of persons also contributed to the upturn in personal income in the first quarter. Interest income decreased much less than in the fourth quarter, primarily reflecting smaller decreases in interest rates. Rental income in-

creased more than in the fourth quarter, primarily reflecting a deceleration in expenses associated with mortgage originations.

Personal tax and nontax payments decreased after increasing. Federal withholding was reduced as a result of the new 10-percent tax bracket provided in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief and Reconciliation Act of 2001 and as a result of the indexation provisions of current tax law. Federal nonwithheld taxes (payments of estimated taxes plus final settlements less refunds) were reduced on the basis of Federal budget projections for 2002.

BEA Estimates of Wages and Salaries for 2001

The change in the national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income from 2000 to 2001 is 4.9 percent, which is 1.2 percentage points (or \$90 billion) more than the change in the U.S. total of the State estimates of personal income that is published in this issue. As explained in the "Note on the Estimates of State Personal Income" on pages 36-37, the State estimates incorporate newly available Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations of wages and salaries of employees covered by unemployment insurance for 2001. These and other data will be incorporated into the NIPA estimates in the upcoming annual NIPA revision, which is scheduled for release on July 31, 2002.

10. The personal saving rate is measured as personal saving as a percentage of current-dollar DPI. The first-quarter estimate of the *national* saving rate (which is measured as gross saving as a percentage of gross national product) will be included in the "preliminary" estimate of first-quarter GDP, which will be released May 24, 2002.

BEA's Strategic Plan for 2001–2005

BEA published a preliminary strategic plan in the December 2001 *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* and invited public comment. The plan, which incorporated suggestions from BEA's customers, staff, and partner statistical agencies, presented the elements of BEA's planned work and initiatives through 2005. As development of the preliminary strategic plan neared completion, Secretary of Commerce Donald E. Evans and Secretary of Treasury Paul H. O'Neill asked BEA to convene experts in the fields of economics and business and solicit their opinions and insights on the expansions and improvements to the national accounts necessary for capturing the changing economy. Participants in that meeting, held in November, 2001, included members of the Administration and other Federal Government and private-sector experts. The private-sector experts comprised the members of BEA's Advisory Committee—distinguished economists and business people—and two invited guests, both distinguished economists.

Abstracts of the comments of those attending the meeting follow. They begin with Commerce Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Kathleen Cooper's introductory remarks and end with BEA Advisory Committee Chair Professor William Nordhaus's overview of targets for developing and

broadening the national accounts. The comments reprinted here range from specific suggestions for improvements in the accounts to broad suggestions for recasting and expanding the accounts.

The revised plan is presented here, beginning on page 20, in table form by national economic account. The table summarizes each component of the plan and provides milestones through 2005 that serve as checks on progress toward the stated goals.

The strategic plan will be updated later this year to add milestones for FY 2006 and to reflect changes in priorities and opportunities. The activities listed in the revised table and the timing of the milestones are based on the assumption that BEA will receive adequate budget funding for each of those years.

I would like to thank the members of the BEA Advisory Committee and the expert commentators and the customers and other respondents for their valuable contributions to the refinement and further development of BEA's strategic plan.

J. Steven Landefeld
Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Kathleen B. Cooper

Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce

I want to thank each of you for your attendance today. One of the pleasures of public service is to be able to draw on the thinking of such a distinguished group of economists for their insights—members of the Bureau of Economic Analysis advisory committee and special guests for this brainstorming session, Marina Whitman and Robert Hall. Let me also welcome and acknowledge Richard Clarida from the Treasury Department and Randy Kroszner from the CEA, who will share their perspectives with us. I must thank as well Lawrence Slifman from the Federal Reserve for joining us and for providing input on behalf of the Federal Reserve.

This is a brainstorming session, not a place for speeches. We would appreciate your expert evaluation on the design and composition of the national income and product accounts. Secretary Evans, Deputy Secretary Bodman, and I are committed to working with you to ensure that our national accounts meet the high standards demanded by today's economy.

During today's session, Richard Clarida will report to you that Treasury Secretary O'Neill shares these goals. Steve Landefeld, the Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and I expect this session to be the first of several

and hope you can participate throughout and share your recommendations to help guide our future work on the national accounts.

We have already begun a number of important changes here at BEA to improve the national accounts. Working closely with the President and the Congress, we received funding to begin the important task of upgrading the GDP to improve our measures on important sectors of the economy, including the impact of IT and telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, financial derivatives, and various forms of compensation. In addition, BEA took initial steps to address long-overdue and urgently-needed improvements to the reliability of its GDP processing system, while at the same time developing and beginning to implement a comprehensive plan to improve its performance. Other changes over the past year have been important first steps in providing electronic filing for respondents to BEA surveys and easier and expanded access to BEA's Web site through interactive and easily downloadable data sets, which has been widely praised by data users.

In the upcoming year, BEA, with the support of the Administration, will be working on a number of initiatives to improve the quality and timeliness of economic statistics. Your contributions today will be important in fleshing out these activities. Indeed, BEA has made excellent strides in updating its strategic plan. What we learn from you will help us put the finishing touches on it.

Somewhere down the line in this process of improvement in the accounts lies the hard work of finding the financial resources for new initiatives, but that is not the business of today. Again, I thank you for accepting our invitation today and look forward to hearing your thoughts on this important topic.

Richard H. Clarida

Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, U.S. Department of Treasury

The goals of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Treasury Department with regard to the national income and product accounts are broadly the same. We share a desire for the most accurate, detailed, and timely reporting possible of economic activity. BEA has long been recognized as the world leader in the field of statistical measurement of the economy. We wholeheartedly support BEA's continuing efforts to improve the accounts.

Secretary of Treasury Paul O'Neill has expressed a special interest in this endeavor. As the result of his experience as Chairman and CEO of Alcoa and President of International Paper, he believes that, to the extent possible, policymakers should have ready access to "real-time" data on the economy on an aggregate and sector-by-sector basis. The availability of more timely statistics—sensitive to subtle changes in the economic climate—would enhance the decision-making ability of policy officials. The Secretary has directed Economic Policy (EP) to investigate new frameworks for organizing and interpreting economic information. These efforts have already resulted in improvements in the way EP presents and interprets the vast array of weekly and monthly indicators on the economy that are produced by BEA and other government agencies. The Treasury is also interested in encouraging efforts, such as those featured in a recent Staff Research Study Number 26 by the International Trade Commission (ITC), to assemble and organize information on the global commercial activity of U.S. multinational firms. The goal here is to make available in a timely and useful fashion, data on direct investment receipts and payments derived from sales made by foreign affiliates. This information, in conjunction with the data already provided on cross-border trade, would, in the words of the ITC report (pages 1–8) "provide a more complete perspective on how U.S. firms are faring in global markets, irrespective of their chosen mode of delivery."

The U.S. statistical system has been without peer in its ability to respond to changing economic conditions and the statisticians at BEA are to be commended for their leadership in introducing innovative new measurement techniques. But world business activity is changing even more quickly. We look forward to working with you to find the best ways to capture new developments.

Lawrence Slifman

Associate Director, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board

It has been our experience at the Federal Reserve Board in putting together our estimates of industrial production and capacity utilization that much of what needs to be done to improve our estimates can only be done by the statisticians equivalent of house-to-house combat—that is, improving our measures one detailed item at a time. I think that many of my comments on BEA's Strategic Plan fall into this category. Of course, for BEA the task is even more difficult because it must rely, to some extent, on a complementary "house-to-house" effort at the Census Bureau that would provide BEA with more detailed data from its economic programs on a more timely basis. Finally, I recognize that adopting my suggestions will not be costless; without additional funding for BEA and the economics programs at Census, implementation of my high priority items might well displace someone else's high priority items. That said, let me proceed with my wish list.

The fundamental conceptual and statistical building block of the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) is the input-output system and related items (for example, commodity and capital flow tables). It takes about 5 years from the time the quinquennial economic censuses are conducted until the input-output (I-O) system is rebenchmarked. Consequently, in November 2001, the national accounts were still based on estimates of the structure of the economy as it existed in 1992. Obviously, the structure of the economy has changed dramatically since 1992. If the accounts are to adequately portray the nature of economic activity currently, it is critical that the Census Bureau provide BEA more promptly with the data it needs to rebenchmark the I-O system and that once BEA has the data, it should proceed with rebenchmarking as quickly as possible.

Closely related to the I-O program at BEA is the work on measures of output by industry. As noted below, I would like to see a number of improvements to the measurement of the information technology (IT) sector. But in the context of the industry accounts, it would be extremely helpful to economic analysts to have more detail on IT industries—that is, at a finer level of disaggregation.

BEA already has a number of specific improvements to the accounts that are in train or have been proposed. Let me note a few that I think should be given high priority.

- Improvement of price measures, especially prices of services where the nature of the output is not easily defined, such as financial services and medical services.
- Develop data sources that will eliminate (or at least reduce) the reliance on trends for quarterly estimates

of PCE services.

- Improve the measures of stock options and other types of variable pay.
- Continue the effort to achieve better integration of the NIPA's and the flow of funds accounts.

Related to some of the proposals in BEA's Strategic Plan is the issue of the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP). The last time the IRS conducted TCMP audits was in the late 1980s. A new TCMP could potentially be extremely helpful in reconciling income and spending measures of GDP and in understanding other anomalies in the national accounts.

With regard to the IT sector, there are several areas where more work could be done both at the Census Bureau and at BEA.

- It would be very useful to researchers and BEA if the Census Bureau collected and published on a monthly basis data on the orders, shipments, and inventories of IT-equipment manufacturers at a finer level of disaggregation. For example, currently the monthly Census report gives information for manufacturers of communications equipment and semiconductors at the four-digit NAICS level, compared with the six-digit level for motor vehicles.
- Data sources should be developed that will help BEA do a better job at splitting sales of PCs among purchases by consumers, businesses, and governments.
- BEA needs to continue to do more work on developing appropriate deflators for a wider variety of IT equipment.
- The strategic plan calls for improving BEA's measures of depreciation for IT equipment. This initiative is extremely important and should be given high priority.

I'll conclude with a comment on the presentation of NIPA information. Currently, BEA produces a sector table for motor vehicle output quarterly and tables for farm and housing output annually. It would be helpful for many types of analysis to have more sector tables and to have them at a quarterly frequency. Examples include the energy and aircraft sectors and, perhaps, the insurance and pension sectors.

Randall S. Kroszner

Member, Council of Economic Advisers

Improving the reliability and timeliness of Federal statistics is an important and essential function of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Council of Economic Advisers lauds their efforts. Recent economic developments underscore the importance of high-quality economic statistics. The economic slowdown this year—especially in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11—significantly altered the economic environment facing the Administration. Having high-quality

data has been critical to designing appropriate policies to address the new challenges.

There is, of course, plenty of room for further improvement. One notable sign of a problem in our Federal statistics was this year's sizable GDP annual revision, which highlighted the need to collect data more frequently on the software industry. Another sign has been the large and growing statistical discrepancy between the output and income measures of GDP. The discrepancy indicates that the accuracy in measuring aggregate economic activity is deteriorating. This partly reflects the fact that the input-output tables—upon which GDP statistics are constructed—have become increasingly out-of-date and raise important questions about the accuracy of industry estimates of economic activity.

A key challenge facing BEA, and other statistical agencies, is to determine how best to continue to improve our Federal statistics in an environment of tight budget constraints. There might be, of course, several ways for BEA to proceed, but let me mention a few that deserve particular attention. One way is to be more selective in the choice of data to collect, process, and disseminate. There is already a priority in our Federal statistical programs to streamline existing programs, and considerable progress has been made over the years. BEA might consider taking a more aggressive approach to replacing existing, low-priority statistics programs with new programs aimed at better measurement of emerging economic trends.

Another way is to focus on increasing the efficiency of existing programs in order to stretch scarce budget dollars further. One possible initiative to achieve greater efficiency is to promote data sharing among Federal statistical agencies. It also has the potential to reduce reporting burdens on the public and improve the quality of the statistics for policymakers as well as researchers. For example, if even limited data sharing among BEA, Census, and BLS were allowed, BEA might be able to better integrate labor, capital, and output data, thereby providing a more accurate measurement of economic activity and a better understanding of how the economy works. I would be interested in hearing from others about concrete benefits to BEA from enhanced data sharing.

Currently, however, statutory barriers generally prevent statistical agencies from sharing data they collect with other agencies (especially for data production purposes), and new legislation would be required to enhance access across agencies. It should be noted that some of these barriers have played an important role in safeguarding the privacy of survey respondents because there are very different confidentiality standards under which various Federal statistical agencies operate. Hence, any expansion of data sharing powers would likely have to be coordinated with changes in confidentiality standards.

A good way to make progress on data sharing is to build on the previous efforts. The Statistical Efficiency Act of 1999 is a good example of the types of reforms that

should be considered. The Act included enhanced data sharing among Federal statistical agencies and also strengthened confidentiality provisions to safeguard the privacy of survey respondents. It is important to note that the House passed the Act in a bipartisan fashion, but it stalled in the Senate.

BEA should also continue to seek opportunities to partner with the private sector in order to boost efficiencies. To be sure, the private sector could help collect data and even help to process and disseminate it. For example, retail chains have extensive computer tracking systems for real-time purchases—a wealth of untapped data on consumer spending patterns. And high-tech firms have excellent information on inventories, sales, and prices, which could help to provide a better snapshot of innovations that are driving the “new economy.” The key issue is how can a partnership be structured so that it does not compromise the high quality of Federal statistics that we have come to expect: How difficult would it be for BEA and other statistical agencies to set standards and oversee the data collection efforts of the private sector? Is it possible to carefully design safeguards to ensure privacy and confidentiality? Can contractual obligations be enforced to guarantee that private sector partners would maintain the quality and comparability of the data over time? Would partnering with the private sector allow Federal statistical agencies to respond more flexibly to structural changes in the economy? What cost advantages might arise from such partnerships?

Robert E. Hall

Robert and Carole McNeil Joint Professor of Economics, Stanford University, and Chair of the NBER Business Cycle Dating Committee

I appreciate the opportunity to represent the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) at this session on the future of the accounts. Let me begin by reacting to some of the various suggestions that other panel members have provided. First, it's an interesting question as to the value of a monthly estimate of GDP. I know that from my perspective, as Chair of the NBER Business Cycle Dating Committee, we are uncertain about how we might use a monthly estimate of GDP in our work. The current recession has made us think more than before about the relative importance of employment and output. In past recessions, the two have moved together, because productivity remained constant or fell during the recession. With the continuation of rapid productivity growth during the current recession, we find a mild contraction in output (quarterly GDP) with a normal contraction in employment. Monthly GDP would assist in determining peak and trough dates, especially to those whose definitions of recessions emphasize output. I personally (not as Chair) tend to emphasize employment, so quarterly GDP

would play a fairly small role in my personal chronology.

Among the agenda of items that BEA is considering, I suggest that further work on software should be a priority. The new economy has been propelled by general-purpose technology that is very flexible and includes both hardware and software. Rapid speed of innovation is a characteristic of the new economy. You can build an application on Oracle in 3 days that would have taken months in the 1980s. Wal-Mart, with one million-plus employees, owes its success to general-purpose technologies, but its contributions are not yet fully measured.

In pursuing this further work on software, the focus should be on final demand, because intermediate products come out in the wash. Without adequate valuation of final products, the contributions to real value of goods and services provided to consumers by the companies using the products of Oracle and Sun Microsystems are not measured. Other examples where the value of services provided to consumers is not measured is the convenience value offered by services such as eBay, Travelocity, and southwest.com.

Another area of work that I would endorse is the Jorgensonian framework. This provides a more comprehensive view of the economy, going beyond value added to total product flows, integrating GDP-by-industry flows with financial flows, and doing further work on intangibles.

Alan J. Auerbach

Robert D. Burch Professor of Economics and Law, University of California, Berkeley

I am particularly interested in three areas of data enhancement:

- Integration of the Federal Reserve financial data and BEA's capital stock and savings data;
- More comprehensive measures of international capital flows, including derivatives and other instruments; and
- More comprehensive measures of compensation, including stock options, bonuses, etc.

Therefore, I would appreciate a discussion of the steps that BEA plans to take in each of these areas; that is, what will we have that we don't have now?

Also, it may be unrealistic to hope for this, but I would find it very helpful if some gauge of accuracy were available with initial GDP estimates. Growth rates are subject to considerable revision, and a statement of the “plus or minus” interval would be useful. Presumably, such a confidence interval would be based on past experience with revisions. Especially around turning points, where even the sign of the change in GDP is hard to predict, this additional information would provide an important caution to users of the statistics who are not particularly well-informed about the revision process.

Dale W. Jorgenson

Frederic Eaton Abbe Professor of Economics, Harvard University

The first issue to be addressed is, why do we need a new architecture for the national accounts? In this context, "architecture" refers to the conceptual framework for the national accounts. An example of such a framework is the United Nations' System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93). This provides a complete accounting system, including income and expenditure, production, capital formation, and wealth accounts. The purpose of such a framework is to guide the conceptual development of a system of national accounts.

A conceptual framework for the national accounts should be carefully distinguished from a specific plan for improvements to the accounts, such as the BEA strategic plan. The strategic plan focuses on BEA's own plans for the future and is very important in laying out priorities and eliciting responses from the user community. However, the plan does not provide a rationale for the priorities or relate BEA's plans to those of other statistical agencies with interests in the national accounts. This is a particularly important omission in a decentralized statistical system, like the Federal system in the United States.

An illustration of an issue that would be part of a new architecture is the integration of the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) with the capital formation and wealth accounts that form the flow of funds accounts, produced by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB). BEA has made important progress in developing the asset side for such a system through its capital stock study. And the results have been incorporated into the national balance sheet by the FRB. However, new architecture or new thinking is required to link the balance sheet to the generation of incomes and products.

The second issue to be considered is, why not use SNA93? SNA93 would be part of any new architecture, since it embodies the collective experience of the national accounting community and is familiar to many people working on the U.S. national accounts. However, it fails to provide the income and product accounts in current and constant prices needed for many applications of the national accounts, such as estimation of potential output. Consistency in the boundaries among the various component accounts is an unresolved issue in SNA93. Wealth, for example, refers to a different set of economic units than income and product.

A more fruitful approach begins with the NIPA's and develops a system of capital formation and wealth accounts with the same boundaries. This could be linked to the generation of incomes and products, so that the income and expenditure and the production accounts could be presented in current and constant prices. These accounts could be generated at both aggregate and indus-

try levels and would provide a link to productivity measurement, a critical omission in the original formulation of national accounting systems by Simon Kuznets, Richard Stone, and the other originators of these systems.

An important advantage of the approach I have suggested is that the NIPA's would remain unchanged, at least initially. Improvements in the source data would continue to provide better estimates, including better deflation of outputs. However, the NIPA's would be extended to encompass wealth accounts and these would gradually be integrated with the NIPA's along the lines I have suggested. The new architecture would provide a new approach to national accounting that builds on the United Nations' system but would gradually supersede it.

To illustrate some of the implications of the new architecture, I will consider the production account as an example. A detailed illustration of this account is given in my Presidential Address to the American Economic Association ("Information Technology and the U.S. Economy," *American Economic Review*, March 2001, pp. 1-32.) This takes BEA's concept of gross domestic product (GDP) as a point of departure and adds estimates of capital and labor inputs to convert gross domestic income to constant prices. These estimates incorporate capital data from the BEA capital stock study.

I have just completed a new paper giving detailed production accounts by industry. These incorporate the BEA interindustry transactions accounts. ("Information Technology, Higher Education, and the Sources of Economic Growth across U.S. Industries," with Mun S. Ho and Kevin J. Stiroh, to be presented to the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, Washington, DC, April 26-27, 2002.) For each industry the output is BEA's "gross output," and the input is broken down by capital, labor, and intermediate inputs. Each of these is presented in current and constant prices.

The key innovation in this production account is the introduction of the concept of the flow of capital services. This is employed in the NIPA's in measures of the rental value of housing. The new architecture extends this idea to all categories of assets included in the BEA capital stock study. A parallel concept of the flow of labor services is broken down by age, sex, education, and class of employment with individual components weighted by total compensation per hour worked. The detailed architecture is laid out in Paul Schreyer's *Productivity Manual*, published by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development in 2001.

What are the next steps in developing a new architecture for the production account? The first order of priority should be development of a conceptual framework for integrating the NIPA's and the BEA interindustry transactions accounts. This has been done by Robert Yuskavage ("Priorities for Industry Accounts at BEA," paper presented to the BEA Advisory Committee, November 17, 2000). A very important detail is providing a time series

link between the industry accounts before and after the introduction of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

A longer-term issue is consideration of production of annual interindustry transactions tables on the same schedule as the NIPA's. This is already done by the Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections at the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), but using less detailed data than in BEA's annual tables. However, the BLS tables are available at the same time as the NIPA's. Unfortunately, they do not incorporate the latest information from the annual revisions of the NIPA's. A system for producing the two data sets simultaneously is already in place in Australia and Canada and has been adopted by the United Kingdom. This should be considered by BEA.

The third step would be construction of a production account at both aggregate and industry levels along the lines I have suggested. Fortunately, much of the required work is already available, at least in prototype, in the papers I have written on the production account. These are carefully integrated with the NIPA's and other data sets produced by BEA, such as gross product originating, the capital stock study, and hours worked. Unfortunately, my papers inherit some of the gaps in the BEA data sets, such as the inconsistency between the NIPA's and the interindustry transactions accounts.

I have sketched the new architecture for the production account of the NIPA's as an illustration of the conceptual work to be done. Similar issues arise for the income and expenditure account, as well as the capital formation and wealth accounts, which should be considered together. The first of these can be considered within BEA, but involves important practical issues, such as reconciling commodity flow and expenditure data on personal consumption expenditures. The second involves agreement on a common architecture with the FRB and implementation of a joint program to produce wealth accounts on the same schedule as the annual NIPA's.

A further development of this architecture, foreshadowed by SNA93, would add satellite accounting systems modeled in the integrated system. For example, nonmarket activity related to time use could be compiled in the form of production, income and expenditure, and wealth accounts. Barbara Fraumeni and I have done this in a series of papers, focusing on investment and saving in the form of human capital. (Reprinted in my book, *Postwar U.S. Economic Growth*, The MIT Press, 1995, pp. 273–388.) This would provide guidance to statistical agencies outside BEA for developing satellite systems consistent with the NIPA's.

The idea that national accounting is a field that has become isolated from the rest of economics can now be laid to rest. There are many exciting problems that lie ahead in developing a new architecture for the national accounts, and many of these will require the skills in economics that have been developed by the BEA staff. Mem-

bers of the staff will find enthusiastic support from the academic research community with interests in economic measurement. Economists are on the verge of creating a new way of measuring and understanding our new economy.

Robert J. Gordon

**Stanley G. Harris Professor in the Social Sciences,
Northwestern University**

BEA has made much progress. I like the cooperation that is occurring between government and academic economists. The U.S. leads the world in quality-adjusted prices. I also like the speed-up that is occurring in GPO-by-industry estimates. My priorities include a regular publication of reconciliations of various government estimates, particularly between the NIPA's and the flow of funds accounts. Other reconciliations should include the CPI and PCE deflators, GPO by industry and corresponding BLS estimates of productivity and output, and the index of industrial production and the NIPA's. I would like to see the publication of quarterly real capital stock estimates, and I want better investment deflators. The use of scanner data should lead to improved CPI estimates. There are problems with some matched-model estimates. Price indexes for nonresidential construction are also in need of improvement. Finally, I would like to see more historical research; for example, why have the 1929–48 growth rates been revised up?

Marina v.N. Whitman

**Professor of Business Administration and Public
Policy, University of Michigan**

It's difficult to add much to the very thorough analysis that has already occurred. The data required to implement the suggestions are in principle available; the issue on the Government side is whether the necessary resources—money and people—can be made available and, on the corporate side, whether companies are willing to collect and compile the necessary data, which in some cases can be a major task.

As regards the need for better, more complete, and more timely data, one can only say “yes indeed,” but one must also recognize the trade-off between the speed with which initial estimates come out and the potential size of later revisions.

In particular, better data on services are essential, and becoming more urgent as services' share of our national GDP continues to increase. Furthermore, services are less likely than goods to be provided across national boundaries in the form of exports or imports as traditionally defined, since they generally require both investment and presence in the local market to be served. This fact links

the growing importance of cross-boundary services to the need for alternative measures of international trade and finance in the balance of payments accounts, an issue that I'll discuss in more detail later.

As regards interactions between financial and real markets (that is, integrating BEA's NIPA and balance-of-payments accounts with the Fed's flow-of-funds and balance-sheet accounts), what is needed is not only better data on derivatives and other financial instruments, particularly for short-term and portfolio capital flows, but also, for direct foreign investment, a clearer distinction between the *physical location* of an investment and its *sources of financing*. And, within the direct foreign investment accounts, means should be found to reconcile flows with changes in stocks. Currently, they tend not to match up at all (sometimes even the signs are different), even when valuation changes are taken explicitly into account.

Currently, the U.S. balance on goods and services in our balance-of-payments accounts is measured according to the traditional "residency" concept: Things produced in the United States and sold abroad are defined as exports; things produced abroad and sold here are imports. The "alternative" measure under discussion substitutes the concept of "ownership" for that of "residency"; goods and services produced by American-owned firms anywhere in the world are "exports," while those produced by foreign-owned firms, even if physically located within U.S. borders, are counted as "imports."

The growing focus on this alternative measure reflects the vast increase in the complexity of American multinationals' activities, a development that has been a major factor in global economic integration, as well as the recognition that trade and direct investment are often complements, as opposed to the traditional view that they are competing channels through which to serve markets abroad. In fact, as companies have sliced and diced the value-added chain into ever-finer pieces, overseas sales by U.S. firms' foreign affiliates (either for local sale or as inputs into exports to the home country or to third markets) have increased substantially in importance relative to exports directly from the headquarter's country.

The question of whether the residency or the ownership concept is more relevant to the distinction between "domestic" and "foreign" goods and services has been on the radar screen at least since the early-1990s debate between Bob Reich and Laura Tyson regarding "who is us?". The question is relevant for a variety of national policy issues—including, for example, the question of which firms should be eligible for membership in government-private partnerships, such as the Clinton Administration's Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles, that contain an element of public subsidy.

In fact, the answer differs with the question at issue. Where returns to labor, in the form of jobs and wages, are concerned, it is the residency concept that matters; for

returns to capital, the ownership concept is generally more appropriate. The ownership concept also dominates with respect to the United States' economic influence on the world economy, the global competitiveness of American firms, and issues regarding market access for these firms. And, contrary to long-held beliefs, neither concept is fully adequate where pressures on currency markets are the issue. Thus, the answer to the question "which one should we track and measure?" is in this case "both."

The expanded use of the alternative definition poses issues of its own, however. Among them are:

- Just how should "net" be defined? A National Academy of Sciences report subtracts purchased goods and services to arrive at its definitions, while the BEA/Julius version subtracts these plus payments to foreign labor and capital. Which is the correct definition depends, again, on the question at hand. The former is a measure of the globalization of American multinationals' activities, while the latter measures their direct impact on the economy of the United States and of those other nations where U.S.-owned multinationals conduct activities.
- How is "control" defined? In traditional balance-of-payments accounting, 10-percent ownership is the dividing line between "portfolio" and "direct" investment. But if one includes any ownership level below 51 percent, there is a potential for double-counting; in principle, the controlling interest in the firm could reside in more than one country.
- The term "ownership" is itself ambiguous. Should one weight ownership by the fraction of a firm's total shares held in each country? And is it even possible to collect such data?
- What are the implications of the alternative measure of goods-and-services accounting for its mirror image in the financial accounts?

Stepping back for a better view of the forest, two broader questions arise:

- How reluctant will firms be to collect and compile the data necessary for either definition of netting, whose requirements are far more detailed and complex (and therefore more expensive in both time and money) than simply gathering data on gross sales in each country where the firm does business?
- As intrafirm trade has grown as a proportion of total trade, issues of internal transfer pricing have loomed larger with respect to such policy issues as taxation, dumping, and others. But with the continuing breakup of the value-added chain and the wide variety of partnerships, alliances, etc. that are continuously coming into being, the boundaries of a "firm" may themselves become increasingly fuzzy, implying that it may become harder to tell "us" from "them" at the level of the firm as well as that of the Nation.

William D. Nordhaus

**A. Whitney Griswold Professor of Economics,
Yale University, and Chair of the BEA
Advisory Committee**

The U.S. national economic accounts are by necessity a work in progress. Their unfinished state is in part due to the limited resources available to any statistical agency. But even more it reflects the underlying evolution in the nature and composition of the economy, changes in available source data, improved statistical and economic methodologies, and increased linkages with the world outside our borders, along with changes in the priorities of those who use the accounts. These incessant changes require a parallel philosophy among those who design and produce the accounts.

There are many possible targets for developing and broadening the national economic accounts. In this brief overview, I will list three that appear to be central to me. The first category, improving the core accounts, involves relatively straightforward extensions of the current activities of BEA. The second, integration of income and capital accounts, requires a new initiative and improvements in underlying source data. The third category, developing satellite accounts on nonmarket activities, will require new methodologies but will illuminate our society in ways that cannot be captured by existing market accounts.

Improve timeliness, accuracy, and coverage of core accounts

The U.S. national income and product accounts (NIPA's) arose in response to the Great Depression. Measures of national output at that time were incomplete and produced with a long lag, so policymakers had only impressionistic views of economic trends based on scattered financial and industrial data. The first accounts were developed at the Commerce Department in collaboration with the National Bureau of Economic Research under the leadership of Dr. Simon Kuznets, who received the Nobel Prize for his pioneering role in that work. These accounts were submitted to the Senate in 1934 and published as a Senate document.

Since that time, the "core accounts," which consist of the major accounts for income, product, and expenditure, have been developed and expanded in many directions. Among the important developments have been sectoral and regional accounts as well as series that illuminate trends in national saving and investment, per capita output and income, the return to capital, inflation, productivity, the shares of income going to different factors of production, international linkages, and the sources of economic growth. The current core accounts are an essential ingredient for analyzing U.S. economic

conditions and trends.

Given the continuing importance of the core accounts, I would point to three general areas that could use some tuning up.

Recommendation 1. The first priority for BEA is continuing to improve the coverage and detail of the core accounts.

Continuing to develop and improve the core accounts should clearly be the top BEA priority. The BEA strategic plan contains many elements for improving the core accounts.¹ Among the most important items to improve existing accounts, I would place the following: Development of a full set of integrated income and wealth accounts; more timely publication of the input-output data; continuing the development of the industry accounts with a full set of comparable historical data; improvement of source data with particular attention to the income side of the accounts; ensuring a smooth transition to the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); and improved measurement of real output in those sectors where price indexes are deficient. Some of these will be discussed in greater detail below.

In addition to the ongoing work on improving and developing the core accounts, I point to two areas that deserve particular attention.

Recommendation 2. Working with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), BEA should work to improve the price indexes underlying the national accounts.

It is little appreciated that the Government virtually never measures "real GDP." Rather, real output is derived from nominal output and the associated price indexes. For this reason, developing accurate price indexes is critical for the accurate measurement of the real side of the national accounts.

One of the most exciting areas for those working with government data has been the improvement in price indexes over the last two decades. BEA has been in the forefront of this movement, first with computer prices, and then, working with BLS, in many other areas.

Much progress has been made—but much work remains to be done. BEA and BLS need to continue to develop realistic price indexes for those areas of the accounts where input-type measures are used (such as in financial services and health care) or where the deflators are not closely related to the actual good or service to which it is associated. Additionally, BEA and BLS should continue to march ahead in improving their measures of quality change and the inclusion of new products, particularly with the introduction of hedonic techniques where appropriate.²

1. See "BEA's Preliminary Strategic Plan for 2001–2005," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS (December 2001): 23–39.

Recommendation 3. *BEA should work to improve the timeliness and accuracy of its reports and to develop an experimental monthly GDP series.*

One area of continuing importance for the national accounts is to produce data that will improve our understanding and therefore our managing of business cycles. The economic history of the recession of 2001 will ultimately be written based primarily on the data coming from the national accounts along with data from the labor market.

Currently, the "advance" GDP estimates are published at the end of the first month following the end of the quarter to which they refer. The timing and quality of the advance estimates are limited by the absence or poor quality of certain key data, such as those on inventories and international trade. It seems likely that a modest investment in improved source data in a few key areas can shift the entire schedule of releases forward by 1 or 2 weeks. While I know of no formal studies of the value of early information in this area, the value is likely to be many times larger than the cost of gathering the required new data to prepare more reliable and timely GDP estimates.

BEA prepares estimates for the major output and income series averaged on a quarterly and annual basis. I have never understood why the subannual basis for the accounts was quarterly rather than monthly, weekly, or semiannually, although I would guess that this practice arose because company accounts, which were originally so critical to national accounts, were presented on a quarterly basis.

I would recommend that BEA consider developing the major income and product accounts on a monthly basis. Indeed, at present many components of the accounts (incomes, production, and prices) are already available on a monthly basis. Consumption, government spending, inventory changes, foreign trade, labor market data, and virtually all major income measures except profits are available on a monthly basis. It would appear relatively straightforward to develop procedures for estimating or interpolating the missing variables on a monthly basis. It should be emphasized that the only current monthly output measure, the Federal Reserve's monthly industrial production index, is unrepresentative of the economy in that it covers less than 20 percent of GDP and omits the entire service and trade sectors.

There are many reasons for developing monthly GDP, but one important reason is that it will provide more timely and useful information on the pattern of cyclical movements. The business cycle of 2001 provides a useful illustration. Most economic data indicated that the econ-

omy was slowing from early 2001 and that the trauma of 9/11 had accelerated the downturn. Forecasts in late September and October 2001, particularly those from the New York financial community, were extremely gloomy. Data on sensitive sectors, such as travel and finance, tended to reinforce the gloom.

Because of the peculiar shape and timing of the 9/11 aftermath, the quarterly GDP data were unhelpful for forecasters and policymakers. The sharpest economic reaction to 9/11 probably came in late September and early October 2001, but this would have affected only one-sixth of the data for the third quarter. The major impact on GDP, if there were one, would be seen in the fourth quarter, whose advance and incomplete estimates were not available until January 30, 2002. Indeed, it was not until the preliminary estimates became available on February 28, 2002, that it became clear that real economic growth for the fourth quarter of 2002 was safely in the positive range. The growth rate for the second half of 2001 was essentially zero, and indeed, based on output movements, the recession appears to be the mildest in post-World War II history.³

Without the actual monthly GDP data, we cannot know how the pattern of output in late 2001 would have looked. But it is surely possible that by November 2001 discerning eyes would have suspected that the downturn was very mild and that the recession had essentially come to an end. Whether major policy errors were made in anticipation of a serious recession will have to wait for further analysis, data, and reflection.

Monthly GDP will be no panacea for policymakers. It may prove highly volatile and subject to excessive revisions. However, given BEA's existing data, it would seem useful to provide monthly GDP data on an experimental basis.

Improve and integrate asset and wealth accounts with income and product accounts

The next set of suggestions involves issues that are directed toward major conceptual gaps in the U.S. economic statistical system that BEA is most centrally posed to fill. While there are many issues, I will focus on developing a full set of asset and wealth accounts and linking those with the income and product accounts.

Historically, BEA has focused its work on developing income, expenditure, and product accounts, along with elaborations in terms of sectoral, regional, and international detail. Much less attention has been devoted to asset and wealth accounts, or to linking the asset and

2. A useful recent review of issues and potential improvements in constructing price indexes is contained in Charles Schultze and Christopher Mackie, eds., *At What Price?: Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 2001.

3. A discussion of the pattern of output and other cyclical indicators along with a comparison with other postwar recessions is contained in William Nordhaus, "Puzzles About the American Economy in the Current Recession and Recovery," forthcoming, *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 2002:1. A draft of the paper is available at <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~nordhaus/homepage/recent_stuff.html>.

wealth accounts to the income and product accounts. At present, BEA maintains a detailed set of accounts on capital and capital formation, while the Federal Reserve has the financial complement of that in its flow of funds accounts. However, the United States at present does not have a comprehensive set of asset accounts that is conceptually consistent with and linked to the income and product accounts.

In this respect, it is instructive that we speak of the NIPA's rather than the national economic accounts. One of the major tasks of BEA and its sibling agencies should be to broaden the U.S. accounts to encompass a comprehensive set of national economic accounts linking production, income, consumption, accumulation, and wealth. The development of a set of national economic accounts is a major feature of the internationally developed system of national accounts (SNA).⁴ Many of the principles and practices involved in a comprehensive set of national economic accounts have been realized for the United States in the Jorgenson set of accounts.⁵ In moving toward a set of comprehensive accounts, the United States would also help achieve the important goal of harmonizing its accounting practices with those of other countries.

Recommendation 4. *BEA should work with the Federal Reserve to develop a full set of asset and wealth accounts.*

Recommendation 5. *BEA should develop a full set of linked national economic accounts that include production, income, consumption, accumulation, and wealth.*

These recommendations are really two prongs of a common research project, which is to elaborate the wealth and asset structure of the United States and to make the linkage of the asset and accumulation accounts to the income and product flows.

The major purpose of such a set of accounts would be to provide a full and consistent framework for understanding the evolution of income, capital formation, and wealth. I will sketch two important applications here: Resolving the ambiguity about techniques for measuring the national and personal savings rates and improving current measures of saving and investment.

The first point involves conceptual difficulties in measuring savings. The traditional product-account (or NIPA) measure of saving in the national income accounts is the difference between current income and consumption. The NIPA definition contrasts with the asset-

account definition, which is (or should be) the change in real net wealth. The difference between the production-account and the asset-account definitions became particularly large during the asset bubble of the late 1990s. Data compiled by Gale and Sabelhaus indicate that for the 1990–99 period, the personal savings rate was a meager 3 percent of income using the product-account definition and a healthy 17 percent using the asset-account definition.⁶ A similar calculation by Lusardi, Skinner, and Venti found the net asset-account savings rate for 1999 was 45 percent while the NIPA savings rate was 3 percent.⁷ An integrated set of accounts, with a reconciliation table for different concepts, would help policymakers and analysts keep the different concepts and numbers clearly in mind.

A second set of issues concerns the narrowness of current product-account measures of saving and investment. It is not generally recognized that current measures of investment and saving cover an extremely limited sphere, including only investment in tangible capital (such as factories, equipment, inventories, and houses) along with software. Current concepts omit a wide variety of investment-type activities. Some important omissions are the acquisition of tangible nonhuman capital—such as consumer durables by households; development of land; expenditures for research and development; expenditures for education; the opportunity costs of students' time; the opportunity cost of training; and much of the Nation's expenditures for health.

It must be hard to explain to a student or a Secretary of Commerce why the purchase of a factory to produce a new drug is investment while the expenditure on research on that drug is not; or why building a new library is investment while purchasing new books for the shelves is not. We have only the sketchiest of estimates for the size of the omission, but estimates by Eisner indicated that the standard definition might underestimate the national saving and investment rate by as much as 500 percent.⁸ Recent studies of Jorgenson and Fraumeni lead to similar conclusions.⁹

A great capitalist country such as the United States needs a fully developed set of capital accounts.

The challenge of accounts for nonmarket activity

A final important challenge for the longer term lies in the area of nonmarket accounts. The national income and

6. William G. Gale and John Sabelhaus, "Perspectives on the Household Saving Rate," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1999:1.

7. Annamaria Lusardi, Jonathan Skinner, and Steven Venti, "Saving Puzzles and Saving Policies in the United States," Dartmouth College Working Paper 01–04, February 2001.

8. See Robert Eisner, "Extended accounts for national income and product," *Journal of Economic Literature*, December 1988, 26:1611–1684, Table S.5 for comparisons of market and comprehensive income and saving measures.

9. Dale W. Jorgenson and Barbara M. Fraumeni, "Investment in Education and U.S. Economic Growth," *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 1992, Supplement, pp. 51–70.

4. The SNA, developed under the aegis of the United Nations and other international agencies, is a set of concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The latest SNA is from 1993 and can be found at <<http://esa.un.org/unsd/sna1993/introduction.asp>>.

5. The Jorgenson set of accounts is described in Barbara Fraumeni, "The Jorgenson System of National Accounting" in Lawrence J. Lau, ed., *Economics and the Cost of Capital: Essays in Honor of Dale W. Jorgenson*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1999.

product accounts are the most important measures of overall economic activity for a nation. Nevertheless, since their original development, there have been concerns that the accounts are incomplete and misleading because they do not cover vast continents of nonmarket activity such as unpaid work, the value of leisure time, much investment in human capital, and, most recently, the impact of and on the environment.

The four recommendations in this area involve research, methodology, developing the framework, and data collection to begin the construction of nonmarket accounts. These activities should be undertaken jointly by BEA, other Federal statistical agencies, private researchers, along with the activities in other countries, but BEA can play a key leadership role in organizing these efforts.

Recommendation 6. BEA should work with other government agencies and with private researchers to begin development of the framework and data collection for a set of nonmarket accounts.

The threshold question is why should we devote scarce intellectual and governmental resources to studying nonmarket sectors? The basic reason is that economic and social welfare does not stop at the market's border but extends to many nonmarket activities.

Three particular areas are worth emphasizing. One important reason why we need better measures of nonmarket activity is because we spend increasingly fewer of our lifetime hours in market activities. A second and more speculative reason concerns the growing importance of nonmarket assets or mispriced market assets such as the environment and technology. A third reason, highlighted above, is that current measures of national saving and investment are defective because they omit much of the investment that takes place outside the marketplace. I will highlight three priorities in developing nonmarket accounts: green accounts, time-use studies, and health accounts.

Recommendation 7. Among the priorities for nonmarket accounts is the development of a set of resource and environmental accounts.

Critics of conventional accounts point to their omission of the contribution of natural resources and the environment to economic activity. Environmentalists argue that America's wasteful, consumptive ways are squandering our precious "natural capital." This issue was partially addressed when BEA unveiled its integrated environmental and economic satellite accounts (or IEESA's), designed to estimate the contribution of natural and environmental resources to the Nation's income. The first step, published in 1994, was a set of accounts for subsoil assets including oil, gas, and subsoil minerals.¹⁰

Many were surprised by the results of this first assay into green accounting. BEA's estimates take into account

that discovery adds to our proven reserves at the same time that extraction subtracts from or depletes these reserves (whereas both these activities are omitted from current core accounts). In fact, these two activities were almost exactly offsetting in the period BEA investigated. The net effect of both discoveries and depletions from 1958 to 1991 was between minus \$2 billion and plus \$1 billion, depending on the method used, as compared with an average GDP over this period of \$4,200 billion (in 1992 prices). Another important finding was that the rate of return to nonfinancial capital was reduced by 1 to 2 percentage points when depletion was accounted for.

A full set of environmental and resource accounts would require further work to develop accounts for renewable resources (such as timber and water) and environmental assets (such as the cost of emissions or the impact of air pollution on the economy and human health). Although a great deal of work has been done on valuing components of air quality, to date there have been no comprehensive environmental accounts for the United States. However, a recent study by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency suggests that, in contrast to the minerals accounts, environmental accounts might produce large numbers.¹¹ Much methodological work and data gathering are required before a full set of environmental accounts can be developed. Many of the issues were reviewed by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences, whose report was published by the Academy and in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.¹²

Recommendation 8. The U.S. should continue to work toward a comprehensive time-use survey of the U.S. population, which is the single most important data source for understanding nonmarket activity.

The most precious of all our endowments is time, the 24 hours each day that we have to "spend" in work or play or study. Compared with many trivial areas, we know next to nothing about how Americans use their time because, unlike most other major countries, the United States does not collect regular data on time use by the population. This important gap in the Federal statistical system will be filled beginning with the BLS American Time Use Survey (ATUS), scheduled to begin in early 2003 and designed to measure the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as paid work, childcare, volunteering, commuting, and socializing.¹³

10. "Integrated Economic and Environmental Satellite Accounts," SURVEY (April 1994), pp. 33-49.

11. United States Environmental Protection Agency, *The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act, 1970 to 1990*, Washington, D.C., Office of Air and Radiation/Office of Policy Analysis and Review/Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, April, 1997.

12. See Nordhaus, William D. and Edward Kokkelenberg, eds., *Nature's Numbers: Expanding the National Economic Accounts to Include the Environment: Report of the Panel on Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting*, Washington, D.C., National Academy Press, 1999; see also the November 1999, February 2000, and March 2000 issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS for reprints of three chapters from *Nature's Numbers*.

This initiative is in my view the most important and exciting Federal statistical initiative today and deserves careful continuing review and ample fiscal resources.

Better data on time use is critical for many areas in augmented and nonmarket accounting. We need time-use data for building household accounts, for estimating the relative importance of nonmarket investment and consumption, for estimating trends in leisure time, and for understanding the activities of that third of the U.S. population that is retired. Moreover, current measures of work hours used in productivity measures could be improved with focused time-use studies, particularly for the growing share of the workforce (such as professionals for which data hours are relatively unreliable).

One unique feature of time budgets is that they provide a comprehensive budget that includes all activities—nonmarket as well as market. Because time inputs are the most valuable economic input, a time budget will also allow a rough estimate of the relative importance of market and nonmarket activities. While we have extremely sparse historical time-use data for the United States, data on time use in the United Kingdom over the last century indicate that work hours have declined from about half to less than 20 percent of disposable adult hours, although that trend appears to have stabilized in recent years.¹⁴ An important topic is to determine the relative importance of nonmarket and market activities.

Recommendation 9. Estimating intangible and nonmarket investments is a high priority for both nonmarket accounts and for understanding saving and wealth.

A large and growing share of the economy's resources is devoted to investments in education, research, and health. As noted above, because of faulty accounting, their contribution to economic welfare is misclassified, underestimated, and omitted—misclassified because they are largely treated as consumption or intermediate product rather than investment; underestimated because we routinely mismeasure the real output growth of these activities; and omitted because the accounts leave out those activities, particularly important for education, that occur outside the marketplace.

A sector in which augmented accounts may be particularly illuminating is the health-care sector. I will summarize a recent study that asks how standard measures of income would change if they adequately reflected improvements in the health status of the population.¹⁵ Traditional income and product accounts look at the

flows of consumption and income but do not consider the length of life or the quality of the population's health. We might broaden our accounting concepts to include "health income" by correcting income measures for mortality and morbidity changes. Such an approach would take into account improvements in health status along with the implicit prices of improved health. If, for example, an individual would pay 1 percent of market consumption each year to gain an additional life-year, then we use that value to account for improvements in health status.

An example will illustrate the methodology. From 1975 to 1995, the population-weighted average annual mortality rate declined by 2.25 per year per thousand persons. Using standard estimates of the willingness to pay to reduce mortality risk (\$2.66 million per life saved in 1992 prices), this decline in mortality is valued at \$5,985 per person per year over this period. The average per capita consumption over this period was \$14,700 per year. Hence the economic value of improvements of living standards due to reduced mortality is 40 percent of consumption over this period, or about 2 percent per year. I have constructed a preliminary set of estimates of the value of improvements in life expectancy for the period 1900–1995 using actual data on life expectancy, population distribution, and consumption. (These estimates omit changes in morbidity, for which data are relatively poor.) The major result is that the value of improvements in life expectancy over the twentieth century was about as large as the value of the growth in all nonhealth market consumption goods and services put together. Over this period, the value of improved health or health income grew at an average annual rate between 2.2 and 3.0 percent of the value of market consumption whereas consumption grew at a rate of about 2.1 percent. This suggests that a proper accounting of the value of health improvements would produce a major revision to our measured living standards.

Conclusion

The purpose of this discussion has been to give a flavor of the exciting developments and prospects for improving and extending the national economic accounts. There is much fruitful work ahead that will sharpen our estimates, make them more timely and reliable, improve their utility for understanding both business cycles and economic growth, as well as broaden the purview of the national economic accounts.

13. See Diane Herz and Richard M. Devens, Jr., "The American Time-Use Survey," *Industrial Relations*, Volume 40, No. 3, July 2001.

14. See the discussion in William Nordhaus, "New Directions in National Economic Accounting," *American Economic Review*, May 2001, which extends the results from Jesse H. Ausubel and Arnulf Gruebler, "Working Less and Living Longer: Long-term Trends in Working Time and Time Budgets," *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 1995, pp. 113–131.

15. Nordhaus, William D. "The Health of Nations: The Contribution of Improved Health to Living Standards," forthcoming in Kevin M. Murphy and Robert H. Topel, eds. *Exceptional Returns: The Economic Value of America's Investment in Medical Research*, University of Chicago Press, available at <<http://www.econ.yale.edu/~nordhaus/homepage>>.

BEA's Strategic Plan for 2001-2005, Detailed Table

NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND WEALTH ACCOUNTS					
Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) Estimates	Prepared quarterly and annual estimates of GDP and NIPA tables; published NIPA volumes.	Prepare quarterly and annual estimates of GDP and NIPA tables.	Prepare quarterly estimates of GDP tables; begin 2003 comprehensive revision estimates.	Prepare quarterly and 2003 comprehensive revision estimates of GDP and NIPA tables.	Prepare quarterly and annual estimates of GDP and NIPA tables; publish NIPA volumes.
Monthly Personal Income and Outlays	Prepared monthly estimates of personal income and outlays.	Prepare monthly estimates of personal income and outlays.	Prepare monthly estimates of personal income and outlays; begin 2003 comprehensive revision estimates.	Prepare monthly and 2003 comprehensive revision estimates of personal income and outlays.	Prepare monthly estimates of personal income and outlays.
Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods	Prepared annual estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods; released 1999 comprehensive revision estimates.	Prepare annual estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods; publish Fixed Assets volume.	Prepare annual estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods; begin 2003 comprehensive revision estimates.	Prepare annual and 2003 comprehensive revision estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods.	Prepare annual estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods; publish Fixed Assets volume.
International Submissions	Prepared NIPA estimates based on 1999 comprehensive revision consistent with new 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) for OECD. Prepared Government Finance Statistics (GFS) for Treasury to submit to IMF.	Update NIPA estimates consistent with 1993 SNA for OECD. Prepare GFS for Treasury to submit to IMF.	Update NIPA estimates consistent with 1993 SNA for OECD. Prepare GFS for Treasury to submit to IMF.	Prepare NIPA estimates based on 2003 comprehensive revision consistent with 1993 SNA for OECD. Prepare GFS for Treasury to submit to IMF.	Update NIPA estimates consistent with 1993 SNA for OECD. Prepare GFS for Treasury to submit to IMF.
NIH Research & Development (R&D) Biomedical Price Index	Prepared estimates of R&D biomedical price index for NIH under reimbursable contract.	Prepare estimates and update weights of R&D biomedical price index for NIH under reimbursable contract.	Prepare estimates of R&D biomedical price index for NIH under reimbursable contract.	Prepare estimates of R&D biomedical price index for NIH under reimbursable contract.	Prepare estimates and introduce chain weighting of R&D biomedical price index for NIH under reimbursable contract.
New Initiatives					
Implement North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)	Converted inventory estimates to NAICS basis; estimated personal consumption expenditures (PCE) and investment in equipment with NAICS source data.	Prepare wage and salary estimates with NAICS source data, which will be converted to a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis.	Prepare for conversion of all income-side estimates to NAICS basis in comprehensive revision.	Publish comprehensive revision estimates on a NAICS basis; convert PPI source data from SIC to NAICS basis.	Prepare for conversions associated with NAICS 2002, NAICS 2007, and North American Product Classification System.
NIPA Central System Modernization	Prepared functional requirements for new central system (joint with OCIO, contractor).	Develop and program first phase of new central system (joint with OCIO, contractor).	Test and implement the first phase of the new central system (joint with OCIO, contractor).	Begin second phase, developing enhancements for new central system (joint with OCIO, contractor).	Test and implement the second phase (joint with OCIO, contractor).
Alternative Measures of Saving	Completed joint paper with Federal Reserve Board staff on alternative measures of saving.	Publish paper and present it at conferences; prepare regular updates of measures.	Update the measures.	Update the measures.	Update the measures.
Interactive Web Data Access	Developed tool to provide selected, annual, and 3-digit NIPA tables interactively on Web (joint with OCIO, contractor).	Extend tool to provide tables for fixed assets and consumer durable goods and for underlying detail (joint with OCIO, contractor).	Complete Web data access project.		
Convert Table Generation	Began work to automate the generation of tables for news release and Survey (joint with OCIO and CBAD).	Complete work to automate the generation of tables for news release and Survey (joint with OCIO and CBAD).	Complete automation of remaining tables.		
New Quality-Adjusted Prices	Introduced improved prices for local area network equipment.	Conduct research and develop new quality-adjusted prices.	Conduct research and develop new quality-adjusted prices. Submit proposals for prices of nonresidential structures, photocopy equipment, and other selected prices.	Conduct research and develop new quality-adjusted prices. If proposals are accepted, publish revised estimates.	Conduct research and develop new quality-adjusted prices.
Improved Services Measures	Conducted research and developed new measures of services.	Conduct research and develop new measures of services. Submit proposals for new measures of insurance and other selected services.	Conduct research and develop new measures of services. If proposals are accepted, prepare estimates.	Conduct research and develop new measures of services. Publish revised estimates.	Conduct research and develop new measures of services.
Improved Estimates of Software Investment	Developed and introduced improved quarterly software estimation method.	Review and improve benchmark estimation of software.	Conduct research and develop improved software prices.	Conduct research and develop improved software prices.	Conduct research and develop improved measures of foreign transactions in software.
Employee Stock Options	Conduct research on employee stock options.	Conduct research and develop conceptual framework for measuring employee stock options.	Conduct research and develop estimating methodology for employee stock options.	Conduct research and develop source data for employee stock options.	Conduct research and develop estimates for employee stock options.
Federal Investment and Consumption System	Began re-engineering of system for Federal Government investment and consumption estimates.	Complete database design and user interface. Begin testing.	Complete, test, and implement system before the end of December 2002.		

NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND WEALTH ACCOUNTS—Continued					
Programs and New Initiatives, FY 2001–2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Research Statistical Discrepancy	Researched possible sources of statistical discrepancy; improved estimate of GDP and gross domestic income (GDI).	Research on possible sources of statistical discrepancy; improve estimates of GDP and GDI.	Research on possible sources of statistical discrepancy; improve estimates of GDP and GDI.	Research on possible sources of statistical discrepancy; improve estimates of GDP and GDI.	Research on possible sources of statistical discrepancy; improve estimates of GDP and GDI.
Convert Time Series Package to "Fame"		Prepare requirement to convert analysts' "satellite" systems to Fame. Begin conversion.	Complete pre-revision conversions, testing, and implementation.	Prepare post-revision conversions.	Complete all revision conversions, testing, and implementation.
Misreporting Adjustments		Contract with Census Bureau to conduct Current Population Survey (CPS) exact match study of taxpayer misreporting and work with IRS to update measures of voluntary taxpayer compliance.	Work with IRS to update measures of voluntary taxpayer compliance.	Work with IRS to update measures of voluntary taxpayer compliance.	Contract with Census Bureau to conduct CPS exact match study of taxpayer misreporting and work with IRS to update measures of voluntary taxpayer compliance.
Methodology Papers	Completed updated methodology paper for corporate profits.	Complete updated methodology papers for government, foreign transactions, and new paper for fixed investment.	Update methodology papers.	Update methodology paper for PCE. New methodology papers for other components.	Annual updates of all methodology papers.
Reengineer Private Capital Stock Estimates		Develop requirements and rewrite programs.	Continue rewriting programs.	Test and implement programs.	
Reengineer Government Capital Stock Estimates		Develop requirements and rewrite programs.	Test and implement programs.		
Revise Tables to Deemphasize Chained Dollars		Begin table redesign.	Implement table redesign.	Publish redesigned tables as part of 2003 comprehensive revision.	
Recognize Government and Nonprofit Output		Prepare proposal to recognize output.	Implement proposal to recognize output.	Publish revised estimates of GDP by type of product.	
Real Government and Nonprofit-by-Function Estimates		Develop simplified annual real government-by-function estimates.	Implement simplified real government-by-function estimates.	Work on development of refinements and quarterly real government-by-function estimates.	Work on development of nonprofit-by-function estimates.
Research to Revise Summary Accounts		Conduct research and prepare proposal to revise summary accounts.	If accepted, implement proposal to revise summary accounts.	Publish revised summary accounts.	
Research Sector Definitions	Conducted research on government enterprises and other sector issues.	Conduct research on government enterprises and other sector issues.		Conduct research on government enterprises and other sector issues.	Prepare proposals to modernize sector definitions of government enterprises and noncorporate business.
Research Flow-of-Funds Integration	Conducted research on integrating NIPAs with flow-of-funds accounts.	Conduct research on integrating NIPAs with flow-of-funds accounts.	Publish preliminary attempt to consolidate NIPAs with flow-of-funds accounts.	Continue research on integrating NIPAs with flow-of-funds accounts.	Publish improved integrated accounts.
Research on Compensation in Kind		Work with BLS to research new forms of fringe benefits, such as cafeteria plans.	Consider proposals based on research. If accepted, implement proposals.		
Research on Nonprofit Sector		Conduct research on status of separate nonprofit accounts.	Develop new tables to show nonprofit expenditures and economic activity.	Conduct additional research to fill gaps in nonprofit accounts.	Publish prototype nonprofit accounts.
Research on Chain Inventories Method	Wrote and presented research paper on chain inventories method.	Refine paper, prepare proposal.	If proposal is accepted, implement proposal for chain inventories method.	Publish revised estimates of inventories.	
Improve Capital Stock Estimates	Worked with Chief Economist to investigate service lives and other capital stock issues.	Prepare proposals for comprehensive revision.	If proposals are accepted, implement proposals.	Publish revised estimates of capital stock. Develop new research projects.	Conduct research on capital stock issues.
Interactive User-Defined Chain Aggregates				Prepare requirements and write programs for user-defined chain aggregates.	Test and implement programs.
Research Sector Gross Output		Work with IED to investigate feasibility of timely estimates of gross output by sector.	If feasible, submit proposal to prepare estimates of sector gross output.	If accepted, implement proposal and publish estimates of sector gross output.	
Research NIPA/International Transactions Accounts (ITAs) Differences		Conduct study of differences; prepare proposals as appropriate.	If accepted, implement proposals to resolve differences between NIPAs and ITAs.	Publish revised estimates.	
Research Pension Benefits	Worked with Regional Directorate to research accounting for pension benefits.	Work with Regional Directorate to research accounting for pension benefits.	If research is accepted, prepare and submit proposal for changes in comprehensive revision.	Research estimates of employers' contributions to deferred compensation plans.	Develop improved estimates of employers' contributions to deferred compensation plans.
Research Accrual Accounting		Conduct research on feasibility of moving some estimates (for example wages, personal taxes) to accrual basis. Coordinate with regional programs.	If research is accepted, prepare and submit proposal for changes in comprehensive revision.	Publish revised estimates.	

NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND WEALTH ACCOUNTS—Continued					
Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001–2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Research Government Inventories		Conduct research on redefining government inventories as part of gross investment; prepare proposal for comprehensive revision.	If proposal is accepted, prepare revised estimates.	Publish revised estimates.	
Research Separate State and Local Government Estimates	Conducted research on preparing separate estimates for State governments and for local governments.	Prepare SURVEY article to report estimates. Coordinate with regional program.			
Research on Reconciling Estimates of Defense Equipment and Change in Private Inventories				Conduct research on consistency of timing for estimates of defense equipment and private inventories.	If research finds inconsistencies, prepare proposal to improve estimates.
Research on PCE Classifications				Conduct research on PCE product and type-of-expenditure classifications relative to other government and international classifications.	Conclude research and prepare recommendations.
Research on Motor Vehicle Estimates		Conduct research toward improving motor vehicle estimates.	Conclude research and prepare recommendations.	Publish improved estimates.	
Scanner Data for PCE		Purchase scanner data for improved, timelier estimates of merchandise composition.	Research scanner data and compile prototype estimates.	Prepare proposal for implementing scanner data-based estimates.	If proposal is accepted, prepare and publish estimates.
Research Capitalization of Movies and Sound Recordings					Conduct research on recognizing production of motion pictures and sound recordings as fixed investment.
Research Construction in Progress as Change in Inventories					Conduct research on classifying construction in progress as change in inventories.
Research Production Account and Capital Inputs				Conduct research on measuring capital inputs as part of a production account.	Continue research on measuring capital inputs as part of a production account.
Research Consumer Durables Satellite Account				Work with Chief Economist to conduct research on implementing a satellite account.	Conduct research on implementing a satellite account.

INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Benchmark Input-Output (I-O) Accounts	Initial estimates completed for 1997 Benchmark I-O tables on a NAICS basis.	Review estimates for 1997 Benchmark I-O Accounts and reconcile with national accounts and balance of payments accounts; publish 1997 Benchmark I-O tables.	Publish detailed data and documentation for the 1997 Benchmark I-O Accounts; prepare and publish the 1997 Capital Flow tables.	See Benchmark I-O with less detailed data below.	See Benchmark I-O with less detailed data below.
GDP-by-Industry Accounts	Estimates completed for GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2000.	Publish GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2000; prepare GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2001.	Publish GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2001; prepare revised GDP-by-Industry Accounts consistent with 1997 Benchmark I-O and revised NIPA's for 2002.	Publish revised GDP-by-Industry Accounts consistent with 1997 Benchmark I-O and revised NIPA's, 1947-2002; prepare GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2003.	Publish GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2003; prepare GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 2004.
Annual I-O Accounts	Estimates completed for Annual I-O Accounts for 1998.	Publish Annual I-O Accounts for 1998; prepare estimates for 1999 Annual I-O Accounts.	Publish Annual I-O Accounts for 1999; revise Annual I-O framework to be consistent with 1997 Benchmark I-O Accounts and revised NIPA's.	Publish NAICS-based Annual I-O Accounts for 2000, consistent with 1997 Benchmark I-O Accounts and revised NIPA's; prepare estimates for 2001 Annual I-O Accounts.	Publish Annual I-O Accounts for 2001; prepare estimates for 2002 Annual I-O Accounts.
Implement NAICS	Software developed and 1998-2000 source data converted from NAICS to SIC basis for use in annual programs.	Convert 1999-2001 source data from NAICS to SIC basis for use in annual programs.	Develop software and revise data files for annual programs to NAICS-based source data; prepare for conversion to NAICS in public data files.		
Foreign Trade Estimates	Estimates prepared for monthly merchandise exports and imports; concordance maintained between Harmonized System (HS) and I-O classifications.	Prepare monthly estimates of merchandise exports and imports; begin conversion of concordance between HS and I-O classifications from SIC to NAICS basis.	Prepare monthly estimates of merchandise exports and imports; complete conversion of concordance between HS and I-O classifications to a NAICS basis.	Prepare monthly estimates of merchandise exports and imports; maintain concordance between HS and I-O classifications.	Prepare monthly estimates of merchandise exports and imports; maintain concordance between HS and I-O classifications.
International Submissions	Estimates completed for SNA-based, GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 1987-99.	Prepare SNA-based, GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 1998-2000.	Prepare SNA-based, GDP-by-Industry Accounts for 1999-2001.	Develop procedures and software to prepare SNA-based, GDP-by-Industry Accounts on a NAICS basis.	Prepare SNA-based, GDP-by-Industry Accounts consistent with the comprehensive revision of the Accounts.
IT Re-engineering	Enhanced software designed and developed for accessing I-O data interactively from BEA Web site; additional software developed and brought on-line for benchmark I-O and GDP-by-industry production processing systems.	Release new software for accessing I-O data interactively from BEA Web site; design and develop additional web-based tools for the analysis of I-O data; complete benchmark I-O production processing system.	Release expanded software with new analytical tools for accessing and manipulating I-O data from BEA Web site; modify further the web-based system to include NAICS-based I-O data; modify annual I-O and GDP-by-industry production processing systems for NAICS-based data.	Prepare modifications of benchmark I-O production processing system to incorporate data from the 2002 economic census.	Complete modifications to benchmark I-O production processing system.
New Initiatives					
Accelerated Annual I-O Accounts	Research initiated for the accelerated release of Annual I-O Accounts.	Prepare data files and develop processing system for accelerated release of Annual I-O Accounts.	Develop pilot set of tables for 2001 Annual I-O Accounts.	Publish Annual I-O Accounts for 2002.	Publish Annual I-O Accounts for 2003.
Accelerated GDP-by-Industry Accounts	Research initiated for the accelerated release of GDP-by-Industry Accounts.	Release pilot advance estimates of 2001 GDP-by-Industry Accounts in April (4 months from end of year).	Publish advance 2002 GDP-by-Industry Accounts.	Publish advance 2003 GDP-by-Industry Accounts.	Publish advance 2004 GDP-by-Industry Accounts.
Accelerated Gross State Product (GSP) Accounts		Research initiated, in coordination with the Regional program, for the accelerated release of GSP Accounts.	Coordinate with the Regional program on the development of software needed for the accelerated release of GSP Accounts.	Coordinate with the Regional program on the implementation of accelerated release of GSP Accounts.	
Improved Gross Output for Selected Services (GDP-by-Industry)		Coordinate with NIWD on the identification and prioritization of service areas needing improvement.	Coordinate with NIWD on the preparation of short papers describing potential improvements to the services areas.	Coordinate with NIWD on the implementation of improvements to measures of output, prices, and quantities for selected services.	

INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS—Continued Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001–2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Investigate and Implement Method to Produce Benchmark I-O Accounts with Less Detailed Data			Conduct research on ways to simplify production of Benchmark I-O Accounts and to increase efficient use of source data; work to be contracted.	Evaluate alternative proposals for simplifying production of Benchmark I-O Accounts and increasing efficient use of source data; implement recommendations.	
Re-engineering for Data Transfer Between Census and BEA				Prepare requirements analysis for direct transfer of economic data between Census and IED, using standardized coding and formats.	Test and implement the new process for transferring economic data from Census to IED, using standardized coding and formats.
Review and Partially Reconcile Industry Value Added for 1997 Benchmark I-O GDP-by-Industry Accounts		Bring estimates of value added from the I-O and GDP-by-Industry Accounts into closer alignment; as part of final review of 1997 Benchmark I-O Accounts, compare with estimates from GDP by Industry.	Evaluate remaining differences between value added from the I-O Accounts and GDP-by-Industry Accounts; compare data on compensation from BLS and Census; conduct research on other differences; document findings and make recommendations.		
Improved Consistency of I-O, GDP-by-Industry, and GSP Estimates			Coordinate with the Regional program to identify differences in data sources, estimating methods, definitions, and classification conventions that result in inconsistencies of estimates from the I-O, GDP-by-Industry, and GSP Accounts.	Conduct research to improve consistency of industry gross output and value added estimates from the I-O, GDP-by-Industry, and GSP Accounts; document findings and make recommendations.	Implement recommendations for improving consistency of industry gross output and value added estimates from the I-O, GDP-by-Industry, and GSP Accounts.
NAICS-Based 1992 Benchmark I-O Accounts			Initiate work to recast 1992 Benchmark I-O Accounts from SIC to NAICS basis to give users means to produce time series; research and implementation to be supported by contractor.	Complete work to recast 1992 Benchmark I-O Accounts from SIC to NAICS basis to give users means to produce time series; research and implementation to be supported by contractor.	
NAICS-Based GDP-by-Industry Accounts, 1992–99					Backcast GDP-by-Industry Accounts, 1992–99, from SIC to NAICS; research and implementation to be supported by contractor.
Review and Research to Improve Legacy Estimating Rules Used for Benchmark I-O Accounts		Initiate research to evaluate the quality of the estimating rules used to prepare the Benchmark I-O Accounts; prioritize areas for additional research.	Conduct research to validate or improve methods determined to have a significant impact on accuracy of the accounts; prepare short papers on findings.	Complete research to validate or improve methods determined to have a significant impact on accuracy of the accounts; complete the preparation of short papers on findings; make recommendations.	Implement recommendations.
Review and Reconcile Gross Output with Comparable BLS Measures	With the Chief Economist, initiated research to identify differences between BEA and BLS measures of nominal and real gross output of nonmanufacturing industries.	Work with the Chief Economist to identify differences between BEA and BLS measures of nominal and real gross output of nonmanufacturing industries.	Work with the Chief Economist to identify and reconcile differences between BEA and BLS measures of nominal and real gross output of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries; prepare short papers that document and explain the major differences between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing measures.	Work with the Chief Economist to prepare short papers that document and explain the major differences between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing measures.	Work with the Chief Economist to prepare short papers that document and explain the major differences between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing measures.
Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts and E-commerce Satellite Account	With external funding, completed research to improve estimation of Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts.	Dependent upon the continuation of external funding, produce Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts; investigate support for e-commerce accounts.	Dependent upon external funding, produce Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts; investigate support for e-commerce accounts.	Dependent upon external funding, produce Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts; investigate support for e-commerce accounts.	Dependent upon external funding, produce Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts; investigate support for e-commerce accounts.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Balance of Payments (BOP) Accounts	Prepared estimates for the BOP accounts.	Prepare estimates for the BOP accounts.	Prepare estimates for the BOP accounts.	Prepare estimates for the BOP accounts.	Prepare estimates for the BOP accounts.
International Investment Position (IIP) Estimates	Prepared annual estimates of the IIP.	Prepare annual estimates of the IIP.	Prepare annual estimates of the IIP.	Prepare annual estimates of the IIP.	Prepare annual estimates of the IIP.
Benchmark and Annual Financial and Operating (F&O) Data	Prepared F&O estimates.	Prepare F&O estimates.	Prepare F&O estimates.	Prepare F&O estimates.	Prepare F&O estimates.
Analyses and Articles	Prepared standard and special articles and analyses.	Prepare standard and special articles and analyses.	Prepare standard and special articles and analyses.	Prepare standard and special articles and analyses.	Prepare standard and special articles and analyses.
New Initiatives					
Research Understatement of Goods Trade Estimates and Develop Bias Adjustments	Conducted research into existence of undercounts in reported imports or exports.	Conduct additional research and determine feasibility of developing an adjustment for NIPA (but not for BOP) purposes.	Collaborate with Census Bureau on whether to extend the NIPA bias adjustment (if made) to the goods and services release.	If the decision is to implement a bias adjustment to the goods and services release, implement it this year.	Continue to make bias adjustments, if appropriate.
Accelerate Monthly Estimates of U.S. Trade in Goods and Services	With Census cooperation, developed an implementation plan and schedule.	Perform research into developing accelerated estimation methods for direct investment and unaffiliated services.	Work with Census to develop methods of filling any "holes" in the goods estimates (possibly including goods exports to Canada) that may hinder acceleration.	Begin issuing the joint monthly press release on an accelerated basis. Monitor revisions in the services estimates, and, where the estimates are weakest, perform research into improving them.	Continue issuing the monthly release on an accelerated basis, and continue performing any needed research into improving the accelerated estimates.
Derivatives	Worked with members of the Treasury international capital (TIC) user group to design a quarterly survey.	Clear the survey through OMB.	Conduct the quarterly survey.	Continue to conduct the quarterly survey, and include the data in the BOP accounts.	Continue to conduct the quarterly survey, and include the data in the BOP accounts.
NAICS		Publish NAICS-based estimates for position and flows for Foreign direct investment in the United States (FDIUS); and for operations data from 1999 benchmark survey of U.S. direct investment abroad (USDIA).	Publish NAICS-based estimates from annual survey of USDIA; incorporate NAICS 2002 revisions in FDIUS operations data.	Publish NAICS-based estimates for position and flows for USDIA.	Incorporate NAICS 2002 revisions in USDIA operations data.
Improve Web Site	For BPD, began development of Web sites for all BOP data series.	For BPD, complete development of Web site. For direct investment data, redesign user interface of Web page; begin re-engineering of table production system and reformatting of historical data.	For direct investment, complete development of Web site; continue re-engineering of table production system and reformatting of historical data.	For direct investment data, complete re-engineering of table production system and reformatting of historical data.	Review and re-evaluate Web site, to ensure it effectively meets users' needs.
Utilize Stratified Sampling		Investigate feasibility of using stratified sampling in annual survey of FDIUS.	If feasible, incorporate stratified sampling in design of annual survey of FDIUS.	If feasible, use stratified sampling to conduct annual survey of FDIUS covering 2003.	Investigate feasibility of using stratified sampling in annual survey of USDIA.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS—Continued Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001–2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Quarterly Services Surveys		Design quarterly services survey and redesign annual services surveys to be integrated with quarterly survey.	Clear new and redesigned surveys; develop estimation routines and processing systems for quarterly surveys.	Implement quarterly services survey in the first quarter of 2004.	Continue to conduct quarterly services survey; consider expanding quarterly coverage to additional categories of services.
Improve Estimates of Short-Term Financial Instruments	Performed research into feasibility of adding short-term instruments to TIC surveys.	Add short-term financial instruments to TIC survey of securities claims.	Incorporate into accounts estimates of short-term financial claims from TIC survey.	Add short-term financial instruments to TIC survey of securities liabilities and incorporate estimates into the accounts.	Continue incorporating the estimates of inbound and outbound short-term instruments in the accounts.
Institute More Frequent Surveys of Portfolio Investment Assets and Liabilities	Worked with Treasury to develop annual surveys of securities liabilities.	Develop estimation routines and procedures to incorporate the results of the annual liability surveys in the accounts. Continue conducting the annual liability survey. Work with Treasury to design the annual asset survey that would cover 2003 and later years.	Continue conducting and incorporating into the accounts the results of the annual liability surveys. Continue working with Treasury to design the annual asset survey, covering 2003 and later years.	Conduct annual portfolio investment surveys of both assets and liabilities and incorporate their results into the accounts.	Conduct annual portfolio investment surveys of both assets and liabilities and incorporate their results into the accounts.
Update Estimation Methods	Reviewed and updated estimation of quarterly direct investment earnings, with particular attention to treatment of negative earnings.	Review and update quarterly direct investment distributed earnings.	Review and update estimation methods for other BOP flow accounts.		
Expand Services Data Collection (Excluding Quarterly Surveys)	Redesigned benchmark survey of selected services to improve coverage of the following categories: Trade-related, auxiliary insurance, waste treatment, e-commerce-related, and other.	Conduct redesigned benchmark survey; use preliminary results to update annual survey to cover important new services, including e-commerce-related.	Conduct updated annual survey; publish final benchmark survey results; continue research on e-commerce transactions.	Redesign benchmark survey of financial services as needed to close any gaps and ensure coverage of new services; continue research on e-commerce transactions.	Conduct redesigned benchmark survey of financial services; continue research on e-commerce transactions.
Prepare Additional Special Studies	Worked with outside researchers to analyze global expansion strategies of U.S. firms; undertook analysis of propensity of foreign manufacturing affiliates to source inputs from their U.S. parents.	Prepare an article on U.S. intra-firm trade in goods; extend analysis of propensity of foreign manufacturing affiliates to source inputs from their U.S. parents.	Prepare and publish special studies to broaden understanding and extend analysis of data of the International Economics Directorate.	Prepare and publish special studies to broaden understanding and extend analysis of data of the International Economics Directorate.	Prepare and publish special studies to broaden understanding and extend analysis of data of the International Economics Directorate.
Update Statistical Methods in Light of International Statistical Standards	Performed research into areas of deviation from international standards; identified all major existing differences.	Develop revised estimates of insurance services based on average claims; perform research into estimating implicit financial services and, as appropriate, other implicit services.	Incorporate revised estimates of insurance services into international transactions accounts; make progress to resolve other major differences.	Perform additional research into areas of deviation from international standards (focusing on new standards that may be emanating from the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and international services areas). Also, identify areas where new guidance may be forthcoming in a new Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6) and consider the feasibility and advisability of adopting the new standards for the U.S. international accounts.	Make progress in resolving all significant differences.
Electronic Data Collection	Implemented Automated Survey Transmittal and Retrieval (ASTAR) system on quarterly survey of FDIUS.	Implement ASTAR on annual surveys of transportation, remittances, and financial services.	Implement ASTAR on benchmark and new investment surveys of FDIUS and on annual surveys of construction, insurance, royalties and license fees, and selected services.	Implement ASTAR on annual survey of FDIUS.	Implement ASTAR on benchmark survey of USDIA and benchmark survey of financial services.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Annual/Benchmark State Personal Income (SPI) Including Disposable SP	Prepared SPI on SIC basis.	Prepare SPI (in September 2002) with NAICS 2002 industries for the year 2001 with no overlap with SIC.	Prepare SPI with NAICS 2002 industries.	Prepare SPI with NAICS 2002 industries. Prepare comprehensive revisions.	Prepare SPI with NAICS 2002 industries. Complete comprehensive revisions.
Annual/Benchmark GSP	Prepared annual 1999 GSP estimates on SIC basis.	Prepare annual 2000 GSP estimates on SIC basis.	Prepare annual 2001 GSP estimates on SIC basis.	Prepare benchmark 2002 GSP estimates on NAICS basis with SIC overlap reference year 2002.	Prepare annual 2003 GSP estimates on NAICS basis only.
Quarterly SPI	Prepared quarterly SPI estimates with SIC industries.	Prepare quarterly SPI estimates with SIC industries.	Prepare quarterly SPI with NAICS 2002 industries for 2001 and 2002 with no overlap.	Prepare quarterly SPI with NAICS 2002 industries. Prepare comprehensive revisions.	Prepare quarterly SPI with NAICS 2002 industries. Complete comprehensive revisions.
Annual and Benchmark Local Area Personal Income (LAPI)	Prepared LAPI estimates on SIC basis.	Prepare LAPI estimates on SIC basis.	Prepare LAPI with NAICS 2002 industries for 2001 with no overlap with SIC industries.	Prepare LAPI with NAICS 2002 industries. Prepare comprehensive revisions.	Prepare LAPI with NAICS 2002 industries. Complete comprehensive revisions.
Regional Input-Output Multipliers	Evaluated feasibility of using annual I-O tables in Regional Industrial Multiplier System (RIMS).	Incorporate 1998 national annual table into RIMS.	Convert to NAICS (conversion by IED and REMD are prerequisites). Incorporate 1999 national annual I-O table into RIMS.	Prepare multipliers on NAICS basis.	Incorporate commodity flow survey estimates.
Implement NAICS - Regional Program	Converted annual survey of manufactures (ASM) from NAICS to SIC.	Convert ASM, sales tax, and BLS data from NAICS to SIC for GSP. Prepare SPI on NAICS basis.	Convert all GSP source data from NAICS to SIC. Prepare GSP estimation programs for conversion to NAICS. Prepare local area personal income on NAICS basis.	Implement NAICS with 2002 as the NAICS/SIC overlap year for GSP.	GSP estimates on NAICS basis.
New Initiatives					
Accelerate Metropolitan Area Personal Income (MAPI)		Begin research on acceleration of MAPI.	Document source data schedules and establish partnerships with source data agencies to accelerate data availability.	Prepare data files and develop and test estimation software to produce preliminary annual MAPI. Investigate disposable MAPI.	Produce and release accelerated estimates of preliminary annual MAPI. Continue investigation of disposable MAPI.
Accelerate GSP		Begin research on acceleration of GSP.	Prepare data files and develop estimation software. Produce advance total GSP for reference year 2002.	Implement advance estimates for 2003 total GSP. Produce experimental advance industry estimates of GSP for 1-digit industries.	Implement advance 2003 GSP for total and 1-digit industries. Begin investigating bottom-up estimates of metropolitan statistical area and BEA economic area gross product.
Accelerate Country-Level Personal Income			Begin research on acceleration of country-level personal income.	Document source data schedules and establish partnerships with source data agencies to accelerate data availability. Begin work to identify new computer processes to reduce processing time frame. Initiate research into revised BEA economic areas.	Work on new sources and methods for producing selected components of personal income. Identify new computer processes to reduce processing time frame. Develop new BEA economic areas.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS—Continued Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001–2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Implement Results of Stock Options Research		Investigate with BLS whether stock options and other forms of compensation are consistently covered in state ES–202 wage data.	Begin research with BLS to develop ways to identify and estimate items that are not recorded in the ES–202 wage data for selected states.	Implement procedures to estimate items that are not recorded in the ES–202 wage data for selected states.	Produce regular estimates of items that are not recorded in ES–202 wage data.
Prepare State Capital Stocks	Began research on estimating State capital stock.	Experimental estimates of public sector and manufacturing capital stocks.	Experimental estimates of nonmanufacturing capital stocks.	Experimental estimates of capital stocks using IRS asset data.	Evaluation of experimental capital stock estimates.
Prepare Pensions Received by State		Continue research into producing pension distributions by State. Develop test estimates of pension distributions by State. Coordinate results within BEA.	Release addendum table to SPI, removing pension contributions and savings currently included in personal income and adding pension distributions to individuals. Continue research into what should be included as pension distributions. Coordinate results within BEA. If research results acceptable, prepare proposal for change in comprehensive revision.	Investigate alternative data sources to get more precise estimates of the receipt of pension income by geography.	Produce regular estimates of pensions received by geography.
Interagency Work—NAICS, North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), American Community Survey (ACS)	Selected new person as Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) member. Continued staff support. Began NAPCS committee work. Represented BEA on ACS interagency committees.	Continue ECPC work on NAICS 2002, NAICS 2007, and NAPCS. Evaluate ACS early results.	Research use of ACS results on a regular basis. Continue ECPC staff work.	Evaluate ACS results as basis for journey-to-work estimates. Continue ECPC staff work.	Continue ECPC staff work on NAICS and NAPCS.
Bottom-up Estimate of State and Local Taxes			Investigate the feasibility of producing bottom-up estimates of property taxes by industry. Review available source data. Contact State representatives for information on unpublished source data. Investigate the feasibility of producing bottom-up estimates of local government personal taxes. Review available source data. Contact State representatives for information on unpublished source data.	If data exists, develop methodology, database, and estimation software and produce experimental estimates of property taxes by State and industry derived from State source data. If data exists, develop methodology, database, and estimation software and produce experimental estimates of local government taxes by State derived from State source data.	Implement bottom-up estimates of property taxes by State and industry. Implement bottom-up estimates of local government taxes by State.
Bottom-up Estimate of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Components			Conduct research to identify State programs used in maintenance-of-effort reports by States to TANF. Coordinate results within BEA.	Evaluate State program maintenance of effort data for definitional differences and adjust accordingly. Document results and coordinate efforts within BEA.	Evaluate potential of regular bottom-up estimates of TANF components.
Improve Consistency of I–O, GDP, and GSP			Consult with representatives from IED and NIWD on issues related to improving consistency between State and national estimates of value added by industry.	Develop data and computer software needed to implement changes. Produce preliminary GSP estimates based on consistency improvements.	Implement changes into the GSP estimates that are consistent with improvements made in the national GDP-by-industry and I–O estimates.

SOURCE DATA IMPROVEMENT Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Expansion of Coverage of BLS Current Employment Survey (CES) 790 Program	Meetings with BLS about expanding the definition of income to cover all earnings and wages with a BLS tentative target date for completion of 2005.	Continue discussions with BLS about expanding definition to all employees' hours and earnings concept.	Continue discussions with BLS about expanding definition to all employees' hours and earnings concept. Explore the impact of CES probability sample design on revisions to BEA wage and salary estimates.	Continue discussions with BLS about expanding definition to all employees' hours and earnings concept.	Begin integration of BLS expansion of CES to all employees' hours and earnings concept.
Improve Timeliness of BLS 202 Program	Discussed need to improve timeliness of 202 employment and wage data.	Continue to work with BLS as they work with the State reporters to improve timeliness of the BLS 202 program.	Continue to work with BLS to improve timeliness, which will result in more timely release of quarterly SPI and annual LAPI.	Continue to work with BLS to improve timeliness, which will result in more timely release of quarterly SPI and annual LAPI.	Continue to work with BLS to improve timeliness, which will result in more timely release of quarterly SPI and annual LAPI.
Work with the Bureau of the Census to Improve Data Quality and Timeliness and to Expand the Number of Intermediate Inputs Collected by Industry	Worked with Census staff to expand the detail expenses collected for 2002 Business Expenditures Survey, and Auxiliaries in the Economic Census.	Work with Census's Manufacturing and Construction Division staff to add expense items to the 2002 Economic Census forms for mining, manufacturing, and construction.	Hold meetings with Census divisions to discuss progress of 2002 Economic Census and potential requests for new special tabulations as needed.	Begin review of initial data releases from 2002 Economic Census to get early indication of impact on our programs.	Begin work with Census on questionnaire review for the 2007 Economic Census to ensure our data needs are communicated.
Expand Other Economic Census and Survey Programs	Working with Census's Governments Division to set BEA data priorities while they "retool" their processing system resulted in improved timeliness and quality of data. Worked with Census to expand Service Annual Survey (SAS).	Work with Census's Governments Division to set BEA data priorities. Continue working with Census to expand SAS.	Work with Census's Governments Division to set BEA data priorities. Continue working with Census to expand SAS.	Work with Census's Governments Division to set BEA data priorities. Continue working with Census to expand SAS.	Work with Census's Governments Division to set BEA data priorities. Continue working with Census to expand SAS.

MANAGEMENT Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Recruit, Develop, and Retain a High-Quality, Diverse Workforce	Evaluated effectiveness of employment practices and training program.	Increase effectiveness of recruitment and retention through use of supplemental programs. Develop comprehensive workforce training programs to include a BEA new employee orientation program. Conduct employee survey, publish, and act on results. Examine impact of anticipated retirements.	Put in place succession planning. Act on results of employee survey. Continue use of recruitment and retention supplemental programs. Evaluate training program and develop measures for further improvements.	Evaluate effectiveness of recruitment and retention efforts. Develop measures for further improvement. Conduct employee survey, publish, and act on results.	Increase effectiveness of recruitment and retention through use of various supplemental programs. Train workforce to meet current and future challenges. Seek avenues for increased employee satisfaction.
Know, Understand, and Respond Better to Customers, Partners, and Survey Respondents	Increased outreach efforts to all customers, stakeholders, and partners.	Begin redesign of Web site. Conduct customer survey. Identify specific actions for increased outreach. Begin one-pager press releases. Hold annual users' conference.	Continue with increased outreach efforts to all customers, stakeholders, and partners. Conduct customer survey. Hold annual users' conference.	Conduct customer survey. Evaluate Web site for effectiveness. Develop additional measures for increased outreach efforts. Hold annual users' conference.	Increase outreach efforts to all customers, stakeholders and partners. Conduct customer survey. Hold annual users' conference.
Enhance BEA's Ability to Tell Budget Story to Stakeholders	Worked with ESA staff on budget and external affairs. Prepared detailed, bottom-up budget for FY 2003.	Establish external affairs function and budget staff capability. Deploy operating budgets managed by personnel costs.	Continue with bottom-up development of detailed operating budget.	Seek additional measures for improving and communicating improvements to BEA financial management.	Conduct comprehensive evaluation of external affairs and budget functions. Act on results of evaluation.
Improve and Expand the Availability and Usefulness of the Publication of BEA's Statistical Information in Print, for Electronic Media, and on the Web	Began implementation of new software to streamline and automate preparation of tables for publication.	Work with OCIO and program offices to create a unified data dissemination architecture to facilitate publication of data in printed and electronic formats. Update standards and procedures for submitting material for publication. Initiate redesign of the SURVEY and other publications for the electronic age.	Assess scope and effectiveness of BEA's dissemination activities across program areas. Implement publication design improvements. Assess desirability and feasibility of reviewing electronic products and Web postings.	Enhance presentation of the SURVEY and other publications on the Web. Identify and implement specific improvements in response to customer feedback.	Conduct comprehensive evaluation of BEA dissemination program. Initiate further actions based on this evaluation.
Improve Financial Management at BEA	Provided BEA managers with financial data necessary to manage programs.	Increase usefulness of financial data by beginning development of activity-based cost system.	Implement an activity-based cost system. Provide product cost information to managers.	Provide BEA managers with financial data necessary to manage programs.	Conduct comprehensive analysis of BEA financial management and seek measures for improvement.
Office of Chief Information Officer					
Maintain Voice Communications	Maintained voice mail system. Maintained phone system.	Maintain voice mail system. Maintain phone system.	Maintain voice mail system. Maintain phone system.	Maintain voice mail system. Maintain phone system.	Maintain voice mail system. Maintain phone system.
Major Projects	Upgraded secretarial phone systems.		Replace phone system. Replace voice mail system.		
Maintain Local Area Network	Maintained hardware, system software, backup systems. Monitored operations. Installed Bindview software to administer accounts.	Maintain hardware, system software, backup systems. Monitor operations 24 hours a day. Administer user accounts.	Maintain hardware, system software, backup systems. Monitor operations 24 hours a day. Administer user accounts.	Maintain hardware, system software, backup systems. Monitor operations 24 hours a day. Administer user accounts.	Maintain hardware, system software, backup systems. Monitor operations 24 hours a day. Administer user accounts.
Major Projects	Upgraded servers to NetWare 5.1 OS. Analyzed and procured new firewalls and VPN. Upgraded backup software—ArcServe 6.6. Upgraded Intranet hardware. Redesigned BEA Test LAN. Implemented OECD data link.	Upgrade network backup systems. Upgrade network hub, switches, and routers. Implement FAME server. Implement Storage Area Network (SAN) capability. Upgrade our network CD delivery service. Investigate new OS. Investigate server consolidation/clustering services as part of OS upgrade. Upgrade to SQL 2000. Upgrade to Windows 2000 Server. Investigate use of collaborative work flow application.	Replace file servers. Investigate and implement new operating systems. Upgrade e-mail system. Implement SAN capability.	Upgrade database operation systems. Implement new OS. Upgrade firewalls. Evaluate integrity of building wiring.	Upgrade network backup systems. Upgrade network hub, switches, and routers.

MANAGEMENT—Continued Programs and New Initiatives: FY 2001–2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Maintain Workstations	Maintained desktop hardware/software support. Upgraded 260 desktop workstations. Installed 15 new personal printers and 6 network printers. Installed Zenworks for Desktops to facilitate software installs.	Maintain desktop hardware and software support. Replace 150 workstations. Replace network and personal printers. Replace laptop computers.	Maintain desktop hardware and software support. Replace 150 workstations. Replace network and personal printers.	Maintain desktop hardware and software support. Replace 150 workstations. Replace network and personal printers. Replace laptop computers.	Maintain desktop hardware and software support. Replace 150 workstations. Replace network and personal printers. Replace laptop computers.
Major Projects	Upgraded to Windows 2000. Upgraded COTS software. Completed analysis for Aremos replacement and procurement of FAME software.	Upgrade Office Automation Suite. Upgrade COTS software. Develop Software Asset Management Systems.	Upgrade Office Automation Suite. Upgrade COTS software. Upgrade desktop software management system. Upgrade virus protection software.	Upgrade desktop operating system. Upgrade COTS software.	Upgrade desktop operating system. Upgrade COTS software. Upgrade desktop software management system. Upgrade virus protection software.
Provide Applications Development Support	Maintained and supported program office and administrative systems. Maintained and supported econometric software. Maintained and supported Microsoft SQL server software.	Maintain and support applications program office. Maintain and support administrative systems. Maintain and support BEA Web applications. Maintain and support econometric software. Maintain and support database software. Continue support for data conversion.	Maintain and support applications program office. Maintain and support administrative systems. Maintain and support BEA Web applications. Maintain and support econometric software. Maintain and support database software. Continue support for data conversion.	Maintain and support program office applications. Maintain and support administrative systems. Maintain and support BEA Web applications. Maintain and support econometric software. Maintain and support database software. Continue support for data conversion.	Maintain and support program office applications. Maintain and support administrative systems. Maintain and support BEA Web applications. Maintain and support econometric software. Maintain and support database software. Continue support for data conversion.
Major Projects	Completed functional requirements for NIPA IT modernization. Implemented NIPA Tables Web Application. Implemented NIPA database for Pattern Stream table production. Implemented electronic reporting for BE-577 and BE-605 and design for BE-40. Implemented GDP-by-Industry System. Completed Major Components of Benchmark I-O System. Completed prototype of IED Web system and BPD Web system. Upgraded Private Capital system. Completed analysis for Aremos replacement and procurement of FAME software.	Redesign centralized NIPA processing systems. Implement Web applications for IED and BPD. Enhance Web applications for NIWD. Continue to implement electronic reporting for BEA surveys (ASTAR). Redesign BPD Quarterly Processing System. Begin IID system Re-engineering (COBOL systems). Implement Web Mapping for Regional Division. Implement SQL2000. Conversion to FAME. Upgrade Cold Fusion Servers.	NIPA IT modernization. Upgrade Web Applications. Upgrade electronic reporting. BPD and IID system Re-engineering. GDP-by-Industry system Re-engineering. Annual/Benchmark I-O system Re-engineering. Re-engineer to generate more timely data. Re-engineer to incorporate NAICS. Continue conversion to FAME.	NIPA IT modernization. Upgrade Web Applications. BPD and IID system Re-engineering. GDP-by-Industry system Re-engineering. Annual/Benchmark I-O system Re-engineering. Re-engineer to generate more timely data. Re-engineer to incorporate NAICS. Continue conversion to FAME. Begin regional system Re-engineering.	NIPA IT modernization. Upgrade Web Applications. BPD and IID system Re-engineering. GDP-by-Industry system Re-engineering. Annual/Benchmark I-O system Re-engineering. Annual/Benchmark I-O system Re-engineering. Regional system Re-engineering.

MANAGEMENT - Continued Programs and New Initiatives, FY 2001-2005					
Programs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Provide Information Technology (IT) Training for BEA Staff	Developed and implemented 2000-2001 annual IT training plan. Provided for 120 IT training sessions for users. Conducted security refresher training.	Develop and implement annual IT training plan. Conduct IT training courses. Conduct security refresher training.	Develop and implement annual IT training plan. Conduct IT training courses. Conduct security refresher training.	Develop and implement annual IT training plan. Conduct IT training courses. Conduct security refresher training.	Develop and implement annual IT training plan. Conduct IT training courses. Conduct security refresher training.
Major Projects	Upgraded Cyber Learning online training capabilities.		Upgrade online training capabilities.		Upgrade online training capabilities.
Provide HelpDesk Support	Provided 7:30AM-5:30 PM HelpDesk support.	Provide 7:30 AM-5:30 PM HelpDesk support.	Provide 7:30 AM-5:30 PM HelpDesk support.	Provide 7:30 AM-5:30 PM HelpDesk support.	Provide 7:30 AM-5:30 PM HelpDesk support.
Major Projects	Enhanced Help Desk Tracking system.	Provide user interface to Help Desk tracking system. Investigate ways to enhance HelpDesk Support. Review and update existing IT documentation on Intranet.	Review and update existing IT documentation on Intranet.	Review and update existing IT documentation on Intranet.	Review and update existing IT documentation on Intranet.
Maintain BEA's Web site	Provided 24-hour Web hardware and software support.	Provide 24-hour Web hardware and software support.	Provide 24-hour Web hardware and software support.	Provide 24-hour Web hardware and software support.	Provide 24-hour Web hardware and software support.
Major Projects	Upgraded reporting software. Installed database capabilities including hardware.	Complete Firewall upgrades. Investigate hot failover services for Web site.	Upgrade Security infrastructure. Upgrade telecommuting infrastructure.	Upgrade Security infrastructure.	Upgrade Security infrastructure.
Deploy Plans and Policies	Updated Strategic Information Technology Plan. Provided IT project management oversight for NIPA modernization and Web site development. Prepared FY 2003 IT budgets. Updated Operational IT Plans. Updated IT architecture. Updated six Security Plans. Revised all 11 Security Plans for new NIST standards. Completed GAO, NSA, and GISRA Security Reviews. Participated on DOC CIO Security Task Force. Implemented Software Development Life Cycle Standards, Data Base Standards and Configuration Management Standards. Implemented DOC IT management restructuring plan. Updated BEA Technical Reference Model.	Update Strategic Information Technology Plan. Provide IT project management oversight. Provide IT budgetary oversight. Update Operational IT Plans. Update IT architecture. Update Security Plans. Liaison with DOC CIO. Issue Software Development standards. Implement DOC IT management restructuring. Create BEA Technical Reference Model. Enforce SAT standards. Develop e-mail Standard Operating Procedure.	Update Strategic Information Technology Plan. Provide IT project management oversight. Provide IT budgetary oversight. Update Operational IT Plans. Update IT architecture. Update Security Plans. Liaison with DOC CIO. Issue Software Development standards. Oversee DOC IT management restructuring. Create BEA Technical Reference Model. Enforce SAT standards.	Update Strategic Information Technology Plan. Provide IT project management oversight. Provide IT budgetary oversight. Update Operational IT Plans. Update IT architecture. Update Security Plans. Liaison with DOC CIO. Issue Software Development standards. Oversee DOC IT management restructuring. Create BEA Technical Reference Model. Enforce SAT standards.	Update Strategic Information Technology Plan. Provide IT project management oversight. Provide IT budgetary oversight. Update Operational IT Plans. Update IT architecture. Update Security Plans. Liaison with DOC CIO. Issue Software Development standards. Oversee DOC IT management restructuring. Create BEA Technical Reference Model. Enforce SAT standards.
Maintain IT Security		Update security plans. Conduct IT security refresher training. Monitor Computer Incident Response Team. Monitor Department of Commerce IT security initiatives and requests for information.	Update security plans. Conduct IT security refresher training. Monitor Computer Incident Response Team. Monitor Department of Commerce IT security initiatives and requests for information.	Update security plans. Conduct IT security refresher training. Monitor Computer Incident Response Team. Monitor Department of Commerce IT security initiatives and requests for information.	Update security plans. Conduct IT security refresher training. Monitor Computer Incident Response Team. Monitor Department of Commerce IT security initiatives and requests for information.

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
 BPD Balance of Payments Division
 CBAD Current Business Analysis Division
 GD Government Division
 IED Industry Economics Division
 IMF International Monetary Fund
 IRS Internal Revenue Service

NIWD National Income and Wealth Division
 NIH National Institutes of Health
 OCIO Office of the Chief Information Officer
 OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 OMB Office of Management and Budget
 REMD Regional Economic Measurement Division

State Per Capita Personal Income and State Personal Income, 2001

By Duke Tran

IN 2001, growth in per capita personal income for the Nation slowed to 2.7 percent from 5.8 percent in 2000 (table A).¹ The 2.7-percent growth was the weakest since 1991—the trough of the 1990–91 U.S. recession—when it was 2.3 percent. Growth in per capita income decelerated in 46 States and the District of Columbia (DC). U.S. per capita income was \$30,271 in 2001 and \$29,469 in 2000. The following are among the major highlights for 2001:

- Three western States—Washington, Nevada, and Oregon—and South Dakota and Michigan had the slowest growth in per capita income in 2001 (chart 1).

1. Per capita personal income is the annual personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1.

• Four small, energy-intensive States—New Mexico, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Alaska—led the Nation in per capita income growth in 2001.

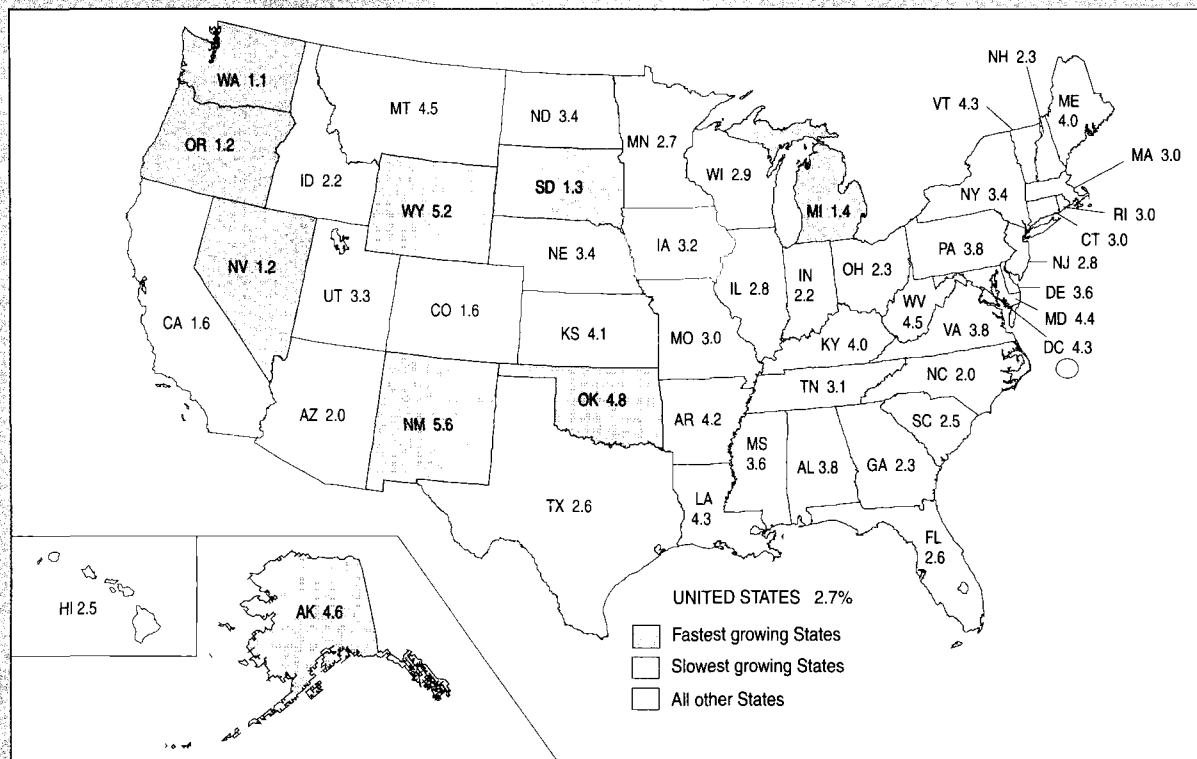
• Connecticut continued to lead the Nation with per capita income of \$41,930, while Mississippi continued to trail with per capita income of \$21,643.

This article also discusses personal income growth in the fourth quarter of 2001:

- U.S. personal income declined \$16.6 billion, or 0.2 percent (at quarterly rates), the first decline since the first quarter of 1994.
- The weakness was widespread; personal income declined in 34 States, was unchanged in Massachusetts and New Mexico, and grew only slightly in 14 States and DC.

CHART 1

Per Capita Personal Income Growth in 2001



At the end of this article are four tables: Table 1 presents estimates of personal income and per capita personal income for 1996–2001; table 2, disposable personal income and per capita disposable personal income for the same period; table 3, quarterly estimates of personal income for each State and region beginning with the first quarter of 1998; and table 4, quarterly estimates of personal income by major source and of earnings by industry beginning with the second quarter of 2000.

U.S. per capita income growth

The slowdown in per capita income growth in 2001 reflected a substantial deceleration in personal income growth, to 3.7 percent in 2001 from 7.0 percent in 2000, and a slight deceleration in population growth, to 0.9 percent from 1.1 percent (table A).²

The deceleration in U.S. personal income growth reflected slowdowns in two major components: Net earnings, which accounted for nearly 70 percent of personal income, grew only 3.4 percent in 2001 after growing 7.8 percent in 2000; and dividends, interest, and rent, which accounted for about 18 percent of personal income, grew only 2.0 percent after growing 5.8 percent (table B).³ Transfer payments, the third major component of personal income, grew 7.6 percent in 2001 after growing 5.1 percent in 2000.

2. The preliminary estimates of State personal income for the year 2001 are derived from the average of the estimates of State personal income for the four quarters of 2001. This estimate of U.S. personal income—the sum of the estimates of State personal income for each State—differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (see the box “Note on the Estimates of State Personal Income”).

3. Net earnings is calculated as earnings by place of work less personal contributions for social insurance plus an adjustment that converts these earnings to a place-of-residence basis. Earnings by place of work is the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, and proprietors’ income.

Net earnings is used to analyze changes in the composition of personal income; earnings by place of work is used to analyze changes in the industrial structure of earnings. Estimates of net earnings by industry are not available, because the source data used to adjust earnings to a place-of-residence basis are not available by industry and because personal contributions for social insurance are not estimated by industry. For the definitions of the components of earnings, see U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *State Personal Income, 1929–97* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999), or go to BEA’s Web site at <www.bea.gov/bea/mp.htm>, and look under “Regional programs” for “State Personal Income, 1929–97.”

Acknowledgments

The quarterly and preliminary annual estimates of State personal income were prepared by Marian B. Sacks, Matthew A. von Kerczek, and Daniel R. Corrin of the Regional Economic Measurement Division, under the supervision of James M. Zavrel, Chief of the Regional Income Branch. Robert L. Brown, Chief of the Regional Economic Measurement Division, provided general guidance.

The slowdown in earnings in 2001 mainly reflected a substantial deceleration in payroll growth, to 3.4 percent from 8.2 percent, because of weak job growth (the U.S. unemployment rate increased to 4.8 percent in 2001 from 4.0 percent in 2000). The slowdown in dividends, interest, and rent was accounted for by a downturn in interest income that reflected lower interest rates.

State per capita income growth

Most States shared in the Nation’s deceleration in per capita personal income growth in 2001. Forty-six States and DC, accounting for 96.3 percent of U.S. personal income and 95.3 percent of population, had slower income growth in 2001 than in 2000 (table A).

Per capita income growth was unchanged in Arkansas. Per capita income growth picked up in New Mexico, Louisiana, and Alabama, reflecting a combination of accelerations in personal income growth and decelerations in population growth.

By industry, earnings growth decelerated or turned negative in all major industry groups in most States. The weakness was widespread in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing, wholesale trade, and transportation and public utilities.

Slowest growing States. In 2001, the five States with the slowest growth in per capita income were Washington (1.1 percent), Nevada (1.2 percent), Oregon (1.2 percent), South Dakota (1.3 percent), and Michigan (1.4 percent) (chart 1). Of these States, only Washington had per capita income above the U.S. average of \$30,271. Washington ranked 10th highest in per capita income in 1999, dropped to 11th in 2000, and to 13th in 2001.

With the exception of Nevada, personal income growth in the slowest growing States was below the U.S. average of 3.7 percent. In South Dakota and Michigan, population growth was below the U.S. average of 0.9 percent.

In Nevada, population growth, which was more than four times the U.S. average of 0.9 percent, offset fast growth in personal income. This pattern of rapid population growth offsetting fast growth in personal income has persisted since 1992.

In the other four States—Washington, Oregon, South Dakota, and Michigan—personal income growth was held back by slow growth in net earnings (tables C and D).

In Washington and Oregon, declines in wholesale trade and construction held back earnings growth, and in Oregon, a large decline in durable goods manufacturing also contributed to slow earnings growth. Washington had the slowest growth rate in earnings in services, at only 0.7 percent, compared with 5.7 per-

cent in the Nation.

In South Dakota, a large decline in farm earnings was the major contributor to the weak earnings growth. A decline in durable goods manufacturing also contributed.

In Michigan, declines in earnings in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing and wholesale trade were the major contributors to the slow earnings growth; declines in construction and farms also contributed. The decline in durable goods manufacturing partly reflected a slowdown in the motor vehicle industry.

Fastest growing States. In 2001, the four States with the fastest growth in per capita incomes were New Mexico (5.6 percent), Wyoming (5.2 percent), Oklahoma (4.8 percent), and Alaska (4.6 percent). Of these States, only Alaska had per capita income above the U.S. average of \$30,271. Alaska ranked 14th in per capita income nationwide in 2001, up from 15th in 2000. This was the first increase in rank for Alaska since 1997, when it dropped out of the top 10 per capita income States.

By size, these four States together accounted for a relatively small share (1.9 percent) of the U.S. personal income and contributed 2.7 percent of total income growth in 2001. Growth rates in personal income in all four States exceeded the U.S. average of 3.7 percent, and except in Alaska, growth rates in population were below the U.S. average of 0.9 percent.

In all four of the fastest growing States, net earnings was the major contributor to personal income growth. Transfer payments also contributed substantially to personal income growth in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Alaska.

All four States had double-digit increases in mining earnings, but the major contributors to growth in earnings by place of work were earnings in government and in services. The strength in government earnings was mainly in State and local government.

In all four States, earnings in construction also contributed substantially to the fast earnings growth. In New Mexico and Wyoming, earnings in retail trade also contributed substantially to earnings growth. In Oklahoma and Alaska, earnings in transportation and public utilities also contributed substantially to earnings growth.

Rankings of State per capita income

The ranking of States by per capita income changed little from 2000 to 2001. Wyoming, Nebraska, and Kansas increased more than two positions in rank, while Georgia and Oregon declined more than two positions in rank (table A).

The increases in rank in Wyoming (to 20th from

28th), Nebraska (to 22nd from 26th), and Kansas (to 24th from 27th), reflected near- or above-average growth in personal income and virtually no growth in population. In contrast, the decrease in rank in Oregon (to 29th from 25th) reflected weak growth in personal income and above-average growth in population. The decrease in rank in Georgia (to 27th from 22nd), reflected rapid population growth that more than offset fast income growth.

The 10 States with the highest per capita incomes in 2001 were Connecticut (\$41,930), Massachusetts

In the preliminary annual estimates of State personal income presented in this article, U.S. personal income—the sum of the estimates for all States—increased 3.7 percent in 2001. The national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income, which was released on March 29, 2002 (and which included the “final” estimate for the fourth quarter of 2001), increased 4.9 percent. The 1.2-percentage-point, or \$90 billion, difference primarily reflects the incorporation of more recent source data for wage and salary disbursements and for farm proprietors’ income into the State estimates.¹

In 2001, the increase in the U.S. total of the State estimates of wages and salaries is \$90.0 billion less than the corresponding increase in the NIPA estimates of wages and salaries. This difference reflects the incorporation of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tabulations of the wages and salaries of employees covered by unemployment insurance (UI) for 2001 into the State estimates. Each April, as part of the procedure for preparing the national control totals used for the State estimates for the most recent year, the annual NIPA estimate of wages and salaries, which is based primarily on national data from the monthly BLS establishment survey, is compared with an alternative annual estimate that is based primarily on UI tabulations of wages and salaries for the first three quarters of the year and on a BEA estimate for the fourth quarter.² This year, because the two series differed significantly, the UI-based estimate, which incorporates the more comprehensive tabulations for three of the quarters, was used to develop the national control totals for wages and salaries.

In 2001, the decrease in the U.S. total of the State estimates of farm proprietors’ income is \$2.7 billion in 2001;

1. The State estimates also differ from the NIPA estimates because of differences in coverage and in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates. The main differences stem from the treatment of the income of U.S. residents who are working abroad and the treatment of the income of foreign residents who are working in the United States. For a detailed description of the differences, see the box “Personal Income in the NIPAs and State Personal Income” in Robert L. Brown et al., “Comprehensive Revision of State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1969–98,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 80 (June 2000): 72. The article may also be viewed on BEA’s Web site at <www.bea.gov/beat/regional/articles/0600spi/maintext.htm>.

(\$38,845), New Jersey (\$38,153), New York (\$35,884), Maryland (\$34,950), New Hampshire (\$33,928), Colorado (\$32,957), Minnesota (\$32,791), Illinois (\$32,755), and California (\$32,648). Of these States, per capita incomes in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Maryland have been ranked in the top five States every year since 1991. Except for New Hampshire, Colorado, and California, growth rates in per capita income in these top 10 States exceeded or equaled the U.S. average of 2.7 percent in 2001.

The 10 States with the lowest per capita incomes in 2001 were Mississippi (\$21,643), West Virginia (\$22,725), Arkansas (\$22,912), New Mexico (\$23,162), Montana (\$23,532), Louisiana (\$24,084), Utah (\$24,202), Idaho (\$24,257), Alabama (\$24,426), and South Carolina (\$24,594). In most of these States, per capita incomes have been near or below 80 percent of the U.S. averages since 1991. Only South Carolina and Idaho had growth rates in per capita income that were below the U.S. average of 2.7 percent in 2001.

Note on the Estimates of State Personal Income

in contrast, the decrease in the NIPA estimates is \$3.0 billion. The difference reflects the incorporation of more recent annual State data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) into the State estimates for 2001.

The table below shows the history of the April adjustments to wages and salaries over the past 12 years. In half of the years, no adjustment was made, because the UI-based series did not differ significantly from the NIPA estimates of wages and salaries. In those cases, when the next NIPA revision to wages and salaries was released, usually in July, the revisions to the growth in wages and salaries were small, ranging from a downward revision of \$6.9 billion to an upward revision of \$13.8 billion. The growth rate for wages and salaries was revised 0.1 percentage point or less in four of the cases, and the largest revision was 0.4 percentage point for the 1997 estimate.

For each of the six times that the national control total of wages and salaries was adjusted for the State series, the direction of the revision was correct. Except for the adjustment of the 2000 estimate, the subsequent annual revision to the NIPA estimate was larger than the adjustment to the State estimate. In the 2000 estimate, the April adjustment overstated the annual revision by \$10.3 billion.

This year's adjustment is the largest dollar adjustment since these procedures were first implemented in 1990. However, in percentage terms, the 1990 adjustment reduced the growth rate of wages and salaries in 1989 by 2.3 percentage points, while this year's adjustment reduces the growth rate in 2001 by 1.9 percentage points.

In July, as part of the regular annual revision of the NIPAs, the national estimates of wages and salaries for 2001 will be revised to incorporate the four quarters of UI

tabulations from BLS. The NIPA revision will also incorporate the latest USDA data and other more recent, complete, detailed, and consistent data than those that were previously incorporated.

Release date	Billions of dollars		Annual growth rate
	National total wages and salaries	Dollar revision to growth	
	1988	1989	
March 1990 (NIPA-based).....	2,429.0	2,631.1	8.3
April 1990 (UI-based) adjustment.....		2,573.6	-57.5
July 1990.....	2,431.1	2,573.2	-60.0
	1989	1990	
March 1991 (NIPA-based).....	2,573.2	2,705.3	5.1
April 1991 (UI-based) adjustment.....		2,714.4	9.1
November 1991.....	2,585.8	2,738.9	21.0
	1990	1991	
March 1992 (NIPA-based).....	2,738.9	2,808.3	2.5
April 1992 (UI-based) adjustment.....			
July 1992.....	2,742.8	2,812.2	0.0
	1991	1992	
March 1993 (NIPA-based).....	2,812.2	2,918.1	3.8
April 1993 (UI-based) adjustment.....		2,931.9	13.8
July 1993.....	2,815.0	2,973.1	52.2
	1992	1993	
March 1994 (NIPA-based).....	2,973.1	3,080.5	3.6
April 1994 (UI-based) adjustment.....			
July 1994.....	2,974.8	3,080.8	-1.4
	1993	1994	
March 1995 (NIPA-based).....	3,080.8	3,279.0	6.4
April 1995 (UI-based) adjustment.....		3,270.0	-9.0
January 1996.....	3,090.6	3,241.1	-47.6
	1994	1995	
March 1996 (NIPA-based).....	3,241.1	3,419.7	5.5
April 1996 (UI-based) adjustment.....			
July 1996.....	3,241.8	3,430.6	10.2
	1995	1996	
March 1997 (NIPA-based).....	3,430.6	3,630.1	5.8
April 1997 (UI-based) adjustment.....			
July 1997.....	3,429.5	3,632.5	3.5
	1996	1997	
March 1998 (NIPA-based).....	3,632.5	3,877.4	6.7
April 1998 (UI-based) adjustment.....			
July 1998.....	3,631.1	3,889.8	13.8
	1997	1998	
March 1999 (NIPA-based).....	3,889.8	4,149.9	6.7
April 1999 (UI-based) adjustment.....		4,171.9	22.0
October 1999.....	3,888.9	4,186.0	37.1
	1998	1999	
March 2000 (NIPA-based).....	4,186.0	4,472.3	6.8
April 2000 (UI-based) adjustment.....			
July 2000.....	4,190.7	4,470.0	-6.9
	1999	2000	
March 2001 (NIPA-based).....	4,470.0	4,769.4	6.7
April 2001 (UI-based) adjustment.....		4,845.3	75.9
July 2001.....	4,472.2	4,837.2	65.6
	2000	2001	
March 2002 (NIPA-based).....	4,837.2	5,098.2	5.4
April 2002 (UI-based) adjustment.....		5,008.2	-90.0

2. The monthly establishment survey covers total nonagricultural employment and the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers. The UI tabulations are compiled from reports filed quarterly by all employers covered by State UI laws and by the unemployment compensation program for Federal employees; these data cover wages and salaries, bonuses, and other non-regular payments for virtually all workers. For more detailed information, see "Sources and Methods for the Quarterly Estimates of State Personal Income" in *State Personal Income, 1929-97* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1999), or go to <www.bea.gov/beat/regional/articles/spi2997/maintext.htm>.

State personal income, fourth quarter 2001

In the fourth quarter of 2001, U.S. personal income decreased \$16.7 billion, a drop of 0.2 percent. It was the first negative quarterly growth rate since a 0.6-percent decrease in the first quarter of 1994.

Personal income declined in 34 States and was unchanged in Massachusetts and New Mexico. Personal income grew slightly in 14 States and DC; the largest increase was 0.5 percent in Alaska (table E).

By industry, declines in farms, in manufacturing, and in wholesale trade were the major contributors to the decline in earnings by place of work. Most States shared the weakness in these major industries. Montana and Kansas had the largest percentage declines in farm earnings. New Mexico, Connecticut, and Utah had the largest percentage declines in manufacturing earnings. Hawaii, Arkansas, and Colorado had the largest percentage declines in wholesale trade (table F).

Tables A–F and tables 1–4 follow.

Table B. Personal Income by Component, by State and Region, 2000–2001

	Percent change								Contribution to percent change in personal income (percentage points)					
	Personal income		Net earnings ¹		Dividends, interest, and rent		Transfer payments		Net earnings ¹		Dividends, interest, and rent		Transfer payments	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
United States	7.0	3.7	7.8	3.4	5.6	2.0	5.1	7.6	5.30	2.35	1.04	0.37	0.67	0.97
New England	8.4	3.6	9.6	3.4	5.9	2.0	5.1	7.4	6.70	2.38	1.07	0.35	0.64	0.89
Connecticut.....	6.6	3.5	7.4	3.5	4.7	1.3	4.8	7.0	5.24	2.46	0.85	0.23	0.53	0.75
Maine.....	5.4	4.8	5.7	4.8	4.5	1.8	5.2	7.9	3.70	3.11	0.84	0.33	0.87	1.31
Massachusetts.....	10.0	3.4	11.7	2.9	6.8	2.5	5.3	7.5	8.16	2.08	1.21	0.43	0.65	0.88
New Hampshire.....	10.6	3.9	11.5	3.8	9.8	2.3	6.4	7.4	8.18	2.71	1.76	0.42	0.68	0.75
Rhode Island.....	5.8	3.8	7.0	3.9	3.9	1.1	3.5	6.8	4.51	2.54	0.75	0.20	0.58	1.11
Vermont.....	6.1	4.8	7.5	5.2	1.8	1.0	6.0	8.6	4.86	3.42	0.36	0.20	0.85	1.22
Midwest	6.9	3.9	8.0	3.9	4.7	1.7	4.4	6.7	5.44	2.65	0.85	0.29	0.63	0.93
Delaware.....	7.7	4.9	7.9	4.9	7.0	2.3	7.7	8.9	5.43	3.39	1.38	0.44	0.91	1.06
District of Columbia.....	7.3	4.4	7.7	4.9	8.6	2.2	3.1	5.2	5.18	3.32	1.72	0.45	0.40	0.64
Maryland.....	7.0	5.6	7.9	6.3	4.3	2.0	4.9	7.7	5.66	4.53	0.79	0.35	0.49	0.77
New Jersey.....	8.1	3.5	9.2	3.3	5.2	1.9	5.4	6.9	6.57	2.39	0.93	0.33	0.60	0.74
New York.....	7.1	3.6	8.8	3.5	3.5	1.3	3.8	6.4	5.84	2.37	0.62	0.23	0.60	0.97
Pennsylvania.....	5.6	3.8	5.6	3.6	6.2	1.8	4.7	6.9	3.69	2.38	1.12	0.32	0.76	1.10
Great Lakes	5.4	2.7	5.3	2.0	5.7	2.1	5.5	7.3	3.60	1.34	1.07	0.40	0.70	0.93
Illinois.....	5.8	3.2	6.1	2.9	4.6	2.0	5.8	7.2	4.25	2.02	0.89	0.38	0.65	0.80
Indiana.....	5.9	2.6	5.1	1.4	7.9	3.3	7.4	8.4	3.50	0.93	1.43	0.61	0.96	1.10
Michigan.....	5.2	1.8	5.0	0.6	7.4	2.8	2.9	6.9	3.48	0.41	1.27	0.49	0.39	0.91
Ohio.....	4.8	2.4	4.7	1.8	4.4	1.2	6.0	7.1	3.13	1.19	0.83	0.22	0.85	1.01
Wisconsin.....	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.1	6.5	2.1	6.5	7.6	3.27	2.10	1.28	0.41	0.81	0.95
Plains	6.2	3.4	6.3	3.0	6.0	2.1	6.0	7.8	4.19	2.02	1.22	0.42	0.77	1.00
Iowa.....	6.2	3.1	6.3	2.5	6.1	2.1	6.2	7.3	4.18	1.66	1.23	0.43	0.84	0.99
Kansas.....	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.3	5.8	2.2	7.1	7.4	3.18	2.89	1.13	0.43	0.88	0.93
Minnesota.....	7.3	3.5	7.8	3.2	6.7	2.5	5.8	7.5	5.33	2.23	1.37	0.50	0.63	0.80
Missouri.....	5.9	3.5	5.9	2.9	5.9	2.0	6.2	8.4	3.87	1.90	1.15	0.38	0.90	1.22
Nebraska.....	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.3	4.7	1.2	3.5	7.7	2.71	2.20	0.99	0.26	0.43	0.96
North Dakota.....	7.0	2.3	7.5	1.2	5.6	1.6	6.9	7.6	4.75	0.79	1.18	0.34	1.09	1.19
South Dakota.....	6.8	1.5	7.2	-0.1	6.5	2.2	5.7	7.7	4.61	-0.04	1.46	0.48	0.77	1.02
Southeast	6.4	4.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	2.2	5.8	8.4	4.38	2.65	1.21	0.43	0.84	1.22
Alabama.....	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.8	5.4	1.4	5.9	8.4	2.21	2.48	0.96	0.25	0.97	1.41
Arkansas.....	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	8.3	2.8	4.8	7.8	2.91	2.83	1.47	0.51	0.85	1.38
Florida.....	6.4	4.8	8.0	5.3	3.0	1.7	5.6	8.2	4.72	3.15	0.79	0.42	0.85	1.24
Georgia.....	7.3	4.2	7.5	3.8	6.7	3.0	6.7	8.8	5.41	2.76	1.13	0.50	0.74	0.97
Kentucky.....	7.0	4.5	6.6	3.7	8.3	3.1	6.9	9.1	4.33	2.39	1.45	0.55	1.18	1.56
Louisiana.....	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.7	7.0	2.5	2.3	3.8	2.29	3.10	1.18	0.44	0.41	0.66
Mississippi.....	4.7	3.9	3.1	2.5	9.0	3.6	6.6	8.9	2.03	1.60	1.42	0.58	1.24	1.69
North Carolina.....	8.0	3.4	7.5	2.2	11.2	2.7	6.1	10.1	5.09	1.52	2.04	0.50	0.82	1.35
South Carolina.....	6.1	3.5	5.7	2.3	7.9	2.8	5.5	9.5	3.83	1.53	1.40	0.51	0.83	1.44
Tennessee.....	6.1	3.8	5.3	2.8	8.3	2.0	7.9	9.9	3.65	1.95	1.25	0.31	1.22	1.56
Virginia.....	7.8	5.0	8.5	5.3	6.2	1.9	5.4	8.5	6.15	3.85	1.12	0.35	0.52	0.80
West Virginia.....	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	8.0	1.6	4.3	6.0	2.39	2.57	1.38	0.29	0.98	1.37
Southwest	7.5	4.7	8.3	4.6	6.2	2.2	5.0	8.4	5.92	3.31	1.00	0.35	0.62	1.01
Arizona.....	8.2	4.8	9.5	4.8	6.2	2.6	4.0	7.8	6.43	3.26	1.18	0.49	0.54	1.01
New Mexico.....	5.5	6.1	5.8	6.6	4.0	1.6	5.9	9.2	3.77	4.32	0.75	0.29	0.93	1.45
Oklahoma.....	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.2	4.4	2.0	5.3	7.7	3.97	3.46	0.79	0.36	0.82	1.20
Texas.....	7.8	4.5	8.5	4.4	6.7	2.1	5.1	8.6	6.23	3.22	1.01	0.32	0.58	0.96
Rocky Mountain	8.4	4.1	9.4	4.0	6.0	2.1	6.1	8.5	6.88	2.89	1.12	0.39	0.63	0.86
Colorado.....	9.8	3.8	11.4	3.8	6.0	2.0	5.2	8.2	8.28	2.78	1.10	0.36	0.46	0.69
Idaho.....	8.0	3.9	9.2	3.3	4.5	2.2	7.0	9.8	6.28	2.30	0.83	0.39	0.91	1.26
Montana.....	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.3	1.1	10.1	8.3	2.91	3.07	0.98	0.25	1.55	1.34
Utah.....	6.9	4.6	6.9	4.4	7.8	2.7	5.5	8.6	5.04	3.25	1.28	0.45	0.56	0.87
Wyoming.....	5.8	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.0	2.5	5.3	7.2	3.61	3.83	1.57	0.65	0.63	0.85
Far West	8.6	3.2	10.4	2.8	4.9	2.0	4.2	7.0	7.23	2.01	0.92	0.36	0.49	0.79
Alaska.....	6.4	5.8	5.2	6.4	5.4	1.7	12.5	7.6	3.54	4.27	0.92	0.29	1.91	1.23
California.....	9.6	3.1	11.9	2.9	4.9	2.3	3.6	6.4	8.27	2.04	0.90	0.40	0.42	0.70
Hawaii.....	4.1	3.5	4.8	3.8	1.7	0.7	4.1	6.7	3.26	2.61	0.33	0.13	0.50	0.81
Nevada.....	7.0	5.6	7.4	6.2	5.4	1.2	7.4	10.5	5.04	4.26	1.17	0.26	0.75	1.06
Oregon.....	6.4	2.5	7.4	1.7	4.9	1.2	4.2	8.6	4.81	1.14	1.04	0.25	0.57	1.13
Washington.....	5.9	2.5	6.1	1.7	5.4	1.6	5.4	8.4	4.29	1.22	0.98	0.29	0.64	0.98

1. Net earnings is earnings by place of work—the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, and proprietors' income—less personal contributions for social insurance plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis.

Note. Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table C. Earnings by Major Industry, by State and Region, 2000–2001

	Percent change											
	Earnings by place of work ¹	Earnings by industry										
		Farms	Mining	Construction	Durable goods manufacturing	Nondurable goods manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government
United States	3.5	-2.3	9.6	5.1	-4.3	-1.3	4.0	-3.6	3.9	6.5	5.7	5.7
New England	3.4	-3.8	9.6	9.2	-4.1	-1.5	4.4	-5.5	2.8	6.5	5.0	7.2
Connecticut.....	3.5	-13.8	7.5	6.5	-3.4	-2.5	4.9	1.0	-2.0	7.2	4.2	10.9
Maine.....	5.1	-2.8	24.1	3.2	0.9	-4.2	5.3	-0.2	6.5	8.7	8.4	5.5
Massachusetts.....	2.9	-2.1	13.5	11.5	-6.1	0.5	3.8	-10.3	4.3	5.5	4.5	6.3
New Hampshire.....	4.1	10.7	11.4	15.7	-4.0	-4.9	4.7	1.0	4.9	5.2	6.3	6.7
Rhode Island.....	4.2	-5.4	8.7	2.1	-1.1	-0.6	4.8	-7.5	1.9	11.9	8.2	3.4
Vermont.....	5.4	8.4	4.2	5.0	4.6	-6.0	5.0	1.4	5.4	9.1	7.0	6.3
Mideast	4.0	15.7	5.0	7.5	-0.7	-2.4	4.0	-3.4	4.2	4.8	6.3	4.3
Delaware.....	5.3	-15.2	(?)	1.8	-2.2	4.2	4.7	-1.4	4.1	15.1	6.2	0.8
District of Columbia.....	6.1		(?)	-0.9	-4.9	-3.0	2.6	-13.6	4.5	6.0	9.2	4.5
Maryland.....	6.5	21.9	20.2	8.7	4.5	0.4	6.6	-1.6	4.4	8.8	7.2	7.7
New Jersey.....	3.3	-9.9	6.7	12.6	2.4	-10.3	3.6	-2.9	5.5	2.6	7.6	4.0
New York.....	3.6	47.2	1.4	6.4	-1.3	1.9	3.8	-5.0	3.6	4.4	5.2	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.7	-2.2	-0.7	3.7	-2.1	4.2	5.9	6.4	4.8
Great Lakes	2.0	-12.0	7.6	1.2	-4.7	-0.8	3.5	-4.9	3.0	7.1	5.5	4.6
Illinois.....	3.0	-33.3	7.5	4.5	-2.9	2.4	2.8	-4.4	4.3	6.2	4.9	4.7
Indiana.....	1.3	8.9	10.2	0.5	-5.7	-2.7	4.5	-3.7	2.6	7.3	6.4	2.6
Michigan.....	0.6	-5.1	3.6	-1.0	-5.3	-4.5	4.3	-8.3	3.2	8.6	4.4	5.1
Ohio.....	1.8	-26.0	10.3	-1.1	-5.0	-2.0	2.9	-4.4	2.2	7.8	6.6	4.0
Wisconsin.....	3.1	42.7	3.1	2.3	-4.1	1.8	5.0	-1.9	2.2	6.5	5.9	6.8
Plains	3.1	-21.6	3.6	4.2	-0.7	0.3	3.1	-2.0	3.7	7.1	5.4	5.8
Iowa.....	2.6	-14.9	2.9	4.7	-0.1	2.0	1.8	-5.0	2.9	8.5	5.8	4.8
Kansas.....	4.5	24.9	10.0	1.1	5.1	0.7	1.1	-2.7	3.2	7.5	7.2	5.1
Minnesota.....	3.3	-49.7	-10.3	5.8	-1.7	3.1	4.6	-0.8	4.9	8.7	4.3	7.3
Missouri.....	2.9	-15.3	7.2	5.8	-1.3	-4.9	2.0	-2.2	3.6	4.5	5.9	4.0
Nebraska.....	3.4	4.0	7.1	-1.1	-5.3	2.9	6.3	-3.7	1.9	6.0	6.3	4.4
North Dakota.....	1.7	-62.2	13.0	-2.5	7.3	3.5	6.1	-1.5	4.4	5.6	3.6	12.2
South Dakota.....	0.3	-39.3	-3.0	4.8	-11.1	2.8	5.2	8.7	2.9	11.6	1.4	13.0
Southeast	4.1	1.8	9.8	3.9	-2.1	-1.1	4.7	-3.1	4.2	7.2	7.0	4.8
Alabama.....	3.8	40.1	0.4	3.8	-2.9	-0.4	4.3	-2.6	3.0	6.3	7.0	4.2
Arkansas.....	4.5	21.3	18.1	4.0	-3.2	2.3	8.3	-2.1	4.0	4.5	6.2	4.6
Florida.....	5.4	-2.4	-18.7	7.8	0.9	0.8	6.5	-1.2	6.8	7.2	7.2	4.0
Georgia.....	3.9	14.8	-1.6	4.1	-4.4	-3.0	4.6	-4.2	5.0	7.9	6.9	5.9
Kentucky.....	3.9	-21.7	10.3	3.2	2.5	-0.6	4.4	-2.3	2.1	4.5	6.3	8.7
Louisiana.....	4.8	4.9	16.7	-1.5	5.1	1.4	8.9	-0.3	3.2	3.8	6.6	4.3
Mississippi.....	2.4	46.8	28.9	-5.0	-5.8	-1.8	3.9	-4.5	2.0	4.6	4.2	4.3
North Carolina.....	2.3	-11.0	5.9	3.1	-5.3	-3.5	4.2	-1.7	3.7	5.8	6.5	4.1
South Carolina.....	2.4	-18.0	-9.5	1.8	-1.3	-3.8	5.1	-5.1	2.3	5.7	7.3	3.0
Tennessee.....	2.9	-37.7	1.5	-1.7	-5.6	0.5	3.1	-4.6	2.7	6.1	7.8	6.2
Virginia.....	5.2	-30.1	8.2	7.3	2.4	1.0	1.0	-6.8	3.8	13.1	8.0	5.0
West Virginia.....	4.4	-68.5	12.5	9.8	-0.8	2.0	3.6	-0.8	2.4	3.6	6.1	3.9
Southwest	4.7	6.4	9.4	5.9	-1.0	0.9	3.7	-3.8	4.9	7.4	6.2	6.9
Arizona.....	4.8	28.8	2.6	6.9	-1.4	-7.3	5.7	0.5	5.5	10.2	2.1	11.8
New Mexico.....	6.6	39.5	12.4	9.1	-3.1	2.2	5.2	-2.0	4.0	5.0	5.1	9.7
Oklahoma.....	5.3	4.5	10.0	15.6	-3.6	-1.3	6.9	0.0	3.6	6.0	5.0	8.9
Texas.....	4.4	-2.3	9.4	4.5	-0.5	2.1	3.0	-4.9	5.0	6.9	7.4	5.1
Rocky Mountain	4.1	-6.6	17.9	7.0	-3.8	-0.3	-0.6	-3.5	4.8	4.7	5.8	7.7
Colorado.....	3.8	-10.5	30.2	7.5	-0.9	-1.7	-3.5	-4.5	5.4	3.5	5.8	6.8
Idaho.....	3.4	7.5	-5.8	10.9	-15.6	0.0	7.3	-0.8	5.0	6.4	7.1	8.5
Montana.....	5.2	-47.4	18.9	10.3	1.5	1.9	4.2	-1.6	4.2	5.3	5.1	9.9
Utah.....	4.5	8.9	8.0	2.8	-1.2	2.0	4.2	-3.7	3.5	8.0	5.3	8.6
Wyoming.....	6.4	-42.2	11.1	6.3	3.9	-0.1	3.3	4.7	4.8	5.8	8.2	7.6
Far West	2.9	2.4	9.7	6.0	-10.7	-3.0	5.2	-3.0	3.8	8.5	4.0	7.7
Alaska.....	6.5	1.1	13.8	9.3	-4.4	7.2	6.6	-4.4	4.0	3.9	7.0	6.0
California.....	2.9	3.8	12.9	8.3	-13.3	-3.3	6.0	-2.4	4.4	8.9	4.2	8.2
Hawaii.....	3.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	13.0	2.7	3.4	-2.6	3.1	4.5	5.1	3.7
Nevada.....	6.3	-18.2	-3.9	4.7	14.5	4.2	10.7	3.3	6.6	6.0	5.8	8.2
Oregon.....	1.7	8.4	-3.3	-2.4	-6.7	-0.7	-0.3	-7.6	2.9	6.8	6.0	5.9
Washington.....	1.8	-7.6	0.7	-0.3	1.3	-5.0	2.2	-5.6	0.2	8.1	0.7	7.6

1. Earnings by place of work is the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, and proprietors' income. Also included agricultural services, forestry, and fishing.

2. Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table D. Contribution to Percent Change in Earnings, by State and Region, 2000-2001

	Percent change in earnings by place of work ¹	Percentage points										
		Earnings by industry										
		Farms	Mining	Construction	Durable goods manufacturing	Nondurable goods manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government
United States	3.5	-0.02	0.08	0.30	-0.43	-0.08	0.27	-0.22	0.34	0.62	1.66	0.88
New England	3.4	-0.01	0.01	0.51	-0.47	-0.08	0.21	-0.35	0.25	0.78	1.65	0.88
Connecticut.....	3.5	-0.04	0.01	0.34	-0.43	-0.15	0.25	0.06	-0.17	1.13	1.23	1.25
Maine.....	5.1	-0.02	0.00	0.23	0.07	-0.33	0.28	-0.01	0.76	0.59	2.36	0.99
Massachusetts.....	2.9	0.00	0.01	0.60	-0.63	0.02	0.18	-0.69	0.34	0.67	1.64	0.72
New Hampshire.....	4.1	0.02	0.01	1.08	-0.62	-0.26	0.20	0.08	0.57	0.41	1.83	0.73
Rhode Island.....	4.2	-0.01	0.01	0.11	-0.11	-0.03	0.27	-0.39	0.19	0.97	2.54	0.62
Vermont.....	5.4	0.12	0.01	0.36	0.67	-0.30	0.26	0.07	0.54	0.50	2.05	1.00
Mideast	4.0	0.04	0.01	0.35	-0.04	-0.16	0.25	-0.20	0.30	0.73	1.98	0.67
Delaware.....	5.3	-0.10	(2)	0.11	-0.12	0.60	0.21	0.06	0.35	2.45	1.57	0.11
District of Columbia.....	6.1		(2)	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.08	-0.12	0.10	0.38	3.80	1.82
Maryland.....	6.5	0.07	0.02	0.61	0.20	0.02	0.39	-0.09	0.37	0.69	2.38	1.75
New Jersey.....	3.3	-0.01	0.01	0.58	0.12	-1.05	0.32	-0.25	0.42	0.27	2.31	0.53
New York.....	3.6	0.07	0.00	0.24	-0.07	0.10	0.21	-0.27	0.23	1.02	1.61	0.40
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	0.02	0.03	0.33	-0.23	-0.07	0.25	-0.12	0.36	0.50	1.94	0.64
Great Lakes	2.0	-0.05	0.02	0.07	-0.78	-0.06	0.21	-0.32	0.26	0.54	1.44	0.63
Illinois.....	3.0	-0.15	0.02	0.26	-0.31	0.16	0.20	-0.32	0.32	0.64	1.49	0.62
Indiana.....	1.3	0.05	0.04	0.03	-1.20	-0.21	0.28	-0.21	0.24	0.47	1.45	0.35
Michigan.....	0.6	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	-1.24	-0.30	0.21	-0.52	0.26	0.48	1.11	0.66
Ohio.....	1.8	-0.12	0.03	-0.07	-0.83	-0.15	0.16	-0.29	0.21	0.55	1.68	0.60
Wisconsin.....	3.1	0.19	0.00	0.15	-0.65	0.18	0.29	-0.12	0.20	0.46	1.42	0.97
Plains	3.1	-0.47	0.02	0.27	-0.07	0.02	0.24	-0.14	0.34	0.58	1.40	0.88
Iowa.....	2.6	-0.63	0.01	0.29	-0.01	0.15	0.12	-0.33	0.26	0.67	1.32	0.76
Kansas.....	4.5	0.38	0.09	0.07	0.56	0.04	0.11	-0.19	0.30	0.49	1.68	0.89
Minnesota.....	3.3	-0.64	-0.04	0.37	-0.19	0.23	0.29	-0.06	0.44	0.80	1.19	0.93
Missouri.....	2.9	-0.10	0.02	0.40	-0.12	-0.34	0.17	-0.14	0.33	0.38	1.63	0.61
Nebraska.....	3.4	0.15	0.02	-0.07	-0.35	0.19	0.64	-0.24	0.16	0.47	1.64	0.72
North Dakota.....	1.7	-3.47	0.23	-0.17	0.37	0.10	0.50	-0.11	0.42	0.35	0.92	2.50
South Dakota.....	0.3	-3.57	-0.01	0.30	-1.05	0.11	0.34	0.49	0.28	0.87	0.34	2.18
Southeast	4.1	0.02	0.07	0.25	-0.17	-0.07	0.34	-0.19	0.41	0.53	1.96	0.86
Alabama.....	3.8	0.59	0.00	0.25	-0.32	-0.03	0.28	-0.15	0.27	0.37	1.69	0.84
Arkansas.....	4.5	0.81	0.09	0.24	-0.37	0.21	0.69	-0.11	0.46	0.22	1.34	0.77
Florida.....	5.4	-0.03	-0.04	0.48	0.04	0.02	0.41	-0.08	0.73	0.70	2.44	0.65
Georgia.....	3.9	0.16	0.00	0.25	-0.30	-0.23	0.48	-0.36	0.44	0.60	1.86	0.91
Kentucky.....	3.9	-0.47	0.19	0.20	0.32	-0.04	0.35	-0.13	0.21	0.24	1.44	1.58
Louisiana.....	4.8	0.03	0.74	-0.12	0.26	0.10	0.69	-0.02	0.30	0.21	1.79	0.83
Mississippi.....	2.4	0.85	0.20	-0.31	-0.72	-0.12	0.25	-0.21	0.19	0.22	1.00	0.95
North Carolina.....	2.3	-0.22	0.01	0.21	-0.59	-0.34	0.24	-0.10	0.34	0.43	1.53	0.71
South Carolina.....	2.4	-0.15	-0.01	0.13	-0.13	-0.41	0.33	-0.26	0.24	0.35	1.63	0.61
Tennessee.....	2.9	-0.10	0.00	-0.11	-0.65	0.04	0.24	-0.30	0.28	0.43	2.16	0.84
Virginia.....	5.2	-0.11	0.04	0.44	0.13	0.05	0.07	-0.37	0.30	0.94	2.51	1.17
West Virginia.....	4.4	-0.03	0.72	0.57	-0.06	0.13	0.26	-0.04	0.23	0.16	1.58	0.86
Southwest	4.7	0.06	0.38	0.39	-0.09	0.04	0.31	-0.26	0.45	0.59	1.67	1.07
Arizona.....	4.8	0.22	0.02	0.53	-0.14	-0.16	0.33	0.03	0.56	0.99	0.63	1.78
New Mexico.....	6.6	0.82	0.38	0.60	-0.16	0.04	0.32	-0.08	0.41	0.26	1.42	2.61
Oklahoma.....	5.3	0.08	0.52	0.81	-0.32	-0.08	0.54	0.00	0.33	0.32	1.22	1.81
Texas.....	4.4	-0.02	0.44	0.29	-0.04	0.10	0.28	-0.36	0.44	0.56	1.96	0.73
Rocky Mountain	4.1	-0.07	0.34	0.57	-0.30	-0.01	-0.05	-0.20	0.45	0.39	1.64	1.28
Colorado.....	3.8	-0.06	0.40	0.61	-0.06	-0.05	-0.36	-0.27	0.48	0.33	1.73	0.98
Idaho.....	3.4	0.32	-0.05	0.86	-2.18	0.00	0.45	-0.05	0.49	0.32	1.62	1.49
Montana.....	5.2	-0.91	0.42	0.77	0.07	0.05	0.33	-0.08	0.48	0.33	1.41	2.18
Utah.....	4.5	0.05	0.09	0.22	-0.10	0.08	0.30	-0.21	0.34	0.62	1.50	1.56
Wyoming.....	6.4	-0.52	1.64	0.53	0.08	0.00	0.29	0.16	0.44	0.29	1.61	1.78
Far West	2.9	0.02	0.04	0.37	-1.15	-0.12	0.33	-0.17	0.34	0.70	1.29	1.19
Alaska.....	6.5	0.00	0.97	0.68	-0.05	0.20	0.69	-0.12	0.35	0.17	1.54	1.93
California.....	2.9	0.04	0.04	0.48	-1.52	-0.13	0.36	-0.14	0.38	0.78	1.38	1.18
Hawaii.....	3.9	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.27	-0.09	0.35	0.36	1.49	1.10
Nevada.....	6.3	-0.04	-0.06	0.49	0.42	0.06	0.64	0.14	0.65	0.56	2.27	1.15
Oregon.....	1.7	0.08	0.00	-0.18	-0.99	-0.02	-0.02	-0.54	0.29	0.45	1.54	0.95
Washington.....	1.8	-0.08	0.00	-0.02	0.14	-0.19	0.15	-0.33	0.02	0.53	0.20	1.29

1. Earnings by place of work is the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, and proprietors' income. Also included agricultural services, forestry, and fishing.

2. Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table E. Personal Income by Component, by State and Region, 2001:III-2001:IV

	Percent change				Percent change in personal income	Contribution to percent change in personal income (percentage points)			Dollar change (millions)			
	Personal income	Net earnings ¹	Dividends, interest, and rent	Transfer payments		Net earnings ¹	Dividends, interest, and rent	Transfer payments	Personal income	Net earnings ¹	Dividends, interest, and rent	Transfer payments
United States	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.3	-0.2	-0.27	-0.10	0.17	-16,704	-23,050	-8,467	14,813
New England	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.22	-0.11	0.18	-774	-1,134	-572	933
Connecticut.....	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	1.1	-0.6	-0.56	-0.12	0.12	-792	-797	-169	174
Maine.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	1.2	0.1	-0.05	-0.10	0.21	21	-16	-33	70
Massachusetts.....	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	1.7	0.0	-0.11	-0.09	0.20	14	-266	-223	504
New Hampshire.....	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	1.6	-0.1	-0.04	-0.22	0.17	-41	-19	-93	71
Rhode Island.....	0.2	0.1	-0.7	1.3	0.2	0.09	-0.12	0.22	59	28	-38	69
Vermont.....	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.8	-0.2	-0.37	-0.10	0.26	-35	-65	-16	45
Mideast	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.17	-0.10	0.17	-1,687	-2,781	-1,702	2,796
Delaware.....	0.2	0.3	-0.8	1.5	0.2	0.21	-0.16	0.18	60	53	-40	47
District of Columbia.....	0.2	0.3	-1.0	1.3	0.2	0.23	-0.21	0.16	43	54	-48	37
Maryland.....	0.4	0.4	-0.3	1.3	0.4	0.32	-0.06	0.13	734	598	-114	250
New Jersey.....	0.3	0.3	-0.6	1.3	0.3	0.22	-0.10	0.15	853	718	-337	471
New York.....	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.3	-0.43	-0.09	0.19	-2,288	-2,929	-635	1,275
Pennsylvania.....	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	1.1	-0.3	-0.34	-0.14	0.19	-1,088	-1,276	-527	715
Great Lakes	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	-0.3	-0.29	-0.11	0.14	-3,594	-3,971	-1,545	1,922
Illinois.....	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.23	-0.09	0.13	-791	-941	-372	522
Indiana.....	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	1.2	-0.4	-0.51	-0.07	0.17	-691	-870	-110	290
Michigan.....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	1.2	-0.1	-0.09	-0.14	0.17	-174	-277	-407	509
Ohio.....	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.9	-0.4	-0.43	-0.13	0.14	-1,361	-1,402	-410	451
Wisconsin.....	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	0.7	-0.4	-0.31	-0.16	0.09	-577	-481	-244	148
Plains	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	1.1	-0.5	-0.50	-0.13	0.15	-2,711	-2,847	-711	848
Iowa.....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.9	-0.1	-0.10	-0.14	0.13	-88	-81	-114	106
Kansas.....	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	1.1	-0.9	-0.89	-0.12	0.14	-674	-691	-90	107
Minnesota.....	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	0.9	-0.5	-0.46	-0.12	0.10	-778	-749	-197	168
Missouri.....	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	-0.3	-0.41	-0.13	0.20	-540	-653	-202	315
Nebraska.....	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	1.3	-0.7	-0.75	-0.13	0.17	-347	-369	-64	86
North Dakota.....	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.2	-0.6	-0.67	-0.11	0.19	-97	-111	-17	32
South Dakota.....	-0.9	-1.5	-0.6	1.2	-0.9	-0.96	-0.13	0.17	-186	-194	-27	35
Southeast	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	1.4	0.0	-0.15	-0.11	0.21	-921	-2,885	-2,032	3,997
Alabama.....	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6	1.3	-0.4	-0.57	-0.11	0.23	-491	-628	-118	255
Arkansas.....	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	1.2	-0.4	-0.48	-0.11	0.23	-234	-296	-71	135
Florida.....	0.1	0.0	-0.4	1.4	0.1	0.00	-0.10	0.22	602	18	-474	1,057
Georgia.....	-0.6	-1.0	-0.2	1.3	-0.6	-0.76	-0.04	0.15	-1,539	-1,815	-87	364
Kentucky.....	0.3	0.2	-0.7	1.3	0.3	0.15	-0.12	0.23	273	156	-124	241
Louisiana.....	0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.4	0.36	-0.09	0.12	426	394	-92	125
Mississippi.....	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	-0.1	-0.27	-0.07	0.26	-47	-165	-44	161
North Carolina.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	-0.29	-0.15	0.23	-468	-641	-343	515
South Carolina.....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.6	-0.1	-0.22	-0.10	0.25	-70	-224	-100	255
Tennessee.....	0.1	0.0	-1.1	1.4	0.1	0.00	-0.17	0.23	93	5	-268	356
Virginia.....	0.2	0.1	-0.6	2.0	0.2	0.08	-0.10	0.20	403	181	-293	455
West Virginia.....	0.3	0.5	-1.1	0.8	0.3	0.32	-0.19	0.19	130	130	-78	79
Southwest	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.5	-0.4	-0.46	-0.10	0.19	-3,281	-4,043	-890	1,652
Arizona.....	-0.5	-1.0	-0.4	1.6	-0.5	-0.67	-0.07	0.22	-728	-921	-101	294
New Mexico.....	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	0.0	-0.20	-0.09	0.27	-10	-87	-39	116
Oklahoma.....	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.34	-0.06	0.18	-186	-294	-50	159
Texas.....	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	1.5	-0.4	-0.45	-0.12	0.18	-2,357	-2,740	-700	1,083
Rocky Mountain	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	1.5	-0.4	-0.45	-0.10	0.16	-1,054	-1,213	-280	439
Colorado.....	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	1.6	-0.6	-0.66	-0.10	0.15	-891	-960	-145	213
Idaho.....	0.3	0.2	-0.4	1.5	0.3	0.13	-0.07	0.21	85	41	-24	68
Montana.....	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	0.9	-0.8	-0.73	-0.20	0.15	-168	-157	-44	32
Utah.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	1.8	-0.2	-0.28	-0.10	0.19	-103	-155	-55	106
Wyoming.....	0.2	0.2	-0.4	1.1	0.2	0.13	-0.09	0.13	25	19	-13	19
Far West	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.27	-0.05	0.15	-2,683	-4,177	-734	2,228
Alaska.....	0.5	0.7	-0.7	0.9	0.5	0.49	-0.11	0.15	106	98	-23	30
California.....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.24	-0.01	0.13	-1,426	-2,757	-112	1,443
Hawaii.....	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	2.1	-0.2	-0.39	-0.06	0.26	-67	-139	-19	93
Nevada.....	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	2.5	-0.5	-0.50	-0.22	0.26	-291	-320	-139	167
Oregon.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	1.5	-0.2	-0.27	-0.18	0.21	-242	-265	-179	202
Washington.....	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	1.2	-0.4	-0.42	-0.14	0.15	-763	-793	-264	293

1. Net earnings is earnings by place of work—the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, and proprietors' income—less personal contributions for social insurance plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis.

Note: Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table F. Earnings by Major Industry, by State and Region, 2001:III–2001:IV
[Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates]

	Percent change											
	Earnings by place of work ¹	Earnings by industry										
		Farms	Mining	Construction	Durable goods manufacturing	Nondurable goods manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government
United States	-0.4	-17.0	2.2	0.2	-3.0	-1.5	-0.5	-1.9	0.5	-1.5	0.2	1.5
New England	-0.3	-9.9	5.0	1.7	-3.9	-2.0	-0.8	-1.5	0.2	-0.8	0.3	1.6
Connecticut.....	-0.8	-12.7	6.2	0.2	-6.2	-3.2	-0.2	-1.5	0.1	-1.0	0.2	2.2
Maine.....	-0.1	-8.9	-7.7	0.6	-3.2	-3.3	0.1	-2.0	0.5	-0.3	0.3	1.8
Massachusetts.....	-0.2	1.0	7.2	2.6	-2.9	-0.9	-1.9	-1.5	0.2	-0.8	0.2	1.5
New Hampshire.....	0.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	-0.8	-6.6	0.3	-0.8	0.2	-1.4	0.2	2.1
Rhode Island.....	0.2	0.5	-5.8	0.1	-3.4	1.4	1.5	-1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
Vermont.....	-0.6	-16.7	-2.4	1.4	-6.3	-0.1	0.6	-1.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.7
Mideast	-0.2	-11.2	3.8	1.0	-3.4	-1.0	-0.4	-2.1	0.7	-2.3	0.2	2.3
Delaware.....	0.4	-8.5	(?)	2.6	-2.2	2.2	-1.0	-0.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	-0.9
District of Columbia.....	0.3	(?)	(?)	-3.5	-11.0	-0.3	0.8	0.4	-1.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5
Maryland.....	0.5	-11.8	-6.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	1.0	-1.7	0.7	-0.5	-0.2	2.9
New Jersey.....	0.5	-6.3	6.4	1.3	-4.0	-0.7	0.4	-2.1	0.8	2.5	0.7	2.2
New York.....	-0.7	-11.8	6.3	1.9	-3.7	-1.0	-1.1	-2.1	0.5	-3.8	0.3	3.2
Pennsylvania.....	-0.6	-11.9	3.8	0.2	-3.4	-1.9	-0.8	-2.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	1.5
Great Lakes	-0.4	-20.1	3.1	0.2	-2.2	-1.8	-0.5	-1.8	0.5	-0.6	0.1	1.4
Illinois.....	-0.3	-37.8	3.2	-0.9	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3	-2.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1	1.4
Indiana.....	-0.8	-12.2	3.9	0.6	-1.7	-3.9	-1.2	-2.9	0.2	-1.2	0.0	0.7
Michigan.....	-0.1	-25.1	5.4	1.8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.8	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	1.2
Ohio.....	-0.7	-13.4	1.4	0.3	-4.3	-2.8	-0.4	-1.7	0.8	-0.7	0.3	1.5
Wisconsin.....	-0.5	-5.8	0.3	-0.3	-3.9	-1.3	-0.1	-1.6	0.8	-0.4	0.3	1.6
Plains	-0.7	-32.1	2.4	0.1	-1.7	-0.8	-0.2	-1.9	0.2	-0.9	0.4	0.9
Iowa.....	-0.1	-10.8	0.8	0.6	-2.6	1.9	0.8	-2.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.7
Kansas.....	-1.1	-74.9	1.8	1.2	-1.2	1.4	1.1	-2.5	1.0	-0.3	0.8	1.0
Minnesota.....	-0.6	-47.9	1.2	-0.1	-1.6	1.2	-3.1	-1.5	0.2	-1.2	0.4	1.0
Missouri.....	-0.7	-9.8	3.9	-0.7	-1.0	-4.9	-0.2	-2.3	-0.3	-1.3	-0.1	0.8
Nebraska.....	-1.0	-28.0	4.2	-1.5	-3.0	-3.7	2.5	-2.0	0.0	-0.4	1.3	0.7
North Dakota.....	-0.9	-48.0	3.4	3.8	1.5	6.8	0.7	-1.5	1.1	-1.0	0.5	0.6
South Dakota.....	-1.4	-25.0	2.7	3.1	-5.1	5.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	-1.2	0.1	-0.3
Southeast	-0.2	-6.1	1.5	0.2	-3.3	-1.4	-0.7	-1.9	0.5	-1.0	0.4	1.1
Alabama.....	-0.9	-21.2	-0.1	1.0	-4.6	-3.8	0.5	-1.9	-0.2	-0.9	0.3	1.8
Arkansas.....	-0.7	-14.0	3.5	1.5	-3.9	-0.9	1.6	-3.1	0.5	-0.9	-0.1	2.0
Florida.....	0.0	31.2	0.6	1.0	-2.2	-0.5	-1.4	-2.2	0.4	-1.5	0.7	-1.0
Georgia.....	-1.1	-11.2	2.4	-2.8	-3.9	-4.5	-1.4	-2.9	0.3	-0.9	-0.3	1.6
Kentucky.....	0.3	-9.1	3.6	1.2	-2.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.2
Louisiana.....	0.6	-13.3	-0.1	1.5	-1.0	1.1	0.6	-1.0	0.6	-1.2	0.4	2.1
Mississippi.....	-0.4	-11.0	0.0	1.7	-3.3	-0.4	0.4	-1.4	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.8
North Carolina.....	-0.4	-16.3	1.1	0.5	-5.6	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	0.4	-0.6	0.1	2.7
South Carolina.....	-0.3	-10.3	1.8	0.5	-4.5	-1.6	0.3	-0.8	1.6	-1.1	1.0	-0.1
Tennessee.....	0.0	-35.0	-0.1	0.9	-3.4	-0.2	0.3	-1.5	1.2	-1.1	0.8	1.2
Virginia.....	0.1	-0.1	4.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.7	-1.9	0.3	-0.7	0.4	1.6
West Virginia.....	0.6	-12.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	-2.4	-0.4	-1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.1	2.2
Southwest	-0.6	-38.0	3.4	-0.1	-2.9	-2.0	-0.6	-2.2	0.0	-2.7	0.2	1.7
Arizona.....	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	-2.0	1.5	-5.3	-0.6	0.4
New Mexico.....	-0.3	-18.6	1.8	1.0	-6.9	-1.9	-0.4	-1.6	0.6	-0.9	0.2	1.8
Oklahoma.....	-0.5	-49.4	3.3	2.2	-3.4	-2.5	0.5	-2.1	1.3	-0.6	0.4	2.1
Texas.....	-0.6	-47.2	3.5	-0.1	-3.0	-2.1	-0.5	-2.3	-0.5	-2.2	0.3	2.0
Rocky Mountain	-0.6	-16.2	-5.0	0.6	-2.3	-2.3	-0.7	-2.6	0.9	-2.1	-0.4	1.2
Colorado.....	-0.9	-19.6	-12.5	0.8	-1.4	-1.8	-1.1	-3.0	1.4	-2.3	-1.0	1.1
Idaho.....	0.2	-3.9	0.2	-0.3	-1.3	-0.9	1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2	1.0	2.2
Montana.....	-1.1	-96.4	-0.6	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.3	-2.0	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	-0.1
Utah.....	-0.4	-4.0	1.0	1.6	-5.5	-4.4	-1.1	-2.6	0.4	-1.7	0.2	2.0
Wyoming.....	0.2	21.3	2.1	-2.1	-4.2	-5.3	1.9	-2.7	1.5	-2.8	0.8	-0.3
Far West	-0.4	-10.8	2.0	-0.9	-3.7	-1.8	-0.6	-1.6	0.5	-1.0	0.3	1.4
Alaska.....	0.7	-12.3	-3.4	-0.2	3.2	8.5	0.3	-1.7	1.7	-0.2	0.4	1.4
California.....	-0.3	-14.5	4.8	-0.4	-3.9	-1.8	-0.1	-1.3	0.6	-1.0	0.4	1.4
Hawaii.....	-0.6	3.9	4.7	2.7	-2.4	-2.9	-6.9	-4.5	-1.5	-0.8	-1.3	2.1
Nevada.....	-0.7	4.1	-0.9	0.1	-1.0	-5.1	-1.3	-0.9	0.8	-4.3	-0.7	0.7
Oregon.....	-0.4	3.0	1.5	-3.6	-2.8	-2.6	-0.2	-2.1	0.7	-0.9	0.5	1.0
Washington.....	-0.6	4.3	-1.5	-3.6	-3.6	-1.7	-1.8	-2.8	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	1.8

1. Earnings by place of work is the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, and proprietors' income. Also included agricultural services, forestry, and fishing.

2. Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 4. Personal Income by Major Source
[Millions of dollars, seasonally]

Table with columns: Line, Item, United States (2000, 2001), New England (2000, 2001). Rows include categories like Personal income by place of residence, Derivation of personal income, Earnings by place of work, Earnings by industry, and Components of earnings.

Table with columns: Line, Item, New Hampshire (2000, 2001), Rhode Island (2000, 2001). Rows include categories like Personal income by place of residence, Derivation of personal income, Earnings by place of work, Earnings by industry, and Components of earnings.

See footnotes at the end of the table.

and Earnings by Industry 1, 2000:II-2001:IV—Continued
adjusted at annual rates]

Table with columns for Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota. Each state section has sub-columns for 2000 and 2001, and further sub-columns for quarters II, III, and IV. Data is presented in a grid format with a 'Line' column on the right.

Table with columns for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Southeast. Each region section has sub-columns for 2000 and 2001, and further sub-columns for quarters II, III, and IV. Data is presented in a grid format with a 'Line' column on the right.

and Earnings by Industry 1, 2000:II-2001:IV--Continued
adjusted at annual rates]

Table with columns for Wyoming, Far West, and Alaska, subdivided into 2000 and 2001, with sub-columns II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV. Includes a 'Line' column on the right.

Table with columns for Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, subdivided into 2000 and 2001, with sub-columns II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV. Includes a 'Line' column on the right.

Note. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the State estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data. In particular, it differs from the NIPA estimate because, by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of the U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms.

Local Area Personal Income, 1998–2000

By Jeffrey L. Newman

THE Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has released new estimates for 2000 and revised estimates for 1998–99 of personal income for counties, metropolitan areas, and BEA economic areas (see the box “Definitions of Local Areas”). These estimates incorporate the results from the revision to the annual estimates of State personal income for 1998–99 that were released in September 2001, and they incorporate new and revised county-level source data for 1998–99.¹

This article presents the preliminary estimates of local area personal income and per capita personal income for 2000, and it describes the sources of the revisions to the estimates for 1998–99 and the effects of the revisions on the estimates for metropolitan areas. The estimates for 1998–2000 are presented in tables 1–3 at the end of this article; for the availability of additional estimates, see the box “Data Availability.”

According to the estimates for metropolitan areas for 2000:

- In the eight fastest growing metropolitan areas, the growth in personal income was at least 5.4 percent-

age points higher than the 7.0-percent growth rate of the Nation; in the eight slowest growing areas, the growth was at least 3.6 percentage points lower than the growth rate of the Nation.

- The six metropolitan areas that make up the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose consolidated metropolitan area ranked among the eight fastest growing areas, in terms of personal income, in the Nation. The other two fastest growing metropolitan areas are in eastern North Carolina, which had been affected by severe flood damage by Hurricane Floyd in 1999.
- San Jose, CA, had the fastest growth in personal income, at 21.0 percent, for the second consecutive year. Anniston, AL, had the slowest growth, at –0.2 percent.
- Per capita personal income in San Francisco, CA, was the highest, at \$57,414, or almost twice the per capita personal income for the Nation. Per capita personal income in McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX, was the lowest, at \$13,344, less than half that of the Nation.

According to the estimates for counties for 2000,

- Five of the ten fastest growing counties, in terms of personal income, with populations of at least 50,000

1. See Jeffrey L. Newman, “State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1998–2000,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 81 (October 2001): 99–115.

Definitions of Local Areas

Local areas are metropolitan areas, BEA economic areas, and counties.

The metropolitan areas (see table 1 at the end of the article) in all States are those defined in terms of counties and county equivalents by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Federal statistical purposes.¹

1. For the New England region, OMB’s preferred definitions of the metropolitan areas are in terms of cities and towns, but the available data for cities and towns are not sufficient to prepare estimates of personal income. BEA uses the OMB-defined New England Consolidated Metropolitan Areas, which are based on county definitions, for its New England metropolitan areas.

The list of the metropolitan areas and their constituent counties and county equivalents is available on BEA’s Web site at <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/docs/msalist.htm>.

Each BEA economic area (see table 2) consists of one or more economic nodes—usually metropolitan areas—and the surrounding counties that are economically related to the node.² The economic areas encompass all counties and county equivalents in the Nation.

The counties (see table 3) include county equivalents. For Virginia, the estimates are also presented for the larger independent cities; the estimates for the smaller independent cities are combined with the estimates for adjacent counties.

2. See Kenneth P. Johnson, “Redefinition of the BEA Economic Areas,” *SURVEY* 75 (February 1995): 75–81, or <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/articles/0295rea/maintext.htm>.

are part of the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose consolidated metropolitan area. Three of the five slowest growing counties are in Alabama.

- Per capita personal income in New York County (Manhattan), NY, was the highest, at \$90,901, or more than three times the national average. Per capita personal income in Loup County, NE, was the lowest, at \$6,606, less than a fourth of the national average.

Personal income for metropolitan areas for 2000

The San Jose, CA, metropolitan area had the fastest rate of growth in personal income in 2000. Personal income grew 21.0 percent, three times faster than the 7.0-percent growth rate of the Nation. The rapid growth reflected large increases in earnings in the following “new economy” types of industries: Business services, which includes software development, pre-packaged software, data processing services, and computer rental and leasing; industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing, which includes computer manufacturing; and electronics and other electric equipment manufacturing. Earnings in these industries were affected substantially by increases in the stock market, which peaked in March 2000.

Fastest and slowest growing areas. In 2000, the growth rates of the eight fastest growing metropolitan areas were at least 5.4 percentage points higher than the 7.0-percent growth rate of the Nation (table A). Each of the six metropolitan areas that make up the

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose consolidated metropolitan statistical area was among the fastest growing areas. Each of these six areas has had above average growth in personal income since 1998. The fast growth in the other two areas—Rocky Mount, NC, and Greenville, NC—reflected a sharp recovery in rental income from the effects of Hurricane Floyd in 1999, when Rocky Mount was the slowest growing metropolitan area and Greenville was the fourth slowest growing metropolitan area.

The growth rates of the eight slowest growing metropolitan areas in 2000 were at least 3.6 percentage

Table A. Fastest and Slowest Growth in Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas for 2000

	Millions of dollars			Percent change ¹	
	1998	1999	2000	1998-99	1999-2000
United States.....	7,418,497	7,769,367	8,314,032	4.7	7.0
Fastest growing areas					
San Jose, CA.....	66,666	76,769	92,880	15.2	21.0
San Francisco, CA.....	78,465	85,983	99,425	9.6	15.6
Rocky Mount, NC.....	3,250	3,080	3,524	-5.2	14.4
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA.....	7,686	8,398	9,610	9.3	14.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA.....	12,820	13,731	15,597	7.1	13.6
Greenville, NC.....	2,936	2,911	3,299	-0.9	13.3
Santa Rosa, CA.....	13,452	14,202	16,046	5.6	13.0
Oakland, CA.....	78,163	84,680	95,167	8.3	12.4
Slowest growing areas					
Anniston, AL.....	2,361	2,369	2,364	0.4	-0.2
Lake Charles, LA.....	3,988	4,054	4,166	1.7	2.8
Decatur, AL.....	3,274	3,423	3,521	4.5	2.9
Youngstown-Warren, OH.....	13,592	13,926	14,356	2.5	3.1
Flint, MI.....	10,470	10,672	11,017	1.9	3.2
Toledo, OH.....	15,919	16,490	17,011	3.6	3.2
Decatur, IL.....	2,927	3,049	3,150	4.2	3.3
New Orleans, LA.....	33,225	33,710	34,842	1.5	3.4

1. Percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

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The annual estimates of farm wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors’ income, property income, transfer payments, personal contributions for social insurance, and the adjustment for residence were prepared by the Regional Income Branch under the supervision of James M. Zavrel, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Charles A. Jolley, Jeffrey L. Newman, and James P. Stehle. Contributing staff members were Suet M. Boudhraa, Elaine M. Briccetti, Carrie L. Case, Daniel R. Corrin, Keren Israeli, Toan A. Ly, W. Tim McKeel, and Marianne A. Ziver.

The public use tabulations and data files were assembled and the tables were prepared by the Regional Economic Information System Branch under the supervision of Kathy A. Albetski, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Gary V. Kennedy. Contributing staff members were H Steven Dolan, Michael J. Paris, Callan S. Swenson, Monique B. Tyes, and Mary C. Williams.

points lower than the growth rate of the Nation. Four of the slowest growing areas are in the Southeast region, and four are in the Great Lakes region. In Anniston, AL, which was also among the slowest growing metropolitan areas in 1999, Federal civilian and military earnings declined because of the closing of Fort McClellan. Earnings in durable goods manufacturing declined in Lake Charles, LA, Youngstown-Warren, OH, Flint, MI, Toledo, OH, Decatur, IL, and New Orleans, LA. In Decatur, AL, farm earnings and construction earnings declined.

Highest and lowest levels of per capita income. The 10 metropolitan areas with the highest per capita personal income are all located in coastal States (table B).² San Francisco, CA, at \$57,414, had the highest per capita personal income, followed by San Jose, CA, at \$55,157. In seven of these areas, the growth in population was less than the national average of 1.1 percent.

In all 10 of the metropolitan areas with the lowest per capita personal income, per capita income increased less than the national average of 5.8 percent. In seven of these areas, the growth in population was above the national average. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX, at \$13,344, had the lowest per capita personal income.

2. Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by the resident population on July 1. In April 2002, the Census Bureau released July 1 population estimates for counties for 2000 and 2001, along with revised July 1 county intercensal population estimates for 1990–99, that are consistent with the April 1, 2000, decennial population counts for counties. The per capita personal income estimates for 1990–99 have been revised to incorporate the updated intercensal population counts.

Personal income for counties for 2000

In 2000, the 918 counties that have a population of at least 50,000 accounted for 89.4 percent of the personal income of the Nation. Among these counties, Edgecombe County, NC, which is part of the Rocky Mount metropolitan area, had the fastest growth in personal income, at 24.8 percent. The rapid growth was primarily due to a recovery in rental income from the effects of flood damage by Hurricane Floyd; in 1999, Edgecombe County had the largest decline in personal income, at –16.7 percent. In 2000, Calhoun County, AL, which makes up the Anniston metropolitan area, had the largest decline in personal income, at –0.2 percent.

Fastest and slowest growing counties with populations of at least 50,000. In 2000, 5 of the 10 counties with the fastest growth in personal income were in the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose consolidated metropolitan statistical area (table C). The growth rates of personal income in the 10 fastest growing counties were at least 7.4 percentage points above the national average. Only four counties—Sampson, NC, Loudoun, VA, Douglas, CO, and Alameda, CA—had growth in population that exceeded the national average of 1.1 percent. In Douglas County, both personal income and population grew at least 10.7 percent.

The growth rates in personal income in the 10 slowest growing counties were at least 4.6 percentage points below the national average. Farm earnings declined in Chaves, NM, Cullman, AL, Imperial, CA, Marshall, AL, Tuscola, MI, Washington, MS, and Crittenden, AR. Earnings in durable goods manufacturing declined in Chaves, Marshall, Washington, Crittenden,

Table B. Highest and Lowest Per Capita Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas for 2000

	Per capita personal income			Population		
	Dollars		Percent change	Thousands		Percent change ¹
	1999	2000	1999–2000	1999	2000	1999–2000
United States	27,843	29,469	5.8	279,040	282,125	1.1
Highest per capita personal income						
San Francisco, CA.....	49,830	57,414	15.2	1,726	1,732	0.4
San Jose, CA.....	45,928	55,157	20.1	1,671	1,684	0.7
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT.....	43,806	46,542	6.2	1,697	1,708	0.6
Bergen-Passaic, NJ.....	39,239	42,726	8.9	1,368	1,374	0.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ.....	39,393	42,392	7.6	1,157	1,174	1.5
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL.....	39,545	41,007	3.7	1,117	1,136	1.7
Trenton, NJ.....	37,512	40,954	9.2	348	351	0.8
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA.....	38,858	40,686	4.7	2,397	2,418	0.9
Nassau-Suffolk, NY.....	38,387	40,353	5.1	2,737	2,760	0.8
Naples, FL.....	38,916	40,121	3.1	245	254	3.7
Lowest per capita personal income						
Pine Bluff, AR.....	19,080	19,826	3.9	84	84	0.1
Provo-Orem, UT.....	18,114	19,128	5.6	362	371	2.5
Merced, CA.....	18,100	18,536	2.4	207	212	2.4
El Paso, TX.....	17,749	18,535	4.4	675	682	1.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL.....	17,901	18,484	3.3	113	115	2.3
Las Cruces, NM.....	16,705	17,321	3.7	174	175	0.7
Yuma, AZ.....	16,004	16,002	0	156	161	3.5
Laredo, TX.....	14,347	15,114	5.3	189	195	3.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX.....	14,179	14,906	5.1	330	337	2.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.....	12,782	13,344	4.4	556	574	3.2

1. Percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

and Sandusky, OH. Only Imperial County had population growth, at 1.4 percent, that exceeded the national average.

Highest and lowest levels of per capita income for all counties. In 2000, 4 of the 10 counties with the highest per capita personal income were in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and 4 were in the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose consolidated metropolitan statistical area (table D). New York County (Man-

hattan), NY, at \$90,901, had the highest per capita personal income. All 10 of these counties had per capita personal incomes that were at least 84 percent higher than the national average of \$29,469.

Of the 10 counties with the lowest per capita personal income, 5 are in Nebraska, 2 are in Mississippi, and 2 are in Texas. Loup County, NE, at \$6,606, had the lowest per capita personal income. All 10 of these counties had per capita personal incomes that were at least 60 percent lower than the national average.

Shares of personal income for 1970–2000. From 1970 to 2000, the share of the Nation's personal income that is accounted for by metropolitan counties has increased almost 2 percentage points, to 85.4 percent (table E). Most of the increase—1.7 percentage

Table D. Highest and Lowest Per Capita Personal Income for Counties for 2000

	Dollars		Percent of U.S. total		Percent change 1999–2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000	
United States	27,843	29,469	100	100	5.8
Highest per capita personal income					
New York, NY.....	81,084	90,901	291	308	12.1
Pitkin, CO.....	57,371	68,761	206	233	19.9
Marin, CA.....	56,675	60,618	204	206	7.0
Loving, TX.....	48,948	60,292	176	205	23.2
San Mateo, CA.....	49,718	58,644	179	199	18.0
Fairfield, CT.....	54,807	58,254	197	198	6.3
Somerset, NJ.....	51,431	55,596	185	189	8.1
San Francisco, CA.....	47,755	55,272	172	188	15.7
Santa Clara, CA.....	45,928	55,157	165	187	20.1
Westchester, NY.....	51,290	54,277	184	184	5.8
Lowest per capita personal income					
Zavala, TX.....	11,631	11,873	42	40	2.1
Sioux, NE.....	11,666	11,760	42	40	0.8
Blaine, NE.....	11,746	11,750	42	40	0
McPherson, NE.....	9,498	10,672	34	36	12.4
Arthur, NE.....	11,838	10,553	43	36	-10.9
Jefferson, MS.....	10,254	10,528	37	36	2.7
Starr, TX.....	9,209	9,740	33	33	5.8
Issaquena, MS.....	9,766	9,679	35	33	-0.9
Ziebach, SD.....	8,779	9,183	32	31	4.6
Loup, NE.....	6,482	6,606	23	22	1.9

Table E. Relative Shares of Personal Income for Selected Years ¹

	Millions of dollars			
	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	834,455	2,313,921	4,885,525	8,314,032
U.S. metropolitan counties.....	697,793	1,921,802	4,142,480	7,103,560
Percent of United States.....	83.6	83.1	84.8	85.4
U.S. nonmetropolitan counties.....	136,662	392,119	743,045	1,210,472
Percent of United States.....	16.4	16.9	15.2	14.6

1. Relative shares of personal income are calculated using unrounded data.

points—was due to the faster growth of personal income for metropolitan counties in the 1980s, which reversed a trend of faster growth for nonmetropolitan counties in the 1970s. In the 1990s, personal income

Table C. Fastest and Slowest Growth in Personal Income for Counties with Populations of at Least 50,000 for 2000

	Personal income					Population				
	Millions of dollars			Percent change ¹		Thousands			Percent change ¹	
	1998	1999	2000	1998–99	1999–2000	1998	1999	2000	1998–99	1999–2000
United States	7,418,497	7,769,367	8,314,032	4.7	7.0	275,854	279,040	282,125	1.2	1.1
Fastest growing counties										
Edgecombe, NC.....	1,107	923	1,151	-16.7	24.8	56	56	55	-0.2	-1.8
Santa Clara, CA.....	66,666	76,769	92,880	15.2	21.0	1,659	1,671	1,684	0.8	0.7
Steuben, NY.....	2,214	2,329	2,784	5.2	19.5	99	98	99	-0.2	0.3
Sampson, NC.....	1,040	1,033	1,232	-0.6	19.2	58	59	60	2.3	1.6
San Mateo, CA.....	31,688	35,028	41,512	10.5	18.5	703	705	708	0.3	0.5
Loudoun, VA.....	5,069	5,936	7,003	17.1	18.0	146	158	174	8.2	9.9
Douglas, CO.....	4,820	5,507	6,391	14.3	16.1	146	163	180	11.4	10.7
San Francisco, CA.....	33,716	36,997	42,910	9.7	16.0	770	775	776	0.6	0.2
Alameda, CA.....	44,734	48,745	55,972	9.0	14.8	1,406	1,427	1,449	1.5	1.5
Santa Cruz, CA.....	7,686	8,398	9,610	9.3	14.4	251	254	256	1.1	0.8
Slowest growing counties										
Calhoun, AL.....	2,361	2,369	2,364	0.4	-0.2	117	115	111	-1.9	-3.1
Chaves, NM.....	1,193	1,190	1,205	-0.3	1.3	62	62	61	-0.5	-1.2
Cullman, AL.....	1,536	1,612	1,637	5.0	1.6	76	77	78	1.1	0.7
Imperial, CA.....	2,502	2,596	2,641	3.8	1.7	140	141	143	1.0	1.4
Marshall, AL.....	1,574	1,597	1,627	1.4	1.9	81	82	82	0.6	0.3
Tuscola, MI.....	1,131	1,202	1,227	6.3	2.0	58	58	58	0.5	0
Washington, MS.....	1,195	1,183	1,208	-1.1	2.1	65	64	63	-1.4	-1.5
Sandusky, OH.....	1,384	1,427	1,458	3.1	2.1	62	62	62	-0.5	0
St. Bernard, LA.....	1,365	1,390	1,422	1.8	2.3	68	68	67	-0.5	-0.9
Crittenden, AR.....	989	1,032	1,057	4.3	2.4	50	51	51	0.7	0.9

1. Percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Alternative Measures of County Employment and Wages

Three widely used measures of annual county employment and wages by place of work are the Census Bureau employment and payroll data in the County Business Patterns (CBP) series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment and wage tabulations from the unemployment insurance (UI) program, and BEA estimates of total wage and salary disbursements and employment.

The CBP data on employment and payrolls are an annual extension of the Census Bureau's quinquennial economic censuses; the data are derived from Federal administrative records and survey information on business establishments. The BLS data on county employment and wages are the product of the Federal-State Covered Employment and Wages, or ES-202, Program; the data are derived from tabulations of monthly employment and quarterly total wages of workers covered by State UI legislation and of Federal workers covered by the unemployment compensation for Federal employees (UCFE) program. BEA's estimates of total employment and total wage and salary disbursements are derived from the BLS data, which account for 95 percent of the wage and salary component of BEA's personal income estimates.

The coverage of the CBP data primarily differs from that of the BLS data because the CBP data exclude most government employees, and the BLS data cover civilian government employees (exhibit A).¹ In addition, the CBP coverage of the employees of educational and membership organizations and of small nonprofit organizations in other industries is more complete than the coverage of these employees in the BLS data. The CBP data also exclude some agricultural production employees and household employees that are covered by the BLS data. Finally, CBP reports employment data for the month of March, whereas the BLS employment data are an annual average of monthly data.

The BEA estimates of employment and wages differ from the BLS data because BEA adjusts the data to account for employment and wages not covered, or not fully covered, by the State UI and the UCFE programs. First, BEA adds estimates of employment and wages to the BLS data to bridge small gaps in UI coverage: For nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI pro-

1. The CBP coverage of government employees is limited to those working in government hospitals, depository institutions, Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies, liquor stores, and wholesale liquor establishments.

gram (several industries), for students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, for elected officials and members of the judiciary (State and local government), for interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and for insurance agents classified as statutory employees (insurance agencies). Second, BEA uses additional source data to estimate most or all of the employment and wages for the following: Farms, farm labor contractors, private households, private elementary and secondary schools, religious membership organizations, railroads, military, and U.S. residents who are employed by international organizations and by foreign embassies and consulates in the United States. Third, BEA adjusts employment and wages for misreporting under the UI and UCFE programs.²

The Census Bureau will release data on county total employment and payrolls for 2000 on its Web site this spring (go to <www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbp-view.html>). BLS released annual county data on total employment and average annual pay for 2000 on October 18, 2001, on its Web site (go to <www.bls.gov/cew>). BEA's revised local area estimates of total wage employment and total wage and salary disbursements for 1999 and 2000 were released December 28, 2001, on its Web site (go to <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis>).

2. For more information, see *Local Area Personal Income, 1969-92* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1994): M-9-M-13, or go to <www.bea.gov>, look under "Regional," and select "Articles."

Exhibit A. National Wages and Salaries in the BEA County Estimates and Payrolls and Wages from the Census Bureau and BLS
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	1999	2000
Total payroll, Census Bureau	1	3,554.7	.....
Plus: Civilian government wages, BLS.....	2	657.9	700.0
Other differences, net ¹	3	23.0	.....
Equals: Total wages, BLS.....	4	4,235.6	4,585.8
Plus: Adjustments made by BEA:			
For unreported wages and unreported tips on employment tax returns.....	5	103.6	112.2
For selected industries ²	6	113.6	118.6
Other ³	7	16.5	19.2
Equals: Wage and salary disbursements, BEA.....	8	4,469.3	4,835.8

1. Includes differences of coverage in private education, membership organizations, and government.

2. Consists of the difference between estimates from more comprehensive source data and BLS wages and salaries for agriculture, forestry, and fishing; railroad transportation; health services; educational services; social services; membership organizations; private

households; and the Federal Government.
3. Consists of wages and salaries for the insurance agents, for the students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, for the nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, and of other adjustments.

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics

for metropolitan counties continued to grow faster than that for nonmetropolitan counties, but the difference was smaller.

Source Data and Revisions

This section identifies the principal source data used to revise the estimates for 1998–99 and to prepare the estimates for 2000.³ It also discusses the metropolitan areas that had the largest revisions to personal income for 1999.

Revised estimates for 1998–99. For wage and salary disbursements, the estimates were revised to incorporate revised Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tabulations of wages and salaries paid by employers; the tabulations are based on reports from the State unemployment insurance system. For other labor income and for personal contributions for social insurance, re-

vised estimates are mainly based on the revised estimates of wages and salaries.

For nonfarm proprietors' income, the estimates were revised to incorporate tax data for sole proprietorships and partnerships for 1998 from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to incorporate updated data on net margins of rural electric and telephone cooperatives from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The 1999 estimates of dividends, interest, and rent and of the adjustment for residence, which is an estimate of the net inflow of the earnings of interarea commuters, were revised to incorporate IRS tabulations of individual income tax return data for 1999.

The 1990–99 estimates of per capita personal income were revised to incorporate revised Census Bureau population estimates for 1990–99. In April 2002, the Census Bureau released revised county intercensal population estimates for 1990–99 that are consistent with the April 1, 2000, decennial population counts.

New estimates for 2000. The estimates of wage and salary disbursements are mainly based on BLS tabula-

3. For a detailed description of the sources and methods used to prepare the estimates, go to BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>, select "Articles" in the "Regional" section and then select "Comprehensive Revision of Local Area Personal Income: Revised Estimates for 1969–97 and New Estimates for 1998."

Data Availability

This article presents summary estimates of personal income and per capita personal income for 1998–2000. More detailed estimates for 1969–2000 are also available.

The estimates of personal income and employment for local areas are now available interactively on BEA's Web site. Go to <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> to access these estimates.

The following estimates are available:

- Personal income, per capita personal income, and population for 1969–2000
- Personal income by major source and earnings by industry (SIC two digit) for 1969–2000
- Full-time and part-time employment by industry (SIC division) for 1969–2000
- Regional economic profiles (featuring a selection of personal income and employment data) for 1969–2000
- Transfer payments (by major program) for 1969–2000
- Farm income and expenses (including the major categories of gross receipts and expenses for all farms and for measures of farm income) for 1969–2000
- Counties with the highest and lowest per capita personal incomes in 2000
- Personal income and per capita personal income,

including 2000 rankings by per capita personal income, for 1998–2000

- Total wage and salary disbursements, total wage employment, and average wages per job for counties and metropolitan areas for 1969–2000

In addition, the entire set of estimates for all areas will be available in June 2002 on a CD-ROM that also includes the quarterly State estimates of personal income for 1969–2001 and an updated description of the sources and methods used to estimate local area personal income. To order the CD-ROM *Regional Economic Information System, 1969–2000* (price \$35, product number RCN-0295), call the Order Desk at 1-800-704-0415 (outside the United States, call 202-606-9666).

The local area personal income estimates are also available through the members of the BEA User Group, which consists of State agencies and universities that help BEA to disseminate the estimates in their States. For a list of the BEA User Group on BEA's Web site, go to <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/docs/usergrp.htm>.

For more information, call the Regional Economic Information System at 202-606-5360, fax 202-606-5322, or e-mail reis.remd@bea.gov.

Table F. Largest Percentage Revisions in Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas for 1999

	Millions of dollars			Percent revision ¹	Components ²
	Previously published	Revised	Revision		
United States	7,784,137	7,769,367	-14,770	-0.2	DIR (-0.4)
Areas with the largest upward percent revisions					
Yolo, CA.....	4,206	4,341	135	3.2	AFR (3.0), DIR (.6), TRAN (.3), NFPI (-7)
Naples, FL.....	9,288	9,538	250	2.7	DIR (2.4), AFR (.5), NFPI (-3)
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA.....	11,817	12,132	315	2.7	DIR (1.8), NFPI (.6)
San Francisco, CA.....	83,768	85,983	2,214	2.6	AFR (1.1), DIR (.7), NFPI (.6)
Jersey City, NJ.....	15,292	15,660	367	2.4	AFR (2.8), DIR (-6)
Areas with the largest downward percent revisions					
Dutchess County, NY.....	8,268	7,964	-303	-3.7	AFR (-2.6), DIR (-5), NFPI (-4)
Dubuque, IA.....	2,237	2,174	-62	-2.8	DIR (-1.9), NFPI (-1.0)
Rocky Mount, NC.....	3,163	3,080	-83	-2.6	DIR (-1.2), FPI (-1.1), NFPI (-.8)
Hagerstown, MD.....	3,088	3,012	-76	-2.5	AFR (-1.5), DIR (-1.1)
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD.....	19,067	18,587	-480	-2.5	AFR (-1.9), DIR (-.9)

1. The revision to personal income as a percent of the previously published estimate.

2. This column shows the revised components of personal income and the adjustment that substantially contributed to the revisions to personal income. The revision is shown as a percentage of the previously published estimate of personal income for the area.

AFR Adjustment for residence
DIR Dividends, interest, and rent
FPI Farm proprietors' income
NFPI Nonfarm proprietors' income
TRAN Transfer payments

tions of employers' payrolls for 2000. The estimates of other labor income and of personal contributions for social insurance are mainly based on the estimates of wages and salaries.

For farm proprietors' income, the estimates of government subsidy payments for all States and of gross receipts for most of the major farm States are based on 2000 data from USDA and from State agricultural statistical agencies. The estimates of the production expenses are mainly based on data from the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

For transfer payments, the estimates of social security benefits are based on data for 2000 from the Social Security Administration, and the estimates of veterans benefits are based on 2000 data from the Department of Veterans Affairs. The estimates of Medicare payments are based on 2000 data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. For most States, the estimates of unemployment compensation and of transfer payments under most of the major means-tested programs—including Medicaid, family assistance, supplemental security income, and food stamps—are based on 2000 data from the State government agencies that administer the programs.

For nonfarm proprietors' income, for dividends, interest, and rent, and for residence adjustment, the 2000 estimates are mainly extrapolated from the data that were used to prepare the 1999 estimates.

Revisions to personal income for 1999. For 1999, personal income for the Nation was revised down \$14.8 billion, or 0.2 percent, to \$7,769.4 billion (table F). The revisions to the estimates for metropolitan areas ranged between 3.2 percent for Yolo, CA, and -3.7 percent for Dutchess County, NY. For Yolo, the revision largely reflected an upward revision to the adjustment for residence, which was based on the incorporation of 1999 IRS wage data; for Dutchess County, the revision reflected a downward revision to the residence adjustment. Personal income was revised up for 103 areas, was revised down for 201 areas, and was unrevised for 14 areas.

Together, the five areas with the largest upward revisions and the five areas with the largest downward revisions accounted for 2.1 percent of the Nation's personal income in 1999. San Francisco, CA, accounted for more than half of the total personal income for these 10 areas.

Tables 1 through 3 follow.

Table 1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1998-2000-Continued

Table with multiple columns for Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), and Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in U.S.). Rows list various metropolitan areas such as La Crosse, WI-MN; Lafayette, LA; Reno, NV; and many others, providing income data for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

1. Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1998-2000 reflect county population estimates available as of April 2002. 2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data. 3. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data. In particular, it differs from the NIPA estimate 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. 4. Includes Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs designated by *), and New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs). The New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT NECMA is presented as a PMSA (part of the New York CMSA).

Table 2. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Economic Area, 1998-2000

Table with columns for Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), and Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in U.S.). Rows include United States (000) and BEA Economic Areas such as Bangor, ME (001) and Baton Rouge, LA-MS (083).

1. Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1998-2000 reflect county population estimates available as of April 2002.
2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.
3. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data.

military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms.
Note. Codes are assigned, beginning with 001 in northern Maine, continuing south to Florida, then north to the Great Lakes, and continuing in a serpentine pattern to the West Coast. Except for the Western Oklahoma economic area (126), the Northern Michigan economic area (058), and the 17 economic areas mainly corresponding to CMSAs, each economic area is named for the metropolitan area or city that is the node of its largest Component Economic Area (CEA) and that is usually, but not always the largest metropolitan area or city in the economic area. The name of each economic area includes each State that contains counties in the economic area.

Table 3. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1998-2000

Table with 18 columns: Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in State). Rows include United States, Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan portions, and numerous states including Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1998-2000—Continued

Table with 18 columns: Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in State). Rows list counties across various states including Missouri, Illinois, and Hawaii.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1998-2000-Continued

Table with 18 columns: Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in State). Rows include Kentucky (Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan portions) and various counties from Adair to Metcalfe.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1998-2000—Continued

Table with multiple columns: Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in State). Rows list counties across states including Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1998-2000—Continued

Table with 18 columns: Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change, Dollars, Rank in State) for 1998, 1999, 2000, and Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in State) for 1998, 1999, 2000. Rows list counties from Beltrami to Yazoo.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1998-2000—Continued

Table with columns for Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change, Dollars, Rank in State) and Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in State). Rows list counties across various states including New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

BEA Current and Historical Data

National, International, and Regional Data

This section presents an extensive selection of economic statistics prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and a brief selection of collateral statistics prepared by other Government agencies and private organizations. Series that originate in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Series from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers and are subject to their copyrights.

BEA's economic statistics are available on three Web

sites. BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov> contains data, articles, and news releases from the national, industry, international, and regional programs. The Federal Statistical Briefing Room (FSBR) on the White House Web site at <www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html> provides key economic statistics, including gross domestic product. The Commerce Department's STAT-USA Web site at <www.stat-usa.gov> provides detailed databases and news releases from BEA and from other Federal Government agencies by subscription.

The tables present annual [A], quarterly [Q], and monthly [M] data

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National Data

A. Selected NIPA Tables

The tables in this section include the most recent estimates of gross domestic product and its components; these estimates were released on April 26, 2002, and include the "advance" estimates for the first quarter of 2002.

The selected set of NIPA tables shown in this section presents quarterly estimates, which are updated monthly. In most of these tables, annual estimates are also shown.

The news release on gross domestic product is available within minutes of the time of release, and the "Selected NIPA Tables" are available later that day, on BEA's Web site <www.bea.gov>.

The "Selected NIPA Tables" are also available on printouts or diskettes from BEA. To order NIPA subscription products, call the BEA Order Desk at 1-800-704-0415 (outside the United States, 202-606-9666).

S. Summary Tables

Table S.1. Summary of Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product and Related Measures

[Percent]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	4.1	1.2	1.3	.3	-1.3	1.7	5.8
Personal consumption expenditures	4.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.0	6.1	3.5
Durable goods	9.5	6.7	10.6	7.0	.9	39.4	-8.0
Nondurable goods	4.7	1.8	2.4	.3	.6	2.5	8.4
Services	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.8	1.2	2.0	3.8
Gross private domestic investment	6.8	-8.0	-12.3	-12.1	-10.5	-23.5	22.6
Fixed investment	7.6	-2.0	1.9	-9.7	-5.7	-11.4	-2
Nonresidential	9.9	-3.2	-2	-14.6	-8.5	-13.8	-5.7
Structures	6.2	.9	12.3	-12.2	-7.5	-33.6	-19.9
Equipment and software	11.1	-4.4	-4.1	-15.4	-8.8	-5.3	-5
Residential .....	.8	1.5	8.5	5.9	2.4	-4.6	15.7
Change in private inventories							
Net exports of goods and services							
Exports	9.5	-4.5	-1.2	-11.9	-18.8	-10.9	6.8
Goods	11.3	-5.6	-2.4	-17.3	-19.4	-10.0	-1.2
Services	5.3	-1.9	1.8	2.4	-17.2	-13.1	26.9
Imports	13.4	-2.7	-5.0	-8.4	-13.0	-7.5	15.5
Goods	13.5	-2.8	-6.7	-9.5	-10.0	-3.6	9.7
Services	12.6	-2.6	4.9	-2.0	-29.1	-28.5	52.3
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	2.7	3.6	5.3	5.0	.3	10.2	7.9
Federal	1.7	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.6	11.4	12.4
National defense .....	.1	4.7	7.5	2.3	3.2	9.0	19.6
Nondefense	4.6	-9	-4.3	.9	4.2	16.0	.2
State and local	3.2	4.0	6.4	6.6	-1.3	9.6	5.6
Addenda:							
Final sales of domestic product	4.3	2.3	4.0	.7	-5	3.8	2.6
Gross domestic purchases	4.8	1.3	.7	.4	-1.0	1.7	6.9
Final sales to domestic purchasers	4.9	2.3	3.2	.8	-3	3.9	3.7
Gross national product	4.1	1.3	.8	.3	-1.3	2.6	
Disposable personal income	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.4	12.3	-8.1	10.5

NOTE. Percent changes from preceding period in the current-dollar and price measures for these series are shown in table 8.1.

Table S.2. Summary of Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Gross domestic product	4.1	1.2	1.3	.3	-1.3	1.7	5.8
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Personal consumption expenditures	3.28	2.10	2.05	1.72	.67	4.14	2.53
Durable goods .....	.77	.54	.83	.56	.07	2.84	-72
Nondurable goods .....	.94	.36	.49	.06	.12	.50	1.66
Services	1.57	1.19	.73	1.10	.48	.80	1.59
Gross private domestic investment	1.19	-1.41	-2.28	-2.16	-1.79	-4.12	3.10
Fixed investment	1.28	-33	.33	-1.74	-97	-1.96	-01
Nonresidential	1.25	-40	-02	-1.99	-1.08	-1.75	-66
Structures .....	.19	.02	.39	-44	-26	-1.27	-63
Equipment and software	1.06	-42	-41	-1.55	-.82	-.47	-.03
Residential .....	.04	.07	.35	.25	.10	-.21	.65
Change in private inventories	-.09	-1.08	-2.61	-.42	-.81	-2.16	3.10
Net exports of goods and services	-.79	-.12	.63	-.12	-.27	-.14	-1.22
Exports	1.01	-.49	-.13	-1.37	-2.13	-1.14	.64
Goods .....	.85	-.44	-.19	-1.45	-1.55	-.72	-.07
Services .....	.17	-.06	.06	.08	-.58	-.42	.72
Imports	-1.81	.37	.76	1.25	1.86	1.00	-1.87
Goods	-1.54	.33	.87	1.21	1.20	.40	-1.02
Services	-.26	.04	-.11	.05	.66	.59	-.85
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment .....	.47	.63	.92	.87	.05	1.76	1.43
Federal .....	.10	.16	.19	.11	.21	.66	.74
National defense .....	.00	.18	.28	.09	.12	.34	.74
Nondefense .....	.10	-.02	-.09	.02	.09	.32	.01
State and local .....	.37	.47	.73	.76	-.16	1.10	.69

NOTE. More detailed contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product are shown in table 8.2. Contributions to percent change in major components of real gross domestic product are shown in tables 8.3 through 8.6.

1. National Product and Income

Table 1.1. Gross Domestic Product
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	9,872.9	10,208.1	10,141.7	10,202.6	10,224.9	10,263.3	10,431.3
Personal consumption expenditures	6,728.4	7,064.5	6,977.6	7,044.6	7,057.6	7,178.2	7,251.9
Durable goods.....	819.6	858.3	838.1	844.7	840.6	909.8	881.2
Nondurable goods.....	1,989.6	2,055.1	2,047.1	2,062.3	2,057.5	2,053.5	2,096.7
Services.....	3,919.2	4,151.1	4,092.4	4,137.6	4,159.4	4,214.9	4,274.0
Gross private domestic investment	1,767.5	1,633.9	1,722.8	1,669.9	1,624.8	1,518.2	1,590.0
Fixed investment.....	1,718.1	1,692.4	1,748.3	1,706.5	1,682.6	1,632.1	1,624.2
Nonresidential.....	1,293.1	1,246.0	1,311.2	1,260.2	1,231.0	1,181.6	1,158.2
Structures.....	313.6	330.3	345.8	338.6	334.3	302.5	284.6
Equipment and software.....	979.5	915.8	965.4	921.7	896.8	879.1	873.6
Residential.....	425.1	446.3	437.0	446.2	451.6	450.4	466.0
Change in private inventories.....	49.4	-58.4	-25.5	-36.6	-57.8	-113.9	-34.3
Net exports of goods and services	-364.0	-329.8	-363.8	-347.4	-294.4	-313.5	-342.3
Exports.....	1,102.9	1,050.4	1,117.4	1,079.6	1,020.6	983.8	998.6
Goods.....	785.6	736.4	794.2	754.4	710.7	686.1	682.0
Services.....	317.3	314.0	323.2	325.2	309.8	297.7	316.6
Imports.....	1,466.9	1,380.1	1,481.2	1,427.0	1,315.0	1,297.3	1,340.9
Goods.....	1,244.9	1,173.5	1,248.7	1,197.8	1,145.6	1,101.9	1,122.2
Services.....	221.9	206.6	232.5	229.2	169.4	195.4	218.7
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,741.0	1,839.5	1,805.2	1,835.4	1,836.9	1,880.4	1,931.7
Federal.....	590.2	615.7	605.3	609.9	615.7	631.7	661.3
National defense.....	375.4	399.0	392.9	396.1	399.6	407.5	433.3
Nondefense.....	214.8	216.6	212.4	213.8	216.1	224.2	228.0
State and local.....	1,150.8	1,223.8	1,199.8	1,225.5	1,221.2	1,248.7	1,270.5

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

Table 1.2. Real Gross Domestic Product
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV		I
Gross domestic product	9,224.0	9,333.8	9,334.5	9,341.7	9,310.4	9,348.6	9,482.1
Personal consumption expenditures	6,257.8	6,450.3	6,388.5	6,428.4	6,443.9	6,540.3	6,597.5
Durable goods.....	895.5	955.6	922.4	938.1	940.2	1,021.7	1,000.5
Nondurable goods.....	1,849.9	1,883.3	1,878.0	1,879.4	1,882.0	1,893.6	1,932.4
Services.....	3,527.7	3,633.4	3,605.1	3,629.8	3,640.4	3,658.2	3,692.4
Gross private domestic investment	1,772.9	1,630.8	1,721.0	1,666.2	1,620.5	1,515.5	1,594.6
Fixed investment.....	1,716.2	1,682.6	1,740.3	1,696.4	1,671.6	1,621.9	1,621.3
Nonresidential.....	1,350.7	1,308.0	1,373.9	1,320.9	1,292.0	1,245.0	1,226.8
Structures.....	272.8	275.2	291.7	282.3	276.8	249.9	236.4
Equipment and software.....	1,087.4	1,039.0	1,087.7	1,043.2	1,019.4	1,005.6	1,004.4
Residential.....	371.4	376.9	372.9	378.3	380.5	376.0	390.0
Change in private inventories.....	50.6	-61.7	-27.1	-38.3	-61.9	-119.3	-36.2
Net exports of goods and services	-399.1	-408.7	-404.5	-406.7	-411.0	-412.7	-448.5
Exports.....	1,133.2	1,081.7	1,144.1	1,108.3	1,052.2	1,022.2	1,039.1
Goods.....	836.1	788.9	844.4	805.2	762.9	743.1	740.9
Services.....	299.3	293.7	301.8	303.6	289.6	279.6	296.8
Imports.....	1,532.3	1,490.4	1,548.6	1,515.0	1,463.2	1,434.9	1,487.6
Goods.....	1,315.6	1,278.7	1,322.8	1,290.1	1,256.6	1,245.1	1,274.3
Services.....	218.7	213.0	227.4	226.2	207.6	190.9	212.0
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,572.6	1,628.6	1,603.4	1,623.0	1,624.1	1,663.9	1,695.8
Federal.....	545.9	560.3	552.2	554.7	559.6	574.9	591.9
National defense.....	349.0	365.3	360.3	362.4	365.3	373.2	390.2
Nondefense.....	196.7	195.0	191.8	192.3	194.3	201.6	201.7
State and local.....	1,026.3	1,067.5	1,050.5	1,067.4	1,063.8	1,088.4	1,103.4
Residual.....	-4.4	13.4	5.2	14.3	21.3	13.0	15.5

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1; contributions to the percent change in real gross domestic product are shown in table 8.2.

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.1.

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	9,872.9	10,208.1	10,141.7	10,202.6	10,224.9	10,263.3	10,431.3
Final sales of domestic product	9,823.6	10,266.6	10,167.2	10,239.1	10,282.7	10,377.2	10,465.5
Change in private inventories	49.4	-58.4	-25.5	-36.6	-57.8	-113.9	-34.3
Goods	3,694.2	3,661.1	3,693.4	3,678.4	3,632.5	3,640.2	3,707.9
Final sales	3,644.8	3,719.5	3,718.8	3,715.0	3,690.3	3,754.1	3,742.2
Change in private inventories	49.4	-58.4	-25.5	-36.6	-57.8	-113.9	-34.3
Durable goods	1,769.9	1,680.6	1,724.8	1,694.9	1,649.6	1,653.3	1,660.4
Final sales	1,735.2	1,735.4	1,755.8	1,737.2	1,704.9	1,743.8	1,684.1
Change in private inventories ¹	34.7	-54.8	-31.0	-42.3	-55.3	-90.5	-23.6
Nondurable goods	1,924.3	1,980.5	1,968.6	1,983.5	1,982.9	1,986.9	2,047.5
Final sales	1,909.6	1,984.1	1,963.1	1,977.8	1,985.4	2,010.3	2,058.1
Change in private inventories ¹	14.7	-3.7	5.5	5.8	-2.5	-23.4	-10.6
Services	5,268.4	5,580.3	5,482.8	5,545.7	5,626.5	5,666.2	5,753.8
Structures	910.3	966.7	965.6	978.4	965.9	956.9	969.5
Addenda:							
Motor vehicle output	353.0	333.1	315.5	331.5	338.7	346.8	345.3
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output	9,519.9	9,875.0	9,826.3	9,871.1	9,886.2	9,916.5	10,085.9

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1997 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
NOTE. Percent changes from preceding period for gross domestic product and for final sales of domestic product are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.4. Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	9,224.0	9,333.8	9,334.5	9,341.7	9,310.4	9,348.6	9,482.1
Final sales of domestic product	9,167.0	9,376.5	9,347.8	9,364.8	9,352.5	9,440.9	9,501.8
Change in private inventories	50.6	-61.7	-27.1	-38.3	-61.9	-119.3	-36.2
Residual	6.4	19.0	13.8	15.2	19.8	27.0	16.5
Goods	3,719.4	3,664.4	3,706.2	3,672.2	3,631.4	3,647.6	3,726.1
Final sales	3,663.1	3,716.7	3,726.3	3,703.1	3,683.1	3,754.4	3,752.9
Change in private inventories	50.6	-61.7	-27.1	-38.3	-61.9	-119.3	-36.2
Durable goods	1,908.1	1,835.2	1,873.6	1,848.9	1,804.2	1,814.0	1,833.5
Final sales	1,868.7	1,895.2	1,907.3	1,894.8	1,865.4	1,913.5	1,859.9
Change in private inventories ¹	36.0	-58.6	-32.8	-44.5	-60.3	-97.0	-24.9
Nondurable goods	1,822.2	1,833.7	1,839.8	1,829.4	1,829.4	1,836.1	1,892.0
Final sales	1,804.8	1,831.8	1,830.5	1,819.5	1,825.9	1,851.3	1,894.7
Change in private inventories ¹	15.1	-4.6	4.5	4.5	-3.3	-23.9	-11.6
Services	4,725.1	4,860.0	4,816.1	4,848.4	4,869.7	4,905.8	4,952.8
Structures	792.2	809.9	817.6	821.8	806.7	793.5	805.2
Residual	-17.9	.1	-8.7	-2.8	6.3	5.4	6.0
Addenda:							
Motor vehicle output	353.8	337.2	318.1	336.1	343.0	351.5	355.0
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output	8,870.8	8,996.1	9,014.0	9,004.9	8,967.4	8,998.0	9,127.8

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1997 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line following change in private inventories is the difference between gross domestic product and the sum of final sales of domestic product and of change in private inventories; the residual line following structures is the difference between gross domestic product and the sum of the detailed lines of goods, of services, and of structures.

Percent changes from preceding period for gross domestic product and for final sales of domestic product are shown in table 8.1.

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.17.

Table 1.5. Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Billions of dollars]

Gross domestic product	9,872.9	10,208.1	10,141.7	10,202.6	10,224.9	10,263.3	10,431.3
Less: Exports of goods and services	1,102.9	1,050.4	1,117.4	1,079.6	1,020.6	983.8	998.6
Plus: Imports of goods and services	1,466.9	1,380.1	1,481.2	1,427.0	1,315.0	1,297.3	1,340.9
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	10,236.9	10,537.9	10,505.6	10,549.9	10,519.3	10,576.8	10,773.6
Less: Change in private inventories	49.4	-58.4	-25.5	-36.6	-57.8	-113.9	-34.3
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	10,187.5	10,596.3	10,531.0	10,586.5	10,577.1	10,690.7	10,807.9

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

Table 1.6. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

Gross domestic product	9,224.0	9,333.8	9,334.5	9,341.7	9,310.4	9,348.6	9,482.1
Less: Exports of goods and services	1,133.2	1,081.7	1,144.1	1,108.3	1,052.2	1,022.2	1,039.1
Plus: Imports of goods and services	1,532.3	1,490.4	1,548.6	1,515.0	1,463.2	1,434.9	1,487.6
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	9,594.7	9,715.7	9,710.4	9,720.4	9,695.1	9,737.0	9,900.8
Less: Change in private inventories	50.6	-61.7	-27.1	-38.3	-61.9	-119.3	-36.2
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	9,537.7	9,758.8	9,723.8	9,743.7	9,737.5	9,830.3	9,920.6

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Percent changes from preceding period for selected series in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Chain-type quantity indexes for selected series in this table are shown in table 7.2.

Table 1.7. Gross Domestic Product by Sector
[Billions of dollars]

Gross domestic product	9,872.9	10,208.1	10,141.7	10,202.6	10,224.9	10,263.3	10,431.3
Business ¹	8,356.8	8,603.3	8,574.1	8,609.4	8,606.6	8,623.1	8,762.7
Nonfarm ²	8,277.8	8,519.3	8,489.2	8,525.2	8,516.4	8,546.3	8,672.0
Nonfarm less housing	7,480.8	7,682.0	7,670.5	7,687.7	7,674.9	7,694.8	7,800.5
Housing	796.9	837.3	818.7	837.5	841.5	851.5	871.5
Farm	79.0	84.0	84.9	84.2	90.3	76.8	90.8
Households and institutions	432.0	469.2	454.3	465.6	474.8	482.1	489.1
Private households	13.6	15.2	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.6
Nonprofit institutions	418.4	454.0	439.5	450.5	459.5	466.6	473.4
General government ³	1,084.2	1,135.6	1,113.3	1,127.6	1,143.4	1,158.2	1,179.5
Federal	323.8	334.5	329.6	332.2	335.6	340.4	353.8
State and local	760.4	801.1	783.7	795.3	807.7	817.8	825.6

1. Equals gross domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and of general government.

2. Equals gross domestic business product less gross farm product.

3. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital as shown in table 3.7.

Table 1.8. Real Gross Domestic Product by Sector
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

Gross domestic product	9,224.0	9,333.8	9,334.5	9,341.7	9,310.4	9,348.6	9,482.1
Business ¹	7,879.1	7,953.9	7,971.6	7,967.3	7,923.9	7,952.8	8,079.2
Nonfarm ²	7,761.5	7,837.4	7,852.6	7,853.2	7,808.6	7,835.4	7,959.2
Nonfarm less housing	7,053.3	7,121.4	7,141.0	7,132.3	7,092.4	7,120.1	7,235.0
Housing	709.3	717.1	713.0	721.7	717.1	716.5	725.6
Farm	120.5	118.1	121.9	114.6	116.5	119.5	122.7
Households and institutions	388.6	402.8	396.8	402.1	405.2	407.1	409.7
Private households	12.0	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0
Nonprofit institutions	376.7	389.9	384.2	389.2	392.1	394.0	396.7
General government ³	959.3	979.0	969.1	974.7	982.6	989.7	995.3
Federal	290.1	293.1	289.9	290.9	293.8	297.6	299.8
State and local	669.0	685.7	679.0	683.6	688.5	691.9	695.3
Residual	-6.9	-4.4	-7.2	-3.5	-3.1	-4.1	-6.0

1. Equals gross domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and of general government.

2. Equals gross domestic business product less gross farm product.

3. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital as shown in table 3.8.

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.14.

Table 1.9. Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	9,872.9	10,208.1	10,141.7	10,202.6	10,224.9	10,263.3	10,431.3
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	384.2	335.2	378.9	346.9	321.3	293.6	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	396.3	340.5	389.4	358.6	332.4	281.6	.....
Equals: Gross national product	9,860.8	10,202.8	10,131.3	10,190.9	10,213.8	10,275.3	.....
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	1,241.3	1,351.4	1,299.9	1,341.5	1,406.7	1,357.4	1,376.0
Private	1,029.9	1,127.6	1,081.3	1,120.2	1,177.4	1,131.3	1,146.5
Capital consumption allowances	1,056.3	1,181.1	1,098.1	1,124.3	1,173.1	1,329.0	1,321.0
Less: Capital consumption adjustment	26.4	53.6	16.8	4.1	-4.3	197.7	174.5
Government	211.3	223.8	218.6	221.3	229.3	226.0	229.5
General government	180.1	189.4	186.2	188.6	190.0	192.5	195.5
Government enterprises	31.2	34.4	32.3	32.7	39.2	33.5	34.0
Equals: Net national product	8,619.5	8,851.5	8,831.4	8,849.4	8,807.1	8,918.0	.....
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability Business transfer payments	762.7	794.0	785.7	792.3	793.9	804.0	808.6
Statistical discrepancy	-130.4	-149.8	-120.5	-143.2	-149.7	-186.0	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	37.6	54.8	47.8	52.2	71.5	47.7	43.1
Equals: National income	7,980.9	8,217.5	8,169.7	8,207.9	8,189.6	8,302.6	.....
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	876.4	767.1	789.8	759.8	697.0	822.0	.....
Net interest	532.7	554.3	549.4	553.0	558.3	556.4	.....
Contributions for social insurance	701.5	731.2	729.1	732.8	733.0	730.0	742.5
Wage accruals less disbursements .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plus: Personal interest income	1,000.6	993.6	1,010.9	1,001.0	991.5	970.9	965.6
Personal dividend income	379.2	416.3	404.8	411.9	420.0	428.4	435.7
Government transfer payments to persons	1,036.0	1,113.8	1,088.7	1,104.6	1,123.7	1,138.0	1,179.0
Business transfer payments to persons	33.1	35.0	34.3	34.8	35.3	35.7	36.2
Equals: Personal income	8,319.2	8,723.5	8,640.2	8,714.6	8,771.8	8,767.2	8,877.9
Addenda:							
Gross domestic income	10,003.4	10,358.0	10,262.2	10,345.7	10,374.6	10,449.3	.....
Gross national income	9,991.2	10,352.6	10,251.8	10,334.0	10,363.5	10,461.3	.....
Net domestic product	8,631.7	8,856.8	8,841.9	8,861.1	8,818.2	8,906.0	9,055.3

Table 1.10. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product	9,224.0	9,333.8	9,334.5	9,341.7	9,310.4	9,348.6	9,482.1
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	360.2	309.1	350.3	319.6	296.2	270.4	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	367.0	309.4	355.2	325.7	301.8	255.0	.....
Equals: Gross national product	9,216.4	9,333.6	9,329.1	9,335.5	9,304.9	9,364.7	.....
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	1,238.9	1,365.2	1,313.1	1,353.4	1,407.1	1,387.1	1,426.8
Private	1,036.2	1,153.0	1,105.6	1,144.2	1,188.5	1,173.6	1,210.9
Government	203.1	213.1	208.2	210.2	219.6	214.6	217.4
General government	173.9	181.0	178.2	180.0	181.9	183.9	186.4
Government enterprises ..	29.2	32.1	29.9	30.2	37.4	30.8	31.0
Equals: Net national product	7,982.5	7,982.8	8,025.2	7,995.4	7,917.0	7,993.6	.....
Addenda:							
Gross domestic income ¹	9,345.7	9,470.7	9,445.4	9,472.8	9,446.7	9,518.1	.....
Gross national income ²	9,338.2	9,470.6	9,440.1	9,466.7	9,441.3	9,534.2	.....
Net domestic product	7,990.0	7,983.1	8,030.6	8,001.5	7,922.5	7,977.8	8,074.6

1. Gross domestic income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.
2. Gross national income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross national product.
NOTE: Except as noted in footnotes 1 and 2, chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.
The chain-type quantity index for gross national product is shown in table 7.3.

Table 1.11. Command-Basis Real Gross National Product
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

Gross national product	9,216.4	9,333.6	9,329.1	9,335.5	9,304.9	9,364.7	.....
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world ...	1,496.2	1,390.6	1,496.2	1,428.0	1,347.8	1,290.3	.....
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world ¹	1,516.1	1,444.7	1,521.7	1,467.3	1,432.9	1,356.8	.....
Equals: Command-basis gross national product	9,236.3	9,387.7	9,354.7	9,374.9	9,390.1	9,431.1	.....
Addendum:							
Terms of trade ²	101.3	103.9	101.7	102.8	106.3	105.1	.....

1. Exports of goods and services and income receipts deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services and income payments.
2. Ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services and income receipts to the corresponding implicit price deflator for imports divided by 100.
NOTE: Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.
Percent changes from preceding period for gross national product are shown in table 8.1.
Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.3.

Table 1.14. National Income by Type of Income
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
National income	7,980.9	8,217.5	8,169.7	8,207.9	8,189.6	8,302.6	
Compensation of employees ..	5,715.2	6,010.0	5,955.7	6,010.8	6,037.7	6,035.7	6,082.7
Wage and salary accruals....	4,837.2	5,098.2	5,049.4	5,099.8	5,123.4	5,120.0	5,151.8
Government	768.4	806.0	788.8	799.6	812.5	823.2	837.5
Other	4,068.8	4,292.2	4,260.6	4,300.2	4,311.0	4,296.9	4,314.3
Supplements to wages and salaries	878.0	911.8	906.3	911.0	914.2	915.6	930.9
Employer contributions for social insurance	343.8	358.0	357.1	358.8	358.8	357.2	363.3
Other labor income	534.2	553.8	549.3	552.2	555.4	558.5	567.6
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	715.0	743.5	735.2	745.3	752.7	740.8	760.6
Farm	30.6	27.6	29.8	28.7	32.3	19.6	26.1
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment	38.2	35.1	37.2	36.0	39.9	27.4	33.8
Capital consumption adjustment	-7.6	-7.5	-7.4	-7.3	-7.6	-7.8	-7.8
Nonfarm	684.4	715.9	705.4	716.6	720.5	721.2	734.6
Proprietors' income	625.9	642.1	642.7	652.5	652.8	620.4	635.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1.1	.3	-1	-8	.4	1.9	1.7
Capital consumption adjustment	59.6	73.4	62.7	64.9	67.2	98.9	97.7
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	141.6	142.6	139.6	139.0	144.0	147.7	160.7
Rental income of persons....	202.5	212.0	205.2	213.4	211.7	217.5	230.4
Capital consumption adjustment	-61.0	-69.4	-65.5	-74.4	-67.7	-69.8	-69.7
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	876.4	767.1	789.8	759.8	697.0	822.0	
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment	833.0	700.7	753.8	729.5	683.6	635.9	
Profits before tax	845.4	698.5	755.7	738.3	680.6	619.4	
Profits tax liability	271.5	216.0	236.8	228.0	204.9	194.1	
Profits after tax	573.9	482.5	518.9	510.3	475.6	425.2	
Dividends	379.6	416.6	405.2	412.3	420.4	428.7	436.0
Undistributed profits	194.3	65.9	113.7	98.0	55.2	-3.5	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-12.4	2.2	-1.9	-8.8	3.1	16.6	
Capital consumption adjustment	43.4	66.4	36.0	30.3	13.4	186.1	164.3
Net interest	532.7	554.3	549.4	553.0	558.3	556.4	
Addenda:							
Corporate profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	604.9	551.2	553.0	531.8	492.0	627.9	
Net cash flow with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	952.4	933.1	911.6	905.1	918.6	997.1	
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	225.3	134.5	147.8	119.5	71.7	199.1	
Consumption of fixed capital	727.1	798.6	763.8	785.6	847.0	798.0	810.1
Less: Inventory valuation adjustment	-12.4	2.2	-1.9	-8.8	3.1	16.6	
Equals: Net cash flow	964.8	930.9	913.5	913.9	915.6	980.6	

Table 1.16. Gross Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Chained Dollars

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Billions of dollars							
Gross product of corporate business	6,110.8	6,301.1	6,265.9	6,296.3	6,285.8	6,356.6	
Consumption of fixed capital ..	727.1	798.6	763.8	785.6	847.0	798.0	810.1
Net product	5,383.8	5,502.5	5,502.1	5,510.6	5,438.8	5,558.6	
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies..	557.7	574.9	574.6	579.0	559.2	586.7	590.8
Domestic income	4,826.0	4,927.6	4,927.4	4,931.6	4,879.6	4,971.9	
Compensation of employees	3,883.4	4,087.7	4,058.5	4,093.8	4,104.5	4,094.0	4,117.6
Wage and salary accruals	3,342.9	3,526.4	3,500.6	3,533.0	3,541.8	3,530.3	3,544.6
Supplements to wages and salaries	540.5	561.3	557.9	560.8	562.8	563.6	573.0
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	739.6	617.8	649.7	615.8	550.9	655.0	
Profits before tax	708.6	549.2	615.7	594.3	534.4	452.4	
Profits tax liability	271.5	216.0	236.8	228.0	204.9	194.1	
Profits after tax	437.1	333.2	378.9	366.3	329.5	258.2	
Dividends	341.9	394.0	383.2	374.7	407.6	410.6	
Undistributed profits	95.2	-60.8	-4.3	-8.4	-78.1	-152.4	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-12.4	2.2	-1.9	-8.8	3.1	16.6	
Capital consumption adjustment	43.4	66.4	36.0	30.3	13.4	186.1	164.3
Net interest	203.0	222.1	219.2	222.0	224.2	222.8	
Gross product of financial corporate business	730.1	762.2	769.6	756.6	744.7	777.9	
Gross product of nonfinancial corporate business	5,380.7	5,538.9	5,496.3	5,539.7	5,541.1	5,578.6	
Consumption of fixed capital ..	606.9	665.6	637.3	656.7	702.2	666.1	674.8
Net product	4,773.9	4,873.3	4,859.0	4,883.0	4,838.9	4,912.5	
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies..	516.5	532.8	532.9	537.0	517.1	544.1	548.0
Domestic income	4,257.4	4,340.6	4,326.1	4,345.9	4,321.8	4,368.4	
Compensation of employees	3,535.2	3,721.1	3,694.5	3,726.7	3,736.5	3,726.9	3,748.4
Wage and salary accruals	3,041.7	3,208.6	3,185.1	3,214.6	3,222.6	3,212.2	3,225.2
Supplements to wages and salaries	493.5	512.5	509.4	512.0	513.8	514.6	523.2
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	550.1	450.5	464.8	450.4	414.8	472.0	
Profits before tax	504.2	369.2	413.5	411.0	381.0	271.2	
Profits tax liability	186.6	139.7	152.5	151.2	139.3	115.8	
Profits after tax	317.6	229.5	261.0	259.8	241.7	155.4	
Dividends	269.0	309.5	300.9	294.3	320.1	322.5	
Undistributed profits	48.6	-80.0	-39.9	-34.5	-78.4	-167.1	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-12.4	2.2	-1.9	-8.8	3.1	16.6	
Capital consumption adjustment	58.3	79.1	53.2	48.2	30.7	184.3	166.3
Net interest	172.1	168.9	166.8	168.9	170.6	169.5	
Billions of chained (1996) dollars							
Gross product of nonfinancial corporate business	5,157.9	5,215.7	5,205.3	5,216.3	5,181.5	5,259.9	
Consumption of fixed capital ¹ ..	624.8	698.5	666.7	688.4	730.7	708.4	731.4
Net product ²	4,533.1	4,517.2	4,538.6	4,527.9	4,450.8	4,551.5	

1. Chained-dollar consumption of fixed capital of nonfinancial corporate business is calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100.
2. Chained-dollar net product of nonfinancial corporate business is the difference between the gross product and the consumption of fixed capital.

2. Personal Income and Outlays

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Personal income	8,319.2	8,723.5	8,640.2	8,714.6	8,771.8	8,767.2	8,877.9
Wage and salary disbursements	4,837.2	5,098.2	5,049.4	5,099.8	5,123.4	5,120.0	5,151.8
Private industries	4,068.8	4,292.2	4,260.6	4,300.2	4,311.0	4,296.9	4,314.3
Goods-producing industries	1,163.7	1,197.3	1,206.3	1,204.4	1,197.5	1,181.1	1,177.0
Manufacturing	830.1	842.1	853.3	850.2	841.1	823.9	819.0
Distributive industries	1,095.6	1,145.5	1,140.3	1,148.2	1,148.1	1,145.2	1,154.3
Service industries	1,809.5	1,949.4	1,914.0	1,947.6	1,965.4	1,970.6	1,983.0
Government	768.4	806.0	788.8	799.6	812.5	823.2	837.5
Other labor income	534.2	553.8	549.3	552.2	555.4	558.5	567.6
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	715.0	743.5	735.2	745.3	752.7	740.8	760.6
Farm	30.6	27.6	29.8	28.7	32.3	19.6	26.1
Nonfarm	684.4	715.9	705.4	716.6	720.5	721.2	734.6
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	141.6	142.6	139.6	139.0	144.0	147.7	160.7
Personal dividend income	379.2	416.3	404.8	411.9	420.0	428.4	435.7
Personal interest income	1,000.6	993.6	1,010.9	1,001.0	991.5	970.9	965.6
Transfer payments to persons	1,069.1	1,148.8	1,123.1	1,139.4	1,159.0	1,173.8	1,215.2
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	617.3	664.4	651.4	660.1	670.8	675.2	695.6
Government unemployment insurance benefits	20.3	23.7	22.7	23.1	23.9	25.2	27.3
Veterans benefits	25.1	26.5	26.2	25.8	26.5	27.4	28.7
Other transfer payments	406.4	434.2	422.8	430.4	437.8	445.9	463.6
Family assistance ¹	18.3	19.2	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.3
Other	388.1	415.0	403.8	411.2	418.5	426.6	444.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	357.7	373.3	372.1	374.0	374.2	372.8	379.3
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	1,288.2	1,306.2	1,345.2	1,351.4	1,195.5	1,332.7	1,244.9
Equals: Disposable personal income	7,031.0	7,417.3	7,295.0	7,363.2	7,576.4	7,434.5	7,633.0
Less: Personal outlays	6,963.3	7,298.9	7,216.2	7,281.7	7,291.0	7,406.6	7,472.3
Personal consumption expenditures	6,728.4	7,064.5	6,977.6	7,044.6	7,057.6	7,178.2	7,251.9
Interest paid by persons	205.3	203.2	208.5	206.3	201.5	196.4	188.0
Personal transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	29.6	31.2	30.1	30.8	31.9	31.9	32.4
Equals: Personal saving	67.7	118.4	78.8	81.5	285.3	27.9	160.7
Addenda:							
Disposable personal income: Total, billions of chained (1996) dollars ²	6,539.2	6,772.4	6,679.0	6,719.2	6,917.5	6,773.8	6,944.3
Per capita:							
Current dollars	24,889	25,943	25,634	25,798	26,457	25,880	26,499
Chained (1996) dollars	23,148	23,687	23,470	23,541	24,157	23,580	24,108
Population (mid-period, millions)	282.5	285.9	284.6	285.4	286.4	287.3	288.1
Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	3.8	.4	2.1

1. Consists of aid to families with dependent children and, beginning with 1996, assistance programs operating under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.
2. Equals disposable personal income deflated by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.
NOTE: Percent changes from preceding period for disposable personal income are shown in table 8.1.

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Personal consumption expenditures	6,728.4	7,064.5	6,977.6	7,044.6	7,057.6	7,178.2	7,251.9
Durable goods	819.6	858.3	838.1	844.7	840.6	909.8	881.2
Motor vehicles and parts	346.8	375.1	358.6	362.3	360.3	419.3	380.0
Furniture and household equipment	307.3	310.4	308.4	310.0	308.3	314.9	322.0
Other	165.5	172.8	171.1	172.5	172.1	175.6	179.2
Nondurable goods	1,989.6	2,055.1	2,047.1	2,062.3	2,057.5	2,053.5	2,096.7
Food	957.5	991.6	982.0	987.0	993.5	1,003.9	1,022.4
Clothing and shoes	319.1	322.2	325.7	322.4	318.5	322.1	334.3
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	183.2	179.4	188.9	194.0	179.7	154.8	153.3
Gasoline and oil	165.3	162.6	169.5	177.3	163.4	140.3	139.3
Fuel oil and coal	17.9	16.7	19.4	16.7	16.3	14.5	14.0
Other	529.8	562.0	550.5	559.0	565.8	572.7	586.7
Services	3,919.2	4,151.1	4,092.4	4,137.6	4,159.4	4,214.9	4,274.0
Housing	958.8	1,015.9	992.8	1,008.2	1,022.9	1,039.6	1,058.6
Household operation	385.7	412.2	420.1	414.5	412.2	401.8	407.6
Electricity and gas	141.4	154.8	164.4	157.9	154.3	142.8	147.1
Other household operation	244.2	257.3	255.7	256.7	257.9	259.0	260.5
Transportation	272.8	278.3	280.5	279.8	277.5	275.3	281.2
Medical care	996.5	1,061.1	1,039.8	1,054.6	1,065.4	1,084.6	1,098.5
Recreation	256.2	270.9	267.3	271.0	270.9	274.4	278.6
Other	1,049.3	1,112.8	1,092.0	1,109.3	1,110.6	1,139.2	1,149.6
Addenda:							
Energy goods and services ¹	324.6	334.2	353.3	351.8	334.0	297.6	300.4
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	5,446.3	5,738.7	5,642.3	5,705.8	5,730.0	5,876.8	5,929.1

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

Table 2.3. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002
Personal consumption expenditures	6,257.8	6,450.3	6,388.5	6,428.4	6,443.9	6,540.3	6,597.5
Durable goods	895.5	955.6	922.4	938.1	940.2	1,021.7	1,000.5
Motor vehicles and parts	348.3	375.0	357.0	361.9	361.5	419.4	383.9
Furniture and household equipment	377.0	403.2	391.0	400.5	403.7	417.8	434.5
Other	172.8	180.0	177.5	179.5	179.3	183.6	187.9
Nondurable goods	1,849.9	1,883.3	1,878.0	1,879.4	1,882.0	1,893.6	1,932.4
Food	881.3	886.2	887.3	886.1	883.8	887.6	898.7
Clothing and shoes	335.3	345.2	342.7	344.1	344.7	349.3	364.5
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	150.3	151.7	152.6	150.1	152.6	151.7	154.5
Gasoline and oil	136.6	139.1	138.9	137.7	140.1	139.6	142.1
Fuel oil and coal	13.8	12.8	13.8	12.6	12.7	12.3	12.6
Other	484.5	502.3	497.3	501.4	503.0	507.5	518.8
Services	3,527.7	3,633.4	3,605.1	3,629.8	3,640.4	3,658.2	3,692.4
Housing	850.1	867.0	861.3	864.9	868.4	873.2	879.8
Household operation	377.6	387.2	392.3	387.0	388.0	381.3	388.1
Electricity and gas	136.4	134.6	140.1	135.0	134.0	129.4	135.9
Other household operation	241.0	253.2	252.3	252.7	254.7	253.0	253.0
Transportation	251.3	252.6	254.4	254.2	252.0	249.7	252.6
Medical care	903.9	935.4	921.6	932.1	940.2	947.7	955.4
Recreation	227.0	232.3	232.2	232.8	231.2	232.9	235.2
Other	917.1	957.9	942.8	957.7	959.7	971.5	979.6
Residual	-18.6	-26.5	-21.7	-24.8	-25.1	-34.2	-37.0
Addenda:							
Energy goods and services ¹	286.4	286.0	292.2	284.7	286.3	280.7	290.3
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	5,089.0	5,278.7	5,208.4	5,258.5	5,274.6	5,373.3	5,410.1

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.
NOTE: Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines. Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.4. Contributions to the percent change in real personal consumption expenditures are shown in table 8.3.

3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

Table 3.1. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts	3,023.9	3,047.4	3,096.8	3,104.5	2,927.3	3,060.8	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	1,288.2	1,306.2	1,345.2	1,351.4	1,195.5	1,332.7	1,244.9
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	271.5	216.0	236.8	228.0	204.9	194.1	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	762.7	794.0	785.7	792.3	793.9	804.0	808.6
Contributions for social insurance.....	701.5	731.2	729.1	732.8	733.0	730.0	742.5
Current expenditures	2,772.5	2,910.8	2,869.2	2,896.5	2,939.0	2,938.6	3,007.1
Consumption expenditures.....	1,422.7	1,498.3	1,474.2	1,491.4	1,504.9	1,522.7	1,558.6
Transfer payments (net).....	1,050.0	1,122.1	1,094.6	1,111.6	1,131.4	1,150.6	1,201.6
To persons.....	1,036.0	1,113.8	1,088.7	1,104.6	1,123.7	1,138.0	1,179.0
To the rest of the world (net).....	14.0	8.3	5.8	7.1	7.7	12.6	22.6
Net interest paid.....	262.6	236.1	253.0	241.7	231.7	218.0	204.2
Interest paid.....	362.8	340.5	355.6	345.2	336.3	324.9	311.9
To persons and business.....	255.2	236.2	247.6	239.7	232.7	224.7	.....
To the rest of the world.....	107.7	104.3	108.0	105.5	103.6	100.2	.....
Less: Interest received by government.....	100.3	104.4	102.6	103.5	104.7	106.9	107.7
Less: Dividends received by government.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	37.6	54.8	47.8	52.2	71.5	47.7	43.1
Subsidies.....	44.1	57.2	52.5	55.0	72.6	48.6	44.8
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	6.5	2.4	4.6	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.8
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	251.4	136.5	227.6	208.0	-11.7	122.2	.....
Social insurance funds.....	117.7	107.6	115.7	113.0	104.2	97.6	89.3
Other.....	133.8	28.9	111.9	95.1	-115.9	24.6	.....
Addenda:							
Net lending or net borrowing (-).....	171.1	46.0	147.5	113.5	-92.2	15.3	.....
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	251.4	136.5	227.6	208.0	-11.7	122.2	.....
Plus: Consumption of fixed capital.....	211.3	223.8	218.6	221.3	229.3	226.0	229.5
Plus: Capital transfers received (net).....	36.2	36.3	38.4	37.0	34.8	34.9	37.9
Less: Gross investment.....	318.3	341.2	330.9	344.0	331.9	357.7	373.1
Less: Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	9.5	9.4	6.0	8.8	12.7	10.1	10.3

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts	2,046.8	2,028.2	2,087.4	2,091.5	1,907.1	2,026.7	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	1,009.5	1,010.1	1,051.4	1,060.0	897.2	1,031.8	948.6
Income taxes.....	999.5	1,000.4	1,041.5	1,050.2	887.6	1,022.4	939.3
Nontaxes.....	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	234.7	186.5	205.0	197.3	177.4	166.4	.....
Federal Reserve banks.....	25.3	24.1	25.7	24.2	23.2	23.2	.....
Other.....	209.3	162.5	179.4	173.1	154.3	143.2	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	111.2	110.9	112.2	112.0	110.2	109.5	108.5
Excise taxes.....	69.8	68.2	68.7	69.4	67.3	67.2	68.8
Customs duties.....	21.1	20.6	21.6	20.3	20.3	20.4	18.7
Nontaxes.....	20.3	22.1	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.0	21.0
Contributions for social insurance.....	691.5	720.6	718.8	722.2	722.3	719.1	731.6
Current expenditures	1,828.3	1,909.2	1,882.1	1,904.7	1,920.7	1,929.3	1,992.3
Consumption expenditures.....	493.7	514.1	507.5	510.1	513.7	525.0	551.9
Transfer payments (net).....	779.3	831.7	811.7	823.3	838.6	853.1	897.7
To persons.....	765.3	823.4	805.8	816.3	830.9	840.5	875.2
To the rest of the world (net).....	14.0	8.3	5.8	7.1	7.7	12.6	22.6
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	245.6	274.2	264.0	281.2	266.4	285.0	293.5
Net interest paid.....	262.9	236.9	253.5	242.5	232.5	219.1	205.4
Interest paid.....	282.2	257.7	273.4	262.5	253.2	241.6	228.2
To persons and business.....	174.5	153.4	165.4	156.9	149.7	141.4	.....
To the rest of the world.....	107.7	104.3	108.0	105.5	103.6	100.2	.....
Less: Interest received by government.....	19.3	20.8	19.9	20.0	20.7	22.5	22.9
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises..	46.8	52.4	45.4	47.6	69.5	47.1	43.8
Subsidies.....	43.7	44.7	39.9	40.0	60.7	38.1	35.4
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	-3.1	-7.8	-5.6	-7.7	-8.8	-9.1	-8.4
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts..	218.6	119.0	205.3	186.7	-13.6	97.4	.....
Social insurance funds.....	118.0	107.8	116.0	113.1	104.3	97.7	89.5
Other.....	100.6	11.2	89.3	73.6	-117.8	-3	.....
Addenda:							
Net lending or net borrowing (-).....	210.6	104.7	200.7	174.7	-33.3	76.6	.....
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	218.6	119.0	205.3	186.7	-13.6	97.4	.....
Plus: Consumption of fixed capital.....	96.4	99.6	98.4	99.4	99.8	100.9	102.1
Plus: Capital transfers received (net).....	-7.9	-12.8	-8.9	-12.7	-14.8	-14.9	-17.7
Less: Gross investment... ..	96.5	101.6	97.8	99.9	102.0	106.7	109.4
Less: Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	-1	-5	-3.7	-1.1	2.8	.1	.2

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Current receipts	1,222.6	1,293.3	1,273.4	1,294.3	1,286.6	1,319.1	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	278.7	296.1	293.8	291.4	298.2	300.9	296.3
Income taxes.....	219.8	234.1	233.0	229.8	235.9	237.8	232.4
Nontaxes.....	38.1	40.6	39.7	40.3	40.9	41.6	42.3
Other.....	20.7	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.7
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	36.8	29.4	31.8	30.7	27.5	27.8	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	651.5	683.0	673.5	680.4	683.7	694.5	700.0
Sales taxes.....	321.5	336.8	332.4	335.6	335.8	343.4	344.4
Property taxes.....	248.4	258.3	254.5	256.8	259.5	262.2	264.9
Other.....	81.6	88.0	86.7	88.0	88.4	88.9	90.7
Contributions for social insurance.....	10.0	10.6	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.0
Federal grants-in-aid.....	245.6	274.2	264.0	281.2	266.4	285.0	293.5
Current expenditures	1,189.8	1,275.8	1,251.1	1,273.0	1,284.7	1,294.3	1,308.3
Consumption expenditures.....	929.0	984.2	966.7	981.3	991.2	997.7	1,006.7
Transfer payments to persons.....	270.7	290.4	282.9	288.3	292.8	297.6	303.9
Net interest paid.....	-3	-8	-5	-8	-9	-1	-1.2
Interest paid.....	80.7	82.9	82.2	82.8	83.1	83.4	83.7
Less: Interest received by government.....	80.9	83.7	82.7	83.6	83.9	84.5	84.9
Less: Dividends received by government.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises..	-9.2	2.4	2.4	4.6	2.0	.5	-7
Subsidies.....	.4	12.5	12.6	15.1	11.9	10.5	9.5
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.9	10.0	10.2
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts..	32.8	17.6	22.3	21.3	1.9	24.8	.....
Social insurance funds.....	-3	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	-2
Other.....	33.1	17.7	22.6	21.4	2.0	24.9	.....
Addenda:							
Net lending or net borrowing (-).....	-39.5	-58.6	-53.2	-61.2	-58.9	-61.2	.....
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	32.8	17.6	22.3	21.3	1.9	24.8	.....
Plus: Consumption of fixed capital.....	114.9	124.2	120.2	121.9	129.5	125.2	127.4
Plus: Capital transfers received (net).....	44.1	49.1	47.3	49.7	49.7	49.8	55.6
Less: Gross investment... ..	221.8	239.6	233.1	244.2	230.0	251.0	263.7
Less: Net purchases of nonproduced assets.....	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1

Table 3.7. Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	1,741.0	1,839.5	1,805.2	1,835.4	1,836.9	1,880.4	1,931.7
Federal	590.2	615.7	605.3	609.9	615.7	631.7	661.3
National defense	375.4	399.0	392.9	396.1	399.6	407.5	433.3
Consumption expenditures	321.9	342.2	338.3	339.5	343.1	347.9	371.3
Durable goods ²	22.5	24.4	22.8	24.0	26.0	24.6	25.5
Nondurable goods	10.4	10.3	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.9
Services	289.0	307.6	306.0	304.6	306.7	313.1	334.9
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	137.9	143.0	141.1	141.8	143.3	146.0	154.4
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	63.8	64.0	63.8	64.1	63.9	64.2	64.6
Other services	87.4	100.6	101.1	98.7	99.6	102.9	115.8
Gross investment	53.5	56.8	54.6	56.7	56.5	59.5	62.0
Structures	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.4
Equipment and software	48.2	51.5	49.3	51.3	51.7	53.9	56.6
Nondefense	214.8	216.6	212.4	213.8	216.1	224.2	228.0
Consumption expenditures	171.8	171.9	169.2	170.6	170.6	177.0	180.6
Durable goods ²	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Nondurable goods	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.5	5.8	7.6	7.8
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	.8	.2	.3	.0	-.4	.9	.5
Other nondurables	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.3
Services	163.6	164.0	161.1	163.0	163.8	168.2	171.6
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	93.5	96.1	94.4	95.2	96.9	98.0	101.3
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	26.6	29.0	28.2	28.8	29.3	29.9	30.6
Other services	43.6	38.8	38.5	39.0	37.6	40.3	39.8
Gross investment	43.0	44.8	43.2	43.2	45.5	47.2	47.4
Structures	10.8	11.3	11.5	10.6	11.0	12.2	13.9
Equipment and software	32.2	33.4	31.8	32.6	34.4	35.0	33.5
State and local	1,150.8	1,223.8	1,199.8	1,225.5	1,221.2	1,248.7	1,270.5
Consumption expenditures	929.0	984.2	966.7	981.3	991.2	997.7	1,006.7
Durable goods ²	16.9	18.1	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.7
Nondurable goods	110.9	115.8	116.4	118.8	116.7	111.4	112.6
Services	801.2	850.3	832.6	844.5	856.2	867.7	875.4
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	661.8	696.4	681.0	690.9	702.6	711.0	716.5
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	89.8	96.3	94.2	95.8	96.9	98.4	100.3
Other services	49.7	57.6	57.4	57.8	56.8	58.3	58.5
Gross investment	221.8	239.6	233.1	244.2	230.0	251.0	263.7
Structures	165.0	183.1	175.6	187.2	173.7	195.7	209.5
Equipment and software	56.8	56.5	57.5	56.9	56.2	55.3	54.2
Addenda:							
Compensation of general government employees ³	904.1	946.3	927.1	938.9	953.4	965.7	983.9
Federal	233.4	241.4	237.6	239.3	242.5	246.3	258.6
State and local	670.7	704.8	689.5	699.6	710.9	719.4	725.3

1. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.
 2. Consumption expenditures for durable goods excludes expenditures classified as investment, except for goods transferred to foreign countries by the Federal Government.
 3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expenditures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software. The compensation of all general government employees is shown in the addenda.
 4. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government consumption expenditures as a partial measure of the value of the services of general government fixed assets; use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

Table 3.8. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	1,572.6	1,628.6	1,603.4	1,623.0	1,624.1	1,663.9	1,695.8
Federal	545.9	560.3	552.2	554.7	559.6	574.9	591.9
National defense	349.0	365.3	360.3	362.4	365.3	373.2	390.2
Consumption expenditures	294.5	307.1	304.4	304.6	307.5	312.1	326.6
Durable goods ²	22.6	24.4	22.9	24.0	26.0	24.7	25.5
Nondurable goods	9.3	9.7	8.6	10.0	9.8	10.4	11.6
Services	262.9	273.5	273.2	271.0	272.3	277.5	290.0
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	120.3	120.6	119.5	119.6	120.6	122.9	123.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	62.6	62.9	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.5
Other services	80.2	90.2	91.2	88.8	89.0	91.6	102.9
Gross investment	54.7	58.6	56.1	58.2	58.1	61.8	64.3
Structures	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.5
Equipment and software	50.3	54.5	51.9	54.0	54.5	57.4	60.3
Nondefense	196.7	195.0	191.8	192.3	194.3	201.6	201.7
Consumption expenditures	154.2	151.2	149.5	150.0	149.8	155.5	155.4
Durable goods ²	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Nondurable goods	7.7	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.3	11.2	9.2
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	2.0	1.8	1.1	.9	.5	4.7	2.2
Other nondurables	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.5	7.0
Services	146.0	143.2	141.4	142.3	142.8	146.4	146.2
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.9	80.2	80.9	80.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	26.4	28.6	27.8	28.3	28.9	29.5	30.1
Other services	40.5	35.4	35.3	35.6	34.2	36.6	36.0
Gross investment	42.9	44.4	42.9	42.8	45.2	46.9	47.1
Structures	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.1	9.4	10.4	11.8
Equipment and software	33.9	35.3	33.4	34.3	36.4	37.0	35.6
State and local	1,026.3	1,067.5	1,050.5	1,067.4	1,063.8	1,088.4	1,103.4
Consumption expenditures	821.4	851.3	839.1	846.9	855.9	863.2	868.1
Durable goods ²	17.0	18.1	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.7
Nondurable goods	99.9	105.7	103.5	105.0	106.6	107.9	108.9
Services	705.4	728.5	719.0	725.0	732.1	738.0	741.7
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	577.0	589.9	584.6	588.0	592.2	594.6	596.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	84.8	89.4	87.7	88.8	90.0	91.2	92.7
Other services	43.7	49.6	46.9	48.4	50.2	52.8	53.4
Gross investment	205.0	216.5	211.6	221.0	207.9	225.7	236.1
Structures	143.5	153.5	148.4	157.4	145.7	162.5	172.9
Equipment and software	63.1	63.9	64.6	64.2	63.6	63.1	62.1
Residual	-5.3	-6.1	-5.1	-4.7	-5.9	-8.6	-6.1
Addenda:							
Compensation of general government employees ³	786.3	799.3	792.1	795.9	802.0	807.3	810.5
Federal	201.7	202.3	200.2	200.6	202.8	205.7	207.0
State and local	584.7	597.0	591.9	595.4	599.2	601.6	603.5

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines, excluding the lines in the addenda.
 See footnotes to table 3.7.
 Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.11.
 Contributions to percent change in real government consumption expenditures and gross investment are shown in table 8.6.

Table 3.10. National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	375.4	399.0	392.9	396.1	399.6	407.5	433.3
Consumption expenditures	321.9	342.2	338.3	339.5	343.1	347.9	371.3
Durable goods²	22.5	24.4	22.8	24.0	26.0	24.6	25.5
Aircraft.....	10.2	11.0	10.1	10.5	12.3	11.2	11.6
Missiles.....	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5
Ships.....	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Vehicles.....	.8	1.2	.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Electronics.....	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Other durable goods.....	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7
Nondurable goods	10.4	10.3	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.9
Petroleum products.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.8
Ammunition.....	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4
Other nondurable goods..	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.7
Services	289.0	307.6	306.0	304.6	306.7	313.1	334.9
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	137.9	143.0	141.1	141.8	143.3	146.0	154.4
Military.....	88.8	93.5	91.9	92.1	93.3	96.5	103.6
Civilian.....	49.1	49.6	49.1	49.7	49.9	49.5	50.8
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	63.8	64.0	63.8	64.1	63.9	64.2	64.6
Other services.....	87.4	100.6	101.1	98.7	99.6	102.9	115.8
Research and development.....	23.6	31.9	33.7	30.2	30.5	33.3	39.5
Installation support.....	24.7	24.3	25.0	24.2	24.2	23.7	25.2
Weapons support.....	9.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.4	11.0	12.5
Personnel support.....	22.7	27.0	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.6	31.4
Transportation of material.....	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8
Travel of persons.....	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6
Other.....	-1.9	-1.8	-2.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7	-1.1
Gross investment	53.5	56.8	54.6	56.7	56.5	59.5	62.0
Structures	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.4
Equipment and software	48.2	51.5	49.3	51.3	51.7	53.9	56.6
Aircraft.....	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.8	9.5	7.6	8.0
Missiles.....	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.4
Ships.....	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	8.1
Vehicles.....	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1
Electronics and software..	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.5	15.3	16.4	17.4
Other equipment.....	14.4	15.8	14.3	16.2	15.2	17.4	17.6
Addendum: Compensation of general government employees ³ ..	138.6	143.9	141.7	142.5	144.1	147.0	155.8

1. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.
 2. Consumption expenditures for durable goods excludes expenditures classified as investment, except for goods transferred to foreign countries.
 3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expenditures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software. The compensation of all general government employees is shown in the addendum.
 4. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government consumption expenditures as a partial measure of the value of the services of general government fixed assets; use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

Table 3.11. Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	349.0	365.3	360.3	362.4	365.3	373.2	390.2
Consumption expenditures	294.5	307.1	304.4	304.6	307.5	312.1	326.6
Durable goods²	22.6	24.4	22.9	24.0	26.0	24.7	25.5
Aircraft.....	10.3	11.1	10.1	10.5	12.3	11.3	11.6
Missiles.....	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5
Ships.....	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Vehicles.....	.6	.9	.7	.8	.9	1.0	.9
Electronics.....	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6
Other durable goods.....	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.6
Nondurable goods	9.3	9.7	8.6	10.0	9.8	10.4	11.6
Petroleum products.....	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.5
Ammunition.....	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
Other nondurable goods..	4.4	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.5
Services	262.9	273.5	273.2	271.0	272.3	277.5	290.0
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	120.3	120.6	119.5	119.6	120.6	122.9	123.9
Military.....	78.9	80.2	79.0	79.0	79.9	82.7	84.1
Civilian.....	41.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	62.6	62.9	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.5
Other services.....	80.2	90.2	91.2	88.8	89.0	91.6	102.9
Research and development.....	21.8	29.0	30.8	27.5	27.6	30.0	35.5
Installation support.....	23.3	22.4	23.2	22.5	22.2	21.8	23.4
Weapons support.....	8.3	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.4	10.5
Personnel support.....	19.7	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.9	23.0	25.9
Transportation of material.....	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
Travel of persons.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6
Other.....	-1.7	-1.6	-2.4	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-0.9
Gross investment	54.7	58.6	56.1	58.2	58.1	61.8	64.3
Structures	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.5
Equipment and software	50.3	54.5	51.9	54.0	54.5	57.4	60.3
Aircraft.....	8.3	9.2	8.3	8.8	10.8	9.1	9.5
Missiles.....	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.7
Ships.....	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.2	8.0
Vehicles.....	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2
Electronics and software..	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	17.2	18.5	19.7
Other equipment.....	14.3	15.6	14.1	15.9	15.0	17.2	17.2
Residual	-9	-1.3	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5	-1.6
Addendum: Compensation of general government employees ³ ..	120.9	121.3	120.1	120.2	121.3	123.7	124.9

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines, excluding the line in the addendum.
 Chain-type indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.12.
 See footnotes to table 3.10.

4. Foreign Transactions

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Receipts from the rest of the world	1,487.1	1,385.5	1,496.3	1,426.5	1,341.9	1,277.4	.....
Exports of goods and services	1,102.9	1,050.4	1,117.4	1,079.6	1,020.6	983.8	998.6
Goods ¹	785.6	736.4	794.2	754.4	710.7	686.1	682.0
Durable	570.3	524.7	573.6	539.6	504.6	481.0	479.8
Nondurable	215.3	211.7	220.6	214.8	206.2	205.1	202.2
Services ¹	317.3	314.0	323.2	325.2	309.8	297.7	316.6
Income receipts	384.2	335.2	378.9	346.9	321.3	293.6	.....
Payments to the rest of the world	1,487.1	1,385.5	1,496.3	1,426.5	1,341.9	1,277.4	.....
Imports of goods and services	1,466.9	1,380.1	1,481.2	1,427.0	1,315.0	1,297.3	1,340.9
Goods ¹	1,244.9	1,173.5	1,248.7	1,197.8	1,145.6	1,101.9	1,122.2
Durable	821.6	758.0	811.2	762.3	734.3	724.3	750.1
Nondurable	423.3	415.5	437.6	435.5	411.3	377.6	372.1
Services ¹	221.9	206.6	232.5	229.2	169.4	195.4	218.7
Income payments	396.3	340.5	389.4	358.6	332.4	281.6	.....
Transfer payments (net)	54.4	49.1	45.9	47.6	49.0	53.8	64.9
From persons (net)	29.6	31.2	30.1	30.8	31.9	31.9	32.4
From government (net)	14.0	8.3	5.8	7.1	7.7	12.6	22.6
From business	10.8	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.9
Net foreign investment	-430.5	-384.1	-420.2	-406.6	-354.5	-355.3	.....

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment are reclassified from goods to services.

Table 4.2. Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services and Receipts and Payments of Income
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Exports of goods and services	1,133.2	1,081.7	1,144.1	1,108.3	1,052.2	1,022.2	1,039.1
Goods ¹	836.1	788.9	844.4	805.2	762.9	743.1	740.9
Durable	608.9	561.0	611.7	575.9	540.0	516.3	515.0
Nondurable	227.0	227.7	232.5	229.0	222.6	226.7	225.8
Services ¹	299.3	293.7	301.8	303.6	289.6	279.6	296.8
Income receipts	360.2	309.1	350.3	319.6	296.2	270.4	.....
Imports of goods and services	1,532.3	1,490.4	1,548.6	1,515.0	1,463.2	1,434.9	1,487.6
Goods ¹	1,315.6	1,278.7	1,322.8	1,290.1	1,256.6	1,245.1	1,274.3
Durable	925.3	869.3	919.6	870.3	845.5	841.7	875.7
Nondurable	392.3	405.9	403.3	415.1	406.2	399.1	395.5
Services ¹	218.7	213.0	227.4	226.2	207.6	190.9	212.0
Income payments	367.0	309.4	355.2	325.7	301.8	255.0	.....

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment are reclassified from goods to services.

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.9.

Table 4.3. Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Exports of goods and services	1,102.9	1,050.4	1,117.4	1,079.6	1,020.6	983.8	998.6
Exports of goods ¹	785.6	736.4	794.2	754.4	710.7	686.1	682.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages	47.5	48.6	49.3	48.1	47.8	49.4	50.6
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products ..	165.9	155.8	166.0	157.8	151.8	147.7	146.2
Durable goods ..	63.2	56.9	61.4	57.5	55.0	53.6	54.4
Nondurable goods ..	102.7	98.9	104.6	100.3	96.8	94.0	91.8
Capital goods, except automotive ..	357.0	323.6	367.3	332.8	305.0	289.4	287.7
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ..	48.1	53.1	56.1	55.1	53.1	48.1	48.8
Computers, peripherals, and parts ..	55.5	47.8	56.0	48.6	44.5	42.1	38.8
Other ..	253.4	222.7	255.3	229.1	207.4	199.2	200.1
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts ..	80.2	74.6	71.8	76.3	77.4	73.1	72.9
Consumer goods, except automotive ..	90.6	89.8	94.0	93.6	86.0	85.6	82.9
Durable goods ..	47.7	47.6	50.2	50.1	45.8	44.4	43.9
Nondurable goods ..	42.9	42.2	43.8	43.5	40.2	41.1	39.0
Other ..	44.5	43.8	45.8	45.8	42.8	40.9	41.6
Exports of services ¹	317.3	314.0	323.2	325.2	309.8	297.7	316.6
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ..	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.2	12.1	12.3	12.3
Travel ..	82.0	73.1	81.2	80.9	71.0	59.3	72.0
Passenger fares ..	20.7	17.9	19.7	19.9	17.8	14.2	17.4
Other transportation ..	30.2	28.0	29.4	28.4	27.9	26.5	26.4
Royalties and license fees ..	38.0	40.2	39.5	40.7	39.8	40.6	40.7
Other private services ..	107.6	114.5	113.0	114.3	113.6	117.1	120.0
Other ..	25.9	27.7	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.7
Imports of goods and services	1,466.9	1,380.1	1,481.2	1,427.0	1,315.0	1,297.3	1,340.9
Imports of goods ¹	1,244.9	1,173.5	1,248.7	1,197.8	1,145.6	1,101.9	1,122.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	46.0	46.7	45.9	45.7	48.0	47.2	47.8
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products ..	173.6	167.2	182.4	174.2	161.5	150.7	152.4
Durable goods ..	88.5	80.6	86.2	80.6	79.0	76.5	80.1
Nondurable goods ..	85.1	86.6	96.2	93.5	82.4	74.2	72.3
Petroleum and products ..	120.2	103.8	117.2	114.3	102.7	81.1	77.2
Capital goods, except automotive ..	346.7	298.8	345.7	299.9	277.4	272.2	286.4
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ..	26.4	31.3	31.0	31.1	30.7	32.3	29.6
Computers, peripherals, and parts ..	89.8	74.4	85.7	75.9	67.9	67.9	78.6
Other ..	230.5	193.1	228.9	192.9	178.7	171.9	178.2
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts ..	195.9	189.7	186.9	191.3	192.0	188.5	192.9
Consumer goods, except automotive ..	281.6	283.7	291.9	286.5	280.1	276.2	290.6
Durable goods ..	150.0	147.1	153.0	147.5	143.8	144.0	153.3
Nondurable goods ..	131.6	136.6	138.9	139.0	136.3	132.2	137.4
Other ..	81.1	83.7	78.7	86.0	83.9	86.0	74.8
Imports of services ¹	221.9	206.6	232.5	229.2	169.4	195.4	218.7
Direct defense expenditures	13.6	14.6	14.2	13.8	14.5	15.8	16.6
Travel ..	64.5	57.4	64.7	65.0	54.9	44.9	54.0
Passenger fares ..	24.2	22.6	24.0	25.8	23.4	17.2	20.4
Other transportation ..	41.1	38.4	42.1	39.3	36.6	35.5	35.7
Royalties and license fees ..	16.1	17.5	18.1	17.7	17.7	16.6	18.7
Other private services ..	54.7	48.0	61.4	59.5	14.1	57.2	65.0
Other ..	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3
Addenda:							
Exports of agricultural goods ² ..	52.8	54.9	54.4	53.9	54.9	56.3	56.0
Exports of nonagricultural goods ..	732.8	681.5	739.8	700.5	655.9	629.7	625.9
Imports of nonpetroleum goods ..	1,124.8	1,069.7	1,131.5	1,083.5	1,042.9	1,020.8	1,045.0

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment are reclassified from goods to services.
2. Includes parts of foods, feeds, and beverages, of nondurable industrial supplies and materials, and of nondurable nonautomotive consumer goods.

Table 4.4. Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Exports of goods and services	1,133.2	1,081.7	1,144.1	1,108.3	1,052.2	1,022.2	1,039.1
Exports of goods ¹	836.1	788.9	844.4	805.2	762.9	743.1	740.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	60.0	61.3	62.1	61.1	59.4	62.7	64.5
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products ..	168.2	163.1	168.7	162.7	160.2	160.6	160.4
Durable goods ..	67.1	61.4	65.8	62.0	59.3	58.7	59.4
Nondurable goods ..	101.2	101.5	102.9	100.6	100.7	101.7	100.7
Capital goods, except automotive ..	394.9	358.0	405.2	367.3	338.2	321.5	319.5
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ..	43.1	45.2	48.4	47.0	44.9	40.4	40.9
Computers, peripherals, and parts ..	85.6	76.0	87.5	76.6	71.5	68.5	63.7
Other ..	271.5	239.7	273.7	246.1	223.8	215.4	216.1
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts ..	78.3	72.6	70.0	74.2	75.2	71.1	70.7
Consumer goods, except automotive ..	89.8	89.4	93.5	93.3	85.6	84.9	83.0
Durable goods ..	47.3	47.2	49.8	49.8	45.4	43.9	43.6
Nondurable goods ..	42.5	42.2	43.8	43.6	40.2	41.1	39.4
Other ..	45.9	45.3	47.1	47.0	44.2	42.8	43.7
Exports of services ¹	299.3	293.7	301.8	303.6	289.6	279.6	296.8
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ..	13.0	12.7	12.6	13.5	12.3	12.6	12.6
Travel ..	73.8	65.5	72.3	71.7	63.7	54.2	65.6
Passenger fares ..	19.7	16.9	18.4	19.1	16.6	13.4	16.6
Other transportation ..	28.1	26.6	27.4	26.9	26.4	25.7	26.0
Royalties and license fees ..	35.6	37.0	36.5	37.4	36.7	37.3	37.3
Other private services ..	108.8	114.8	113.5	114.6	113.9	117.3	119.6
Other ..	20.7	21.2	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.9	20.7
Residual ..	-9.0	-5.4	-9.4	-4.2	-3.1	-5.5	-2.0
Imports of goods and services	1,532.3	1,490.4	1,548.6	1,515.0	1,463.2	1,434.9	1,487.6
Imports of goods ¹	1,315.6	1,278.7	1,322.8	1,290.1	1,256.6	1,245.1	1,274.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages	49.4	51.7	49.7	50.6	53.8	52.6	53.6
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products ..	167.9	165.3	165.0	166.5	166.5	163.0	166.8
Durable goods ..	86.5	81.6	84.9	79.8	80.3	81.2	85.2
Nondurable goods ..	81.4	83.1	80.1	85.9	85.5	81.0	80.6
Petroleum and products ..	86.0	88.7	91.3	92.2	85.3	86.1	82.2
Capital goods, except automotive ..	451.7	400.7	456.6	400.4	374.4	371.2	393.8
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts ..	23.9	27.3	27.5	27.1	26.6	27.9	25.6
Computers, peripherals, and parts ..	152.6	139.0	151.9	139.4	129.8	135.0	157.4
Other ..	279.3	237.0	279.5	236.7	219.9	211.9	221.8
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts ..	192.5	186.5	183.4	188.3	189.2	185.1	189.5
Consumer goods, except automotive ..	293.5	298.1	305.4	300.7	294.6	291.6	307.7
Durable goods ..	161.2	160.0	165.2	160.2	156.7	157.9	168.8
Nondurable goods ..	132.7	138.3	140.5	140.6	137.9	134.0	139.3
Other ..	80.9	83.5	77.6	85.2	84.3	86.8	75.6
Imports of services ¹	218.7	213.0	227.4	226.2	207.6	190.9	212.0
Direct defense expenditures	15.4	16.7	16.1	16.0	16.4	18.2	19.8
Travel ..	66.7	59.8	66.8	68.4	57.3	46.6	57.2
Passenger fares ..	20.7	17.8	19.3	20.7	17.6	13.5	16.0
Other transportation ..	34.9	33.2	35.6	33.5	31.7	32.0	32.6
Royalties and license fees ..	15.1	16.1	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	17.2
Other private services ..	58.6	64.3	66.2	64.6	63.6	62.9	67.4
Other ..	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1
Residual ..	-12.9	-1.9	-11.3	1.8	3.2	-9	-10.3
Addenda:							
Exports of agricultural goods ² ..	68.5	70.6	69.9	69.9	69.5	73.2	73.4
Exports of nonagricultural goods ..	766.6	718.5	773.7	735.1	693.8	671.2	668.9
Imports of nonpetroleum goods ..	1,227.6	1,186.1	1,227.7	1,192.9	1,168.1	1,155.5	1,189.0

* Because of rapid changes in relative prices, the chained-dollar estimates for computers are especially misleading as a measure of the contribution or relative importance of this component.
NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. For exports and for imports, the residual line is the difference between the aggregate line and the sum of the most detailed lines.
Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.10.
Contributions to the percent change in real exports and in real imports of goods and services are shown in table 8.5.
See footnotes to table 4.3.

5. Saving and Investment

Table 5.1. Gross Saving and Investment
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Gross saving	1,785.7	1,740.8	1,754.0	1,750.5	1,751.9	1,706.7	.....
Gross private saving	1,323.0	1,380.5	1,307.9	1,321.2	1,534.4	1,358.4	.....
Personal saving.....	67.7	118.4	78.8	81.5	285.3	27.9	160.7
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	225.3	134.5	147.8	119.5	71.7	199.1	.....
Undistributed profits.....	194.3	65.9	113.7	98.0	55.2	-3.5	.....
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-12.4	2.2	-1.9	-8.8	3.1	16.6	.....
Capital consumption adjustment.....	43.4	66.4	36.0	30.3	13.4	186.1	164.3
Corporate consumption of fixed capital.....	727.1	798.6	763.8	785.6	847.0	798.0	810.1
Noncorporate consumption of fixed capital.....	302.8	329.0	317.5	334.6	330.4	333.3	336.4
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross government saving	462.7	360.3	446.1	429.3	217.6	348.3	.....
Federal.....	315.0	218.6	303.7	286.2	86.2	198.3	.....
Consumption of fixed capital.....	96.4	99.6	98.4	99.4	99.8	100.9	102.1
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	218.6	119.0	205.3	186.7	-13.6	97.4	.....
State and local.....	147.8	141.8	142.5	143.2	131.4	150.0	.....
Consumption of fixed capital.....	114.9	124.2	120.2	121.9	129.5	125.2	127.4
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	32.8	17.6	22.3	21.3	1.9	24.8	.....
Gross investment	1,655.3	1,590.9	1,633.5	1,607.3	1,602.3	1,520.7	.....
Gross private domestic investment.....	1,767.5	1,633.9	1,722.8	1,669.9	1,624.8	1,518.2	1,590.0
Gross government investment.....	318.3	341.2	330.9	344.0	331.9	357.7	373.1
Net foreign investment.....	-430.5	-384.1	-420.2	-406.6	-354.5	-355.3	.....
Statistical discrepancy	-130.4	-149.8	-120.5	-143.2	-149.7	-186.0	.....
Addendum:							
Gross saving as a percentage of gross national product.....	18.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	16.6	.....

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Private fixed investment	1,718.1	1,692.4	1,748.3	1,706.5	1,682.6	1,632.1	1,624.2
Nonresidential	1,293.1	1,246.0	1,311.2	1,260.2	1,231.0	1,181.6	1,158.2
Structures	313.6	330.3	345.8	338.6	334.3	302.5	284.6
Nonresidential buildings, including farm.....	227.0	224.2	241.3	230.4	218.6	206.5	194.7
Utilities.....	51.7	57.3	60.5	59.4	54.3	54.9	54.9
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	27.6	38.7	36.9	42.0	42.0	34.1	27.8
Other structures.....	7.3	10.1	7.1	6.7	19.4	7.0	7.2
Equipment and software	979.5	915.8	965.4	921.7	896.8	879.1	873.6
Information processing equipment and software.....	466.5	427.1	460.4	431.1	412.9	404.2	408.1
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	109.3	87.7	102.9	89.6	78.5	79.8	83.4
Software ²	183.1	189.0	190.5	189.0	189.8	186.9	185.7
Other.....	174.1	150.4	167.1	152.5	144.6	137.5	139.1
Industrial equipment.....	168.7	162.1	175.8	166.4	156.0	150.4	155.6
Transportation equipment.....	195.9	178.0	179.0	175.7	177.7	179.4	166.6
Other.....	150.3	148.5	150.3	148.5	150.2	145.2	143.3
Residential	425.1	446.3	437.0	446.2	451.6	450.4	466.0
Structures	415.6	436.8	427.5	436.7	442.1	440.8	456.2
Single family.....	220.7	229.6	226.5	229.6	231.6	230.7	238.6
Multifamily.....	28.1	31.4	29.6	31.0	31.7	33.3	35.5
Other structures.....	166.9	175.8	171.4	176.1	178.7	176.9	182.1
Equipment	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.8

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.
2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

Table 5.5. Real Private Fixed Investment by Type
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	
Private fixed investment	1,716.2	1,682.6	1,740.3	1,696.4	1,671.6	1,621.9	1,621.3
Nonresidential	1,350.7	1,308.0	1,373.9	1,320.9	1,292.0	1,245.0	1,226.8
Structures	272.8	275.2	291.7	282.3	276.8	249.9	236.4
Nonresidential buildings, including farm.....	194.9	185.9	202.0	191.6	180.8	169.3	159.8
Utilities.....	48.5	52.8	56.1	55.0	49.9	50.4	50.1
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	23.5	28.4	28.3	30.4	30.0	25.1	21.7
Other structures.....	6.7	8.8	6.3	5.9	17.0	6.1	6.2
Equipment and software	1,087.4	1,039.0	1,087.7	1,043.2	1,019.4	1,005.6	1,004.4
Information processing equipment and software.....	609.5	587.1	620.9	588.1	572.1	567.4	577.7
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	290.3	288.4	314.4	287.3	265.7	286.0	310.1
Software ²	187.6	191.8	192.9	191.1	193.1	190.3	188.9
Other.....	186.5	163.9	180.8	165.9	158.1	151.1	153.3
Industrial equipment.....	162.6	157.3	170.7	161.2	151.3	146.0	151.4
Transportation equipment.....	192.7	175.5	177.4	174.4	174.0	176.1	164.1
Other.....	144.8	141.0	143.3	141.1	142.3	137.2	135.5
Residential	371.4	376.9	372.9	378.3	380.5	376.0	390.0
Structures	361.8	367.3	363.3	368.6	370.9	366.3	380.1
Single family.....	190.9	191.8	191.1	192.8	193.3	189.9	197.4
Multifamily.....	22.7	24.4	23.3	24.2	24.7	25.5	27.3
Other structures.....	148.4	151.1	149.0	151.6	152.9	150.9	155.2
Equipment	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9
Residual	-93.5	-88.2	-105.0	-85.8	-71.2	-91.8	-109.6

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only. Because of rapid changes in relative prices, the chained-dollar estimates for computers are especially misleading as a measure of the contribution or relative importance of this component; accurate estimates of these contributions are shown in table 8.4.
2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.
NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.
Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.6.
Contributions to the percent change in real private fixed investment are shown in table 8.4.

Table 5.10B. Change in Private Inventories by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Change in private inventories	49.4	-58.4	-25.5	-36.6	-57.8	-113.9	-34.3
Farm.....	-1.8	-1.7	.7	-1.2	-1.9	-4.2	-4.0
Construction, mining, and utilities.....	-2.5	3.5	2.6	8.0	2.5	.9	1.0
Manufacturing.....	12.4	-32.5	-13.6	-33.4	-42.5	-40.5	-27.5
Durable goods industries.....	12.1	-25.5	-9.3	-23.8	-35.0	-33.9	-24.7
Nondurable goods industries.....	.4	-7.0	-4.3	-9.6	-7.4	-6.6	-2.7
Wholesale trade.....	20.5	-12.0	-3.3	2.2	-17.8	-29.3	-12.5
Durable goods industries.....	13.4	-15.5	-3.7	-10.9	-21.8	-25.7	-12.5
Nondurable goods industries.....	7.1	3.5	.4	13.1	3.9	-3.5	.0
Retail trade.....	15.1	-17.2	-15.6	-13.4	1.3	-41.1	7.6
Motor vehicle dealers.....	6.0	-13.8	-19.7	-5.6	2.2	-31.9	9.0
Food and beverage stores.....	-2	.5	1.3	.4	-5	.6	-1.5
General merchandise stores.....	1.2	.3	6.1	-4	-4	-4.1	-3.3
Other retail stores.....	8.2	-4.2	-3.3	-7.8	.0	-5.7	3.3
Other industries.....	5.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	.3	1.1
Addenda:							
Change in private inventories.....	49.4	-58.4	-25.5	-36.6	-57.8	-113.9	-34.3
Durable goods industries.....	34.7	-54.8	-31.0	-42.3	-55.3	-90.5	-23.6
Nondurable goods industries.....	14.7	-3.7	5.5	5.8	-2.5	-23.4	-10.6
Nonfarm industries.....	51.1	-56.8	-26.2	-35.3	-55.9	-109.7	-30.2
Nonfarm change in book value ¹	74.5	-65.0	-28.2	-34.0	-68.2	-129.5	-50.5
Nonfarm inventory valuation adjustment ²	-23.4	8.2	2.0	-1.3	12.3	19.8	20.3
Wholesale trade.....	20.5	-12.0	-3.3	2.2	-17.8	-29.3	-12.5
Merchant wholesale trade.....	16.0	-8.8	-2.9	2.2	-10.3	-24.2	-9.6
Durable goods industries.....	9.5	-12.7	-3.0	-10.8	-15.5	-21.3	-10.3
Nondurable goods industries.....	6.6	3.9	.1	13.0	5.2	-2.9	.7
Nonmerchant wholesale trade.....	4.4	-3.3	-4	.1	-7.6	-5.1	-2.9

1. This series is derived from the Census Bureau series "current cost inventories."

2. The inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) shown in this table differs from the IVA that adjusts business incomes. The IVA in this table reflects the mix of methods (such as first-in, first-out and last-in, first-out) underlying inventories derived primarily from Census Bureau statistics (see footnote 1). This mix differs from that underlying business income derived primarily from Internal Revenue Service statistics.

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

Table 5.11B. Real Change in Private Inventories by Industry

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Change in private inventories	50.6	-61.7	-27.1	-38.3	-61.9	-119.3	-36.2
Farm.....	-2.0	-2.6	.2	-2.5	-2.9	-5.3	-5.1
Construction, mining, and utilities.....	-1.8	3.0	1.9	6.8	2.4	.8	1.0
Manufacturing.....	13.1	-35.4	-15.0	-35.6	-47.0	-44.1	-29.7
Durable goods industries.....	12.7	-28.0	-10.5	-25.3	-39.1	-37.1	-26.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	.6	-7.5	-4.5	-10.2	-8.0	-7.1	-2.9
Wholesale trade.....	21.2	-12.5	-3.0	2.6	-18.9	-30.7	-12.8
Durable goods industries.....	14.2	-17.0	-3.7	-11.6	-24.0	-28.8	-13.3
Nondurable goods industries.....	7.0	3.6	.6	12.8	3.8	-2.9	.0
Retail trade.....	14.9	-16.9	-15.3	-13.2	1.2	-40.2	7.6
Motor vehicle dealers.....	6.0	-13.7	-19.6	-5.6	2.2	-31.9	9.1
Food and beverage stores.....	-2	.4	1.2	.4	-4	.6	-1.3
General merchandise stores.....	1.1	.3	6.0	-4	-4	-4.0	-3.2
Other retail stores.....	8.1	-4.1	-3.2	-7.7	.0	-5.6	3.4
Other industries.....	5.5	1.4	3.6	1.2	.5	.3	1.1
Residual.....	-6	2.5	.9	3.8	4.0	1.7	1.9
Addenda:							
Change in private inventories.....	50.6	-61.7	-27.1	-38.3	-61.9	-119.3	-36.2
Durable goods industries.....	36.0	-58.6	-32.8	-44.5	-60.3	-97.0	-24.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	15.1	-4.6	4.5	4.5	-3.3	-23.9	-11.6
Nonfarm industries.....	52.3	-59.0	-27.3	-35.8	-59.0	-113.8	-31.0
Wholesale trade.....	21.2	-12.5	-3.0	2.6	-18.9	-30.7	-12.8
Merchant wholesale trade.....	16.6	-9.1	-2.5	2.6	-10.9	-25.5	-9.8
Durable goods industries.....	9.9	-13.9	-3.0	-11.5	-17.1	-23.9	-10.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	6.6	4.0	.3	12.8	5.1	-2.3	.7
Nonmerchant wholesale trade.....	4.5	-3.3	-4	.0	-7.7	-5.2	-3.0

NOTE. Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Chained (1996) dollar series for real change in private inventories are calculated as the period-to-period change in chained-dollar end-of-period inventories. Quarterly changes in end-of-period inventories are stated at annual rates. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 5.12B. Private Inventories and Domestic Final Sales by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals				
	2001				2002
	I	II	III	IV	I
Private inventories ¹	1,486.3	1,464.6	1,424.4	1,383.3	1,390.4
Farm.....	108.0	105.5	97.1	93.5	105.0
Construction, mining, and utilities.....	44.8	41.8	37.9	36.7	36.4
Manufacturing.....	465.5	450.5	429.0	420.2	416.0
Durable goods industries.....	294.8	285.8	267.8	261.8	255.8
Nondurable goods industries.....	170.8	164.6	161.2	158.4	160.2
Wholesale trade.....	361.4	361.7	355.6	342.5	340.6
Durable goods industries.....	221.4	218.1	211.9	204.0	200.5
Nondurable goods industries.....	140.0	143.6	143.7	138.5	140.1
Retail trade.....	399.1	397.0	397.3	384.4	386.4
Motor vehicle dealers.....	123.3	121.7	122.5	113.4	114.8
Food and beverage stores.....	32.9	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.3
General merchandise stores.....	66.1	66.1	66.0	64.9	64.0
Other retail stores.....	176.9	176.0	175.6	172.9	174.3
Other industries.....	107.4	108.2	107.6	106.1	105.9
Addenda:					
Private inventories.....	1,486.3	1,464.6	1,424.4	1,383.3	1,390.4
Durable goods industries.....	716.6	703.0	679.3	656.3	649.5
Nondurable goods industries.....	769.7	761.6	745.1	727.1	740.9
Nonfarm industries.....	1,378.3	1,359.1	1,327.3	1,289.8	1,285.4
Wholesale trade.....	361.4	361.7	355.6	342.5	340.6
Merchant wholesale trade.....	307.5	307.6	304.0	294.2	292.4
Durable goods industries.....	189.4	186.2	181.7	175.0	172.2
Nondurable goods industries.....	118.1	121.4	122.3	119.1	120.2
Nonmerchant wholesale trade.....	53.9	54.1	51.5	48.3	48.2
Final sales of domestic business ²	716.6	720.5	722.0	728.1	733.1
Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ²	390.4	391.1	388.0	392.6	392.6
Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:					
Private inventories to final sales.....	2.07	2.03	1.97	1.90	1.90
Nonfarm inventories to final sales.....	1.92	1.89	1.84	1.77	1.75
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures.....	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.29	3.27

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

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 of general government, and it includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by government enterprises.

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

Table 5.13B. Real Private Inventories and Real Domestic Final Sales by Industry

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals				
	2001				2002
	I	II	III	IV	I
Private inventories ¹	1,498.3	1,488.7	1,473.2	1,443.4	1,434.3
Farm.....	104.6	104.0	103.3	102.0	100.7
Construction, mining, and utilities.....	35.2	36.9	37.5	37.7	38.0
Manufacturing.....	486.5	477.6	465.9	454.9	447.4
Durable goods industries.....	309.1	302.7	292.9	283.7	276.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	177.6	175.0	173.0	171.2	170.5
Wholesale trade.....	374.7	375.3	370.6	362.9	359.7
Durable goods industries.....	239.5	236.6	230.6	223.4	220.1
Nondurable goods industries.....	135.2	138.4	139.3	138.6	138.6
Retail trade.....	390.0	386.7	387.0	377.0	378.9
Motor vehicle dealers.....	122.7	121.3	121.9	113.9	116.1
Food and beverage stores.....	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.1
General merchandise stores.....	64.3	64.2	64.1	63.1	62.4
Other retail stores.....	172.5	170.6	170.6	169.2	170.0
Other industries.....	106.1	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.9
Residual.....	1.2	2.2	3.2	3.6	4.0
Addenda:					
Private inventories.....	1,498.3	1,488.7	1,473.2	1,443.4	1,434.3
Durable goods industries.....	748.8	737.7	722.6	698.4	692.2
Nondurable goods industries.....	748.2	749.3	748.5	742.5	739.6
Nonfarm industries.....	1,392.6	1,383.7	1,368.9	1,340.5	1,332.7
Wholesale trade.....	374.7	375.3	370.6	362.9	359.7
Merchant wholesale trade.....	321.0	321.6	318.9	312.5	310.1
Durable goods industries.....	205.2	202.3	198.1	192.1	189.4
Nondurable goods industries.....	115.7	118.9	120.2	119.6	119.8
Nonmerchant wholesale trade.....	53.7	53.7	51.7	50.4	49.7
Final sales of domestic business ²	665.5	665.9	663.9	667.3	675.0
Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ²	378.4	377.0	373.9	375.6	379.4
Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:					
Private inventories to final sales.....	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.16	2.13
Nonfarm inventories to final sales.....	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.01	1.97
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures.....	3.68	3.67	3.66	3.57	3.51

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. The quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the change in private inventories component of GDP is stated at annual rates.

2. Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Final sales of domestic business equals final sales of domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and of general government, and it includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by government enterprises.

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Chained (1996) dollar inventory series are calculated to ensure that the chained (1996) dollar change in inventories for 1996 equals the current-dollar change in inventories for 1996 and that the average of the 1995 and 1996 end-of-year chain-weighted and fixed-weighted inventories are equal. Chained (1996) dollar final sales are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines for inventories.

6. Income and Employment by Industry

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
National income without capital consumption adjustment	7,946.6	8,154.5	8,143.9	8,194.4	8,184.4	8,095.3	
Domestic industries	7,958.7	8,159.8	8,154.4	8,206.1	8,195.5	8,083.3	
Private industries	6,949.7	7,104.6	7,119.3	7,158.4	7,132.7	7,007.7	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	117.9	118.7	119.1	119.9	125.6	110.4	
Mining.....	57.1	61.9	66.3	65.8	61.7	53.7	
Construction.....	425.0	446.4	445.5	447.7	448.9	443.6	
Manufacturing.....	1,237.5	1,170.4	1,195.1	1,194.8	1,174.7	1,117.0	
Durable goods.....	723.2	673.2	699.7	687.0	672.0	634.1	
Nondurable goods.....	514.3	497.2	495.4	507.8	502.7	482.9	
Transportation and public utilities.....	555.4	558.5	572.9	571.8	564.9	524.3	
Transportation.....	245.2	237.1	244.4	242.0	238.9	222.8	
Communications.....	163.4	167.1	173.1	169.3	169.4	156.6	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	146.7	154.3	155.4	160.5	156.6	144.9	
Wholesale trade.....	479.7	476.1	475.0	471.7	482.2	475.6	
Retail trade.....	663.5	692.6	687.5	693.1	695.3	694.3	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,476.6	1,529.8	1,528.7	1,541.3	1,516.3	1,532.9	
Services.....	1,937.0	2,050.2	2,029.3	2,052.3	2,063.2	2,055.8	
Government	1,009.0	1,055.3	1,035.0	1,047.6	1,062.8	1,075.6	
Rest of the world	-12.1	-5.3	-10.4	-11.7	-11.1	12.0	

NOTE. Estimates in this table are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

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

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	876.4	767.1	789.8	759.8	697.0	822.0	
Domestic industries	739.6	617.8	649.7	615.8	550.9	655.0	
Financial.....	189.5	167.3	184.9	165.4	136.1	183.0	
Nonfinancial.....	550.1	450.5	464.8	450.4	414.8	472.0	
Rest of the world	136.8	149.3	140.0	144.0	146.1	167.0	
Receipts from the rest of the world.....	204.9	190.8	201.0	194.0	185.9	182.2	
Less: Payments to the rest of the world.....	68.1	41.5	61.0	50.0	39.8	15.2	
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment	833.0	700.7	753.8	729.5	683.6	635.9	
Domestic industries	696.3	551.4	613.8	585.4	537.5	468.9	
Financial.....	204.4	180.0	202.2	183.3	153.4	181.2	
Federal Reserve banks.....	30.0	27.9	30.4	28.7	27.4	25.0	
Other.....	174.4	152.1	171.7	154.6	126.0	156.2	
Nonfinancial.....	491.8	371.4	411.6	402.1	384.1	287.7	
Manufacturing.....	155.2	79.5	90.4	93.4	84.0	50.3	
Durable goods.....	63.2	9.1	24.8	15.6	8.6	-12.4	
Primary metal industries.....	3.1	-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	-8	-5	
Fabricated metal products.....	14.3	8.6	9.3	9.7	7.7	7.9	
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	7.9	-5.6	4.5	-3.6	-10.7	-12.4	
Electronic and other electric equipment.....	3.7	-7.2	-1.5	-4.8	-9.2	-13.3	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	5.1	-2.3	-2.9	-3.2	3.1	-6.4	
Other.....	29.1	16.8	17.4	18.9	18.5	12.4	
Nondurable goods.....	92.0	70.4	65.6	77.8	75.5	62.8	
Food and kindred products.....	21.6	15.6	10.9	16.6	16.9	17.9	
Chemicals and allied products.....	30.6	28.2	25.1	29.0	30.5	28.0	
Petroleum and coal products.....	7.5	7.0	9.0	10.4	7.2	1.3	
Other.....	32.3	19.7	20.5	22.0	20.9	15.5	
Transportation and public utilities.....	67.4	52.4	66.4	62.6	54.8	25.7	
Transportation.....	13.7	.6	5.1	3.3	.9	-6.9	
Communications.....	12.7	8.5	15.5	9.9	9.3	-7	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	41.0	43.3	45.8	49.4	44.6	33.3	
Wholesale trade.....	60.5	40.4	40.3	34.0	45.4	41.9	
Retail trade.....	81.8	85.5	84.9	85.6	87.3	84.3	
Other.....	126.9	113.6	129.7	126.5	112.6	85.5	
Rest of the world	136.8	149.3	140.0	144.0	146.1	167.0	

NOTE. Estimates in this table are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Table 7.2. Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Final Sales, and Purchases
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product:							
Current dollars	126.36	130.65	129.80	130.58	130.87	131.36	133.51
Chain-type quantity index	118.06	119.46	119.47	119.56	119.16	119.65	121.36
Chain-type price index	107.04	109.37	108.65	109.22	109.83	109.80	110.02
Implicit price deflator	107.04	109.37	108.65	109.21	109.82	109.78	110.01
Final sales of domestic product:							
Current dollars	126.22	131.91	130.63	131.55	132.11	133.33	134.46
Chain-type quantity index	117.78	120.47	120.10	120.32	120.16	121.30	122.08
Chain-type price index	107.16	109.50	108.77	109.34	109.95	109.92	110.15
Implicit price deflator	107.16	109.49	108.77	109.34	109.95	109.92	110.14
Gross domestic purchases:							
Current dollars	129.55	133.35	132.95	133.51	133.12	133.85	136.34
Chain-type quantity index	121.42	122.95	122.88	123.01	122.69	123.22	125.29
Chain-type price index	106.70	108.47	108.19	108.54	108.51	108.64	108.83
Implicit price deflator	106.69	108.46	108.19	108.53	108.50	108.62	108.82
Final sales to domestic purchasers:							
Current dollars	129.41	134.61	133.78	134.48	134.36	135.80	137.29
Chain-type quantity index	121.16	123.97	123.52	123.78	123.70	124.87	126.02
Chain-type price index	106.81	108.59	108.31	108.65	108.63	108.76	108.95
Implicit price deflator	106.81	108.58	108.30	108.65	108.62	108.75	108.94
Addenda:							
Final sales of computers: ¹							
Current dollars	140.41	119.95	136.78	120.56	110.55	111.92	99.22
Chain-type quantity index	455.72	495.78	523.45	484.59	471.02	504.07	475.97
Chain-type price index	30.81	24.07	26.02	24.77	23.37	22.11	20.76
Implicit price deflator	30.81	24.19	26.13	24.88	23.47	22.20	20.85
Gross domestic product less final sales of computers:							
Current dollars	126.22	130.76	129.73	130.68	131.07	131.56	133.86
Chain-type quantity index	116.41	117.68	117.63	117.81	117.44	117.86	119.61
Chain-type price index	108.44	111.12	110.30	110.93	111.61	111.64	111.92
Implicit price deflator	108.43	111.11	110.29	110.93	111.61	111.62	111.91
Gross domestic purchases less final sales of computers:							
Current dollars	129.29	133.45	132.83	133.59	133.35	134.04	136.51
Chain-type quantity index	119.38	120.80	120.67	120.88	120.62	121.02	122.97
Chain-type price index	108.31	110.48	110.09	110.52	110.56	110.77	111.02
Implicit price deflator	108.31	110.48	110.08	110.51	110.56	110.76	111.01
Chain-type price indexes for gross domestic product:							
Food	107.08	110.45	109.15	109.92	111.09	111.65	112.28
Energy goods and services	103.49	114.24	113.13	120.40	114.71	108.74	105.67
Gross domestic product less food and energy	107.17	109.11	108.47	108.79	109.54	109.64	109.93
Chain-type price indexes for gross domestic purchases:							
Food	108.23	111.49	110.28	110.99	112.00	112.69	113.33
Energy goods and services	113.69	116.19	121.11	122.92	115.88	104.86	102.47
Gross domestic purchases less food and energy	106.26	107.85	107.46	107.70	107.85	108.39	108.64

1. For some components of final sales of computers, includes computer parts.
NOTE: Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 7.3. Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross National Product and Command-Basis Gross National Product
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

Gross national product:						
Current dollars	125.92	130.28	129.37	130.13	130.42	131.21
Chain-type quantity index	117.69	119.18	119.13	119.21	118.82	119.58
Chain-type price index	107.00	109.32	108.60	109.16	109.77	109.74
Implicit price deflator	106.99	109.31	108.60	109.16	109.77	109.72
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world:						
Chain-type quantity index	133.62	124.19	133.62	127.53	120.37	115.24
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world:						
Chain-type quantity index	135.40	129.03	135.91	131.05	127.98	121.18
Equals: Command-basis gross national product:						
Chain-type quantity index	117.94	119.88	119.45	119.71	119.91	120.43

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

Table 7.4. Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Chain-type quantity indexes							
Personal consumption expenditures:	119.48	123.16	121.98	122.74	123.03	124.87	125.97
Durable goods:	145.27	155.01	149.63	152.17	152.51	165.73	162.30
Motor vehicles and parts	135.90	146.29	139.29	141.20	141.03	163.64	149.79
Furniture and household equipment	159.17	170.24	165.08	169.07	170.43	176.37	183.43
Other	140.18	145.98	143.97	145.59	145.42	148.95	152.44
Nondurable goods:	117.52	119.64	119.31	119.40	119.56	120.39	122.77
Food	112.13	112.75	112.89	112.74	112.45	112.94	114.35
Clothing and shoes	129.67	133.51	132.52	133.10	133.31	135.10	140.96
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	107.59	108.58	109.21	107.39	109.19	108.55	110.56
Gasoline and oil	109.99	112.01	111.89	110.89	112.83	112.42	114.42
Fuel oil and coal	88.82	82.45	88.50	80.73	81.42	79.15	81.23
Other	124.28	128.86	127.57	128.63	129.05	130.20	133.09
Services:	115.78	119.25	118.32	119.13	119.48	120.06	121.18
Housing	110.03	112.22	111.49	111.96	112.41	113.03	113.89
Household operation	119.02	122.03	123.66	121.99	122.28	120.18	122.34
Electricity and gas	105.96	104.57	108.83	104.85	104.10	100.50	105.58
Other household operation	127.82	134.29	133.85	134.02	135.12	134.18	134.20
Transportation	117.32	117.93	118.80	118.68	117.64	116.58	117.95
Medical care	110.99	114.85	113.16	114.45	115.44	116.36	117.31
Recreation	118.78	121.56	121.52	121.83	121.01	121.89	123.09
Other	124.36	129.90	127.84	129.87	130.14	131.74	132.83
Addenda:							
Energy goods and services ¹	106.69	106.51	108.84	106.03	106.64	104.56	108.11
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	121.66	126.19	124.51	125.71	126.09	128.45	129.33
Chain-type price indexes							
Personal consumption expenditures:	107.52	109.53	109.23	109.59	109.53	109.76	109.93
Durable goods:	91.53	89.84	90.86	90.05	89.41	89.05	88.07
Motor vehicles and parts	99.57	100.05	100.44	100.09	99.68	99.97	98.96
Furniture and household equipment	81.51	76.99	78.87	77.39	76.35	75.36	74.11
Other	95.77	96.02	96.37	96.12	95.98	95.83	95.35
Nondurable goods:	107.55	109.13	109.01	109.74	109.33	108.45	108.51
Food	108.64	111.90	110.69	111.39	112.42	113.10	113.77
Clothing and shoes	95.18	93.33	95.03	93.68	92.39	92.21	91.73
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	121.87	118.23	123.80	129.26	117.80	102.06	99.20
Gasoline and oil	121.07	116.96	121.99	128.74	116.60	100.51	98.02
Fuel oil and coal	129.27	130.16	141.13	132.89	129.04	117.60	110.63
Other	109.36	111.89	110.71	111.49	112.48	112.86	113.09
Services:	111.10	114.26	113.53	114.00	114.27	115.23	115.76
Housing	112.79	117.17	115.27	116.57	117.79	119.07	120.32
Household operation	102.14	106.49	107.12	107.14	106.28	105.41	105.06
Electricity and gas	103.67	115.10	117.48	117.11	115.30	110.52	108.40
Other household operation	101.36	101.63	101.34	101.58	101.23	102.38	102.96
Transportation	108.55	110.19	110.23	110.10	110.16	110.29	111.34
Medical care	110.24	113.44	112.83	113.15	113.33	114.46	114.98
Recreation	112.87	116.64	115.13	116.44	117.16	117.82	118.45
Other	114.42	116.16	115.83	115.84	115.73	117.27	117.36
Addenda:							
Energy goods and services ¹	113.33	116.86	120.98	123.67	116.74	106.07	103.55
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	107.02	108.72	108.33	108.51	108.64	109.37	109.60

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.

Table 7.6. Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment by Type
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Chain-type quantity indexes							
Private fixed investment	141.52	138.75	143.51	139.89	137.84	133.74	133.69
Nonresidential	150.17	145.42	152.75	146.86	143.65	138.43	136.39
Structures	121.25	122.30	129.64	125.47	123.04	111.07	105.09
Nonresidential buildings, including farm.....	120.55	115.01	124.94	118.53	111.83	104.74	98.87
Utilities.....	134.59	146.59	155.60	152.54	138.35	139.86	139.10
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	111.34	134.88	134.07	144.17	142.21	119.07	102.96
Other structures.....	107.69	142.46	101.72	95.79	274.34	97.99	99.76
Equipment and software	161.23	154.05	161.27	154.68	151.15	149.10	148.93
Information processing equipment and software	212.17	204.39	216.16	204.73	199.14	197.52	201.11
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	409.69	406.95	443.73	405.45	374.98	403.62	437.64
Software ²	197.16	201.64	202.73	200.84	203.00	199.98	198.59
Other.....	153.83	135.19	149.07	136.77	130.33	124.60	126.44
Industrial equipment.....	119.13	115.30	125.14	118.15	110.90	106.99	110.97
Transportation equipment	138.72	126.32	127.72	125.54	125.27	126.76	118.15
Other.....	129.44	126.08	128.15	126.17	127.28	122.72	121.20
Residential	118.55	120.32	119.03	120.76	121.47	120.04	124.48
Structures	118.40	120.18	118.87	120.62	121.36	119.87	124.37
Single family.....	119.97	120.53	120.12	121.15	121.51	119.33	124.04
Multifamily.....	111.49	120.15	114.43	119.31	121.35	125.51	134.48
Other structures.....	117.61	119.76	118.06	120.17	121.19	119.60	123.00
Equipment	125.30	126.79	126.25	127.13	126.24	127.56	129.49
Chain-type price indexes							
Private fixed investment	100.11	100.59	100.46	100.60	100.67	100.63	100.19
Nonresidential	95.74	95.26	95.44	95.41	95.29	94.91	94.42
Structures	114.95	120.13	118.61	119.99	120.80	121.11	120.42
Nonresidential buildings, including farm.....	116.47	120.69	119.52	120.29	120.94	122.02	121.85
Utilities.....	106.54	108.49	107.87	108.18	108.95	108.95	109.60
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	117.48	136.35	130.70	138.34	140.30	136.07	128.38
Other structures.....	109.68	113.92	112.90	113.67	114.22	114.89	115.90
Equipment and software	90.08	88.13	88.76	88.35	87.97	87.42	86.98
Information processing equipment and software	76.55	72.70	74.13	73.28	72.17	71.22	70.63
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	37.65	30.25	32.62	31.11	29.44	27.80	26.80
Software ²	97.62	98.58	98.79	98.92	98.31	98.28	98.32
Other.....	93.35	91.72	92.42	91.94	91.52	91.01	90.70
Industrial equipment.....	102.56	103.06	102.97	103.20	103.10	102.99	102.79
Transportation equipment	101.66	101.40	100.85	100.76	102.11	101.89	101.47
Other.....	103.86	105.34	104.86	105.23	105.51	105.77	105.76
Residential	114.46	118.39	117.19	117.95	118.67	119.77	119.48
Structures	114.87	118.90	117.66	118.45	119.18	120.31	120.01
Single family.....	115.60	119.72	118.50	119.10	119.80	121.50	120.90
Multifamily.....	123.90	128.60	127.29	127.94	128.69	130.50	129.86
Other structures.....	112.48	116.33	115.08	116.13	116.90	117.22	117.36
Equipment	98.10	98.50	98.73	98.25	98.51	98.50	98.66

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

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

Table 7.9. Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services and for Receipts and Payments of Income
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Chain-type quantity indexes							
Exports of goods and services	129.63	123.74	130.88	126.78	120.37	116.93	118.86
Goods ¹	135.20	127.57	136.55	130.21	123.36	120.16	119.80
Durable.....	144.40	133.03	145.05	136.57	128.07	122.44	122.12
Nondurable.....	115.40	115.76	118.21	116.42	113.16	115.24	114.80
Services ¹	117.01	114.82	117.99	118.70	113.24	109.33	116.04
Income receipts	146.67	125.88	142.66	130.15	120.60	110.10	.....
Imports of goods and services	159.09	154.75	160.79	157.30	151.92	148.99	154.46
Goods ¹	162.75	158.18	163.65	159.60	155.46	154.04	157.65
Durable.....	173.51	163.00	172.44	163.20	158.55	157.83	164.20
Nondurable.....	142.65	147.59	146.63	150.93	147.70	145.10	143.78
Services ¹	141.32	137.62	146.90	146.14	134.12	123.31	136.99
Income payments	161.33	136.02	156.13	143.16	132.68	112.11	.....
Chain-type price indexes							
Exports of goods and services	97.33	97.09	97.67	97.42	97.00	96.25	96.11
Goods ¹	93.97	93.31	94.06	93.69	93.17	92.33	92.06
Durable.....	93.66	93.52	93.78	93.70	93.43	93.16	93.17
Nondurable.....	94.85	92.94	94.89	93.78	92.64	90.47	89.54
Services ¹	106.02	106.92	107.08	107.13	106.98	106.48	106.68
Income receipts	106.66	108.45	108.17	108.54	108.50	108.60	.....
Imports of goods and services	95.73	92.53	95.65	94.19	89.87	90.41	90.14
Goods ¹	94.63	91.73	94.40	92.85	91.17	88.50	88.06
Durable.....	88.79	87.17	88.20	87.59	86.84	86.05	85.65
Nondurable.....	107.90	102.37	108.55	104.95	101.30	94.67	94.14
Services ¹	101.45	96.88	102.24	101.31	81.60	102.37	103.13
Income payments	107.98	110.08	109.63	110.11	110.14	110.43	.....

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment are reclassified from goods to services.

Table 7.11. Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted					2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted						
			2001							2002	2001					2002
			I	II	III	IV	I				I	II	III	IV	I	
	Chain-type quantity indexes						Chain-type price indexes									
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	110.60	114.53	112.76	114.14	114.22	117.02	119.26	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	110.71	112.94	112.58	113.09	113.10	113.01	113.91	
Federal	102.68	105.41	103.88	104.35	105.27	108.15	111.35	Federal	108.12	109.87	109.62	109.96	110.02	109.87	111.71	
National defense	97.76	102.32	100.93	101.50	102.31	104.53	109.30	National defense	107.56	109.24	109.04	109.32	109.41	109.18	111.04	
Consumption expenditures	97.41	101.57	100.67	100.72	101.69	103.20	108.00	Consumption expenditures	109.29	111.42	111.14	111.46	111.59	111.50	113.70	
Durable goods ²	107.86	116.31	109.00	114.40	124.17	117.68	121.50	Durable goods ²	99.55	99.82	99.87	99.92	99.78	99.71	100.05	
Nondurable goods	121.74	126.26	112.32	130.41	127.27	135.04	151.92	Nondurable goods	110.89	105.80	110.18	107.91	106.58	98.52	93.47	
Services	96.04	99.91	99.80	99.00	99.48	101.37	105.94	Services	109.94	112.46	111.99	112.42	112.62	112.82	115.47	
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	90.40	90.65	89.80	89.88	90.60	92.32	93.08	Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	114.63	118.57	118.03	118.56	118.82	118.86	124.69	
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	99.36	99.89	99.58	99.71	99.98	100.30	100.77	Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	101.87	101.67	101.71	102.00	101.40	101.54	101.76	
Other services	103.24	116.11	117.51	114.40	114.59	117.95	132.56	Other services	108.98	111.54	110.79	111.17	111.87	112.34	112.51	
Gross investment	100.15	107.20	102.70	106.58	106.40	113.12	117.74	Gross investment	97.77	97.03	97.27	97.33	97.21	96.30	96.41	
Structures	69.35	66.15	67.05	67.27	60.30	70.00	67.23	Structures	114.85	118.96	117.80	118.63	119.19	120.22	119.90	
Equipment and software	104.84	113.61	108.21	112.69	113.70	119.84	125.74	Equipment and software	95.83	94.67	95.03	95.02	94.84	93.79	93.93	
Nondefense	112.67	111.70	109.88	110.14	111.29	115.50	115.55	Nondefense	109.20	111.09	110.74	111.20	111.20	111.21	113.01	
Consumption expenditures	107.89	105.80	104.60	104.95	104.85	108.79	108.72	Consumption expenditures	111.43	113.67	113.21	113.76	113.86	113.87	116.24	
Durable goods ²								Durable goods ²								
Nondurable goods								Nondurable goods								
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change								Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change								
Other nondurables	87.51	93.42	94.37	90.83	89.02	99.45	107.80	Other nondurables	107.26	108.21	109.52	110.57	108.70	104.04	104.17	
Services	107.56	105.55	104.16	104.89	105.26	107.88	107.71	Services	112.10	114.50	113.96	114.49	114.67	114.89	117.42	
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	104.13	104.35	103.14	103.33	105.04	105.90	105.70	Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	117.55	120.61	119.83	120.60	120.85	121.15	125.46	
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	146.69	158.97	154.26	157.30	160.51	163.80	167.38	Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	100.74	101.57	101.57	101.77	101.44	101.48	101.52	
Other services	97.97	85.66	85.27	86.15	82.64	88.56	86.97	Other services	107.56	109.69	109.23	109.51	109.93	110.12	110.68	
Gross investment	135.48	140.25	135.29	135.07	142.57	148.08	148.78	Gross investment	100.19	100.77	100.84	100.98	100.64	100.63	100.54	
Structures	85.48	87.07	88.72	81.53	84.51	93.53	105.80	Structures	113.33	116.72	115.91	116.58	116.88	117.53	117.57	
Equipment and software	165.07	171.84	162.64	167.03	177.34	180.33	173.17	Equipment and software	95.01	94.79	95.09	95.08	94.58	94.40	94.26	
State and local	115.26	119.90	117.99	119.88	119.48	122.24	123.93	State and local	112.14	114.64	114.22	114.82	114.79	114.73	115.14	
Consumption expenditures	113.05	117.17	115.50	116.57	117.80	118.81	119.48	Consumption expenditures	113.11	115.62	115.21	115.88	115.82	115.59	115.98	
Durable goods ²	129.87	138.31	135.08	137.28	139.50	141.36	142.91	Durable goods ²	99.66	100.32	100.05	100.42	100.44	100.35	100.31	
Nondurable goods	125.11	132.37	129.53	131.47	133.44	135.05	136.30	Nondurable goods	110.94	109.60	112.48	113.13	109.49	103.31	103.45	
Services	111.33	114.99	113.48	114.43	115.56	116.49	117.07	Services	113.59	116.71	115.81	116.49	116.95	117.58	118.02	
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	106.39	108.77	107.81	108.43	109.21	109.64	109.95	Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	114.71	118.05	116.49	117.50	118.63	119.59	120.18	
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	124.33	131.05	128.52	130.19	131.88	133.59	135.84	Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	105.80	107.73	107.47	107.80	107.66	107.98	108.27	
Other services	189.85	215.20	203.71	210.08	217.94	229.07	231.89	Other services	113.53	116.38	122.42	119.50	113.08	110.52	109.51	
Gross investment	125.15	132.17	129.16	134.86	126.91	137.73	144.11	Gross investment	108.16	110.61	110.15	110.49	110.60	111.23	111.69	
Structures	117.13	125.31	121.13	128.49	118.96	132.67	141.12	Structures	114.99	119.21	118.31	118.93	119.20	120.40	121.16	
Equipment and software	152.57	154.51	156.33	155.24	153.86	152.61	150.22	Equipment and software	90.04	88.43	89.01	88.68	88.41	87.63	87.33	
Addenda:								Addenda:								
Compensation of general government employees ³	103.55	105.25	104.30	104.81	105.60	106.30	106.73	Compensation of general government employees ³	114.98	118.38	117.05	117.97	118.88	119.63	121.40	
Federal	95.58	95.89	94.89	95.06	96.10	97.50	98.11	Federal	115.75	119.33	118.69	119.33	119.58	119.72	124.94	
State and local	106.61	108.86	107.93	108.57	109.27	109.69	110.05	State and local	114.71	118.05	116.49	117.50	118.63	119.59	120.18	

1. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.

2. Consumption expenditures for durable goods excludes expenditures classified as investment, except for goods transferred to foreign countries by the Federal Government.

3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expendi-

tures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software. The compensation of all general government employees is shown in the addenda.

4. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government consumption expenditures as a partial measure of the value of the services of general government fixed assets; use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.

Table 7.14. Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product by Sector
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Chain-type quantity indexes							
Gross domestic product	118.06	119.46	119.47	119.56	119.16	119.65	121.36
Business ¹	120.18	121.32	121.59	121.53	120.87	121.31	123.23
Nonfarm ²	120.08	121.25	121.49	121.50	120.81	121.22	123.14
Nonfarm less housing	121.17	122.34	122.68	122.53	121.84	122.32	124.29
Housing	110.34	111.55	110.92	112.27	111.56	111.46	112.88
Farm	130.73	128.13	132.24	124.31	126.37	129.60	133.07
Households and institutions	111.50	115.55	113.84	115.36	116.24	116.78	117.54
Private households	99.69	107.64	105.44	107.65	108.67	108.80	107.99
Nonprofit institutions	111.93	115.84	114.15	115.64	116.51	117.07	117.88
General government ³	105.57	107.75	106.66	107.27	108.14	108.92	109.54
Federal	99.35	100.37	99.29	99.61	100.63	101.93	102.67
State and local	108.49	111.20	110.11	110.85	111.65	112.21	112.76
Chain-type price indexes							
Gross domestic product	107.04	109.37	108.65	109.22	109.83	109.80	110.02
Business ¹	106.07	108.17	107.56	108.06	108.62	108.44	108.47
Nonfarm ²	106.66	108.71	108.11	108.57	109.07	109.09	108.97
Nonfarm less housing	106.07	107.88	107.42	107.80	108.22	108.09	107.83
Housing	112.36	116.77	114.83	116.05	117.35	118.85	120.12
Farm	65.55	71.08	69.60	73.02	77.36	64.33	74.01
Households and institutions	111.14	116.49	114.50	115.80	117.21	118.44	119.39
Private households	113.36	117.53	116.95	116.84	117.83	118.50	120.60
Nonprofit institutions	111.07	116.45	114.41	115.76	117.19	118.43	119.34
General government ³	113.03	115.99	114.88	115.69	116.37	117.02	118.51
Federal	111.62	114.13	113.70	114.22	114.23	114.37	118.02
State and local	113.66	116.83	115.43	116.36	117.32	118.20	118.75

1. Equals gross domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and of general government.
 2. Equals gross domestic business product less gross farm product.
 3. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital.

Table 7.15. Price, Costs, and Profit Per Unit of Real Gross Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business
[Dollars]

Price per unit of real gross product of nonfinancial corporate business ¹	1.043	1.062	1.056	1.062	1.069	1.061	
Compensation of employees (unit labor cost)	.685	.713	.710	.714	.721	.709	
Unit nonlabor cost	.251	.262	.256	.261	.269	.262	
Consumption of fixed capital	.118	.128	.122	.126	.136	.127	
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies	.100	.102	.102	.103	.100	.103	
Net interest	.033	.032	.032	.032	.033	.032	
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments (unit profits from current production)	.107	.086	.089	.086	.080	.090	
Profits tax liability	.036	.027	.029	.029	.027	.022	
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	.070	.060	.060	.057	.053	.068	

1. The implicit price deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporate business divided by 100.

Table 7.16B. Implicit Price Deflators for Private Inventories by Industry
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	Seasonally adjusted				
	2001				2002
	I	II	III	IV	I
Private inventories ¹	99.20	98.38	96.69	95.84	96.93
Farm	103.19	101.40	94.00	91.73	104.30
Construction, mining, and utilities	127.36	113.32	101.06	97.27	95.93
Manufacturing	95.69	94.31	92.09	92.37	92.98
Durable goods industries	95.38	94.42	91.43	92.28	92.38
Nondurable goods industries	96.18	94.08	93.18	92.52	93.95
Wholesale trade	96.46	96.36	95.94	94.36	94.70
Durable goods industries	92.45	92.19	91.90	91.30	91.13
Nondurable goods industries	103.56	103.73	103.09	99.91	101.05
Retail trade	102.33	102.65	102.65	101.97	101.98
Motor vehicle dealers	100.47	100.28	100.52	99.54	98.82
Food and beverage stores	108.56	109.34	109.81	109.47	110.84
General merchandise stores	102.71	102.84	102.89	102.73	102.57
Other retail stores	102.52	103.19	102.91	102.18	102.52
Other industries	101.24	101.67	100.98	99.49	99.05
Addenda:					
Private inventories	99.20	98.38	96.69	95.84	96.93
Durable goods industries	95.70	95.29	94.00	93.97	93.83
Nondurable goods industries	102.88	101.64	99.56	97.92	100.18
Nonfarm industries	98.97	98.23	96.96	96.22	96.45
Wholesale trade	96.46	96.36	95.94	94.36	94.70
Merchant wholesale trade	95.80	95.64	95.34	94.12	94.31
Durable goods industries	92.31	92.03	91.72	91.11	90.94
Nondurable goods industries	102.03	102.07	101.78	99.58	100.34
Nonmerchant wholesale trade	100.51	100.78	99.61	95.79	97.05

1. Implicit price deflators are as of the end of the quarter and are consistent with the inventory stocks shown in tables 5.12B and 5.13B.

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

Table 7.17. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Gross domestic product..	118.06	119.46	119.47	119.56	119.16	119.65	121.36
Final sales of domestic product.....	117.78	120.47	120.10	120.32	120.16	121.30	122.08
Change in private inventories.....							
Goods	126.03	124.16	125.58	124.43	123.05	123.60	126.25
Final sales.....	125.39	127.23	127.56	126.76	126.08	128.52	128.47
Change in private inventories.....							
Durable goods.....	141.24	135.84	138.69	136.86	133.55	134.27	135.72
Final sales.....	140.30	142.30	143.20	142.27	140.06	143.67	139.64
Change in private inventories.....							
Nondurable goods.....	113.87	114.58	114.96	114.31	114.32	114.74	118.23
Final sales.....	113.55	115.25	115.17	114.48	114.88	116.48	119.21
Change in private inventories.....							
Services	112.75	115.96	114.92	115.69	116.20	117.06	118.18
Structures.....	118.08	120.72	121.87	122.49	120.24	118.27	120.02
Addenda:							
Motor vehicle output.....	128.39	122.33	115.40	121.94	124.45	127.52	128.82
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output.....	117.69	119.35	119.59	119.47	118.97	119.38	121.10

Table 7.18B. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for Motor Vehicle Output
[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Motor vehicle output...	128.39	122.33	115.40	121.94	124.45	127.52	128.82
Auto output.....	96.38	91.26	86.02	92.82	95.93	90.27	92.52
Truck output ¹	154.88	147.96	139.65	145.98	148.02	158.17	158.70
Final sales of domestic product.....	124.50	126.76	122.45	123.26	120.99	140.34	123.71
Personal consumption expenditures.....	138.22	149.99	142.79	143.87	143.39	169.91	153.16
New motor vehicles.....	145.58	162.70	151.05	151.92	153.36	194.48	171.14
Autos.....	130.17	134.01	131.41	127.73	124.68	152.23	134.54
Light trucks.....	163.75	196.39	174.17	180.33	187.03	244.03	214.05
Net purchases of used autos.....	115.93	112.26	117.89	119.59	113.62	97.94	100.40
Private fixed investment.....	129.88	113.73	117.35	116.27	110.73	110.58	102.32
New motor vehicles.....	125.47	111.53	116.29	115.51	108.68	105.63	99.39
Autos.....	104.10	96.80	103.03	102.51	94.90	86.76	85.24
Trucks.....	145.93	125.76	129.19	128.15	122.02	123.68	113.00
Light trucks.....	162.17	149.15	152.40	151.76	145.01	147.43	133.15
Other.....	115.53	82.49	86.18	84.46	79.50	79.80	75.60
Net purchases of used autos.....	109.21	103.30	112.15	112.38	101.04	87.64	88.71
Gross government investment.....	119.06	122.81	123.05	123.06	118.64	126.50	123.07
Autos.....	95.59	96.44	80.36	100.70	106.48	98.22	91.55
New trucks.....	132.21	137.56	147.13	135.51	125.36	142.25	140.69
Net exports.....	95.72	92.84	81.40	93.91	101.50	94.54	88.52
Exports.....	95.38	101.68	85.72	101.05	114.49	105.45	96.36
Autos.....	96.54	77.14	73.82	81.28	78.36	75.12	74.58
Trucks.....	156.20	153.17	151.58	154.11	154.46	152.52	152.90
Imports.....	161.70	157.40	161.00	157.91	155.93	154.74	158.56
Autos.....	130.02	132.83	106.93	135.81	147.02	141.56	125.81
Trucks.....							
Change in private inventories.....							
Autos.....							
New.....							
Domestic.....							
Foreign.....							
Used.....							
New trucks.....							
Domestic.....							
Foreign.....							
Addenda:							
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers.....	134.54	135.90	132.86	133.13	130.69	146.90	133.68
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks.....	127.69	118.05	123.05	122.49	115.23	111.41	104.72
Domestic output of new autos ²	101.35	95.41	93.79	96.66	98.92	92.27	95.99
Sales of imported new autos ³	154.48	153.42	148.78	154.69	147.71	162.51	154.56

1. Except for exports and imports, consists of new trucks only.

2. Consists of final sales and change in private inventories of new autos assembled in the United States.

3. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, private fixed investment, and gross government investment.

Table 8.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Gross domestic product.....	4.1	1.2	1.3	.3	-1.3	1.7	5.8
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Personal consumption expenditures	3.28	2.10	2.05	1.72	.67	4.14	2.53
Durable goods.....	.77	.54	.83	.56	.07	2.84	-.72
Motor vehicles and parts.....	.22	.26	.52	.19	-.02	2.26	-1.37
Furniture and household equipment.....	.38	.21	.23	.29	.10	.42	.49
Other.....	.17	.07	.08	.08	-.01	.16	.16
Nondurable goods.....	.94	.36	.49	.06	.12	.50	1.66
Food.....	.38	.05	.04	-.05	-.10	.17	.50
Clothing and shoes.....	.24	.09	.10	.06	.02	.17	.55
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods.....	-.01	.02	.09	-.13	.12	-.04	.11
Other.....	.33	.20	.26	.18	.07	.20	.50
Services.....	1.57	1.19	.73	1.10	.48	.80	1.59
Housing.....	.22	.19	.22	.16	.16	.22	.32
Household operation.....	.21	.10	-.04	-.22	.04	-.28	.28
Electricity and gas.....	.05	-.03	-.19	-.24	-.04	-.20	.28
Other household operation.....	.16	.12	.15	.01	.08	-.07	.00
Transportation.....	.08	.01	.03	-.01	-.10	-.10	.13
Medical care.....	.30	.35	.29	.46	.36	.34	.36
Recreation.....	.09	.06	.17	.03	-.07	.08	.11
Other.....	.67	.47	.07	.68	.09	.54	.38
Gross private domestic investment	1.19	-1.41	-2.28	-2.16	-1.79	-4.12	3.10
Fixed investment.....	1.28	-.33	.33	-1.74	-.97	-1.96	-.01
Nonresidential.....	1.25	-.40	-.02	-1.99	-1.08	-1.75	-.66
Structures.....	.19	.02	.39	-.44	-.26	-1.27	-.63
Equipment and software.....	1.06	-.42	-.41	-1.55	-.82	-.47	-.03
Information processing equipment and software.....	.86	-.15	-.62	-.95	-.46	-.13	.29
Computers and peripheral equipment.....	.36	.01	-.04	-.34	-.26	.23	.26
Software ¹.....	.21	.04	-.12	-.07	.08	-.11	-.05
Other.....	.30	-.21	-.46	-.54	-.28	-.25	.08
Industrial equipment.....	.18	-.05	.21	-.39	-.40	-.21	.22
Transportation equipment.....	-.05	-.18	.05	-.12	-.02	.08	-.47
Other.....	.07	-.04	-.04	-.09	.05	-.21	-.07
Residential.....	.04	.07	.35	.25	.10	-.21	.65
Change in private inventories	-.09	-1.08	-2.61	-.42	-.81	-2.16	3.10
Farm.....	.00	.00	.01	-.10	-.01	-.09	.02
Nonfarm.....	-.09	-1.08	-2.61	-.32	-.80	-2.08	3.08
Net exports of goods and services	-.79	-.12	.63	-.12	-.27	-.14	-1.22
Exports.....	1.01	-.49	-.13	-1.37	-2.13	-1.14	.64
Goods.....	.85	-.44	-.19	-1.45	-1.55	-.72	-.07
Services.....	.17	-.06	.06	.08	-.58	-.42	.72
Imports.....	-1.81	.37	.76	1.25	1.86	1.00	-1.87
Goods.....	-1.54	.33	.87	1.21	1.20	.40	-1.02
Services.....	-.26	.04	-.11	.05	.66	.59	-.85
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	.47	.63	.92	.87	.05	1.76	1.43
Federal.....	.10	.16	.19	.11	.21	.66	.74
National defense.....	.00	.18	.28	.09	.12	.34	.74
Consumption expenditures.....	.00	.14	.37	.01	.13	.20	.64
Gross investment.....	.01	.04	-.09	.08	.00	.14	.10
Nondefense.....	.10	-.02	-.09	.02	.09	.32	.01
Consumption expenditures.....	.09	-.03	-.10	.02	-.01	.25	.00
Gross investment.....	.00	.02	.01	.00	.09	.07	.01
State and local.....	.37	.47	.73	.76	-.16	1.10	.69
Consumption expenditures.....	.32	.34	.39	.35	.41	.33	.23
Gross investment.....	.05	.13	.34	.41	-.56	.77	.46
Addenda:							
Goods.....	2.15	-.55	-.95	-1.33	-1.59	.64	3.09
Services.....	1.78	1.53	1.18	1.45	.96	1.64	2.19
Structures.....	.21	.21	1.09	.19	-.70	-.62	.56
Motor vehicle output.....	-.03	-.18	-.59	.70	.27	.33	.14
Final sales of computers ².....	.45	.11	.10	-.31	-.10	.23	-.18

Table 8.3. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Personal consumption expenditures.....	4.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.0	6.1	3.5
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Durable goods	1.13	.79	1.22	.81	.11	4.13	-1.04
Motor vehicles and parts.....	.32	.39	.76	.28	-.02	3.28	-1.96
Furniture and household equipment.....	.56	.30	.33	.42	.14	.61	.70
Other.....	.25	.10	.12	.11	-.01	.24	.23
Nondurable goods	1.39	.53	.72	.09	-.16	.76	2.36
Food.....	.57	.08	.06	-.07	-.14	.26	.71
Clothing and shoes.....	.35	.14	.15	.08	.03	.25	.78
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods.....	-.02	.03	.13	-.18	.18	-.05	.16
Gasoline and oil.....	.00	.05	.13	-.09	.17	-.03	.14
Fuel oil and coal.....	-.01	-.02	.00	-.09	.01	-.02	.02
Other.....	.49	.29	.38	.26	.10	.30	.71
Services	2.32	1.75	1.08	1.62	.69	1.23	2.23
Housing.....	.32	.29	.32	.24	.23	.34	.45
Household operation.....	.31	.14	-.06	-.32	.06	-.39	.40
Electricity and gas.....	.07	-.04	-.28	-.34	-.06	-.29	.40
Other household operation.....	.24	.18	.22	.02	.12	-.10	.00
Transportation.....	.12	.02	.04	-.02	-.14	-.14	.18
Medical care.....	.45	.52	.43	.68	.52	.50	.50
Recreation.....	.13	.09	.24	.04	-.10	.12	.15
Other.....	.99	.69	1.10	1.00	.13	.80	.54
Addenda:							
Energy goods and services ¹.....	.05	-.01	-.15	-.53	.11	-.35	.56
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy.....	4.23	3.01	3.11	3.12	.99	6.20	2.28

1. Consists of gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods, and of electricity and gas.
 NOTE: The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.4. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real personal consumption expenditures, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product.

1. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.
 2. For some components of final sales of computers, includes computer parts.
 NOTE: The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, 7.9, 7.11, and 7.17.

Table 8.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Private Fixed Investment by Type

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Private fixed investment.....	7.6	-2.0	1.9	-9.7	-5.7	-11.4	-2
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Nonresidential.....	7.36	-2.36	-.11	-11.28	-6.37	-10.24	-4.25
Structures.....	1.13	.12	2.25	-2.48	-1.52	-7.65	-3.99
Nonresidential buildings, including farm.....	.67	-.64	.79	-2.79	-3.05	-3.24	-2.84
Utilities.....	.19	.27	.63	-.26	-1.30	.16	-.07
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells.....	.25	.35	1.00	.66	-.13	-1.59	-1.10
Other structures.....	.02	.14	-.17	-.09	2.95	-2.98	.03
Equipment and software.....	6.23	-2.49	-2.36	-8.80	-4.85	-2.60	-2.26
Information processing equipment and software.....	5.07	-.92	-3.59	-5.44	-2.71	-.67	1.80
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	2.10	.05	-.25	-1.96	-1.53	1.41	1.62
Software ²	1.23	.24	-.71	-.36	.49	-.61	-.32
Other.....	1.74	-1.21	-2.63	-3.11	-1.67	-1.46	.50
Industrial equipment.....	1.04	-.32	1.21	-2.21	-2.38	-1.26	1.37
Transportation equipment.....	-.31	-1.02	.28	-.66	-.08	.56	-2.99
Other.....	.43	-.23	-.26	-.50	.32	-1.24	-.44
Residential.....	.22	.40	2.03	1.55	.65	-1.13	4.09
Structures.....	.18	.40	2.02	1.54	.66	-1.15	4.06
Single family.....	.14	.08	1.66	.50	.17	-.92	2.23
Multifamily.....	-.05	.13	.30	.30	.13	.27	.58
Other structures.....	.09	.18	.06	.74	.36	-.50	1.24
Equipment.....	.04	.01	.00	.02	-.02	.03	.04

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.
 2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.
 NOTE: The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.6. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real private fixed investment, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product.

Table 8.5. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Exports and in Real Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Exports of goods and services...	9.5	-4.5	-1.2	-11.9	-18.8	-10.9	6.8
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Exports of goods¹.....	7.93	-4.00	-1.69	-12.80	-13.65	-6.89	-7.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	.27	.10	.64	-.24	-.43	1.04	.58
Industrial supplies and materials.....	1.47	-.45	-1.21	-2.01	-.66	.21	-.07
Capital goods, except automotive.....	4.80	-3.02	.28	-12.11	-9.35	-5.77	-.66
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts.....	.44	-.53	-1.97	1.59	.51	-1.64	-.16
Consumer goods, except automotive.....	.82	-.04	1.23	-.02	-2.76	-.22	-.79
Other.....	.13	-.06	-.65	-.01	-.96	-.51	.37
Exports of services¹.....	1.57	-.55	.51	.87	-5.10	-4.05	7.49
Percent change at annual rate:							
Imports of goods and services..	13.4	-2.7	-5.0	-8.4	-13.0	-7.5	15.5
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Imports of goods¹.....	11.42	-2.39	-5.82	-8.11	-8.23	-2.94	8.63
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	.24	.14	-.17	.21	.85	-.29	.31
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products.....	.83	-.20	-.63	.47	.07	-.96	1.03
Petroleum and products.....	.40	.28	1.95	.36	-2.37	.26	-1.08
Capital goods, except automotive.....	4.65	-2.64	-2.72	-11.45	-5.41	-.67	5.31
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts.....	1.23	-.42	-1.63	1.37	.38	-1.24	1.51
Consumer goods, except automotive.....	3.32	.28	-.21	-1.16	-1.54	-.80	4.90
Other.....	.74	.18	-2.42	2.10	-.22	.77	-3.36
Imports of services¹.....	1.94	-.34	.74	-.28	-4.77	-4.57	6.88

1. Exports and imports of certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment were reclassified from goods to services.
 NOTE: The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.10. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real exports and to real imports, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product. Because imports are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product, the contributions of components of real imports have opposite signs in this table and in table 8.2.

Table 8.6. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment ¹	2.7	3.6	5.3	5.0	.3	10.2	7.9
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Federal.....	.58	.90	1.10	.63	1.18	3.79	4.07
National defense.....	.03	1.00	1.61	.51	.69	1.96	4.03
Consumption expenditures.....	-.01	.79	2.10	.06	.71	1.18	3.50
Durable goods ².....	.01	.10	-.05	.25	.45	-.29	.17
Nondurable goods.....	.03	.02	.06	.34	-.06	.14	.27
Services.....	-.05	.67	2.10	-.53	.32	1.33	3.06
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	-.04	.02	-.26	.03	.25	.62	.28
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴.....	.01	.02	.02	.02	.04	.06	.07
Other services.....	-.01	.63	2.33	-.59	.04	.66	2.71
Gross investment.....	.04	.21	-.49	.46	-.02	.79	.52
Structures.....	-.01	-.01	-.02	.00	-.12	.17	-.05
Equipment and software.....	.05	.23	-.48	.45	.10	.62	.57
Nondefense.....	.56	-1.1	-.52	.12	.49	1.82	.05
Consumption expenditures.....	.53	-.19	-.57	.13	-.04	1.43	-.01
Durable goods ².....	.02	-.01	-.06	-.01	-.03	.05	.00
Nondurable goods.....	.07	-.01	.47	-.12	-.13	.46	.03
Services.....	.44	-.17	-.99	.26	.12	.92	-.04
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³.....	.16	.01	.17	.04	.34	.19	-.03
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴.....	.15	.13	.11	.12	.13	.14	.14
Other services.....	.13	-.31	-1.27	.09	-.35	.59	-.15
Gross investment.....	.03	.09	.05	-.01	.52	.39	.05
Structures.....	-.07	.01	.07	-.21	.08	.26	.34
Equipment and software.....	.10	.07	-.02	.19	.44	.13	-.29
State and local.....	2.08	2.66	4.21	4.33	-.88	6.38	3.81
Consumption expenditures.....	1.78	1.95	2.29	2.04	2.26	2.05	1.31
Durable goods ².....	.06	.06	.07	.06	.06	.06	.05
Nondurable goods.....	.38	.37	.39	.39	.38	.32	.23
Services.....	1.34	1.52	1.83	1.58	1.81	1.67	1.03
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³.....	.74	.85	1.10	.91	1.08	.74	.51
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴.....	.29	.28	.28	.28	.27	.29	.36
Other services.....	.32	.39	.45	.39	.46	.64	.16
Gross investment.....	.30	.72	1.93	2.29	-3.14	4.33	2.50
Structures.....	.04	.67	1.95	2.38	-3.03	4.42	2.67
Equipment and software.....	.25	.04	-.02	-.09	-.11	-.09	-.18

1. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.
 2. Consumption expenditures for durable goods excludes expenditures classified as investment, except for goods transferred to foreign countries by the Federal Government.
 3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expenditures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software.
 4. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, is included in government consumption expenditures as a partial measure of the value of the services of general government fixed assets; use of depreciation assumes a zero net return on these assets.
 NOTE: The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.11. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real government consumption expenditures and gross investment, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product.

Table 8.7. Selected Per Capita Product and Income Series in Current and Chained Dollars
[Dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Current dollars:							
Gross domestic product.....	34,950	35,704	35,637	35,746	35,706	35,727	36,213
Gross national product.....	34,907	35,686	35,601	35,705	35,668	35,769	36,213
Personal income.....	29,450	30,511	30,361	30,533	30,632	30,519	30,821
Disposable personal income.....	24,889	25,943	25,634	25,798	26,457	25,880	26,499
Personal consumption expenditures.....	23,818	24,709	24,519	24,682	24,646	24,988	25,176
Durable goods.....	2,902	3,002	2,945	2,960	2,936	3,167	3,059
Nondurable goods.....	7,043	7,188	7,193	7,226	7,185	7,148	7,279
Services.....	13,874	14,519	14,381	14,496	14,525	14,672	14,838
Chained (1996) dollars:							
Gross domestic product.....	32,653	32,646	32,801	32,730	32,513	32,543	32,918
Gross national product.....	32,626	32,645	32,782	32,708	32,494	32,599	32,918
Disposable personal income.....	23,148	23,687	23,470	23,541	24,157	23,580	24,108
Personal consumption expenditures.....	22,152	22,561	22,449	22,523	22,503	22,767	22,904
Durable goods.....	3,170	3,342	3,241	3,287	3,283	3,556	3,473
Nondurable goods.....	6,549	6,587	6,599	6,585	6,572	6,592	6,709
Services.....	12,488	12,708	12,668	12,717	12,713	12,734	12,818
Population (mid-period, thousands).....	282,489	285,908	284,582	285,418	286,360	287,272	288,051

Table 8.8B. Motor Vehicle Output
[Billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Motor vehicle output.....	353.0	333.1	315.5	331.5	338.7	346.8	345.3
Auto output.....	118.5	111.4	105.5	113.6	116.6	109.8	111.0
Truck output ¹	234.5	221.8	210.0	217.9	222.2	237.0	234.4
Final sales of domestic product.....	346.9	350.7	339.9	340.5	334.6	387.7	337.4
Personal consumption expenditures.....							
New motor vehicles.....	218.4	242.8	226.2	226.6	227.8	290.6	252.6
Autos.....	105.0	107.6	105.7	102.5	99.8	122.3	107.3
Light trucks.....	113.4	135.2	120.5	124.0	128.0	168.2	145.3
Net purchases of used autos.....	59.1	58.7	62.4	62.9	59.1	50.5	51.1
Private fixed investment.....	158.0	136.3	140.1	138.4	133.7	133.0	122.4
New motor vehicles.....	194.6	171.6	179.1	177.0	168.0	162.4	151.7
Autos.....	77.6	71.8	76.6	76.1	70.2	64.4	62.8
Trucks.....	117.0	99.8	102.5	101.0	97.8	98.0	88.9
Light trucks.....	84.2	76.1	77.9	76.8	74.9	74.9	66.9
Other.....	32.8	23.7	24.6	24.2	22.9	23.1	22.0
Net purchases of used autos.....	-36.6	-35.3	-39.0	-38.7	-34.3	-29.4	-29.4
Gross government investment.....	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.9	13.7	13.4
Autos.....	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7
New trucks.....	9.3	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.8	9.9	9.7
Net exports.....	-101.7	-100.5	-102.2	-100.6	-99.0	-100.0	-102.0
Exports.....	26.1	25.5	22.3	25.7	27.8	26.0	24.4
Autos.....	16.7	17.9	15.1	17.8	20.2	18.6	17.1
Trucks.....	9.4	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4
Imports.....	127.8	125.9	124.5	126.3	126.8	126.1	126.5
Autos.....	109.2	106.7	109.1	106.7	105.5	105.5	108.2
Trucks.....	18.6	19.2	15.5	19.6	21.3	20.5	18.3
Change in private inventories.....	6.2	-17.6	-24.4	-9.1	4.1	-40.9	7.9
Autos.....	2.1	-6.4	-9.4	-4.2	3.0	-15.0	6.5
New.....	1.3	-7.1	-10.5	-4.7	2.5	-15.6	6.2
Domestic.....	.8	-7.7	-12.0	-4.2	1.3	-15.8	5.7
Foreign.....	.6	.6	1.5	-.4	1.2	.2	.6
Used.....	.8	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.5	.3
New trucks.....	4.1	-11.1	-15.0	-4.8	1.1	-25.9	1.4
Domestic.....	3.2	-10.2	-13.8	-3.8	1.6	-24.6	-1.2
Foreign.....	.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-.4	-1.3	2.6
Addenda:							
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers.....	448.6	451.2	442.1	441.1	433.6	487.8	439.5
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks.....	161.8	148.0	154.5	152.9	145.1	139.3	129.8
Domestic output of new autos ²	117.5	109.7	108.0	111.0	113.4	106.3	110.0
Sales of imported new autos ³	84.2	83.3	80.9	83.9	79.9	88.3	83.3

1. Except for exports and imports, consists of new trucks only.
2. Consists of final sales and change in private inventories of new autos assembled in the United States.
3. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, private fixed investment, and gross government investment.

Table 8.9B. Real Motor Vehicle Output
[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Motor vehicle output.....	353.8	337.2	318.1	336.1	343.0	351.5	355.0
Auto output.....	121.6	115.1	108.5	117.1	121.0	113.9	116.7
Truck output ¹	231.5	221.1	208.7	218.2	221.2	236.4	237.2
Final sales of domestic product.....	348.2	354.5	342.4	344.7	338.3	392.5	346.0
Personal consumption expenditures.....							
New motor vehicles.....	218.6	244.3	226.8	228.1	230.3	292.0	257.0
Autos.....	106.6	109.7	107.6	104.6	102.1	124.6	110.2
Light trucks.....	111.8	134.1	118.9	123.1	127.7	166.6	146.1
Net purchases of used autos.....	59.6	57.7	60.6	61.5	58.4	50.4	51.6
Private fixed investment.....	156.9	137.4	141.8	140.5	133.8	133.6	123.6
New motor vehicles.....	194.7	173.1	180.5	179.2	168.6	163.9	154.2
Autos.....	78.8	73.2	78.0	77.6	71.8	65.6	64.5
Trucks.....	116.0	100.0	102.7	101.9	97.0	98.3	89.8
Light trucks.....	84.8	78.0	79.7	79.4	75.8	77.1	69.6
Other.....	31.4	22.4	23.5	23.0	21.6	21.7	20.6
Net purchases of used autos.....	-37.5	-35.5	-38.5	-38.6	-34.7	-30.1	-30.5
Gross government investment.....	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.7	13.3
Autos.....	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.5
New trucks.....	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.9
Net exports.....	-99.4	-97.7	-99.4	-98.2	-96.5	-96.8	-98.6
Exports.....	24.9	24.1	21.1	24.4	26.4	24.6	23.0
Autos.....	16.2	17.3	14.5	17.1	19.4	17.9	16.3
Trucks.....	8.7	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7
Imports.....	124.2	121.8	120.6	122.6	122.9	121.3	121.6
Autos.....	106.5	103.7	106.0	104.0	102.7	101.9	104.4
Trucks.....	17.8	18.2	14.6	18.6	20.1	19.4	17.2
Change in private inventories.....	5.8	-16.1	-22.6	-8.3	3.7	-37.5	7.4
Autos.....	2.1	-6.6	-9.5	-4.2	3.0	-15.5	6.9
New.....	1.3	-7.2	-10.7	-4.7	2.5	-16.0	6.5
Domestic.....	.8	-7.9	-12.3	-4.3	1.3	-16.4	5.9
Foreign.....	.5	.6	1.5	-.4	1.1	.2	.6
Used.....	.8	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.3
New trucks.....	3.4	-8.7	-12.1	-3.8	.9	-20.0	1.0
Domestic.....	2.6	-7.9	-11.0	-3.0	1.2	-18.9	-.9
Foreign.....	.8	-.9	-1.1	-.9	-.4	-1.1	2.2
Residual.....	-.8	-2.6	-3.9	-1.5	.1	-6.0	.0
Addenda:							
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers.....	448.3	452.8	442.7	443.6	435.5	489.5	445.4
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks.....	163.4	151.0	157.5	156.7	147.4	142.6	134.0
Domestic output of new autos ²	118.3	111.3	109.5	112.8	115.4	107.7	112.0
Sales of imported new autos ³	85.5	84.9	82.3	85.6	81.7	89.9	85.5

1. Except for exports and imports, consists of new trucks only.
2. Consists of final sales and change in private inventories of new autos assembled in the United States.
3. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, private fixed investment, and gross government investment.

NOTE. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines, excluding the lines in the addenda.
Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.18B.

Table 8.30. Contributions to Percent Change in the Gross Domestic Purchases Price Index

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			2001				2002
			I	II	III	IV	I
Percent change at annual rate:							
Gross domestic purchases	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.3	-.1	.5	.7
Percentage points at annual rates:							
Personal consumption expenditures	1.76	1.23	2.12	.89	-.15	.56	.41
Durable goods	-.13	-.15	-.06	-.29	-.23	-.13	-.37
Motor vehicles and parts .....	.02	.02	.09	-.05	-.06	.04	-.15
Furniture and household equipment	-.14	-.17	-.18	-.22	-.16	-.15	-.20
Other	-.01	.00	.04	-.02	-.01	-.02	-.02
Nondurable goods .....	.72	.29	.38	.52	-.29	-.63	.04
Food .....	.22	.28	.37	.24	.35	.23	.22
Clothing and shoes	-.04	-.06	-.02	-.18	-.17	-.02	-.06
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods .....	.42	-.05	-.10	.31	-.66	-.91	-.16
Other .....	.12	.12	.12	.15	.19	.07	.05
Services	1.17	1.10	1.80	.65	.37	1.33	.74
Housing .....	.30	.36	.36	.43	.40	.42	.41
Household operation .....	.06	.16	.50	.00	-.13	-.13	-.05
Electricity and gas .....	.08	.16	.47	-.02	-.09	-.24	-.11
Other household operation	-.01	.01	.03	.02	-.03	.11	.06
Transportation .....	.08	.04	.04	-.01	.01	.01	.10
Medical care .....	.29	.28	.48	.12	.06	.40	.19
Recreation .....	.09	.08	.09	.12	.06	.06	.05
Other .....	.34	.16	.33	.00	-.04	.56	.03
Gross private domestic investment .....	.19	.08	.01	.06	.04	-.03	-.29
Fixed investment .....	.20	.08	-.05	.09	.04	-.02	-.27
Nonresidential .....	.02	-.06	-.24	-.02	-.06	-.18	-.23
Structures .....	.12	.14	.20	.15	.09	.03	-.06
Equipment and software	-.11	-.20	-.44	-.17	-.15	-.21	-.17
Information processing equipment and software	-.14	-.23	-.40	-.20	-.25	-.20	-.13
Computers and peripheral equipment	-.15	-.22	-.38	-.17	-.18	-.17	-.11
Software ¹ .....	.04	.02	.01	.01	-.04	.00	.00
Other	-.03	-.03	-.03	-.03	-.03	-.03	-.02
Industrial equipment .....	.01	.01	.02	.01	-.01	-.01	-.01
Transportation equipment .....	.02	.00	-.09	-.01	.09	-.01	-.03
Other equipment .....	.01	.02	.03	.02	.01	.01	.00
Residential .....	.19	.14	.19	.11	.10	.16	-.04
Change in private inventories	-.01	.00	.07	-.03	-.01	-.01	-.02
Farm .....	.00	.00	.00	.00	-.01	.01	-.02
Nonfarm	-.01	.00	.07	-.03	.00	-.01	.00
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment .....	.66	.35	.59	.31	.00	-.06	.57
Federal .....	.17	.09	.25	.07	.01	-.03	.40
National defense .....	.11	.06	.13	.04	.01	-.03	.27
Consumption expenditures .....	.11	.06	.15	.04	.01	-.01	.26
Gross investment .....	.00	.00	-.01	.00	.00	-.02	.00
Nondefense .....	.06	.04	.12	.03	.00	.00	.14
Consumption expenditures .....	.05	.03	.12	.03	.01	.00	.14
Gross investment .....	.01	.00	.00	.00	-.01	.00	.00
State and local .....	.49	.25	.34	.24	-.01	-.02	.17
Consumption expenditures .....	.42	.20	.26	.21	-.02	-.08	.13
Gross investment .....	.07	.05	.08	.03	.01	.05	.04
Addenda:							
Final sales of computers ²	-.20	-.26	-.48	-.19	-.20	-.18	-.20
Gross domestic purchases less final sales of computers	2.84	1.98	3.20	1.55	.17	.74	.89
Food .....	.22	.28	.38	.25	.34	.23	.21
Energy goods and services .....	.63	.08	.36	.25	-.94	-1.48	-.32
Gross domestic purchases less food and energy	1.75	1.29	1.95	.78	.49	1.72	.80

1. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.
 2. For some components of final sales of computers, includes computer parts.
 NOTE: The price indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.11.

Annual Estimates

Except as noted for table B.3 below, these tables are derived from the NIPA tables that were published in the August and September 2001 issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, and the estimates reflect the most recent comprehensive and annual NIPA revisions.

Table B.3. Gross Domestic Product by Industry, Current-Dollar and Real Estimates for 1998-2000

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars				Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000		1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Gross domestic product	8,781.5	9,268.6	9,872.9	8,508.9	8,856.5	9,224.0	Transportation services	28.0	29.9	32.3	27.8	29.8	30.6
Private industries	7,678.2	8,116.9	8,656.5	7,490.6	7,852.7	8,177.6	Communications	238.5	258.5	281.1	231.2	256.5	283.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	128.0	127.2	135.8	145.5	153.4	166.3	Telephone and telegraph	179.4	196.4	208.9	181.3	208.0	232.5
Farms	80.6	74.3	79.0	100.3	106.0	120.5	Radio and television	59.1	62.1	72.2	50.3	50.3	54.1
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	47.4	53.0	56.7	44.4	46.7	47.3	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	204.8	215.6	230.0	193.7	212.9	217.9
Mining	100.2	103.3	127.1	119.7	112.0	95.2	Wholesale trade	607.9	633.5	674.1	663.3	688.8	708.4
Metal mining	5.4	5.0	4.9	7.7	8.2	7.4	Retail trade	790.4	834.9	893.9	800.0	843.7	905.7
Coal mining	10.7	10.6	10.1	11.9	13.5	13.5	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,708.5	1,810.6	1,936.2	1,622.1	1,713.5	1,809.5
Oil and gas extraction	72.8	76.2	99.5	89.4	79.8	63.4	Depository institutions	300.0	325.6	366.5	256.5	268.1	288.2
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	11.3	11.5	12.6	10.9	10.9	12.4	Nondepository institutions	52.8	53.7	59.0	57.3	60.6	66.8
Construction	380.8	425.5	463.6	348.9	370.0	379.3	Security and commodity brokers	143.9	138.8	144.2	163.2	210.0	290.7
Manufacturing	1,431.5	1,496.8	1,566.6	1,444.3	1,532.1	1,594.6	Insurance carriers	150.2	158.3	167.7	135.1	135.2	131.1
Durable goods	830.7	865.7	901.7	892.9	965.1	1,034.1	Insurance agents, brokers, and service	56.4	65.4	67.3	51.8	58.9	60.1
Lumber and wood products	41.9	46.3	44.4	40.1	43.0	44.1	Real estate	981.6	1,051.2	1,116.3	944.9	986.2	1,018.3
Furniture and fixtures	24.3	26.0	26.7	22.9	23.9	24.4	Nonfarm housing services	718.7	764.4	810.5	677.2	701.3	721.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	38.7	42.5	43.9	36.6	38.4	39.7	Other real estate	262.9	286.8	305.8	268.9	286.6	299.3
Primary metal industries	53.1	50.2	52.9	54.5	57.2	57.4	Holding and other investment offices	23.4	17.6	15.4	15.4	10.6	7.4
Fabricated metal products	101.7	107.6	108.7	96.5	98.4	99.6	Services	1,829.9	1,980.9	2,164.6	1,699.0	1,774.8	1,865.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	158.6	157.3	167.6	195.8	214.4	236.0	Hotels and other lodging places	73.5	80.4	86.5	63.3	64.8	67.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	159.2	165.5	181.2	210.8	255.8	327.7	Personal services	57.0	57.4	60.4	53.7	52.6	53.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	111.5	118.9	120.2	111.6	114.7	116.9	Business services	439.8	502.6	571.7	410.7	452.5	490.9
Other transportation equipment	58.4	64.5	62.7	56.7	61.2	55.2	Auto repair, services, and parking	81.0	88.1	93.9	75.1	80.6	83.7
Instruments and related products	57.5	58.8	64.2	49.0	48.2	48.1	Miscellaneous repair services	24.4	25.2	26.7	21.6	20.2	19.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	25.9	28.3	29.1	24.9	26.9	27.7	Motion pictures	29.1	32.0	34.9	28.2	29.2	30.0
Non-durable goods	600.8	631.0	664.8	555.5	574.0	574.0	Amusement and recreation services	70.1	75.1	80.8	65.1	68.3	69.5
Food and kindred products	121.8	132.9	137.0	112.1	117.3	118.2	Health services	491.1	516.3	546.8	460.9	470.5	485.4
Tobacco products	17.3	18.9	22.3	11.9	6.3	6.2	Legal services	116.7	123.0	133.5	107.3	110.4	115.6
Textile mill products	25.8	25.5	24.7	24.1	23.6	24.1	Educational services	67.5	72.1	78.6	61.1	62.4	64.6
Apparel and other textile products	26.0	24.3	23.6	25.2	22.6	22.5	Social services	57.6	61.8	67.5	52.3	53.7	55.5
Paper and allied products	55.7	58.0	59.9	58.2	57.3	50.0	Membership organizations	53.6	58.3	63.5	48.3	49.6	49.6
Printing and publishing	95.6	102.7	105.5	85.6	88.1	86.6	Other services	254.5	275.9	306.2	238.6	250.7	269.3
Chemicals and allied products	164.8	175.1	191.1	155.2	168.7	184.2	Private households	14.0	12.7	13.6	13.3	11.7	12.0
Petroleum and coal products	32.9	30.4	36.5	26.4	34.4	25.5	Statistical discrepancy ¹	-31.0	-72.7	-130.4	-30.1	-69.9	-123.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	56.8	59.3	60.2	55.6	58.2	59.8	Government	1,103.3	1,151.7	1,216.4	1,047.3	1,060.7	1,085.4
Leather and leather products	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	Federal	359.9	369.7	387.0	347.6	346.5	353.0
Transportation and public utilities	732.0	776.8	825.0	683.1	737.2	781.5	General government	298.6	308.1	323.8	286.2	285.8	290.1
Transportation	288.7	302.7	313.9	257.9	268.6	281.1	Government enterprises	61.3	61.6	63.2	61.5	60.8	63.1
Railroad transportation	24.3	23.2	22.9	22.8	22.5	23.2	State and local	743.4	782.0	829.5	699.7	714.0	732.2
Local and interurban passenger transit	16.8	17.6	18.7	15.5	16.6	18.2	General government	681.2	716.6	760.4	642.5	653.5	669.0
Trucking and warehousing	114.1	122.0	126.0	95.5	100.3	105.7	Government enterprises	62.2	65.4	69.1	57.3	60.5	63.2
Water transportation	13.6	13.7	14.8	13.2	11.8	11.7	Not allocated by industry ²				-48.9	-110.6	-170.7
Transportation by air	85.8	90.2	93.0	76.8	80.9	85.0							
Pipelines, except natural gas	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4							

1. The current-dollar statistical discrepancy equals gross domestic product (GDP) measured as the sum of expenditures less gross domestic income—that is, GDP measured as the costs incurred and profits earned in domestic production. The chained (1996) dollar statistical discrepancy equals the current-dollar statistical discrepancy deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic business product.

2. Equals GDP in chained (1996) dollars less the statistical discrepancy and the sum of GDP by industry of the detailed industries. The value of not allocated by industry reflects the nonadditivity of chained-dollar estimates

and the differences in source data used to estimate real GDP by industry and the expenditures measure of real GDP.

NOTE: Estimates are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification. The table is derived from tables 1 and 6 in "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1998-2000" in the November 2001 Survey. This table corrects errors in the current-dollar estimates for total "Services" for 1998-2000 that were in table 1.

Table B.5. Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Private fixed investment in structures	638.5	678.2	729.2	599.0	616.0	634.5
Nonresidential	282.4	283.5	313.6	262.2	256.9	272.8
New	281.7	282.9	312.8	261.5	256.2	272.0
Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm	197.2	201.9	221.8	184.3	181.0	190.4
Industrial.....	35.6	28.7	30.2	33.3	25.8	26.0
Commercial.....	100.7	110.1	123.9	94.1	98.7	106.4
Office buildings ¹	49.1	55.4	64.8	45.9	49.6	55.6
Other ²	51.6	54.7	59.1	48.2	49.1	50.8
Religious.....	6.4	7.2	7.9	6.0	6.4	6.7
Educational.....	10.9	10.4	12.4	10.2	9.3	10.7
Hospital and institutional.....	15.4	15.1	16.2	14.4	13.5	13.9
Other ³	28.2	30.4	31.2	26.3	27.2	26.8
Utilities	44.2	47.2	51.7	42.7	45.7	48.5
Railroads.....	5.7	4.7	4.2	5.5	4.7	4.2
Telecommunications.....	12.3	18.3	18.8	12.1	18.1	18.4
Electric light and power.....	12.5	14.7	21.3	12.0	14.0	19.5
Gas.....	12.4	8.1	6.4	11.9	7.6	5.7
Petroleum pipelines.....	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9
Farm	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.5	4.4
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells... Petroleum and natural gas.....	30.2 28.9	22.6 21.4	27.6 25.9	25.1 23.9	20.0 18.9	23.5 22.0
Other.....	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
Other ⁴	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9
Brokers' commissions on sale of structures.....	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4
Net purchases of used structures.....	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
Residential	356.1	394.7	415.6	336.8	359.3	361.8
New	310.4	344.4	363.4	292.4	311.6	314.6
New housing units	224.9	250.1	259.6	211.6	225.6	223.8
Permanent site.....	210.4	236.1	248.8	197.5	212.2	213.4
Single-family structures.....	185.8	208.6	220.7	175.9	188.9	190.9
Multifamily structures.....	24.6	27.4	28.1	21.7	23.4	22.7
Manufactured homes.....	14.5	14.1	10.9	14.1	13.3	10.1
Improvements.....	84.5	93.0	102.4	79.9	84.9	89.6
Other ⁵	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.2
Brokers' commissions on sale of structures.....	48.8	53.7	55.4	47.4	50.9	50.1
Net purchases of used structures.....	-3.0	-3.4	-3.2	-2.9	-3.1	-2.8
Residual.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0

1. Consists of office buildings, except those constructed at industrial sites and those constructed by utilities for their own use.
 2. Consists of stores, restaurants, garages, service stations, warehouses, mobile structures, and other buildings used for commercial purposes.
 3. Consists of hotels and motels, buildings used primarily for social and recreational activities, and buildings not elsewhere classified, such as passenger terminals, greenhouses, and animal hospitals.
 4. Consists primarily of streets, dams and reservoirs, sewer and water facilities, parks, and airfields.
 5. Consists primarily of dormitories and of fraternity and sorority houses.

Note. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table B.6. Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	827.1	899.9	988.9	883.7	987.3	1,096.9
Nonresidential equipment and software	818.9	891.1	979.5	875.4	978.3	1,087.4
Information processing equipment and software	363.4	399.7	466.5	429.3	506.2	609.5
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	84.2	90.8	109.3	147.7	208.6	290.3
Software ²	140.1	159.8	183.1	147.1	167.3	187.6
Communication equipment.....	81.2	93.4	116.8	85.6	102.1	131.4
Instruments.....	36.3	37.7	38.8	36.1	37.5	38.3
Photocopy and related equipment.....	13.7	10.8	11.0	13.9	10.9	11.1
Office and accounting equipment.....	8.0	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.5
Industrial equipment	147.6	149.3	166.7	145.6	146.4	162.6
Fabricated metal products.....	12.7	12.9	13.0	12.7	13.0	13.1
Engines and turbines.....	4.7	5.4	8.1	4.6	5.1	7.6
Metalworking machinery.....	34.9	34.5	35.8	34.5	33.9	35.0
Special industry machinery, n.e.c.....	37.1	38.2	48.7	36.4	37.0	47.1
General industrial, including materials handling, equipment.....	34.7	33.7	36.0	34.0	32.8	34.7
Electrical transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	23.5	24.7	25.2	23.4	24.6	24.9
Transportation equipment	168.2	199.1	195.9	168.2	197.6	192.7
Trucks, buses, and truck trailers.....	98.1	116.6	114.2	100.0	116.7	113.2
Autos.....	40.5	43.4	41.0	39.2	42.9	41.3
Aircraft.....	20.0	28.9	30.1	19.7	28.1	28.0
Ships and boats.....	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.6	3.4
Railroad equipment.....	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.0
Other equipment	143.7	146.2	154.3	141.1	142.4	149.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	35.9	38.3	42.1	35.1	37.3	40.6
Tractors.....	14.9	13.1	14.2	14.7	12.8	13.8
Agricultural machinery, except tractors.....	12.8	10.0	11.4	12.5	9.7	10.9
Construction machinery, except tractors.....	20.9	22.0	19.2	20.2	20.8	18.0
Mining and oilfield machinery.....	4.7	5.8	7.9	4.5	5.5	7.4
Service industry machinery.....	15.4	16.2	16.2	15.0	15.6	15.5
Electrical equipment, n.e.c.....	14.1	14.4	15.2	14.5	14.9	16.0
Other.....	24.9	26.3	28.2	24.5	25.7	27.3
Less: Sale of equipment scrap, excluding autos	3.9	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.5
Residential equipment	8.2	8.8	9.4	8.3	9.0	9.6
Residual.....	.....	.....	.....	-13.6	-37.8	-79.2
Addenda:						
Private fixed investment in equipment and software.....	827.1	899.9	988.9	.....	.....	.....
Less: Dealers' margin on used equipment.....	8.2	8.5	9.3	.....	.....	.....
Net purchases of used equipment from government.....	1.2	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Plus: Net sales of used equipment.....	39.4	41.1	42.8	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of used equipment.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Sale of equipment scrap.....	4.0	3.4	4.1	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Private fixed investment in new equipment and software.....	861.7	935.4	1,025.9	.....	.....	.....

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only. Because of rapid changes in relative prices, the chained-dollar estimates for computers are especially misleading as a measure of the contribution or relative importance of this component.
 2. Excludes software "embedded," or bundled, in computers and other equipment.

Note. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

Table B.9. Wage and Salary Accruals Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee and Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Industry

	Wage and salary accruals per full-time equivalent			Full-time equivalent employees ¹				Wage and salary accruals per full-time equivalent			Full-time equivalent employees ¹		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000		1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total	35,109	36,675	38,706	119,401	122,083	124,973	Water transportation.....	42,260	43,108	44,724	173	176	181
Domestic industries	35,023	36,587	38,612	119,840	122,515	125,411	Transportation by air ²	40,402	42,523	43,864	1,117	1,159	1,206
Private industries	34,616	36,215	38,322	101,236	103,776	106,309	Pipelines, except natural gas.....	64,923	65,154	66,462	13	13	13
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20,625	21,168	21,922	1,979	2,062	2,075	Transportation services.....	34,581	36,178	38,527	432	437	448
Farms.....	21,476	20,832	21,995	754	791	763	Communications.....	55,855	62,342	64,155	1,341	1,406	1,507
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing.....	20,100	21,378	21,880	1,225	1,271	1,312	Telephone and telegraph.....	58,960	66,090	67,799	950	1,003	1,082
Mining	52,460	55,372	58,896	582	529	530	Radio and television.....	48,309	53,015	54,878	391	403	425
Metal mining.....	50,571	55,432	53,850	49	44	40	Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	54,969	57,962	62,333	847	849	843
Coal mining.....	51,011	51,376	53,065	91	85	77	Wholesale trade	43,604	45,980	48,731	6,622	6,728	6,827
Oil and gas extraction.....	56,811	61,476	66,934	333	290	302	Retail trade	20,603	21,447	22,260	19,053	19,609	20,199
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	41,229	42,345	42,892	109	110	111	Finance, insurance, and real estate	52,415	55,391	60,348	7,022	7,155	7,163
Construction	34,638	36,140	37,896	6,073	6,468	6,777	Depository institutions.....	41,492	43,364	44,439	1,929	1,922	1,903
Manufacturing	40,831	42,832	45,704	18,502	18,273	18,163	Nondepository institutions.....	52,326	52,046	55,056	628	668	645
Durable goods.....	42,607	44,850	47,974	11,094	11,003	11,010	Security and commodity brokers.....	129,678	139,438	156,964	646	687	749
Lumber and wood products.....	28,258	29,009	30,018	817	843	827	Insurance carriers.....	48,961	50,878	53,675	1,501	1,526	1,500
Furniture and fixtures.....	28,862	29,653	30,707	522	539	547	Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	43,120	45,361	48,020	740	743	746
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	36,923	38,616	40,685	558	562	572	Real estate.....	34,649	36,488	39,116	1,341	1,365	1,372
Primary metal industries.....	42,817	44,579	45,473	710	692	694	Holding and other investment offices.....	82,384	87,152	99,310	237	244	248
Fabricated metal products.....	36,299	37,140	38,322	1,493	1,508	1,523	Services	32,730	34,238	36,419	35,177	36,528	37,958
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	46,215	49,666	54,831	2,176	2,103	2,083	Hotels and other lodging places.....	22,629	23,601	24,605	1,643	1,709	1,757
Electronic and other electric equipment.....	45,727	50,370	57,325	1,690	1,647	1,699	Personal services.....	20,313	21,025	21,835	1,175	1,204	1,228
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	52,184	53,877	55,285	988	1,016	1,014	Business services.....	32,340	35,231	38,618	8,168	8,786	9,426
Other transportation equipment.....	48,627	50,084	51,896	892	866	828	Auto repair, services, and parking.....	24,902	25,686	26,779	1,212	1,269	1,315
Instruments and related products.....	51,420	55,006	59,059	859	836	833	Miscellaneous repair services.....	31,565	32,475	34,228	368	366	359
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	31,851	33,217	34,723	389	391	390	Motion pictures.....	41,011	40,781	43,423	467	485	485
Nondurable goods.....	38,172	39,776	42,211	7,408	7,270	7,153	Amusement and recreation services.....	27,167	28,478	29,356	1,394	1,449	1,532
Food and kindred products.....	33,401	34,150	36,018	1,649	1,657	1,660	Health services.....	36,789	37,776	39,269	9,127	9,254	9,389
Tobacco products.....	56,103	60,222	68,353	39	36	34	Legal services.....	60,232	62,580	67,402	991	1,016	1,036
Textile mill products.....	27,323	28,451	29,440	591	552	527	Educational services.....	27,115	28,042	29,356	1,991	2,068	2,152
Apparel and other textile products.....	22,126	23,332	25,254	744	675	598	Social services and membership organizations.....	21,131	21,968	23,193	4,462	4,641	4,824
Paper and allied products.....	43,197	44,900	46,519	671	661	648	Social services.....	19,656	20,231	21,141	2,430	2,538	2,669
Printing and publishing.....	39,323	41,080	43,258	1,477	1,465	1,463	Membership organizations.....	22,896	24,064	25,735	2,032	2,103	2,155
Chemicals and allied products.....	60,391	62,953	68,239	1,021	1,023	1,025	Other services ³	51,544	53,941	57,422	3,297	3,419	3,622
Petroleum and coal products.....	63,722	63,738	64,512	133	130	125	Private households.....	15,465	14,374	15,887	882	862	833
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	33,557	34,462	35,590	999	995	1,002	Government	37,235	38,650	40,228	18,604	18,739	19,102
Leather and leather products.....	25,940	27,961	29,620	84	76	71	Federal.....	42,666	44,287	45,887	4,207	4,164	4,262
Transportation and public utilities	42,808	45,453	47,347	6,226	6,424	6,617	General government.....	41,719	43,522	44,512	3,416	3,370	3,478
Transportation.....	35,924	37,210	38,450	4,038	4,169	4,267	Civilian.....	47,487	49,766	50,050	1,845	1,821	1,931
Railroad transportation.....	59,725	60,616	61,520	211	211	202	Military ⁴	34,945	36,181	37,601	1,571	1,549	1,547
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	22,086	22,774	23,781	432	447	457	Government enterprises.....	46,755	47,533	51,987	791	794	784
Trucking and warehousing ²	32,948	33,970	35,031	1,660	1,726	1,760	State and local.....	35,648	37,040	38,603	14,397	14,575	14,840
							General government.....	35,517	36,902	38,453	13,528	13,699	13,953
							Education.....	35,346	36,620	37,968	7,226	7,359	7,556
							Other.....	35,713	37,228	39,025	6,302	6,340	6,397
							Government enterprises.....	37,684	39,208	40,967	869	876	887
							Rest of the world ⁵.....	.....	.....	.....	-439	-432	-438

1. Full-time equivalent employees equals the number of employees on full-time schedules plus the number of employees on part-time schedules converted to a full-time basis. The number of full-time equivalent employees in each industry is the product of the total number of employees and the ratio of average weekly hours per employee for all employees to average weekly hours per employee on full-time schedules.
 2. Reflects the reclassification of air couriers from trucking and warehousing to transportation by air.
 3. Consists of museums, botanical and zoological gardens; engineering and management services; and services, not elsewhere classified.

4. Includes Coast Guard.
 5. Includes estimates of foreign professional workers and undocumented Mexican migratory workers employed temporarily in the United States.

Note: Estimates in this table are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Table B.10. Farm Sector Output, Gross Product, and National Income

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Farm output	214.6	208.3	214.7	238.5	244.3	248.4
Cash receipts from farm marketings	197.6	192.2	199.8	219.8	226.2	232.4
Crops	103.3	96.5	100.2	121.5	125.4	131.2
Livestock	94.2	95.7	99.6	98.3	100.9	101.8
Farm housing	6.7	7.2	7.7	6.0	6.2	6.2
Farm products consumed on farms	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other farm income	9.0	9.9	8.5	9.9	11.8	10.1
Change in farm inventories	0.9	-1.5	-1.8	1.6	-1.9	-2.0
Crops	1.1	-0.9	-1.2	1.8	-1.4	-2.2
Livestock	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5
<i>Less: Intermediate goods and services purchased</i>	134.1	134.0	135.7	138.2	139.1	132.9
Intermediate goods and services, other than rent	118.9	120.4	121.7	122.5	125.1	119.4
Rent paid to nonoperator landlords	15.2	13.6	14.0	15.7	14.0	13.5
Equals: Gross farm product	80.6	74.3	79.0	100.3	106.0	120.5
<i>Less: Consumption of fixed capital</i>	27.3	29.3	28.6	26.7	28.0	27.0
Equals: Net farm product	53.3	45.0	50.4	73.5	77.9	98.2
<i>Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability</i>	5.2	5.5	5.4	.....	.....	.....
<i>Plus: Subsidies to operators</i>	10.4	18.4	19.5	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Farm national income	58.5	58.0	64.5	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of employees	18.6	19.3	19.5	.....	.....	.....
Wage and salary accruals	16.2	16.5	16.8	.....	.....	.....
Supplements to wages and salaries	2.5	2.9	2.8	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors' income and corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	29.9	28.3	34.1	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors' income	25.6	26.6	30.6	.....	.....	.....
Corporate profits	4.3	1.7	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Net interest	10.0	10.3	10.9	.....	.....	.....

Note. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Table B.11. Housing Sector Output, Gross Product, and National Income

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Housing output ¹	825.8	873.1	919.6	777.2	799.5	816.6
Nonfarm housing	819.0	865.9	912.0	771.2	793.3	810.4
Owner-occupied	625.0	664.6	702.7	588.3	609.0	625.3
Tenant-occupied	194.0	201.3	209.3	182.9	184.3	185.1
Farm housing	6.7	7.2	7.7	6.0	6.2	6.2
<i>Less: Intermediate goods and services consumed</i>	114.5	116.1	116.4	107.4	105.3	102.3
Equals: Gross housing product	711.3	757.1	803.2	669.8	694.2	714.3
Nonfarm housing	705.6	751.1	796.9	664.7	689.1	709.3
Owner-occupied	535.6	575.1	613.6	504.2	527.7	547.4
Tenant-occupied	170.0	176.0	183.4	160.5	161.4	161.9
Farm housing	5.6	5.9	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
<i>Less: Consumption of fixed capital</i>	133.1	143.4	153.6	125.8	130.1	133.5
Capital consumption allowances	71.9	77.4	81.8	.....	.....	.....
<i>Less: Capital consumption adjustment</i>	-61.2	-66.0	-71.8	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Net housing product	578.1	613.6	649.6	544.0	564.1	580.8
<i>Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments</i>	130.5	135.8	140.8	.....	.....	.....
<i>Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises</i>	24.1	23.8	23.8	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Housing national income	471.8	501.6	532.6	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of employees	9.6	10.0	10.9	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	20.6	18.9	17.6	.....	.....	.....
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	121.0	130.0	123.8	.....	.....	.....
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	4.4	4.1	4.3	.....	.....	.....
Net interest	316.2	338.6	376.0	.....	.....	.....

1. Equals personal consumption expenditures for housing less expenditures for other housing as shown in table B.4.

Note. Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

D. Domestic Perspectives

This table presents data collected from other government agencies and private organizations, as noted. Quarterly data are shown in the middle month of the quarter.

Table D.1. Domestic Perspectives

	2000	2001	2001												2002		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Consumer and producer prices, (monthly data seasonally adjusted) ¹																	
Consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1982-84=100:																	
All items	172.2	177.1	176.0	176.1	176.6	177.4	177.8	177.3	177.4	178.1	177.6	177.5	177.3	177.6	178.0	178.6	
Less food and energy	181.3	186.1	184.4	184.8	185.1	185.4	185.9	186.3	186.7	187.1	187.4	188.1	188.3	188.6	189.1	189.3	
Services	195.3	203.4	201.0	201.5	201.9	202.8	203.6	203.8	204.5	204.6	204.8	205.6	206.1	206.8	207.4	207.7	
Producer price index, 1982=100:																	
Finished goods	138.0	140.7	142.0	141.7	142.1	142.4	141.7	140.0	140.6	141.1	139.2	138.3	137.6	137.8	138.1	139.5	
Less food and energy	148.0	150.0	149.3	149.5	149.8	150.1	150.2	150.4	150.6	150.6	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.2	
Finished consumer goods	138.2	141.5	143.2	142.8	143.2	143.7	142.8	140.5	141.2	141.8	139.6	138.4	137.5	137.8	138.3	140.1	
Capital equipment	138.8	139.7	139.4	139.6	139.8	139.6	139.7	140.0	140.0	140.1	139.5	139.4	139.4	139.3	139.4	139.5	
Intermediate materials	129.2	129.7	131.7	131.3	131.1	131.2	131.0	129.5	129.2	129.3	127.6	126.7	125.8	125.7	125.6	126.9	
Crude materials	120.6	121.3	141.8	132.0	132.8	130.2	119.6	113.3	112.5	107.6	98.1	102.9	95.5	99.0	98.2	102.1	
Money, interest rates, and stock prices																	
Money stock (monthly and quarterly data seasonally adjusted): ²																	
Percent change:																	
M1			0.28	0.77	0.21	0.62	0.81	1.15	0.76	5.00	-3.58	0.18	1.25	0.28	0.14	0.21	
M2			0.77	0.96	0.83	0.50	0.90	0.80	0.78	2.24	-0.19	0.81	0.77	0.20	0.56	-0.11	
Ratio:																	
Gross domestic product to M1	8.942	8.976	9.214			9.132			8.788			8.789			8.815		
Personal income to M2	1.733	1.670	1.719	1.710	1.700	1.694	1.684	1.677	1.665	1.628	1.629	1.615	1.608	1.613	1.614	1.622	
Interest rates (percent, not seasonally adjusted): ²																	
Federal funds rate	6.24	3.88	5.49	5.31	4.80	4.21	3.97	3.77	3.65	3.07	2.49	2.09	1.82	1.73	1.74	1.73	
Discount rate on new 91-day Treasury bills	5.84	3.45	4.93	4.50	3.91	3.66	3.48	3.54	3.39	2.87	2.22	1.93	1.72	1.66	1.73	1.81	
Yield on new high-grade corporate bonds	7.57	6.94	7.08	6.87	7.09	7.19	7.11	7.02	6.85	6.83	6.72	6.51	6.80	6.75	6.65	6.79	
10-Year U.S. Treasury bonds	6.03	5.02	5.10	4.89	5.14	5.39	5.28	5.24	4.97	4.73	4.57	4.65	5.09	5.04	4.91	5.28	
Yield on municipal bonds, 20-bond average	5.71	5.15	5.18	5.13	5.27	5.29	5.20	5.20	5.03	5.09	5.05	5.04	5.25	5.16	5.11	5.29	
Mortgage commitment rate	8.06	6.97	7.05	6.95	7.08	7.15	7.16	7.13	6.95	6.82	6.62	6.66	7.07	7.00	6.89	7.01	
Average prime rate charged by banks	9.23	6.91	8.50	8.32	7.80	7.24	6.98	6.75	6.67	6.28	5.53	5.10	4.84	4.75	4.75	4.75	
Index of stock prices (not seasonally adjusted): ³																	
500 common stocks, 1941-43=10	1,427.22	1,194.18	1,305.75	1,185.85	1,189.84	1,270.37	1,238.71	1,204.45	1,178.51	1,044.64	1,076.59	1,129.68	1,144.93	1,140.21	1,100.67	1,153.79	
Labor markets (thousands, monthly and quarterly data seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise noted) ¹																	
Civilian labor force	140,863	141,815	141,622	141,869	141,734	141,445	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	
Labor force participation rates (percent):																	
Males 20 and over	76.6	76.4	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	
Females 20 and over	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.2	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7	
16-19 years of age	52.2	50.0	50.9	51.1	50.4	49.3	50.2	49.8	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9	
Civilian employment	135,208	135,073	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	
Ratio, civilian employment to working-age population (percent)	64.5	63.8	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	
Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities	131,903	131,929	132,601	132,645	132,257	132,042	131,959	132,051	131,282	131,823	131,412	131,099	130,809	130,195	131,073	130,768	
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	131,759	132,213	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,782	131,427	131,321	131,212	131,210	131,268	
Goods-producing industries	25,709	25,122	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,746	24,577	24,453	24,273	24,243	24,166	
Services-producing industries	106,050	107,092	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,036	106,850	106,868	106,939	106,967	107,102	
Average weekly hours, manufacturing (hours)	41.6	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.1	
Average weekly overtime hours, manufacturing (hours)	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	
Number of persons unemployed	5,655	6,742	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	
Unemployment rates (percent):																	
Total	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	
15 weeks and over	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	12.6	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	
Nonfarm business sector, 1992=100:																	
Output per hour of all persons	116.6	118.8	117.8			118.4			118.7			120.2					
Unit labor costs	113.6	118.0	117.2			118.0			118.7			117.9					
Hourly compensation	132.5	140.1	138.1			139.7			141.0			141.8					

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table D.1. Domestic Perspectives—Continued

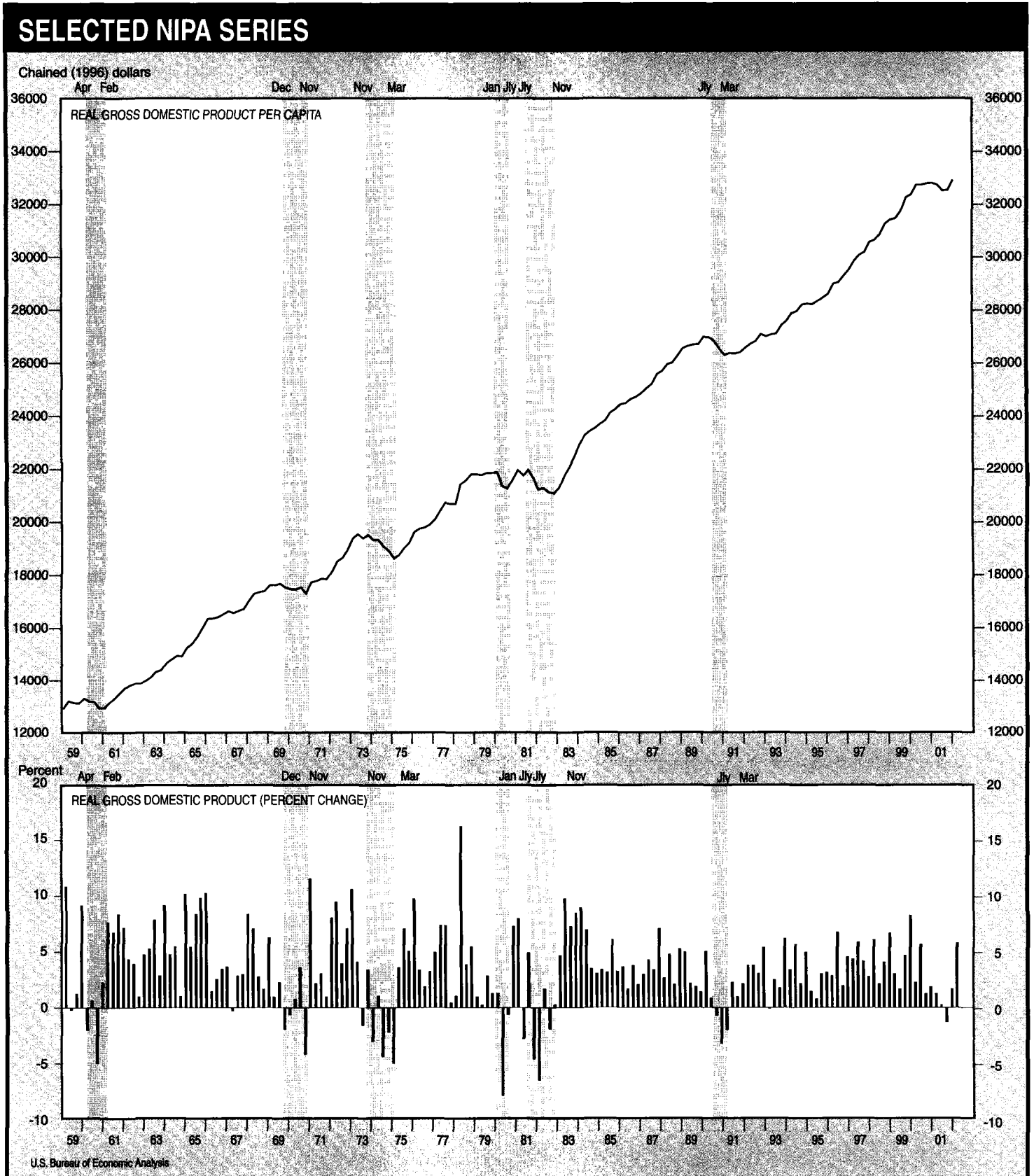
	2000	2001	2001												2002		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Construction (monthly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ⁴																	
Total new private construction put in place (billions of dollars).....	640.6	666.5	681.8	681.2	677.4	670.8	665.3	667.8	663.1	660.2	656.9	651.5	654.3	658.9	660.7	665.5	
Residential.....	374.3	395.7	398.9	395.1	392.2	394.3	391.5	395.7	399.6	398.1	400.1	396.5	399.2	411.4	421.8	424.4	
Nonresidential.....	210.1	208.7	220.2	225.9	220.6	211.7	210.8	211.0	201.9	202.0	198.1	193.0	190.8	191.7	182.5	181.9	
Housing starts (thousands of units):																	
Total.....	1,569	1,603	1,623	1,592	1,626	1,610	1,634	1,660	1,559	1,585	1,518	1,616	1,602	1,713	1,785	1,646	
1-unit structures.....	1,231	1,273	1,288	1,208	1,295	1,285	1,292	1,290	1,271	1,265	1,225	1,244	1,312	1,346	1,470	1,303	
New 1-family houses sold (thousands of units).....	877	908	959	953	899	882	889	877	871	854	860	937	988	853	906	878	
Manufacturing and trade, inventories and sales (millions of dollars, monthly data seasonally adjusted) ⁴																	
Inventories:																	
Total manufacturing and trade.....	1,191,498	1,118,861	1,204,612	1,198,530	1,196,694	1,194,840	1,187,715	1,181,701	1,179,117	1,172,328	1,153,426	1,139,678	1,134,537	1,133,458	1,132,705	.....
Manufacturing.....	472,455	436,359	484,353	480,579	479,659	476,712	471,967	468,378	464,933	460,645	457,341	451,365	447,261	443,644	441,761	.....
Merchant wholesalers.....	304,857	288,899	302,657	301,822	302,102	303,004	301,869	299,032	298,320	297,162	293,636	289,938	288,391	286,987	285,117	.....
Retail trade.....	414,186	393,603	417,602	416,129	414,933	415,124	413,879	414,291	415,864	414,521	402,449	398,375	398,885	402,827	405,827	.....
Sales:																	
Total manufacturing and trade.....	10,119,150	9,941,814	842,159	837,800	833,698	841,208	828,409	831,772	832,273	807,798	830,347	817,316	817,553	825,057	817,936	.....
Manufacturing.....	4,280,872	4,030,288	347,983	347,486	339,031	347,267	337,322	338,546	337,443	321,573	328,851	324,866	326,794	331,216	321,944	.....
Merchant wholesalers.....	2,755,523	2,728,344	232,417	229,619	229,959	228,919	226,302	227,918	229,004	226,207	223,568	223,601	222,565	225,330	227,031	.....
Retail trade.....	3,082,755	3,183,182	261,759	260,695	264,708	265,022	264,785	265,308	265,826	260,018	277,928	268,849	268,194	268,511	268,961	.....
Industrial production indexes and capacity utilization rates (monthly data seasonally adjusted) ²																	
Industrial production indexes, 1992=100:																	
Total.....	145.7	140.1	143.5	142.9	142.0	141.6	140.3	140.4	140.0	138.5	137.7	137.2	136.7	137.4	137.9	138.8	
By industry:																	
Durable manufactures.....	190.0	179.3	184.6	184.7	182.9	182.7	180.1	180.0	178.9	176.1	173.9	174.3	174.1	175.4	175.8	177.5	
Nondurable manufactures.....	114.8	111.4	113.5	112.5	111.8	111.5	111.1	111.5	111.1	110.5	110.8	110.2	109.7	110.3	110.4	111.0	
By market category:																	
Consumer goods.....	121.9	120.7	121.2	121.8	121.3	121.4	121.1	122.2	121.4	119.9	119.6	120.0	120.6	120.5	121.0	121.7	
Capacity utilization rates (percent):																	
Total industry.....	81.8	76.8	78.9	78.5	77.8	77.5	76.7	76.7	76.4	75.5	75.0	74.7	74.4	74.7	74.9	75.4	
Manufacturing.....	80.7	75.1	77.2	76.7	76.0	75.8	75.0	75.1	74.6	73.7	73.3	73.2	72.9	73.3	73.4	73.9	
Credit market borrowing (billions of dollars, quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ²																	
All sectors, by instrument:																	
Total.....	1,754.1	1,977.0	1,848.1	.....	.....	1,714.6	.....	.....	2,279.5	.....	.....	2,065.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Open market paper.....	207.6	-164.4	-360.2	.....	.....	-225.5	.....	.....	-179.3	.....	.....	107.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. government securities.....	137.6	622.4	428.2	.....	.....	409.2	.....	.....	1,083.9	.....	.....	566.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal securities.....	35.3	120.6	110.7	.....	.....	112.4	.....	.....	56.0	.....	.....	203.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corporate and foreign bonds.....	402.2	611.6	855.5	.....	.....	590.5	.....	.....	400.5	.....	.....	600.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank loans, n.e.c.....	114.1	-83.4	34.1	.....	.....	-170.0	.....	.....	-13.6	.....	.....	-184.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other loans and advances.....	142.7	51.7	83.6	.....	.....	107.9	.....	.....	139.2	.....	.....	-123.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgages.....	575.6	723.2	552.2	.....	.....	814.4	.....	.....	766.4	.....	.....	759.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumer credit.....	139.0	95.2	144.0	.....	.....	75.5	.....	.....	24.4	.....	.....	137.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sources:
1. Bureau of Labor Statistics
2. Federal Reserve Board

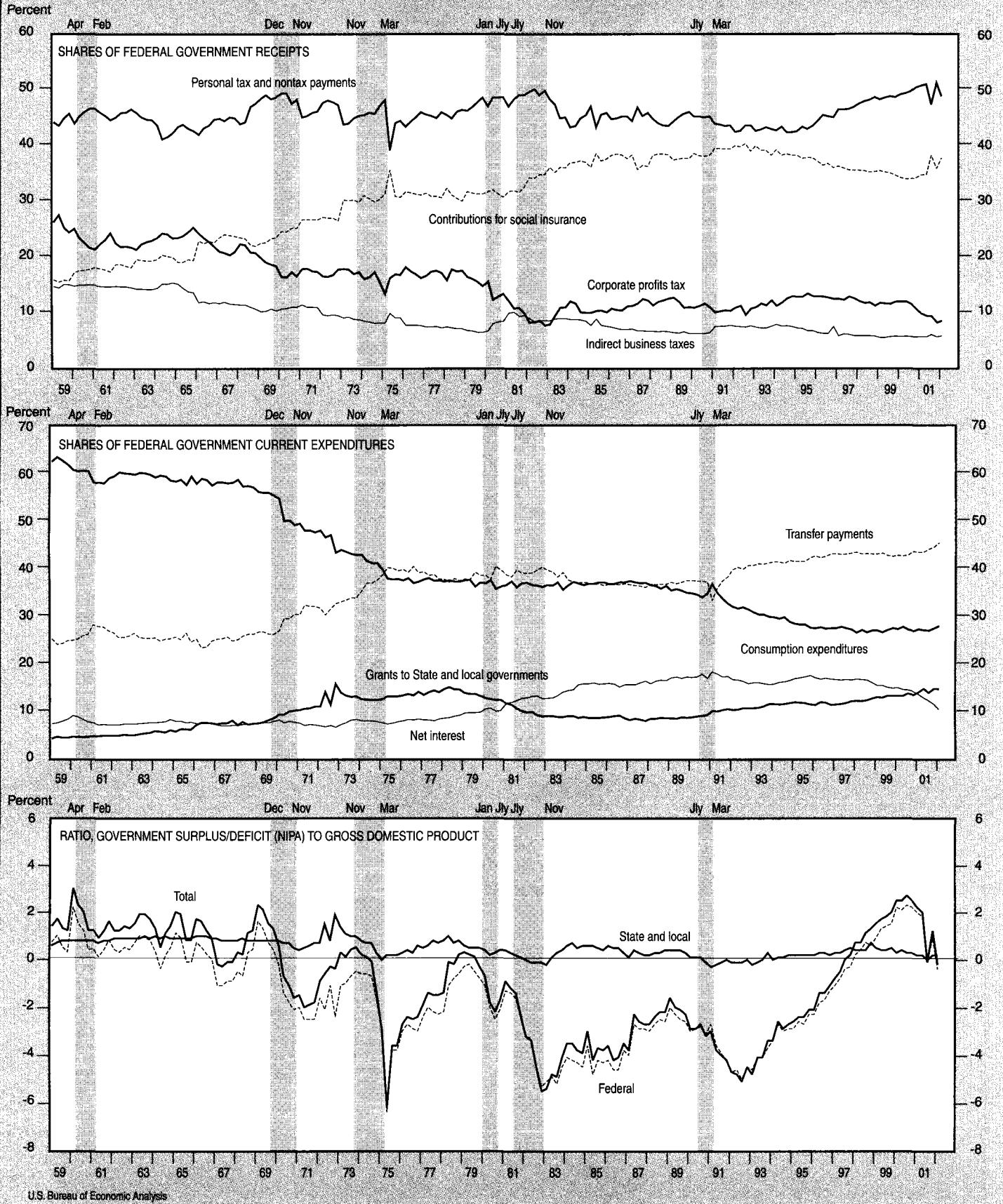
3. Standard and Poor's, Inc.
4. Bureau of the Census
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified

E. Charts

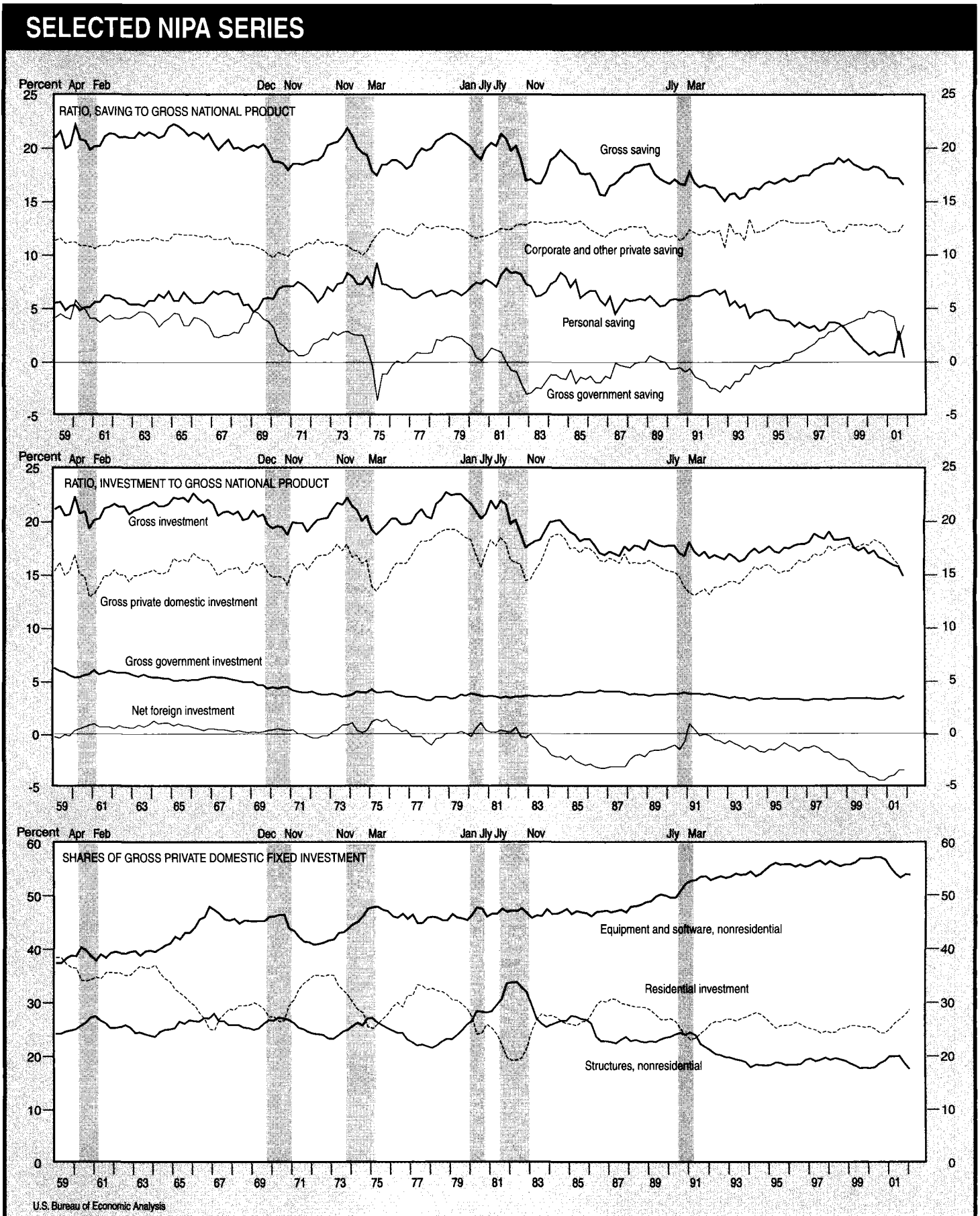
Percent changes shown in this section are based on quarter-to-quarter changes and are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates; likewise, levels of series are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates as appropriate.



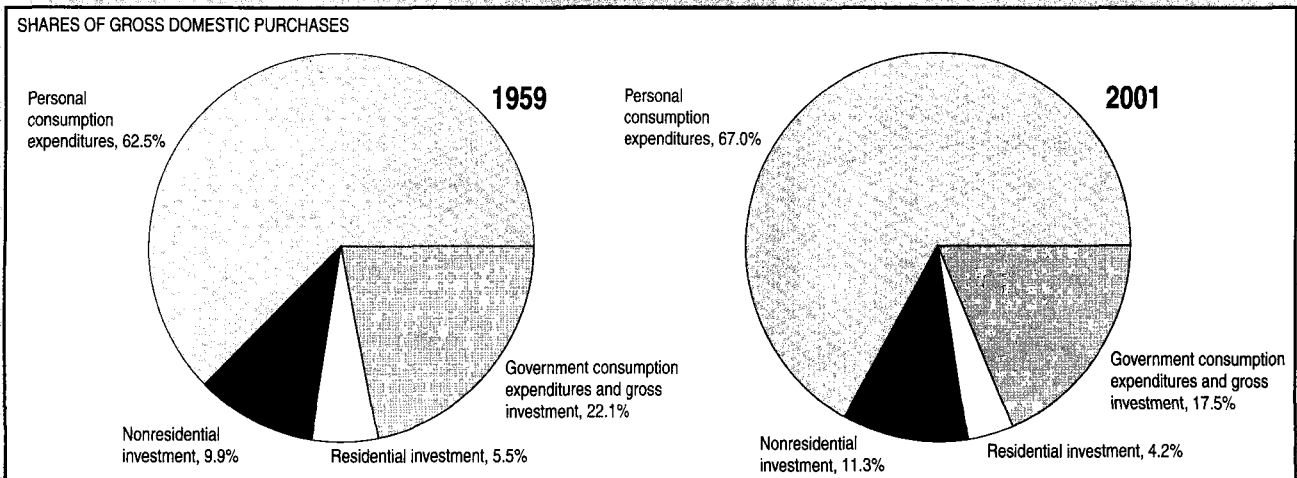
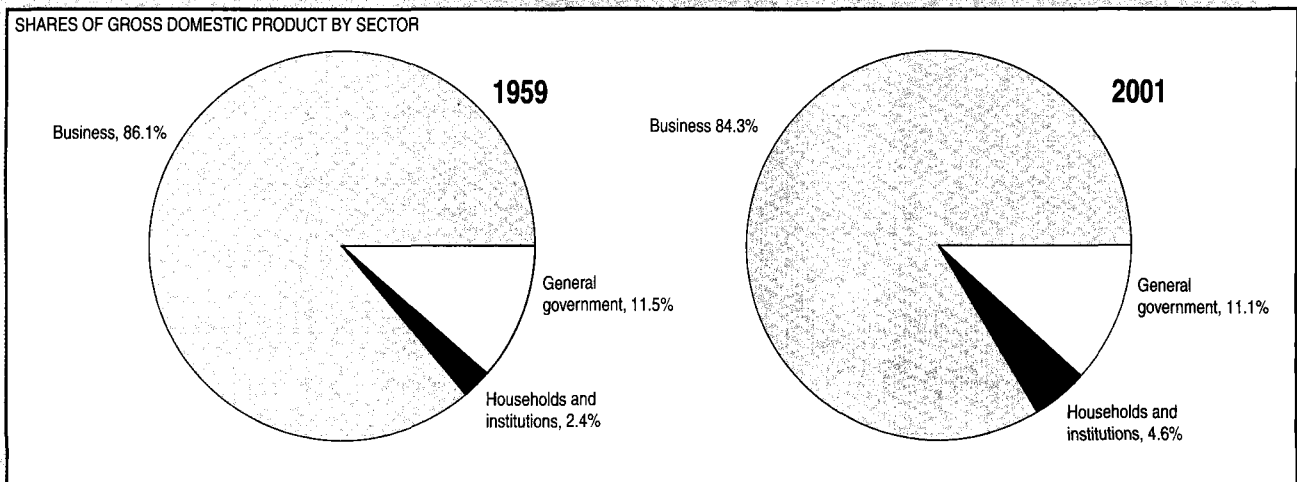
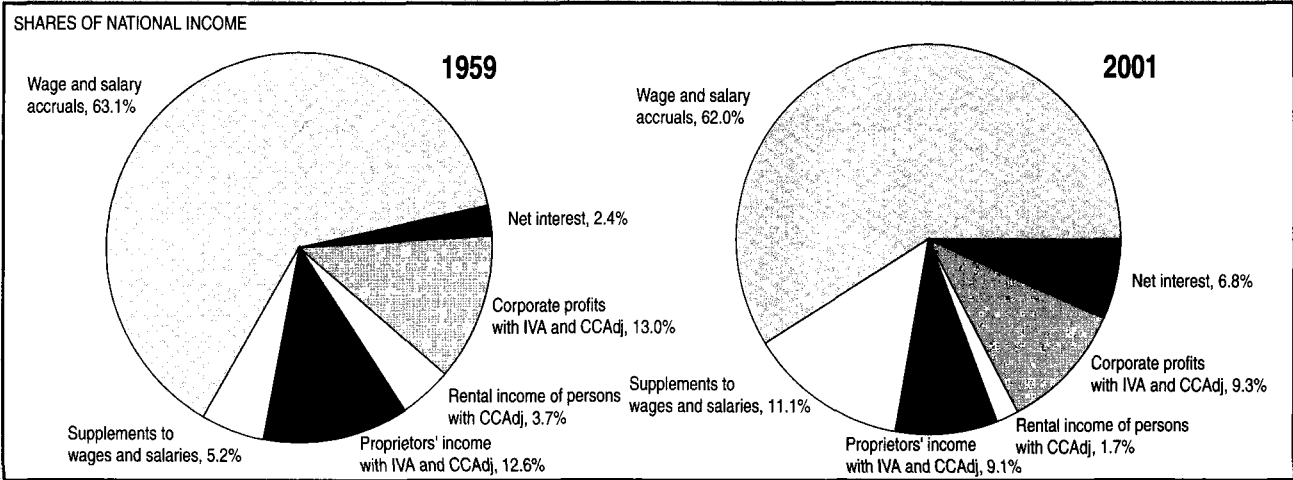
SELECTED NIPA SERIES



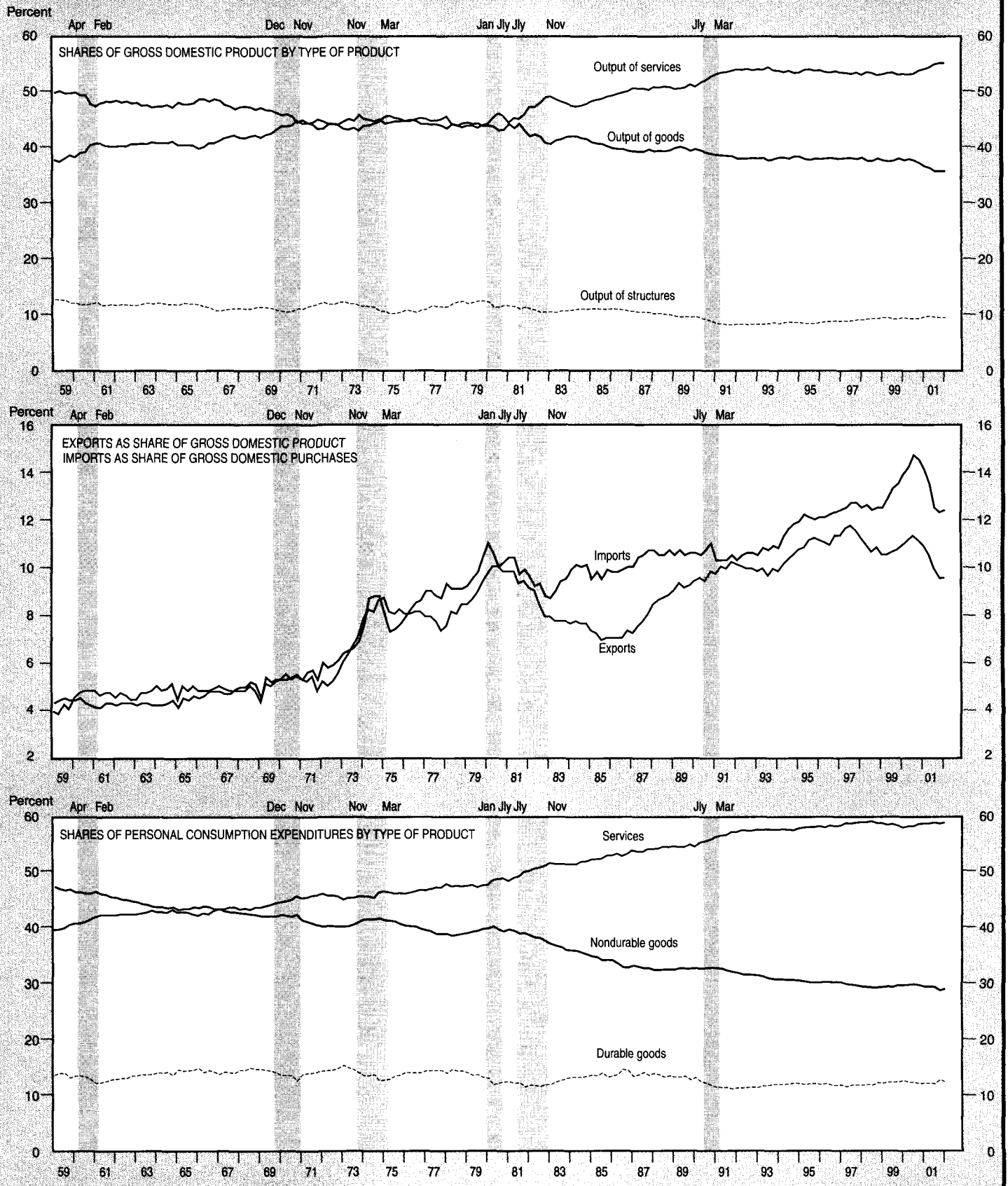
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SELECTED NIPA SERIES

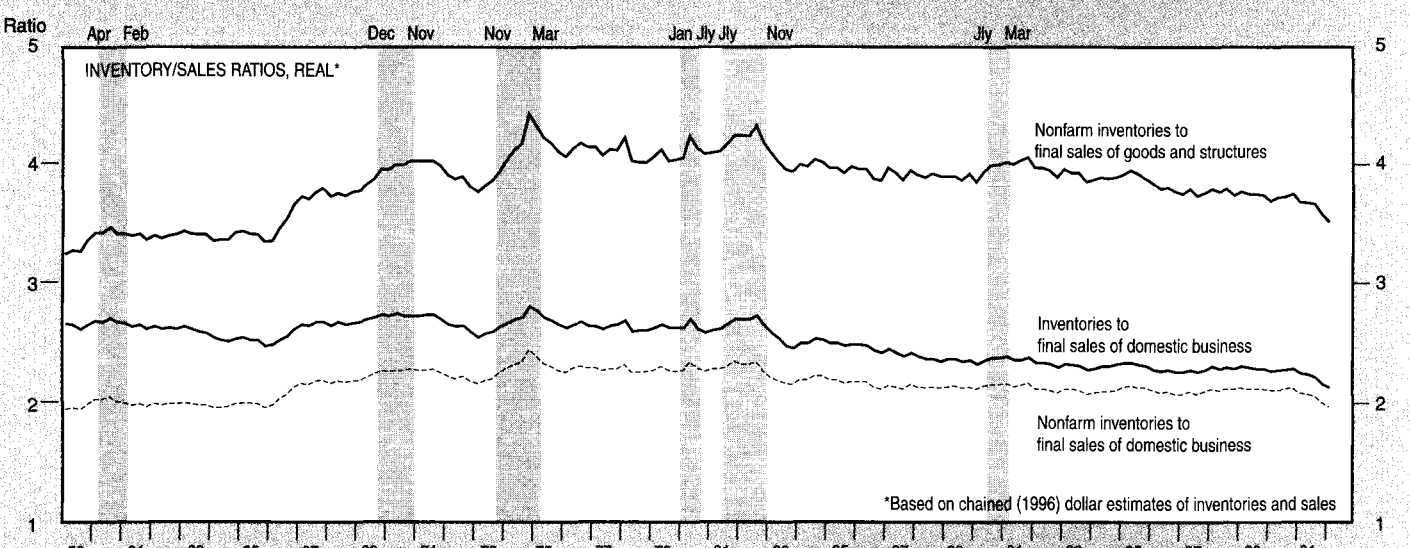
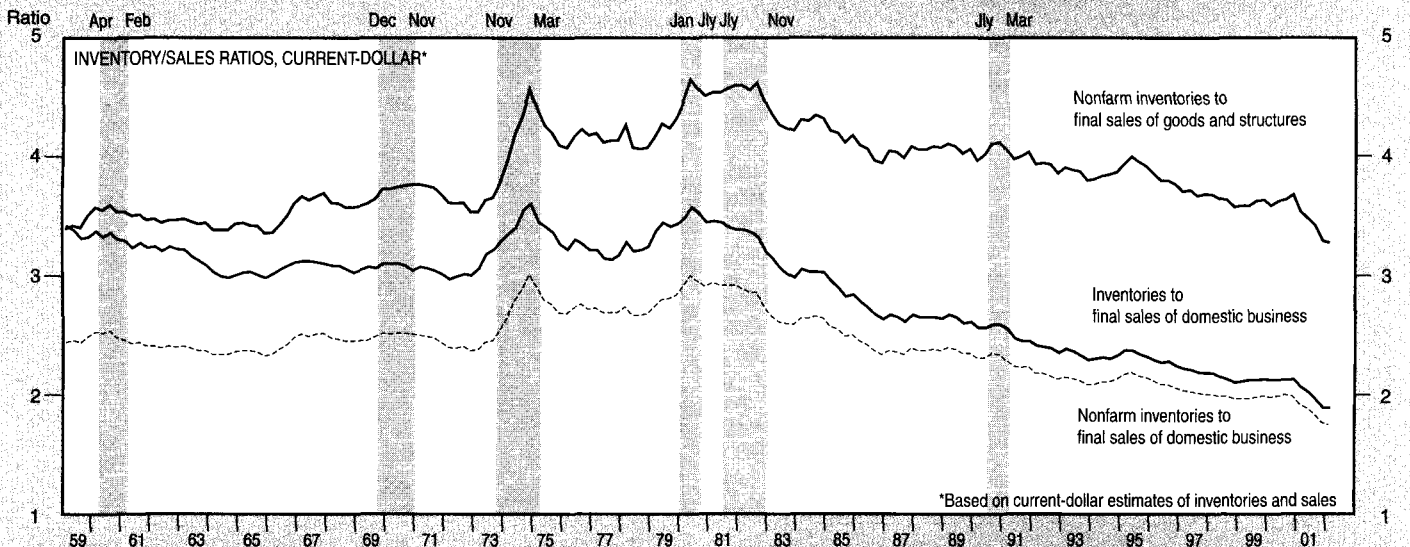
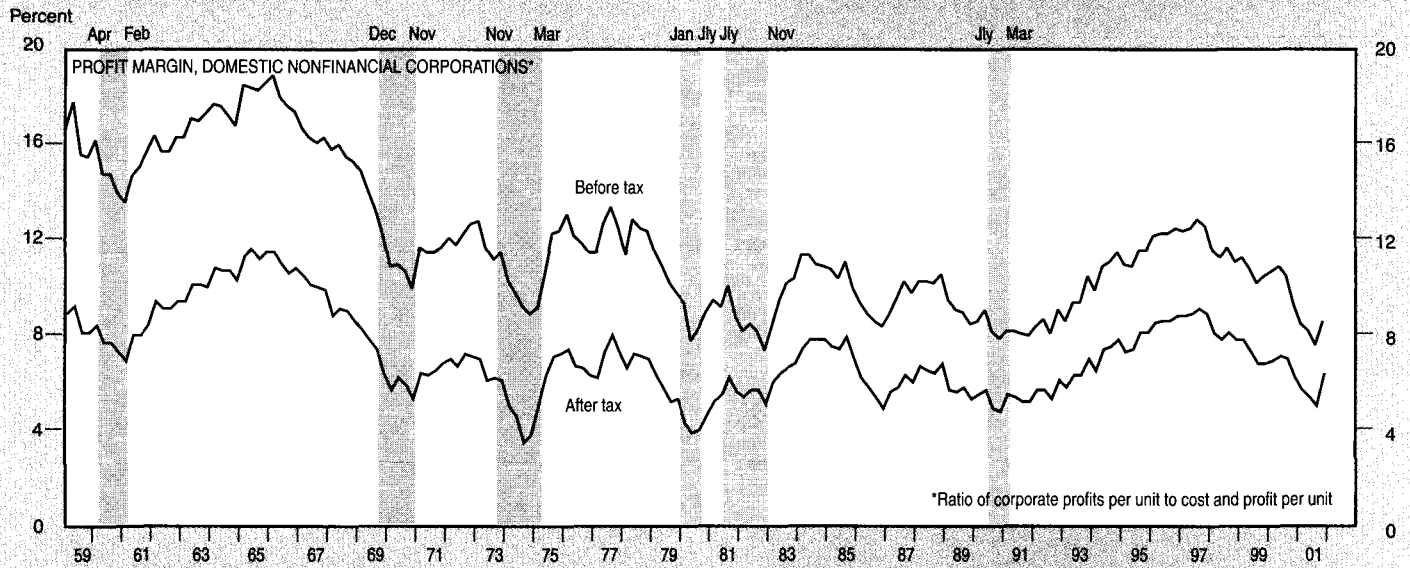


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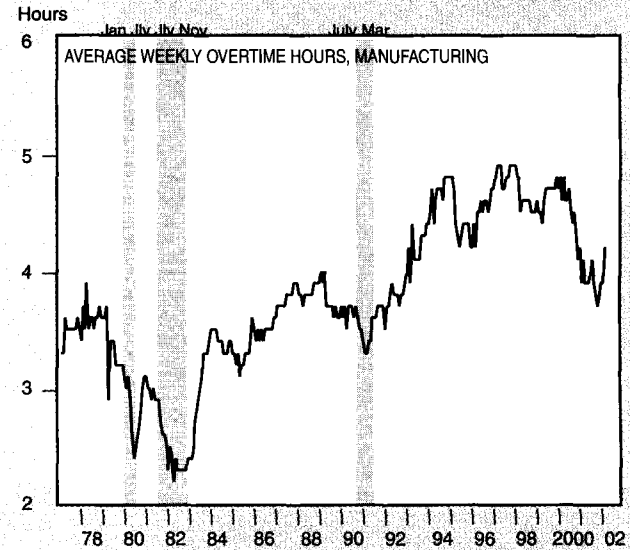
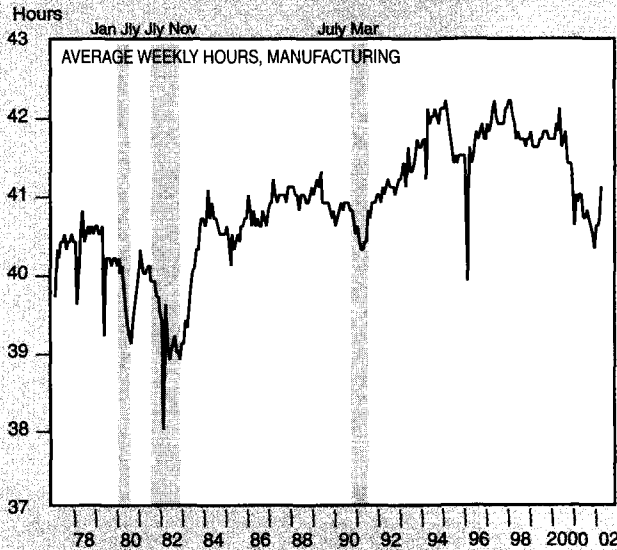
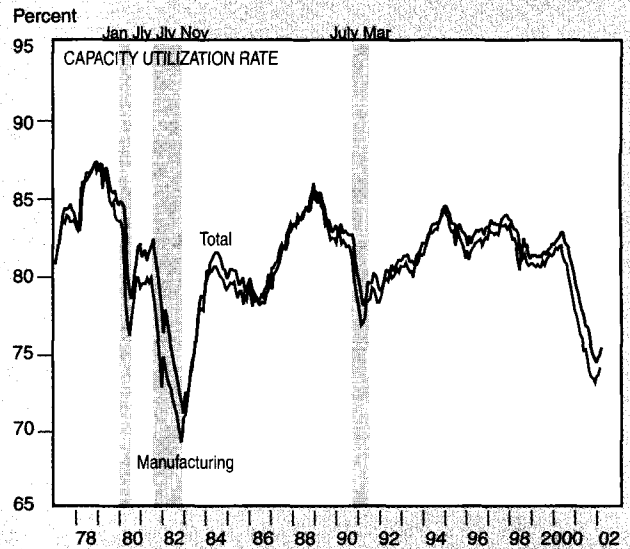
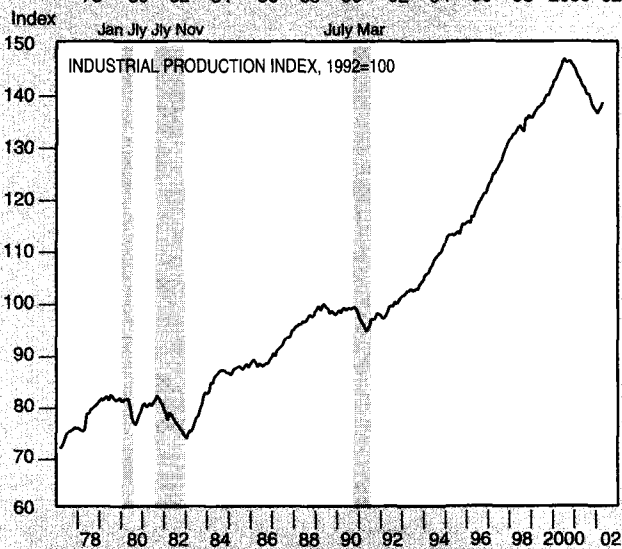
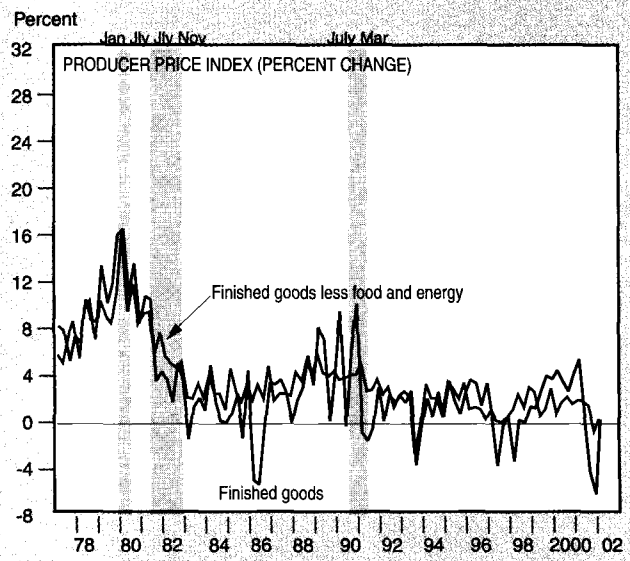
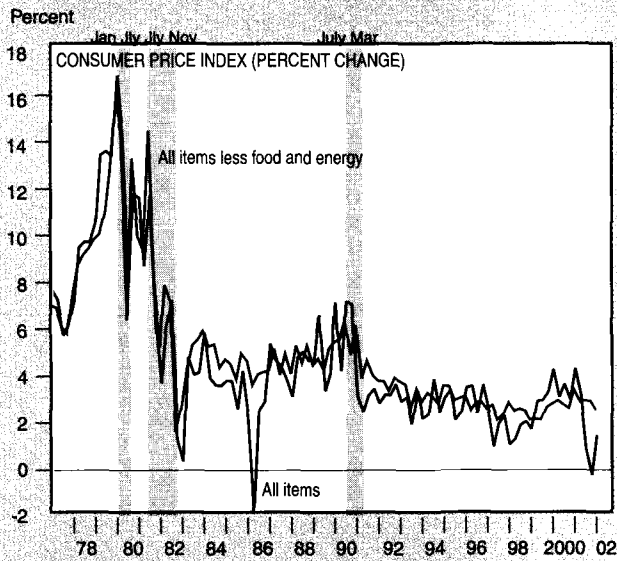


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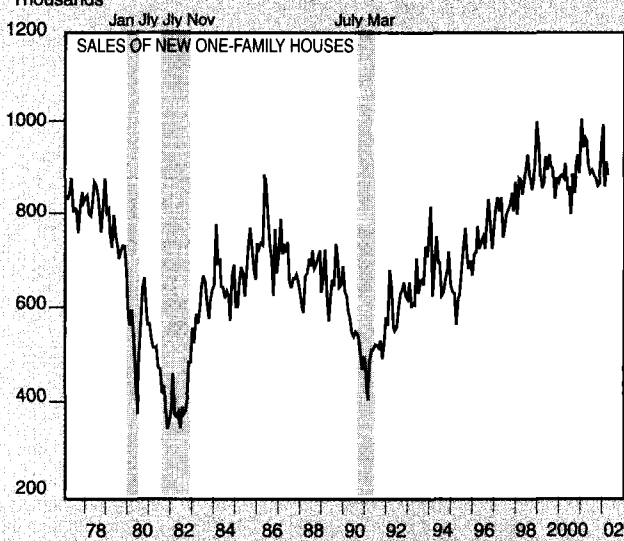
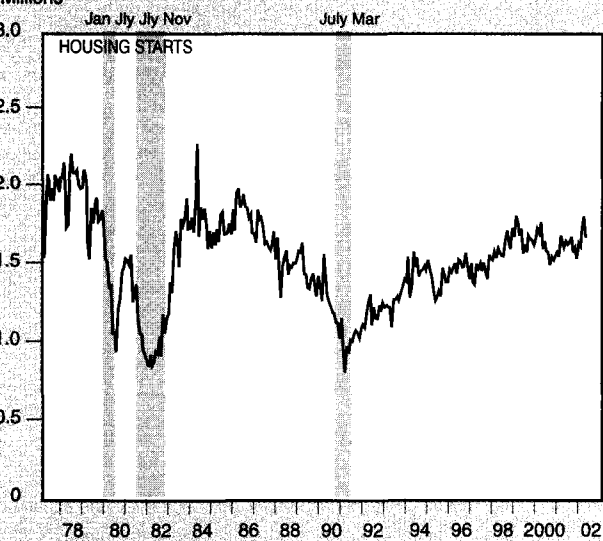
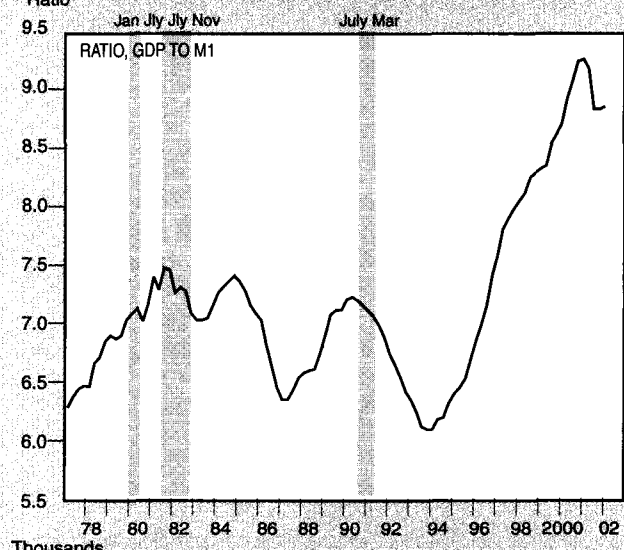
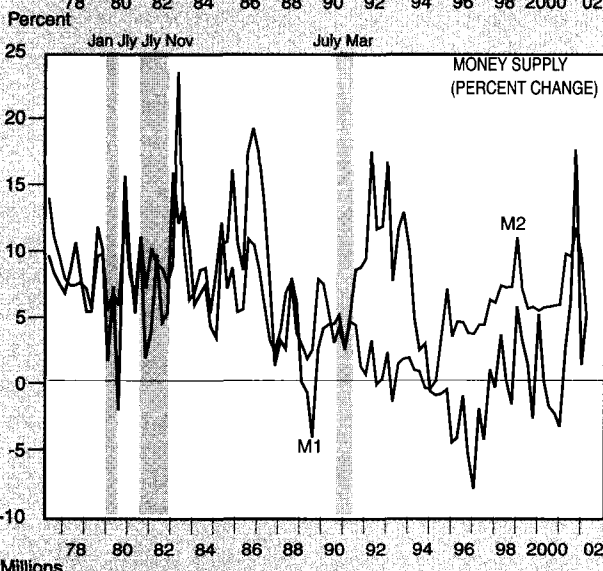
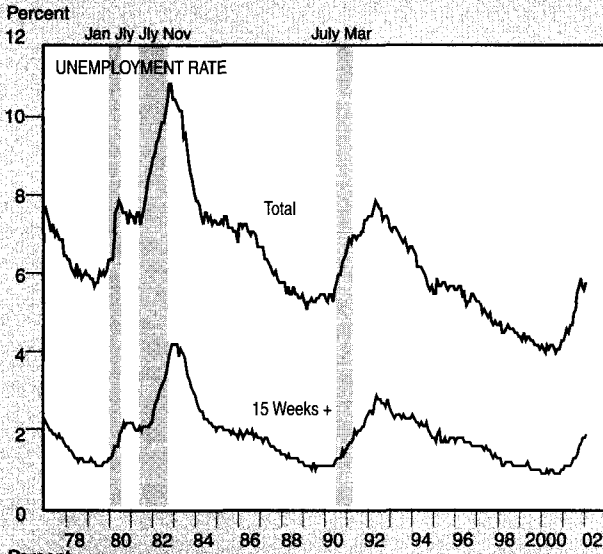


OTHER INDICATORS OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

OTHER INDICATORS OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

International Data

F. Transactions Tables

Table F.1 includes the most recent estimates of U.S. international trade in goods and services; the estimates were released on April 17, 2002, and they include "preliminary" estimates for February 2002 and "revised" estimates for January 2002. The sources for the other tables in this section are as noted.

Table F.1. U.S. International Transactions in Goods and Services
[Millions of dollars; monthly estimates seasonally adjusted]

	2000	2001	2001												2002	
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p
Exports of goods and services	1,065,702	1,004,609	89,901	90,237	88,477	86,689	86,996	85,150	82,352	83,835	76,957	77,878	78,099	78,043	78,239	79,189
Goods	772,210	720,851	65,176	65,615	63,751	62,037	62,713	60,715	58,555	59,400	55,464	56,457	56,015	54,954	55,003	55,118
Foods, feeds, and beverages	47,452	48,975	3,980	4,164	4,255	4,157	4,006	3,943	3,922	4,185	3,919	4,171	4,187	4,085	4,214	4,295
Industrial supplies and materials	171,932	160,299	14,276	14,427	14,372	13,956	13,858	13,441	12,809	13,369	12,258	12,691	12,409	12,434	12,287	12,369
Capital goods, except automotive	357,034	322,280	31,102	31,147	29,243	27,803	28,156	26,914	26,211	25,643	24,054	24,190	24,241	23,576	23,885	23,648
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	80,169	74,602	5,967	5,876	6,092	6,104	6,335	6,627	6,220	6,678	6,443	6,289	6,227	5,743	5,913	6,092
Consumer goods (nonfood), except																
automotive	90,555	89,591	7,782	7,838	7,837	7,896	8,107	7,341	7,417	7,169	6,869	7,099	6,993	7,242	6,869	6,905
Other goods	34,775	35,164	2,911	2,894	2,720	2,851	3,090	3,333	2,990	3,109	2,783	2,928	2,825	2,731	2,568	2,778
Adjustments	-9,708	-10,061	-842	-730	-769	-731	-839	-884	-1,013	-753	-862	-912	-868	-858	-733	-969
Services	293,492	283,758	24,725	24,622	24,726	24,652	24,283	24,435	23,797	24,435	21,493	21,421	22,084	23,089	23,236	24,071
Travel	82,042	72,295	6,917	6,886	6,908	6,812	6,481	6,542	6,196	6,625	4,516	4,201	4,761	5,450	5,588	5,895
Passenger fares	20,745	17,734	1,754	1,644	1,608	1,632	1,627	1,674	1,574	1,692	1,086	1,029	1,119	1,295	1,345	1,430
Other transportation	30,185	28,292	2,516	2,422	2,478	2,432	2,368	2,314	2,387	2,470	2,199	2,305	2,215	2,190	2,230	2,220
Royalties and license fees	38,030	38,875	3,177	3,184	3,203	3,250	3,257	3,252	3,223	3,224	3,236	3,277	3,292	3,301	3,306	3,305
Other private services	107,568	112,892	9,169	9,285	9,315	9,311	9,375	9,480	9,310	9,341	9,384	9,560	9,660	9,701	9,690	10,129
Transfers under U.S. military agency																
sales contracts ²	14,060	12,813	1,116	1,125	1,139	1,148	1,108	1,106	1,036	1,012	1,000	977	965	1,081	1,005	1,021
U.S. Government miscellaneous	862	857	76	76	75	67	67	67	71	71	72	72	72	71	72	71
Imports of goods and services	1,441,441	1,352,070	123,390	119,007	121,532	118,626	115,967	115,080	113,027	112,225	96,345	107,505	106,613	102,756	106,484	110,701
Goods	1,224,417	1,147,117	104,337	100,263	102,566	99,728	97,196	96,303	94,427	93,507	91,030	91,537	90,286	85,937	88,782	92,053
Foods, feeds, and beverages	45,975	46,660	3,917	3,815	3,726	3,743	3,745	3,937	4,063	3,929	3,994	3,992	4,005	3,791	3,873	4,034
Industrial supplies and materials	299,788	275,802	26,534	24,753	24,850	24,870	24,603	23,778	23,120	22,340	21,828	21,224	19,659	18,244	18,959	19,070
Capital goods, except automotive	346,663	297,853	29,098	28,416	28,670	25,869	24,552	24,314	23,552	23,351	22,214	22,816	22,774	22,226	23,311	23,790
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	195,858	189,561	15,705	15,548	15,449	16,100	15,640	16,044	15,935	16,451	15,586	15,712	16,015	15,375	14,963	16,530
Consumer goods (nonfood), except																
automotive	281,405	283,526	24,351	23,141	25,443	24,282	23,643	23,666	23,450	23,269	23,276	23,497	23,529	21,979	23,364	24,445
Other goods	48,333	48,553	4,155	4,003	3,818	4,259	4,225	3,974	4,080	3,896	3,881	4,057	4,078	4,127	4,076	3,957
Adjustments	6,395	5,163	577	586	610	604	788	591	228	271	250	237	226	194	235	226
Services	217,024	204,953	19,053	18,744	18,966	18,898	18,771	18,777	18,600	18,718	5,315	15,968	16,327	16,819	17,702	18,648
Travel	64,537	58,921	5,362	5,354	5,531	5,476	5,343	5,412	5,264	5,353	3,855	3,625	3,977	4,369	4,520	4,762
Passenger fares	24,197	23,407	1,982	1,979	2,040	2,165	2,122	2,206	2,291	2,344	1,605	1,446	1,490	1,737	1,775	1,818
Other transportation	41,058	38,230	3,740	3,368	3,393	3,306	3,284	3,099	3,104	3,115	2,940	3,035	2,974	2,875	2,978	2,969
Royalties and license fees	16,106	16,399	1,395	1,388	1,378	1,384	1,385	1,390	1,405	1,396	1,376	1,317	1,298	1,288	1,286	1,841
Other private services	54,687	50,289	5,146	5,216	5,186	5,160	5,227	5,248	5,090	5,037	-5,963	4,994	5,006	4,941	5,516	5,613
Direct defense expenditures ²	13,560	14,775	1,182	1,193	1,192	1,165	1,168	1,180	1,202	1,227	1,256	1,307	1,338	1,365	1,384	1,401
U.S. Government miscellaneous	2,879	2,932	246	246	246	242	242	242	244	246	246	244	244	244	243	244
Memoranda:																
Balance on goods	-452,207	-426,266	-39,161	-34,648	-38,815	-37,691	-34,483	-35,588	-35,872	-34,108	-35,566	-35,080	-34,271	-30,982	-33,779	-36,935
Balance on services	76,468	78,805	5,672	5,878	5,760	5,754	5,512	5,658	5,197	5,717	16,178	5,453	5,757	6,270	5,534	5,423
Balance on goods and services	-375,739	-347,461	-33,489	-28,770	-33,055	-31,937	-28,971	-29,930	-30,675	-28,391	-19,388	-29,627	-28,514	-24,712	-28,245	-31,512

^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. Contains goods that cannot be separately identified.

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

Table F.2. U.S. International Transactions
[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +, debits -) ¹	2000	2001 ^P	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
				2001				2001			
				I	II	III ^r	IV ^P	I ^r	II ^r	III ^r	IV ^P
Current account											
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts	1,418,568	1,298,397	351,834	336,703	309,982	299,878	354,158	335,722	312,333	296,191
2	Exports of goods and services.....	1,065,702	1,004,589	265,614	259,747	240,983	238,245	268,614	258,833	243,143	234,000
3	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	772,210	720,831	193,701	188,064	167,668	171,398	194,542	185,464	173,419	167,406
4	Services ³	293,492	283,758	71,913	71,683	73,315	66,847	74,072	73,369	69,724	66,594
5	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ⁴	14,000	12,813	3,380	3,362	3,048	3,023	3,380	3,362	3,048	3,023
6	Travel.....	82,042	72,295	18,170	20,155	20,105	13,865	20,711	19,835	17,337	14,412
7	Passenger fares.....	20,745	17,734	4,648	4,850	4,894	3,342	5,006	4,933	4,352	3,443
8	Other transportation.....	30,185	28,292	7,085	7,108	7,415	6,684	7,415	7,113	7,055	6,709
9	Royalties and license fees ⁵	38,030	38,775	9,304	9,475	9,503	10,593	9,564	9,759	9,683	9,870
10	Other private services ⁵	107,568	112,892	29,099	26,532	28,136	29,125	27,769	28,166	28,035	28,922
11	U.S. Government miscellaneous services.....	862	857	227	201	214	215	227	201	214	215
12	Income receipts.....	352,866	293,808	86,220	76,956	68,999	61,633	85,544	76,889	69,190	62,191
13	Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets abroad.....	350,525	291,342	85,606	76,337	68,374	61,025	84,930	76,270	68,565	61,583
14	Direct investment receipts.....	149,240	132,651	37,706	34,452	30,730	29,763	37,096	34,311	31,008	30,241
15	Other private receipts.....	197,440	155,175	46,920	41,167	36,720	30,368	46,920	41,167	36,720	30,368
16	U.S. Government receipts.....	3,845	3,516	980	718	924	894	914	792	837	974
17	Compensation of employees.....	2,341	2,466	614	619	625	608	614	619	625	608
18	Imports of goods and services and income payments	-1,809,099	-1,665,325	-440,072	-433,043	-405,035	-387,175	-454,461	-431,524	-398,195	-381,150
19	Imports of goods and services.....	-1,441,441	-1,352,399	-350,031	-350,658	-328,277	-323,433	-363,926	-349,668	-321,593	-317,215
20	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	-1,224,417	-1,147,446	-297,588	-291,752	-282,416	-275,690	-307,163	-293,222	-278,960	-268,101
21	Services ³	-217,024	-204,953	-52,443	-58,906	-45,861	-47,743	-56,763	-56,446	-42,633	-49,114
22	Direct defense expenditures.....	-13,560	-14,775	-3,567	-3,513	-3,685	-4,010	-3,567	-3,573	-3,685	-4,010
23	Travel.....	-64,537	-58,921	-13,675	-18,311	-16,806	-10,129	-16,247	-16,231	-14,472	-11,971
24	Passenger fares.....	-24,197	-23,407	-5,434	-6,988	-6,890	-4,095	-6,001	-6,493	-6,240	-4,673
25	Other transportation.....	-41,058	-38,230	-10,100	-9,645	-9,519	-8,966	-10,501	-9,689	-9,159	-8,884
26	Royalties and license fees ⁵	-16,106	-16,399	-4,070	-4,099	-4,024	-4,206	-4,161	-4,159	-4,177	-3,903
27	Other private services ⁵	-54,687	-50,289	-14,859	-15,624	-14,201	-15,605	-15,548	-15,635	-14,164	-14,941
28	U.S. Government miscellaneous services.....	-2,879	-2,932	-738	-726	-736	-732	-738	-726	-736	-732
29	Income payments.....	-367,658	-312,926	-90,041	-82,385	-76,758	-63,742	-90,535	-81,856	-76,602	-63,935
30	Income payments on foreign-owned assets in the United States.....	-360,146	-305,096	-88,201	-80,532	-74,736	-61,627	-88,569	-79,907	-74,660	-61,961
31	Direct investment payments.....	-68,009	-37,430	-14,030	-11,485	-9,110	-2,805	-14,398	-10,860	-9,034	-3,139
32	Other private payments.....	-184,645	-163,353	-47,180	-42,667	-39,734	-33,772	-47,180	-42,667	-39,734	-33,772
33	U.S. Government payments.....	-107,672	-104,313	-26,991	-26,380	-25,892	-25,050	-26,991	-26,380	-25,892	-25,050
34	Compensation of employees.....	-7,512	-7,830	-1,840	-1,853	-2,022	-2,115	-1,966	-1,949	-1,942	-1,974
35	Unilateral current transfers, net	-54,136	-50,501	-12,030	-11,503	-12,444	-14,524	-11,826	-12,130	-12,669	-13,876
36	U.S. Government grants ⁴	-16,821	-11,334	-2,419	-2,419	-2,877	-3,530	-2,419	-2,508	-3,530	-4,164
37	U.S. Government pensions and other transfers.....	-4,705	-5,804	-1,167	-934	-1,027	-2,676	-1,316	-1,292	-1,306	-1,892
38	Private remittances and other transfers ⁶	-32,610	-33,363	-8,444	-8,061	-8,540	-8,318	-8,091	-8,330	-8,486	-8,454
Capital and financial account											
Capital account											
39	Capital account transactions, net	705	726	173	177	182	194	173	177	182	194
Financial account											
40	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-))	-580,952	-439,563	-246,201	-74,264	-18,741	-100,357	-243,302	-72,357	-17,443	-106,460
41	U.S. official reserve assets, net.....	-290	-4,911	190	-1,343	-3,559	-199	190	-1,343	-3,559	-199
42	Gold ⁷	-722	-630	-189	-156	-145	-140	-189	-156	-145	-140
43	Special drawing rights.....	2,308	-3,600	574	-1,015	-3,242	83	574	-1,015	-3,242	83
44	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.....	-1,876	-681	-195	-172	-172	-142	-195	-172	-172	-142
45	Foreign currencies.....	-944	-573	21	-786	21	171	21	-786	21	171
46	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net.....	-5,177	-4,450	-1,094	-1,330	-1,011	-1,015	-1,094	-1,330	-1,011	-1,015
47	U.S. credits and other long-term assets.....	4,257	3,801	1,015	570	1,062	1,154	1,015	570	1,062	1,154
48	Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁸	-24	76	100	-26	-30	32	100	-26	-30	32
49	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net.....	-579,718	-434,079	-246,412	-72,135	-15,203	-100,329	-243,513	-70,228	-13,905	-106,432
50	U.S. private assets, net.....	-152,437	-152,437	-44,021	-43,153	-44,522	-24,323	-41,122	-41,246	-43,224	-30,426
51	Direct investment.....	-124,935	-97,661	-31,591	-51,109	-25,525	-31,591	-51,109	-25,525	-31,591	-25,525
52	Foreign securities.....	-163,846	-76,067	-61,011	-22,322	-40,361	3,073	-61,011	22,322	-40,361	3,073
53	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.....	-163,846	-76,067	-61,011	-22,322	-40,361	3,073	-61,011	22,322	-40,361	3,073
54	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere.....	-138,500	-104,332	-109,789	-105	59,116	-53,554	-109,789	-105	59,116	-53,554
55	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow(+))	1,024,218	895,459	347,052	227,102	59,402	261,903	347,006	226,927	57,718	263,806
56	Foreign official assets in the United States, net.....	37,619	6,092	4,898	-20,879	16,877	5,196	4,898	-20,879	16,877	5,196
57	U.S. Government securities.....	30,676	31,680	2,547	-10,851	15,594	24,390	2,547	-10,851	15,594	24,390
58	U.S. Treasury securities ⁹	-10,233	10,760	-1,027	-20,783	15,810	16,760	-1,027	-20,783	15,810	16,760
59	Other ¹⁰	40,909	20,920	3,574	9,932	-216	7,630	3,574	9,932	-216	7,630
60	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹¹	-1,987	-2,482	-1,246	-926	119	-429	-1,246	-926	119	-429
61	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere.....	5,803	-28,825	2,594	-10,130	-817	-20,472	2,594	-10,130	-817	-20,472
62	Other foreign official assets ¹²	3,127	5,719	1,003	1,028	1,981	1,707	1,003	1,028	1,981	1,707
63	Other foreign assets in the United States, net.....	986,599	889,367	342,154	247,981	42,525	256,707	342,108	247,806	40,841	258,610
64	Direct investment.....	287,655	157,936	52,864	65,729	24,295	15,048	52,818	65,554	22,611	16,951
65	U.S. Treasury securities.....	-52,792	15,779	656	-8,678	-9,459	33,260	656	-8,678	-9,459	33,260
66	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities.....	485,644	498,433	148,809	140,512	82,777	126,335	485,644	498,433	148,809	140,512
67	U.S. currency.....	1,129	23,783	2,311	2,772	8,203	10,497	2,311	2,772	8,203	10,497
68	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.....	177,010	98,222	130,624	3,375	-3,941	-31,836	130,624	3,375	-3,941	-31,836
69	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere.....	87,953	95,214	6,890	44,271	-59,350	103,403	6,890	44,271	-59,350	103,403
70	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	696	-39,193	-756	-45,172	66,654	-59,919	8,252	-46,815	58,074	-58,705
70a	Of which: Seasonal adjustment discrepancy.....							9,008	-1,643	-8,580	1,214
Memoranda:											
71	Balance on goods (lines 3 and 20).....	-452,207	-426,615	-103,887	-103,688	-114,748	-104,292	-112,621	-107,758	-105,541	-100,695
72	Balance on services (lines 4 and 21).....	76,468	78,805	19,470	12,777	27,454	19,104	17,309	16,923	27,091	17,480
73	Balance on goods and services (lines 2 and 19).....	-375,739	-347,810	-84,417	-90,911	-87,294	-85,188	-95,312	-90,835	-78,450	-83,215
74	Balance on income (lines 12 and 29).....	-14,792	-19,118	-3,821	-5,429	-7,759	-2,109	-4,991	-4,967	-7,412	-1,744
75	Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35).....	-54,136	-50,501	-12,030	-11,503	-12,444	-14,524	-11,826	-12,130	-12,669	-13,876
76	Balance on current account (lines 1, 18, and 35 or lines 73, 74, and 75) ¹³	-444,667	-417,429	-100,268	-107,843	-107,497	-101,821	-112,129	-107,932	-98,531	-98,835

^P Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Source: Table 1 in "U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 2001" in the April 2002 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

See footnotes on page D-57.

Table F.3. U.S. International Transactions, by Area—Continued

[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +, debits -) ¹	Australia			Other countries in Asia and Africa			International organizations and unallocated ¹⁶		
		2001			2001			2001		
		II	III ^r	IV ^p	II	III ^r	IV ^p	II	III ^r	IV ^p
Current account										
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts	5,524	5,098	5,194	59,136	57,619	56,778	8,702	8,755	8,983
2	Exports of goods and services	4,067	3,982	3,892	52,054	51,228	50,327	1,564	1,516	1,567
3	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	2,639	2,574	2,693	37,936	36,080	36,839			
4	Services ³	1,428	1,408	1,199	14,118	15,148	13,488	1,564	1,516	1,567
5	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ⁴	106	37	27	1,642	1,744	1,937			
6	Travel	444	452	282	3,552	3,419	2,041			
7	Passenger fares	130	119	83	484	440	302			
8	Other transportation	76	89	75	2,282	2,408	2,215	126	136	129
9	Royalties and license fees ⁵	170	182	192	1,211	1,231	1,316	495	499	557
10	Other private services ⁵	501	527	537	4,871	5,823	5,599	943	881	881
11	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	1	2	3	76	83	78			
12	Income receipts	1,457	1,116	1,302	7,082	6,391	6,451	7,138	7,239	7,416
13	Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets abroad	1,456	1,115	1,301	7,061	6,370	6,430	6,841	6,737	6,907
14	Direct investment receipts	620	382	604	4,623	4,200	4,282	3,972	4,070	4,258
15	Other private receipts	836	733	697	2,188	1,870	1,746	2,512	2,522	2,509
16	U.S. Government receipts				250	300	402	157	145	140
17	Compensation of employees	1	1	1	21	21	21	497	502	509
18	Imports of goods and services and income payments	-3,089	-1,828	-1,933	-101,821	-106,973	-100,267	-3,623	-3,776	-3,948
19	Imports of goods and services	-2,571	-2,537	-2,280	-93,320	-98,438	-92,282	-669	-577	-553
20	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	-1,639	-1,756	-1,607	-83,216	-88,768	-82,920			
21	Services ³	-932	-673	-673	-10,104	-9,670	-9,362	-669	-577	-553
22	Direct defense expenditures	-50	-23	-23	-940	-1,026	-1,177			
23	Travel	-400	-267	-228	-2,992	-2,386	-2,373			
24	Passenger fares	-157	-155	-126	-1,324	-1,318	-970			
25	Other transportation	-55	-58	-47	-2,903	-3,003	-2,907	-412	-325	-305
26	Royalties and license fees ⁵	-15	-14	-11	-82	-84	-83	-141	-138	-136
27	Other private services ⁵	-248	-256	-229	-1,662	-1,651	-1,657	-115	-113	-106
28	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	-7	-8	-9	-201	-202	-195	-1	-1	-6
29	Income payments	-518	709	347	-8,501	-8,535	-7,985	-2,954	-3,199	-3,395
30	Income payments on foreign-owned assets in the United States	-517	710	349	-8,390	-8,440	-7,815	-2,954	-3,199	-3,395
31	Direct investment payments	-155	983	584	-261	-99	-98	-2,074	-2,280	-2,530
32	Other private payments	-235	-183	-148	-2,740	-2,505	-1,964	-874	-910	-854
33	U.S. Government payments	-127	-90	-87	-5,389	-5,836	-5,753	-6	-9	-11
34	Compensation of employees	-1	-1	-2	-111	-95	-170			
35	Unilateral current transfers, net	-84	-84	-89	-4,050	-4,716	-5,330	-1,886	-1,726	-3,081
36	U.S. Government grants ⁴				-1,286	-1,607	-2,315	-195	-140	-144
37	U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	-12	-12	-10	-129	-128	-138	-90	-157	-1,555
38	Private remittances and other transfers ⁶	-72	-72	-79	-2,635	-2,981	-2,877	-1,601	-1,429	-1,382
Capital and financial account										
Capital account										
39	Capital account transactions, net	1	1	1	35	31	36			
Financial account										
40	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-))	-2,183	3,663	-1,643	-4,474	208	-3,012	-6,143	-7,815	21,756
41	U.S. official reserve assets, net							-1,171	-3,387	-57
42	Gold ⁷									
43	Special drawing rights							-156	-145	-140
44	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund							-1,015	-3,242	83
45	Foreign currencies									
46	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net				-515	340	37	-377	-336	-224
47	U.S. credits and other long-term assets				-809	-117	-637	-377	-336	-224
48	Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁸				323	467	642			
49	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net				-29	-10	32			
50	U.S. private assets, net	-2,183	3,663	-1,643	-3,959	-132	-3,049	-4,595	-4,092	22,037
51	Direct investment	-613	70	-349	-2,786	-2,759	-2,224	-3,109	-3,792	-4,073
52	Foreign securities	-2,027	360	109	-210	1,669	1,534	122	-394	239
53	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	-2,923	2,685		-311	592		-2	1	25,745
54	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	3,380	548	-1,403	-652	366	-2,359	-1,606	93	126
55	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow (+))	2,080	-2,095	-1,356	-864	27,337	25,786	7,885	11,561	-23,513
56	Foreign official assets in the United States, net	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	1	10	8
57	U.S. Government securities	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
58	U.S. Treasury securities ⁹	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
59	Other ¹⁰	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
60	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹¹	-52	49	56	-240	102	-327	1	10	8
61	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
62	Other foreign official assets ¹²	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
63	Other foreign assets in the United States, net	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	7,884	11,551	-23,521
64	Direct investment	1,763	1,194	-958	765	-349	715	1,944	2,071	2,214
65	U.S. Treasury securities	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
66	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	-582	-983	-67	15,739	16,611	15,321	-34	146	164
67	U.S. currency							2,772	8,203	10,497
68	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	576	-171		1,237	214		51		-34,353
69	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	375	-2,184	-387	-18,365	10,759	10,077	3,151	1,131	-2,043
70	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	-2,249	-4,755	-174	52,038	26,494	26,009	-4,935	-6,999	-197
Memoranda:										
71	Balance on goods (lines 3 and 20)	1,000	818	1,086	-45,280	-52,688	-46,081			
72	Balance on services (lines 4 and 21)	496	627	526	4,014	5,478	4,126	895	939	1,014
73	Balance on goods and services (lines 2 and 19)	1,496	1,445	1,612	-41,266	-47,210	-41,955	895	939	1,014
74	Balance on income (lines 12 and 29)	939	1,825	1,649	-1,419	-2,144	-1,534	4,184	4,040	4,021
75	Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35)	-84	-84	-89	-4,050	-4,716	-5,330	-1,886	-1,726	-3,081
76	Balance on current account (lines 1, 18 and 35 or lines 73, 74, and 75) ¹³	2,351	3,186	3,172	-46,735	-54,070	-48,819	3,193	3,253	1,954

^p Preliminary.^r Revised.

See footnotes on page D-57.

Source: Table 10 in "U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 2001" in the April 2002 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table F4. Private Services Transactions

[Millions of dollars]

Table with 19 columns and 57 rows. Columns include Line, 2000, 2001 P, Not seasonally adjusted (2000 and 2001), and Seasonally adjusted (2000 and 2001). Rows include Exports of private services, Imports of private services, and Memoranda.

P Preliminary. Revised. Patented techniques, processes, and formulas and other intangible property rights that are used in goods production. Copyrights, trademarks, franchises, rights to broadcast live events, software licensing fees, and other intangible property rights.

3. Other unaffiliated services receipts (exports) include mainly expenditures of foreign governments and international organizations in the United States and film and television tape rentals. Source: Table 3 in "U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 2001" in the April 2002 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Footnotes to Table F.2 and F.3: 1. Credits, +/- Exports of goods and services and income receipts; unilateral current transfers to the United States; capital account transactions receipts; financial inflows—increases in foreign-owned assets (U.S. liabilities) or decrease in U.S.-owned assets (U.S. claims). 2. Excludes exports of goods under U.S. military agency sales contracts identified in Census export documents, excludes imports of goods under direct defense expenditures identified in Census import documents, and reflects various other adjustments (for valuation, coverage, and timing) of Census statistics to balance of payments basis; see table 2 in "U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 2001" in the April 2002 issue of the Survey of Current Business. 3. Includes some goods: mainly military equipment in line 5; major equipment, other materials, supplies, and petroleum products purchased abroad by U.S. military agencies in line 22; and fuels purchased by airline and steamship operators in lines 8 and 25. 4. Includes transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs. 5. Beginning in 1982, these lines are presented on a gross basis. The definition of exports is revised to include U.S. parents' payments to foreign affiliates and to include U.S. affiliates' receipts from foreign parents. 6. Beginning in 1982, the "other transfers" component includes taxes paid by U.S. private residents to foreign governments and taxes paid by private nonresidents to the U.S. Government. 7. At the present time, all U.S. Treasury-owned gold is held in the United States. 8. Includes sales of foreign obligations to foreigners. 9. Consists of bills, certificates, marketable bonds and notes, and nonmarketable convertible and nonconvertible bonds and notes. 10. Consists of U.S. Treasury and Export-Import Bank obligations, not included elsewhere, and of debt securities of U.S. Government corporations and agencies.

11. Includes, primarily, U.S. Government liabilities associated with military agency sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies; see table 4 in "U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 2001" in the April 2002 issue of the Survey. 12. Consists of investments in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of private corporations and State and local governments. 13. Conceptually, line 76 is equal to "net foreign investment" in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). However, the foreign transactions account in the NIPAs (a) includes adjustments to the international transactions accounts for the treatment of gold, (b) includes adjustments for the different geographical treatment of transactions with U.S. territories and Puerto Rico, and (c) includes services furnished without payment by financial pension plans except life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans. A reconciliation of the balance on goods and services from the international accounts and the NIPA net exports appears in reconciliation table 2 in appendix A in this issue. A reconciliation of the other foreign transactions in the two sets of accounts appears in table 4.55 of the full set of NIPA tables published annually in the August issue of the Survey. Additional footnotes to Table F.3: 14. The "European Union" includes the "European Union (6)," United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal. Beginning with the first quarter of 1995, the "European Union" also includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden. 15. The "European Union (6)" includes Belgium, France, Germany (includes the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) beginning in the fourth quarter of 1990), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, European Atomic Energy Community, European Coal and Steel Community, and European Investment Bank. 16. Includes, as part of international and unallocated, the estimated direct investment in foreign affiliates engaged in international shipping, in operating oil and gas drilling equipment internationally, and in petroleum trading. Also includes taxes withheld; current-cost adjustments associated with U.S. and foreign direct investment; small transactions in business services that are not reported by country; and net U.S. currency flows, for which geographic source data are not available. 17. Details not shown separately; see totals in lines 56 and 63. 18. Details not shown separately are included in line 69.

G. Investment Tables

Table G.1. International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend, 1999 and 2000

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of investment	Position, 1999 ^a	Changes in position in 2000 (decrease (-))					Position, 2000 ^a
			Attributable to:				Total (a+b+c+d)	
			Financial flows	Valuation adjustments				
				Price changes	Exchange rate changes ¹	Other changes ²		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a+b+c+d)				
1	Net international investment position of the United States:							
2	With direct investment positions at current cost (line 3 less line 24)	-1,099,786	-443,266	-189,189	-161,397	50,975	-742,877	-1,842,663
	With direct investment positions at market value (line 4 less line 25)	-1,525,347	-443,266	-42,232	-233,846	57,247	-662,097	-2,187,444
3	U.S.-owned assets abroad:							
4	With direct investment positions at current cost (lines 5+10+15) ...	5,921,099	580,952	-162,350	-194,351	21,862	246,113	6,167,212
	With direct investment positions at market value (lines 5+10+16) ...	7,206,320	580,952	-364,486	-264,903	31,909	-16,528	7,189,792
5	U.S. official reserve assets	136,418	290	-4,134	-4,157	-17	-8,018	128,400
6	Gold	75,950		³ -4,134		⁴ -17	-4,151	71,799
7	Special drawing rights	10,336	722		-519		203	10,539
8	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund	17,950	-2,308		-818		-3,126	14,824
9	Foreign currencies	32,182	1,876		-2,820		-944	31,238
10	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets	84,227	944				944	85,171
11	U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁵	81,657	920				920	82,577
12	Repayable in dollars	81,367	929				929	82,296
13	Other ⁶	290	-9				-9	281
14	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets	2,570	24				24	2,594
15	U.S. private assets:							
16	With direct investment at current cost (lines 17+19+22+23)	5,700,454	579,718	-158,216	-190,194	21,879	253,187	5,953,641
	With direct investment at market value (lines 18+19+22+23)	6,985,675	579,718	-360,352	-260,746	31,926	-9,454	6,976,221
17	Direct investment abroad:							
18	At current cost	1,327,954	152,437	6,128	-21,975	-19,367	117,223	1,445,177
19	At market value	2,613,175	152,437	-196,008	-92,527	-9,320	-145,418	2,467,757
20	Foreign securities	2,604,383	124,935	-164,344	-158,470		-197,879	2,406,504
21	Bonds	577,745	25,200	-10,672	-14,579		-51	577,994
22	Corporate stocks	2,026,638	99,735	-153,672	-143,891		-197,828	1,828,810
23	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	667,732	163,846		-6,327		157,519	825,251
	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	1,100,385	138,500		-3,422	41,246	176,324	1,276,709
24	Foreign-owned assets in the United States:							
25	With direct investment at current cost (lines 26+33)	7,020,885	1,024,218	26,839	-32,954	-29,113	988,990	8,009,875
	With direct investment at market value (lines 26+34)	8,731,667	1,024,218	-322,254	-31,057	-25,338	645,569	9,377,236
26	Foreign official assets in the United States	870,364	37,619	14,446			52,065	922,429
27	U.S. Government securities	628,907	30,676	17,314			47,990	676,897
28	U.S. Treasury securities	578,225	-10,233	14,352			4,119	582,344
29	Other	50,682	40,909	2,962			43,871	94,553
30	Other U.S. Government liabilities ⁷	15,486	-1,987				-1,987	13,499
31	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	138,847	5,803				5,803	144,650
32	Other foreign official assets	87,124	3,127	-2,868			259	87,383
33	Other foreign assets:							
34	With direct investment at current cost (lines 35+37+38+41+42+43) ...	6,150,521	986,599	12,393	-32,954	-29,113	936,925	7,087,446
	With direct investment at market value (lines 36+37+38+41+42+43) ...	7,861,303	986,599	-336,700	-31,057	-25,338	593,504	8,454,807
35	Direct investment in the United States:							
36	At current cost	1,094,439	287,655	102	-1,897	-10,794	275,066	1,369,505
37	At market value	2,805,221	287,655	-348,991		-7,019	-68,355	2,736,866
38	U.S. Treasury securities	660,693	-52,792	31,783			-21,009	639,684
39	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	2,522,009	485,644	-19,492	-24,188		441,964	2,963,973
40	Corporate and other bonds	1,061,924	292,904	43,619	-24,188		312,335	1,374,259
41	Corporate stocks	1,460,085	192,740	-63,111			129,629	1,589,714
42	U.S. currency	250,657	1,129				1,129	251,786
43	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	555,566	177,010		-1,519	-8,319	167,172	722,738
	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	1,067,157	87,953		-5,350	-10,000	72,603	1,139,760

^a Preliminary.^r Revised.

1. Represents gains or losses on foreign-currency-denominated assets due to their revaluation at current exchange rates.

2. Includes changes in coverage, statistical discrepancies, and other adjustments to the value of assets.

3. Reflects changes in the value of the official gold stock due to fluctuations in the market price of gold.

4. Reflects changes in gold stock from U.S. Treasury sales of gold medallions and commemorative and bullion coins; also reflects replenishment through open market purchases. These demonetizations/monetizations are not included in international transactions financial flows.

5. Also includes paid-in capital subscriptions to international financial institutions and outstanding amounts of miscellaneous claims that have been settled through international agreements to be payable to the U.S. Government over periods in excess of 1 year. Excludes World War I debts that are not being serviced.

6. Includes indebtedness that the borrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its currency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services.

7. Primarily U.S. Government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.

NOTE: The data in this table are from table 1 in "The International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend 2000," in the July 2001 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.2. U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Selected Items, by Country and by Industry of Foreign Affiliate, 1998-2000
 (Millions of dollars)

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis			Capital outflows (inflows (-))			Income		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
All countries, all industries	1,000,703	1,130,789	1,244,654	131,004	142,551	139,257	90,676	109,179	134,787
By country									
Canada.....	98,200	111,051	126,421	7,832	15,947	18,301	7,601	11,986	14,518
Europe.....	518,433	588,341	648,731	86,129	82,016	76,935	50,695	55,982	67,154
<i>Of which:</i>									
France.....	42,328	40,009	39,087	4,323	1,585	1,220	2,164	1,722	2,406
Germany.....	47,685	50,892	53,610	3,051	5,796	2,173	5,081	5,100	4,350
Netherlands.....	89,978	105,571	115,506	22,213	8,337	10,927	10,078	11,315	11,888
Switzerland.....	38,225	48,849	54,873	8,223	11,108	8,578	6,152	6,759	7,161
United Kingdom.....	183,035	212,007	233,384	29,094	35,019	28,976	11,852	14,604	21,833
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere.....	196,755	220,705	239,388	16,699	20,601	19,947	17,019	18,909	19,116
<i>Of which:</i>									
Bermuda.....	41,908	47,119	54,114	2,358	4,025	7,507	3,658	4,295	5,793
Brazil.....	37,195	34,276	35,560	4,382	1,291	2,285	2,807	1,586	1,803
Mexico.....	26,657	32,262	35,414	4,593	5,084	3,542	3,760	4,507	4,258
Panama.....	25,924	33,027	35,407	682	1,834	1,819	1,823	2,077	1,325
Africa.....	14,061	14,884	15,813	3,075	1,611	1,149	1,399	2,016	2,973
Middle East.....	10,739	10,519	11,851	2,092	611	1,920	1,021	1,139	2,117
Asia and Pacific.....	159,678	181,882	199,599	14,715	20,992	20,951	12,380	18,984	28,881
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia.....	31,483	34,776	35,324	6,284	4,100	1,464	1,908	2,466	3,625
Japan.....	41,423	49,438	55,606	6,428	5,179	8,060	2,010	4,130	7,266
International.....	2,837	3,406	2,851	462	773	53	561	163	27
By industry									
Petroleum.....	91,248	97,864	105,486	7,491	11,676	10,403	7,227	10,094	18,524
Manufacturing.....	290,070	312,072	343,992	23,122	34,102	44,101	29,683	33,966	39,268
Food and kindred products.....	35,304	35,151	36,840	2,133	257	2,645	4,305	3,805	3,847
Chemicals and allied products.....	79,446	83,524	86,081	6,110	7,960	4,210	8,213	9,356	9,995
Primary and fabricated metals.....	18,379	18,930	18,713	2,897	1,213	477	1,234	1,432	1,709
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	30,928	34,944	42,523	1,789	4,877	8,521	5,699	4,379	6,839
Electronic and other electric equipment.....	32,077	37,474	43,441	2,820	5,716	9,113	2,053	4,153	5,177
Transportation equipment.....	33,888	36,133	41,099	-1,356	5,736	7,254	2,417	4,556	3,646
Other manufacturing.....	60,048	65,916	75,294	8,728	8,344	11,882	5,762	6,284	8,055
Wholesale trade.....	68,742	80,254	88,090	5,524	11,849	10,288	8,992	10,477	13,079
Depository institutions.....	40,020	38,382	37,155	2,112	-1,338	-2,306	734	1,655	1,788
Finance, (except depository institutions), insurance, and real estate.....	375,368	443,263	497,267	62,229	55,011	58,344	34,765	41,429	50,996
Services.....	59,148	70,398	79,857	11,934	11,632	11,455	6,089	8,486	8,738
Other industries.....	76,108	88,556	92,809	18,591	19,618	6,971	3,186	3,072	2,395

Note. In this table, unlike in the international transactions accounts, income and capital outflows are shown without a current-cost adjustment, and income is shown net of withholding taxes. In addition, unlike in the international investment position, the direct investment position is valued at historical cost.

The data in this table are from tables 16 and 17 in "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Detail for Historical-Cost Position and Related Capital and Income Flows, 2000" in the September 2001 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Table G 3. Selected Financial and Operating Data for Nonbank Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Country and by Industry of Affiliate, 1999

	All nonbank affiliates						Majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates (MOFA's)						
	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars						Thousands of employees
	Total assets	Sales	Net income	U.S. exports of goods shipped to affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates		Total assets	Sales	Net income	Gross product	U.S. exports of goods shipped to MOFA's	U.S. imports of goods shipped by MOFA's	
All countries, all industries	4,628,182	2,587,301	199,069	208,850	193,615	8,907.1	4,041,598	2,195,327	160,490	561,158	202,914	181,283	7,470.8
By country													
Canada.....	367,802	302,844	15,476	73,586	79,382	1,054.6	335,254	280,644	14,951	63,803	71,937	75,634	984.0
Europe.....	2,626,759	1,367,665	99,754	(D)	32,960	3,787.4	2,423,918	1,201,512	91,467	321,581	48,029	31,888	3,418.9
<i>Of which:</i>													
France.....	161,495	142,034	3,884	5,526	3,198	518.0	140,315	123,850	3,610	36,942	4,906	3,088	479.0
Germany.....	291,077	241,496	9,889	8,100	4,397	675.8	256,495	199,709	8,375	61,862	8,047	4,350	631.9
Netherlands.....	299,780	135,445	17,281	(D)	1,472	194.9	281,275	116,298	15,669	17,897	6,969	1,466	179.2
United Kingdom.....	1,190,163	(D)	(D)	12,658	9,001	1,171.8	1,134,967	340,196	22,602	100,997	12,645	8,951	1,065.2
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere.....	688,777	299,839	28,816	40,912	37,134	1,827.5	560,556	245,569	26,000	59,361	39,564	35,261	1,444.4
<i>Of which:</i>													
Brazil.....	128,207	70,358	-269	4,070	3,073	411.5	90,625	55,248	880	16,095	3,933	3,002	339.5
Mexico.....	97,540	100,544	5,846	30,279	28,846	933.1	71,350	79,328	4,805	17,146	29,419	27,558	729.2
Africa.....	50,744	31,566	2,839	1,032	1,761	218.6	37,664	23,895	2,242	9,365	945	1,758	114.2
Middle East.....	51,402	29,259	23,278	797	1,260	92.8	18,404	13,618	1,343	5,427	733	882	47.6
Asia and Pacific.....	818,875	547,305	27,630	43,586	41,118	1,889.0	653,207	425,372	24,126	100,212	41,642	35,860	1,450.9
<i>Of which:</i>													
Australia.....	115,825	73,205	3,312	4,485	1,128	309.1	100,368	59,941	3,157	19,305	4,405	1,121	249.4
Japan.....	341,266	200,201	6,256	13,606	7,443	399.4	246,876	125,063	4,848	30,761	12,555	2,447	212.4
International.....	23,823	8,823	1,276	(D)	0	37.3	12,596	4,716	360	1,410	65	0	10.9
By industry													
Mining.....	227,580	79,944	13,161	2,189	7,140	155.5	196,002	71,113	11,395	40,910	1,979	6,606	133.7
Utilities.....	155,644	57,017	3,807	6	(D)	119.0	104,500	35,170	3,218	10,131	4	2	66.5
Manufacturing.....	1,135,726	1,273,075	80,586	150,279	168,073	4,900.4	956,228	1,096,394	54,376	312,419	145,721	156,437	4,244.5
<i>Of which:</i>													
Food.....	69,568	93,404	3,898	2,687	(D)	376.4	63,349	84,924	3,624	19,222	2,598	4,129	334.2
Chemicals.....	259,028	210,141	19,996	17,180	12,865	616.8	226,231	186,383	18,584	58,380	16,159	12,258	552.5
Primary and fabricated metals.....	57,559	46,290	1,897	2,942	3,896	240.1	48,969	39,627	1,754	12,135	2,617	3,615	212.6
Machinery.....	79,844	79,713	3,000	7,071	8,684	391.6	64,928	64,739	2,850	19,123	6,745	7,369	340.6
Computer and electronic products.....	146,176	200,519	8,313	36,728	41,242	781.0	142,038	197,109	8,203	38,651	36,562	41,036	765.7
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	24,229	28,075	1,199	2,658	3,932	294.0	21,161	24,895	1,072	7,441	2,589	3,340	255.5
Transportation equipment.....	183,174	282,090	7,043	67,020	78,108	943.2	151,882	241,451	6,299	48,364	65,352	70,463	839.4
Wholesale trade.....	318,086	599,641	19,989	48,176	16,518	658.1	299,388	543,867	18,682	82,132	47,326	16,366	620.0
Information.....	226,838	135,799	4,575	552	135	581.0	101,836	69,132	1,766	19,413	539	135	270.0
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance.....	1,648,888	161,134	21,324	8	0	322.3	1,567,608	150,472	20,229	22,439	8	0	295.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	92,049	79,025	4,125	1,749	830	374.5	86,470	72,176	3,882	29,153	1,722	830	343.5
Other industries.....	823,371	201,666	51,501	5,890	(D)	1,796.3	729,566	157,002	46,942	44,561	5,615	907	1,497.6

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Note. The data in this table are from the 1999 Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad; see "Operations of U.S. Multinational Companies: Preliminary Results From the 1999 Benchmark Survey" in the March 2002 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.4. Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Selected Items, by Country of Foreign Parent and by Industry of U.S. Affiliate, 1998-2000
[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis			Capital inflows (outflows (-))			Income		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
All countries, all industries.....	778,418	965,632	1,238,627	174,434	294,976	281,115	32,402	49,780	60,157
By country									
Canada.....	72,696	76,526	100,822	15,959	21,241	27,975	1,382	1,998	912
Europe.....	518,576	670,030	890,611	153,111	239,088	224,261	25,495	39,706	45,904
<i>Of which:</i>									
France.....	59,925	82,276	119,069	11,368	25,406	41,965	1,691	3,119	5,562
Germany.....	93,289	111,706	122,846	42,986	23,144	11,351	4,348	6,341	2,603
Luxembourg.....	26,804	57,047	83,304	13,819	27,633	26,777	1,187	2,634	4,839
Netherlands.....	92,298	125,775	152,432	6,533	40,412	22,462	6,139	7,430	9,221
Switzerland.....	48,263	53,706	81,698	4,509	3,365	21,850	854	4,351	4,171
United Kingdom.....	137,489	166,900	229,762	60,335	108,613	73,667	7,268	12,649	16,171
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere.....	28,056	38,104	42,700	-2,569	16,410	4,326	1,286	1,120	2,928
<i>Of which:</i>									
Bermuda.....	3,735	12,590	14,942	-161	9,368	2,208	194	58	-320
Mexico.....	2,055	1,730	2,471	871	1,269	902	216	175	87
Panama.....	6,227	5,475	4,004	988	-209	-1,398	864	752	644
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean.....	9,885	11,082	12,513	-1,469	4,474	1,005	-77	229	1,919
Africa.....	853	1,547	2,119	-601	417	670	-93	-78	10
Middle East.....	4,126	4,432	8,373	-762	372	3,909	274	149	1,855
Asia and Pacific.....	154,111	174,993	194,002	9,295	17,448	19,974	4,057	6,885	8,550
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia.....	10,520	13,230	14,487	1,506	2,363	2,429	302	325	486
Japan.....	134,340	153,119	163,215	8,024	15,489	10,043	4,300	6,165	7,337
By industry									
Petroleum.....	49,028	51,890	92,856	58,924	5,650	48,067	1,442	4,811	13,915
Manufacturing.....	333,233	399,525	496,578	83,406	90,884	95,058	19,320	26,735	25,550
Food and kindred products.....	22,117	19,599	23,442	-7,369	-1,518	4,800	657	1,549	1,796
Chemicals and allied products.....	93,804	97,327	122,083	7,401	8,635	22,241	6,816	7,202	6,296
Primary and fabricated metals.....	18,923	20,125	21,561	1,054	2,058	6,099	1,610	1,072	1,233
Machinery.....	62,564	83,917	118,920	22,452	37,647	32,941	1,701	1,732	4,679
Other manufacturing.....	135,825	178,556	210,571	59,869	44,062	28,976	8,535	15,180	11,546
Wholesale trade.....	87,611	94,657	109,611	10,073	14,214	16,871	4,509	5,314	7,705
Retail trade.....	20,447	24,843	32,091	3,730	4,651	4,097	843	1,595	1,688
Depository institutions.....	46,257	61,539	68,619	5,420	19,024	9,569	2,586	3,002	3,992
Finance, except depository institutions.....	48,517	62,450	88,082	4,370	15,893	19,657	-1,286	927	1,252
Insurance.....	74,581	85,290	106,403	4,020	22,233	25,799	3,391	3,722	5,737
Real estate.....	39,545	40,248	42,300	1,760	1,966	1,203	147	1,494	2,007
Services.....	40,506	60,878	102,955	4,931	22,519	42,410	1,143	2,067	815
Other industries.....	38,693	84,311	99,134	-2,201	97,942	18,384	307	112	-2,504

Note. In this table, unlike in the international transactions accounts, income and capital inflows are shown without a current-cost adjustment, and income is shown net of withholding taxes. In addition, unlike in the international investment position, the direct investment position is valued at historical cost.

The data in this table are from tables 16 and 17 in "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Detail for Historical-Cost Position and Related Capital and Income Flows 2000" in the September 2001 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Table G.5. Selected Financial and Operating Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and Majority-Owned Nonbank U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner and by Industry of Affiliate, 1999

	All nonbank affiliates						Majority-owned nonbank affiliates							
	Millions of dollars				Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars		Millions of dollars				Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars	
	Total assets	Sales	Net income	Gross product		U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped to affiliates	Total assets	Sales	Net income	Gross product		U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped to affiliates
All countries, all industries.....	4,135,217	2,035,356	27,535	451,656	6,003.3	152,229	307,111	3,597,658	1,781,554	23,715	390,957	5,031.1	139,272	294,794
By country														
Canada	410,254	159,743	-584	43,037	665.2	7,515	16,292	381,234	140,605	-1,128	36,538	535.5	7,336	15,763
Europe	2,707,203	1,199,123	24,545	294,501	3,901.1	84,693	128,625	2,519,797	1,050,593	24,067	257,653	3,278.4	78,028	127,050
<i>Of which:</i>														
France	512,368	167,417	-1,822	42,243	604.9	16,358	15,331	446,301	126,929	-103	29,436	368.8	(D)	15,067
Germany	507,652	313,152	7,702	70,181	847.7	31,637	53,194	486,648	282,137	6,881	61,175	693.4	30,564	52,565
Netherlands.....	449,446	182,093	4,360	35,618	484.8	5,309	15,932	422,053	146,733	2,950	31,491	470.1	5,008	15,898
Sweden	68,619	43,021	1,600	10,849	147.6	4,274	4,344	68,193	42,392	1,577	10,696	146.0	4,258	4,320
Switzerland.....	507,157	104,189	4,166	31,153	434.6	5,353	6,907	491,571	93,461	3,598	26,053	343.9	5,121	6,770
United Kingdom.....	536,127	279,117	9,189	81,981	965.6	15,713	19,028	499,954	268,026	8,313	79,198	917.1	15,195	18,827
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	121,614	76,125	-1,303	20,731	290.7	6,139	12,164	112,627	68,769	-1,243	19,361	276.5	5,961	10,248
<i>Of which:</i>														
Bermuda	49,590	26,206	-590	8,898	168.6	(D)	1,204	47,694	25,946	-576	8,859	166.2	(D)	1,202
Mexico	11,293	10,394	-142	1,754	33.9	864	2,770	9,600	8,824	-151	1,440	29.5	760	2,376
Panama	3,659	2,252	67	898	12.4	(D)	166	3,542	2,186	59	(D)	J	(D)	166
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	34,405	9,251	-548	1,677	36.0	78	(D)	33,694	8,984	-547	1,570	34.2	73	(D)
Venezuela	12,844	18,502	204	4,974	8.7	169	4,925	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	H	(D)	(D)
Africa	5,411	4,704	89	1,250	13.2	375	215	5,363	(D)	(D)	1,212	13.0	(D)	213
Middle East.....	18,103	12,599	348	2,863	48.6	696	1,194	15,607	10,899	296	2,103	35.6	682	1,117
Asia and Pacific.....	654,272	543,281	-521	79,454	1,018.3	50,852	147,074	546,812	487,946	1,175	69,230	860.6	45,094	139,011
<i>Of which:</i>														
Australia.....	67,343	31,184	612	6,760	84.8	1,375	1,465	55,840	24,748	614	5,240	67.8	(D)	(D)
Japan	534,484	453,423	-327	64,721	834.2	41,180	123,867	445,221	411,798	753	56,965	715.8	37,744	119,816
United States.....	218,361	39,781	4,961	9,820	66.2	1,959	1,548	16,218	(D)	(D)	4,860	31.5	(D)	1,391
By industry¹														
Manufacturing	982,809	906,382	16,514	236,165	2,616.7	96,527	140,924	895,031	805,166	14,757	216,110	2,386.3	88,410	131,842
<i>Of which:</i>														
Food	43,908	50,426	255	10,950	156.3	2,441	4,162	43,026	48,818	225	10,580	149.8	2,364	4,151
Chemicals	206,151	142,527	3,359	41,288	363.2	14,575	15,373	187,635	128,549	2,589	37,146	327.0	13,218	14,952
Primary and fabricated metals	64,822	59,500	650	15,498	211.6	4,421	7,549	51,839	48,278	580	13,080	186.9	3,626	6,700
Machinery	62,054	50,952	-26	14,664	222.6	7,066	7,104	58,535	46,672	198	13,684	208.1	6,398	6,373
Computers and electronic products	98,773	108,226	-2,878	22,454	291.0	16,991	33,685	89,620	101,277	-2,593	21,068	275.1	15,098	30,906
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	41,001	39,974	128	10,744	189.9	7,187	3,246	39,771	38,441	33	10,246	183.8	6,784	3,173
Transportation equipment	185,592	201,609	7,767	43,211	422.6	30,476	45,064	178,711	189,445	7,287	40,397	390.6	28,729	43,032
Wholesale trade.....	303,806	500,839	5,350	54,664	518.4	48,629	157,366	293,111	470,013	6,385	52,406	461.7	44,199	155,256
Retail trade	70,956	114,300	1,555	28,359	737.0	1,521	4,303	49,779	84,317	698	20,050	545.7	(D)	3,606
Information.....	212,450	91,453	-3,423	27,581	332.2	1,053	160	143,342	63,263	845	18,809	224.2	1,033	80
<i>Of which:</i>														
Publishing industries	62,715	32,183	416	11,605	133.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	28,304	-115	9,208	120.8	(D)	78
Broadcasting and telecommunications	117,541	46,671	-4,278	12,502	142.5	6	(D)	59,400	23,337	440	6,173	52.2	2	3
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance ..	2,162,809	206,641	9,750	27,969	263.6	0	1	1,893,509	180,668	3,613	22,927	226.9	0	
Real estate and rental and leasing	131,014	26,037	903	11,850	52.2	(D)	562	110,094	21,570	527	9,332	42.0	(D)	562
Professional, scientific, and technical services	27,319	21,865	-1,002	7,991	119.3	(D)	357	23,407	19,846	-216	7,829	102.3	463	357
Other industries.....	244,053	167,840	-2,112	57,078	1,363.7	3,777	3,440	189,383	136,710	-2,895	43,495	1,041.9	3,661	3,089

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. The industry classification system used to classify the data for U.S. affiliates is based on the North American Industry Classification System. Prior to 1997, the affiliate data were classified using an industry classification system based on the Standard Industrial Classification system.

Notes. The data in this table are from BEA's annual survey of the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign

companies; see "U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Operations in 1999," in the August 2001 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Size ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed. The size ranges are: A—1 to 499; F—500 to 999; G—1,000 to 2,499; H—2,500 to 4,999; I—5,000 to 9,999; J—10,000 to 24,999; K—25,000 to 49,999; L—50,000 to 99,999; M—100,000 or more.

I. Charts

THE U.S. IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

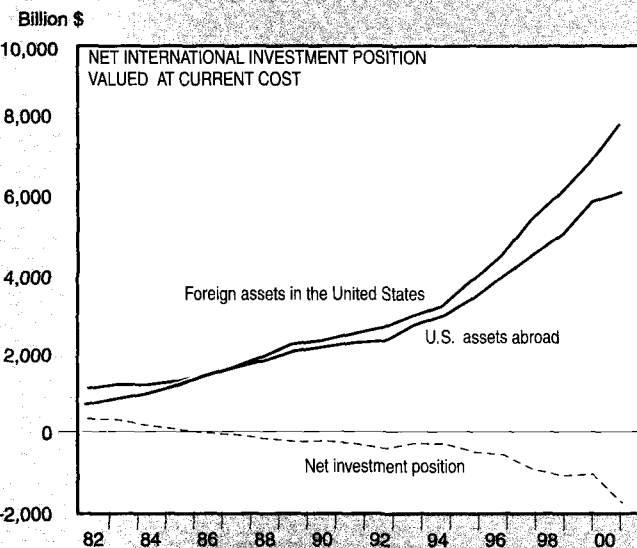
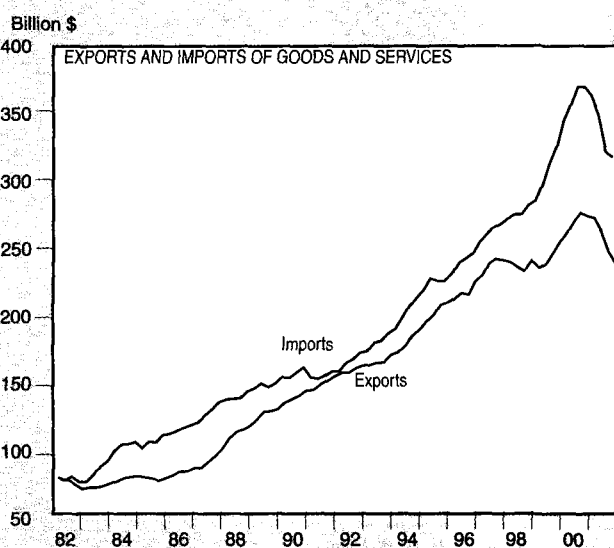
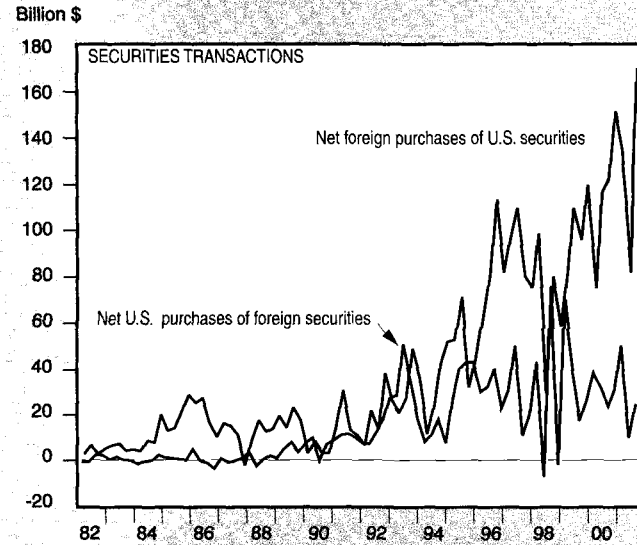
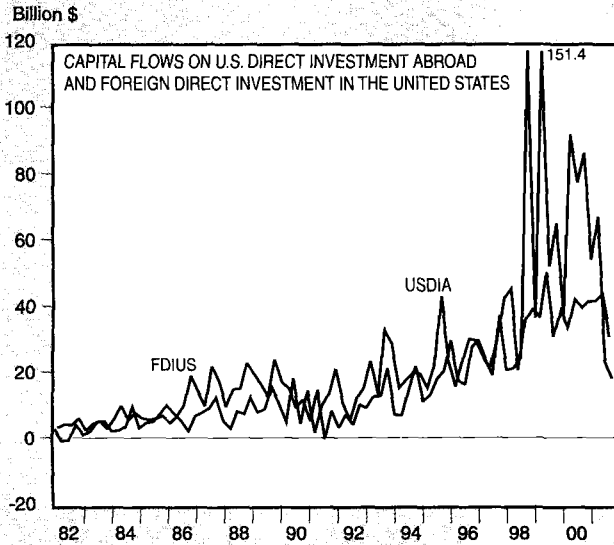
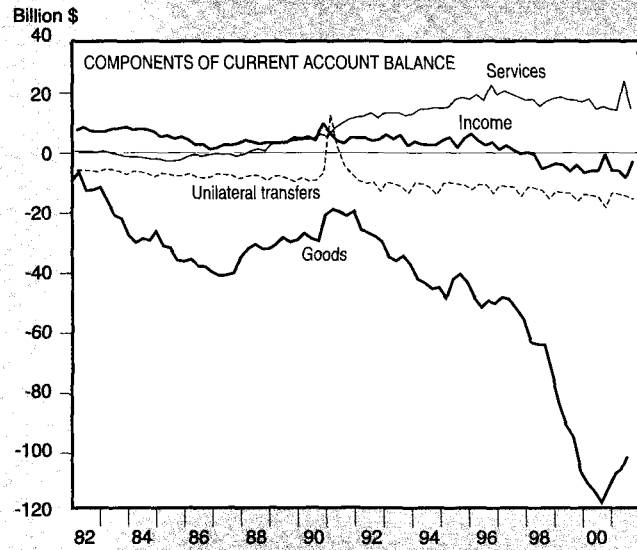
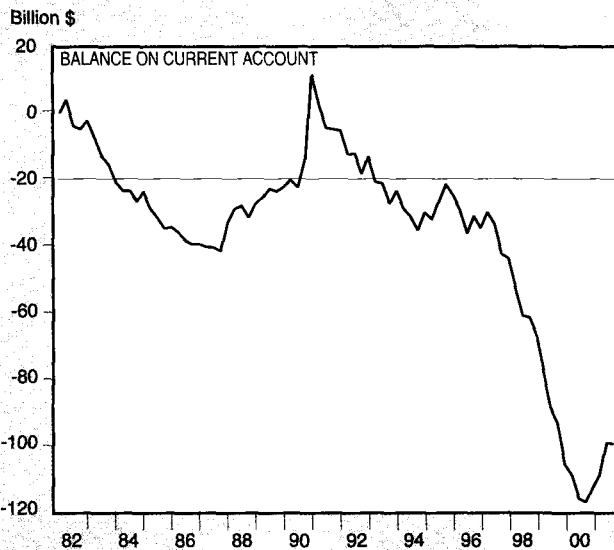


Table J.3. Disposable Personal Income and Per Capita Disposable Personal Income for States and Regions

Table with columns: Area name, Disposable Personal Income (Millions of dollars, 1996-2001), Percent change, Per capita disposable personal income (Dollars, 1996-2001), Rank in U.S. Rows include United States and various regional states like New England, Midwest, Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West.

1. Per capita personal income was computed using midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. Estimates reflect population estimates available as of April 2002.

2. Percent change was calculated from unrounded data. Note. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the State estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the

estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data. In particular, it differs from the NIPA estimate 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.

Source: Table 2 in "State Per Capita Personal Income and State Personal Income, 2001" in the May 2002 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

K. Local Area Table

Table K.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1998-2000

Table with columns for Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), and Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in U.S.). Rows include United States, Metropolitan portion, Nonmetropolitan portion, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and various metropolitan areas like Chicago, Dallas, and New York.

See footnotes at the end of table.

Table K.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1998-2000—Continued

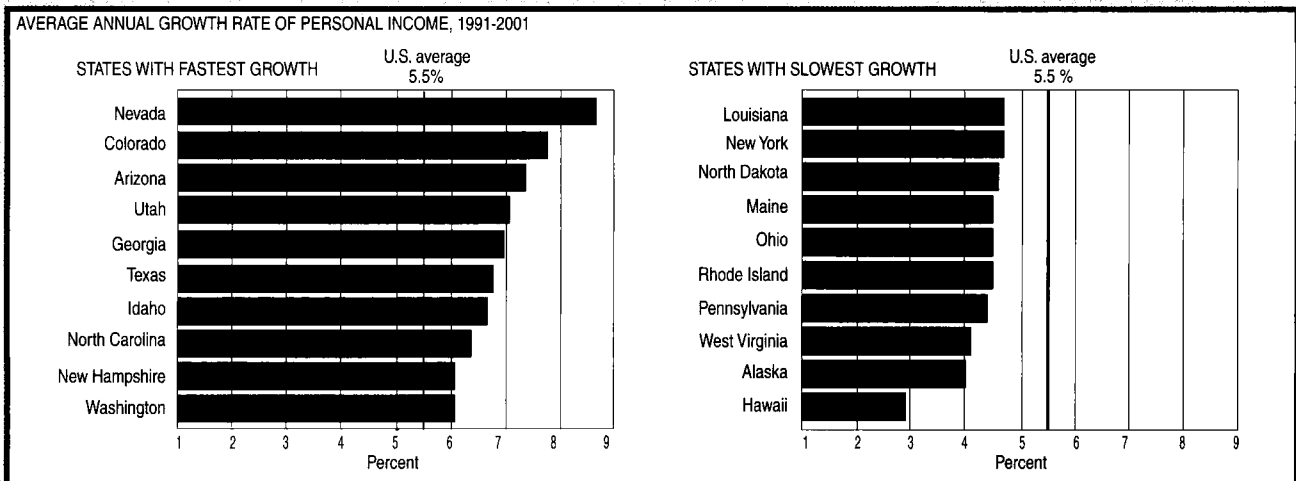
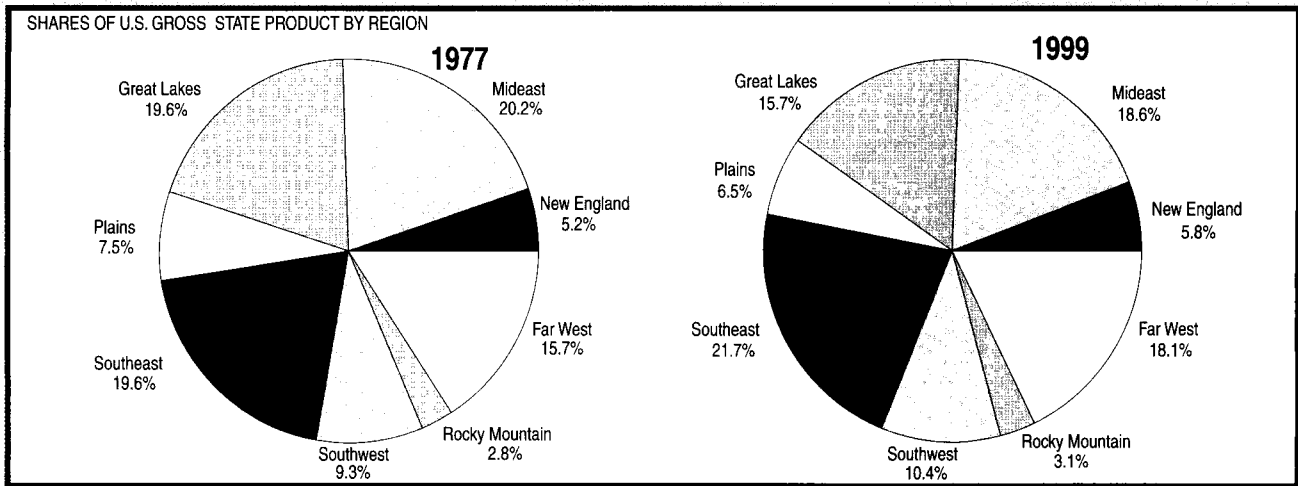
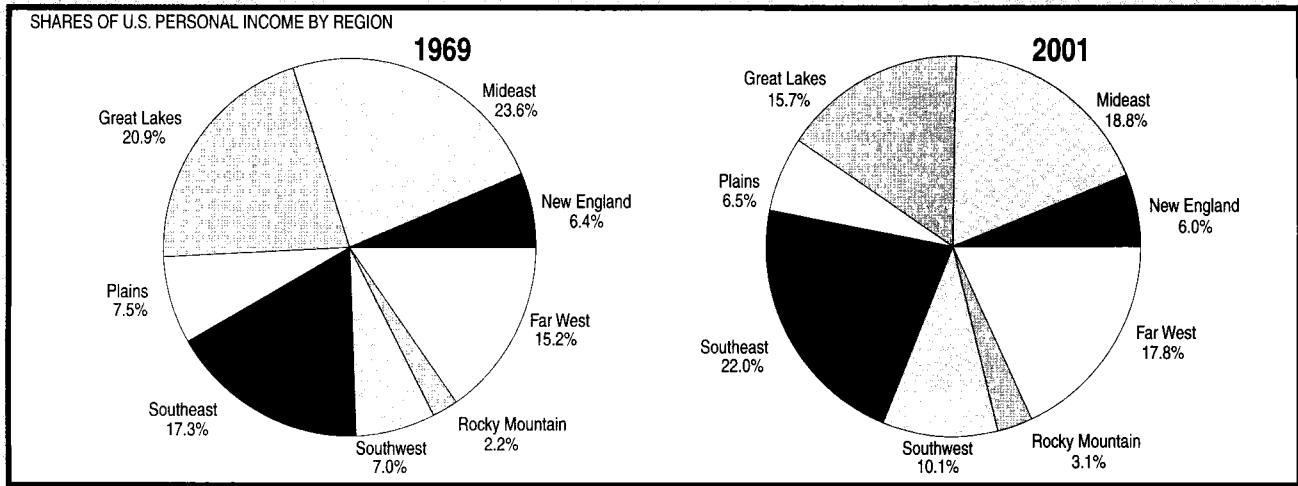
Table with columns for Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in U.S.), and Area name, Personal income (Millions of dollars, Percent change), Per capita personal income (Dollars, Rank in U.S.). Rows list various metropolitan areas and their corresponding data for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

1. Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1998-2000 reflect county population estimates available as of April 2002.
2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.
3. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data. In particular, it differs from the NIPA estimate 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.
4. Includes Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's designated by *), and New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's). The New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT NECMA is presented as a PMSA (part of the New York CMA).
Source: Table 1 in "Local Area Personal Income, 1998-2000" in the May 2002 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

L. Charts

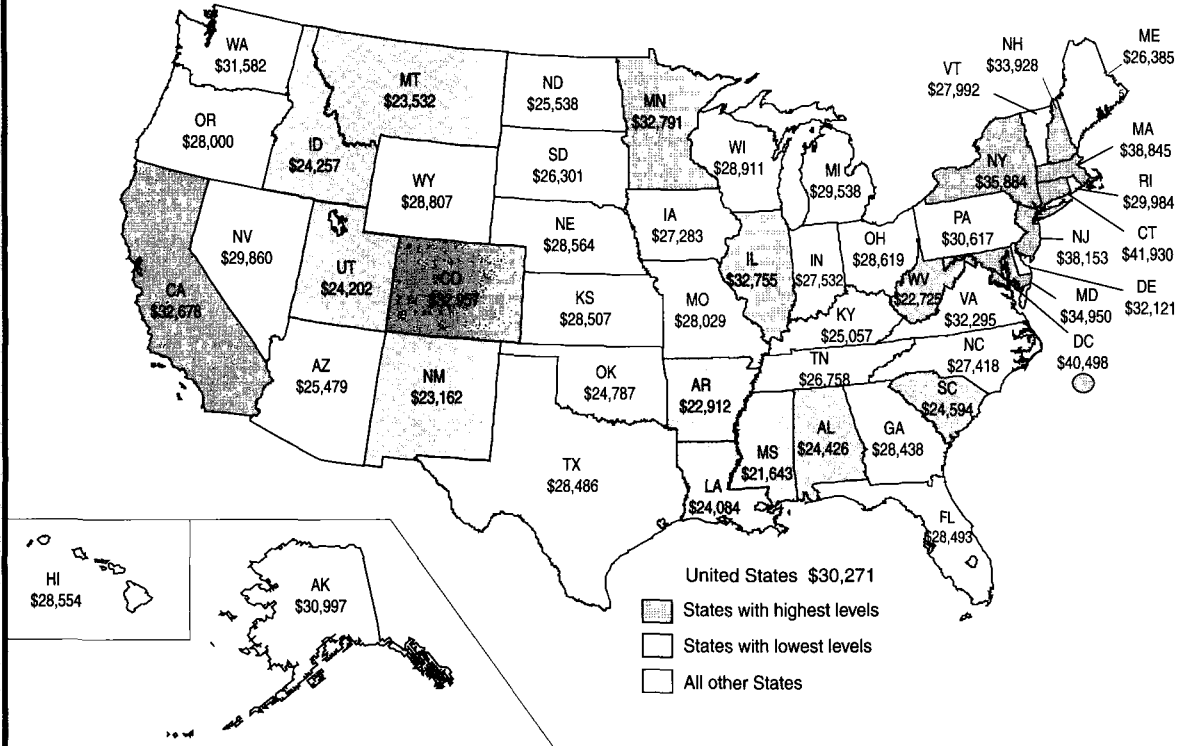
SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES



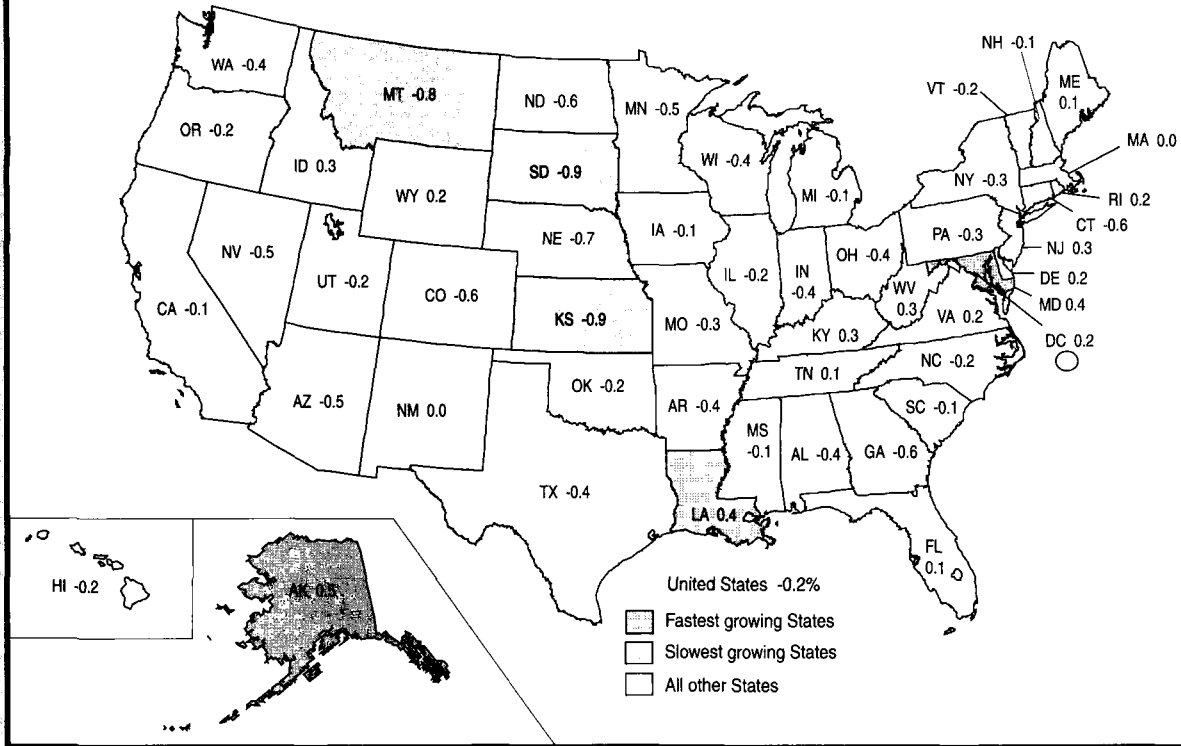
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 2001



PERSONAL INCOME: PERCENT CHANGE, 2001:III-2001:IV



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix A

Additional Information About the NIPA Estimates

Statistical Conventions

Changes in current-dollar GDP measure changes in the market value of goods and services produced in the economy in a particular period. For many purposes, it is necessary to decompose these changes into quantity and price components. To compute the quantity indexes, changes in the quantities of individual goods and services are weighted by their prices. (Quantity changes for GDP are often referred to as changes in “real GDP.”) For the price indexes, changes in the prices for individual goods and services are weighted by quantities produced. (In practice, the current-dollar value and price indexes for most GDP components are determined largely using data from Federal Government surveys, and the real values of these components are calculated by deflation at the most detailed level for which all the required data are available.)

The annual changes in quantities and prices are calculated using a Fisher formula that incorporates weights from 2 adjacent years. For example, the annual percent change in real GDP in 1997–98 uses prices for 1997 and 1998 as weights, and the 1997–98 annual percent change in the GDP price index uses quantities for 1997 and 1998 as weights. Because the Fisher formula allows for the effects of changes in relative prices and in the composition of output over time, the resulting quantity or price changes are not affected by the substitution bias that is associated with changes in quantities and prices calculated using a fixed-weighted formula.¹ These annual changes are “chained” (multiplied) together to form time series of quantity and price; the percent changes that are calculated from these time series are not affected by the choice of reference period.

The quarterly changes in quantities and prices are calculated with weights from two adjacent quarters. As part of an annual or comprehensive revision, the quarterly indexes through the most recent complete year are adjusted to ensure that the average of the quarterly indexes conforms to the corresponding annual index.

In addition, BEA prepares measures of real GDP and its components in a dollar-denominated form, designated “chained (1996) dollar estimates.” These estimates are computed by multiplying the 1996 current-dollar value of GDP, or of a GDP component, by the corresponding quantity index number. For example, if a current-dollar GDP component equaled \$100 in 1996 and if real output for this component increased by 10 percent in 1997, then the “chained (1996) dollar” value of this com-

ponent in 1997 would be \$110 ($\100×1.10). Note that percentage changes in the chained (1996) dollar estimates and the percentage changes calculated from the quantity indexes are identical, except for small differences due to rounding.

Because of the formula used for calculating real GDP, the chained (1996) dollar estimates for detailed GDP components do not add to the chained-dollar value of GDP or to any intermediate aggregates. A “residual” line is shown as the difference between GDP and the sum of the most detailed components shown in each table. The residual generally is small close to the base period but tends to become larger as one moves further from it. Accurate measures of component contributions to the percentage changes in real GDP and its major components are shown in NIPA tables 8.2–8.6.

BEA also publishes the “implicit price deflator” (IPD), which is calculated as the ratio of current-dollar value to the corresponding chained-dollar value, multiplied by 100; the values of the IPD and of the corresponding “chain-type” price index are very close.

For quarters and months, the estimates are presented at annual rates, which show the value that would be registered if the rate of activity measured for a quarter or a month were maintained for a full year. Annual rates are used so that time periods of different lengths—for example, quarters and years—may be compared easily. These annual rates are determined simply by multiplying the estimated rate of activity by 4 (for quarterly data) or by 12 (for monthly data).

Percent changes in the estimates are also expressed at annual rates. Calculating these *changes* requires a variant of the compound interest formula:

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{x_t}{x_o} \right)^{m/n} - 1 \right] \times 100,$$

where r is the percent change at an annual rate; x_t is the level of activity in the later period; x_o is the level of activity in the earlier period; m is the periodicity of the data (for example, 1 for annual data, 4 for quarterly, or 12 for monthly); and n is the number of periods between the earlier and later periods (that is, $t - o$).

Quarterly and monthly NIPA estimates are seasonally adjusted, if necessary. Seasonal adjustment removes from the time series the average impact of variations that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude each year—for example, weather, holidays, and tax payment dates. After seasonal adjustment, cyclical and other short-term changes in the economy stand out more clearly.

1. In addition, because the changes in quantities and prices calculated using these weights are symmetric, the product of a quantity index and the corresponding price index is generally equal to the current-dollar index.

Reconciliation Tables

Table 1. Reconciliation of Changes in BEA-Derived Compensation Per Hour with BLS Average Hourly Earnings
[Percent change from preceding period]

	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			2000	2001				2002
				IV	I	II	III		IV	I^{p}
BEA-derived compensation per hour of all persons in the nonfarm business sector (less housing)¹	6.5	5.8	8.9	4.9	4.7	3.7	2.3	2.6
Less: Contribution of supplements to wages and salaries per hour	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8
Plus: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of persons in housing and in nonprofit institutions	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Less: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of persons in government enterprises, unpaid family workers, and self-employed	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Equals: BEA-derived wages and salaries per hour of all employees in the private nonfarm sector	6.7	5.9	9.2	5.2	4.7	3.9	2.1	2.1
Less: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of nonproduction workers in manufacturing	0.0	-0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Less: Other differences ²	2.9	1.7	3.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-1.8	-0.9
Equals: BLS average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.8
Addendum: BLS estimates of compensation per hour in the nonfarm business sector ³	6.5	5.8	8.9	4.9	4.7	3.7	2.3	.....

^p Preliminary.

1. Includes BLS data on compensation and hours of nonfarm proprietors and hours worked of unpaid family workers.

2. Includes BEA use of non-BLS data and differences in detailed weighting. Annual estimates also include differences in BEA and BLS benchmark procedures; quarterly estimates also

include differences in seasonal adjustment procedures.

3. These estimates differ from the BEA-derived estimates (first line) because the BLS estimates include compensation and hours of tenant-occupied housing.

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2. Relation of Net Exports of Goods and Services and Net Receipts of Income in the NIPA's to Balance on Goods, Services, and Income in the ITA's
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2000	2001	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
				2000	2001				2001
					III	IV	I	II		III	IV
Exports of goods, services, and income receipts, ITA's	1	1,418.6	1,298.4	1,444.9	1,450.5	1,416.6	1,342.9	1,249.3	1,184.8
Less: Gold, ITA's	2	6.0	4.9	4.3	6.5	6.7	7.6	2.4	2.9
Statistical differences ¹	3	0.0	-13.9	0.0	0.0	-5.0	-13.9	-18.4	-18.5
Other items	4	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Plus: Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments	5	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.4	6.4	5.8	5.5
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico	6	48.3	49.7	49.6	50.8	51.2	49.2	49.0	49.4
Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers	7	21.2	22.9	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.0	22.7	22.9
Equals: Exports of goods and services and income receipts, NIPA's	8	1,487.1	1,385.5	1,517.8	1,523.1	1,496.3	1,426.5	1,341.9	1,277.4
Imports of goods, services, and income payments, ITA's	9	1,809.1	1,665.3	1,853.8	1,849.1	1,817.8	1,726.1	1,592.8	1,524.6
Less: Gold, ITA's	10	5.9	4.3	4.2	6.7	6.1	6.5	2.2	2.5
Statistical differences ¹	11	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	-0.1	8.9	10.3
Other items	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Gold, NIPA's	13	-3.3	-2.9	-3.2	-3.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0	-2.5
Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments	14	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.4	6.4	5.8	5.5
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico	15	35.8	38.8	41.1	40.9	34.3	39.7	40.2	41.2
Imputed interest paid to rest of world	16	21.2	22.9	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.0	22.7	22.9
Equals: Imports of goods and services and income payments, NIPA's	17	1,863.1	1,720.6	1,916.5	1,909.5	1,870.6	1,785.6	1,647.4	1,578.9
Balance on goods, services, and income, ITA's (1-9)	18	-390.5	-366.9	-408.9	-398.6	-401.2	-383.2	-343.5	-339.8
Less: Gold (2-10+13)	19	-3.2	-2.3	-3.1	-3.2	-2.4	-2.0	-2.8	-2.1
Statistical differences (3-11) ¹	20	0.0	-19.7	0.0	0.0	-8.8	-13.8	-27.3	-28.8
Other items (4-12)	21	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Plus: Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico (6-15)	22	12.5	10.9	8.5	9.9	16.9	9.5	8.8	8.2
Equals: Net exports of goods and services and net receipts of income, NIPA's (8-17)	23	-376.0	-335.1	-398.7	-386.4	-374.3	-359.1	-305.5	-301.5

1. Consists of statistical revisions in the NIPA's that have not yet been incorporated into the ITA's (2001:IV) and statistical revisions in the ITA's that have not yet been incorporated into the NIPA's (2001:I-2001:IV).

ITA's International transactions accounts
NIPA's National income and product accounts

Appendix B

Suggested Reading

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has published a wealth of information about the methodologies that are used to prepare its national, industry, international, and regional accounts. In addition, most of this information is available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>. Look under "Methodologies"; for articles from the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, look under "Publications."

National accounts

The national accounts encompass the detailed estimates in the national income and product accounts (including gross domestic product) and the estimates of wealth and related estimates.

National income and product accounts (NIPAs). This series of papers documents the conceptual framework of the NIPAs and the methodologies that have been used to prepare the estimates.

An Introduction to National Economic Accounting (1985) [also in the March 1985 SURVEY]

Corporate Profits: Profits Before Tax, Profits Tax Liability, and Dividends (1985) [An updated version (March 2002) is available on BEA's Web site.]

Foreign Transactions (1987)

GNP: An Overview of Source Data and Estimating Methods (1987)

Government Transactions (1988)

Personal Consumption Expenditures (1990)

The methodologies described in these papers have been updated and improved, typically as part of the comprehensive and annual revisions of the NIPAs. For more information, see the following.

National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-97 (2001) provides the definitions of the major NIPA aggregates and components, discusses the measures of real output and prices, explains how production is classified and how the NIPAs are presented, describes the statistical conventions that are used, and lists the principal source data and methods that are used to prepare the estimates of gross domestic product (GDP). [Go to <www.bea.gov/bea/an/nipaguid.htm>.]

Information about the sources and methods that are used to prepare the national estimates of personal income, which are the basis for the State estimates, is in *State Personal Income, 1929-97* (1999).

In addition, see the following articles in the SURVEY.

"Updated Summary NIPA Methodologies" (October 2001) briefly describes the principal source data and methods used to prepare the current-dollar and real estimates of GDP.

"Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts" (August 2001).

"BEA's Chain Indexes, Time Series, and Measures of Long-Term Economic Growth" (May 1997) is the most recent in a series of articles that describe the conceptual basis for the chain-type measures of real output and prices that are used in the NIPAs.

"Reliability of GDP and Related NIPA Estimates" (January 2002) evaluates the principal NIPA estimates by examining the record of revisions to them.

Wealth and related estimates. *Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth in the United States, 1925-94* (1999) discusses the concepts and statistical considerations that underlie the estimates and their derivation.

"Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods for 1925-98" (April 2000) describes the definitional and statistical improvements that were incorporated in the comprehensive revision of the estimates.

Industry accounts

The industry accounts consist of the estimates of gross domestic product by industry, the input-output accounts, and two satellite accounts.

Gross product by industry. "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947-98" (June 2000) describes the most recent comprehensive revision of these estimates.

Mission Statement and Strategic Plan

The mission statement of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the latest update to its strategic plan for improving the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of the national, industry, regional, and international accounts are available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>. See also "BEA's Strategic Plan for 2001-2005" in the May 2002 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

“Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1998–2000” (November 2001) describes the most recent annual revision of these estimates.

Input-output accounts. “Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1992” (November 1997) describes the preparation of the 1992 accounts and the concepts and methods that underlie the accounts.

“Annual Input-Output Accounts of the U.S. Economy” presents annual tables that update the 1992 benchmark accounts

For 1996 (January 2000)

For 1997 (January 2001)

For 1998 (December 2001)

Satellite accounts. These accounts extend the analytical capacity of the input-output accounts by focusing on a particular aspect of economic activity.

“U.S. Transportation Satellite Accounts”

For 1992 (April 1998)

For 1996 (May 2000)

“U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts”

For 1992 (July 1998)

For 1996 and 1997 (July 2000)

International accounts

The international accounts encompass the international transactions accounts, direct investment, and international transactions in services.

International transactions accounts (ITA's). *The Balance of Payments of the United States: Concepts, Data Sources, and Estimating Procedures* (1990) describes the methodologies used to prepare the estimates in the ITA's and the international investment position of the United States. These methodologies are usually updated and improved as part of the annual revisions of the ITA's.

“U.S. International Transactions, Revised Estimates” is a series of articles about the annual ITA revisions and the improvements in methodology; the latest article is published in the July 2001 SURVEY.

Direct investment. *International Direct Investment: Studies by the Bureau of Economic Analysis* (1999) is a collection of previously published articles on U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in the United States. It also includes the following information.

The “Methodology for U.S. Direct Investment Abroad,” which is also available in *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1994 Benchmark Survey, Final Results* (1998)

“A Guide to BEA Statistics on U.S. Multinational Companies,” which is also available in the March 1995 SURVEY

“A Guide to BEA Statistics on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States,” which is also available in the February 1990 SURVEY

In addition, the updated methodology for foreign direct investment in the United States is available in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 1997 Benchmark Survey* (2001)

International services. *U.S. International Transactions in Private Services: A Guide to the Surveys Conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis* (1998) describes 11 surveys. It includes classifications, definitions, release schedules, the methods used to prepare the estimates, and samples of the survey forms.

Regional accounts

The regional accounts include estimates of personal income and gross state product.

Personal income. Estimates of personal income are prepared for States and for local areas.

“Comprehensive Revision of State Personal Income for 1969–99” (June 2000) summarizes the changes in the methodology that is used to prepare the estimates. The detailed methodology is available on the CD-ROM *State Personal Income, 1929–2000*.

“Comprehensive Revision of Local Area Personal Income for 1969–98” (July 2000) summarizes the changes in the methodology that is used to prepare the estimates for counties and metropolitan areas. The detailed methodology is available on the CD-ROM *Regional Economic Information System, 1969–99*.

Gross state product. “Comprehensive Revision of Gross State Product by Industry, 1977–94” (June 1997 SURVEY) summarizes the sources and the methods that are used to prepare the estimates. “Gross State Product by Industry, 1977–98” (October 2000) describes the most recent comprehensive revision of these estimates.



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Schedule of Upcoming BEA News Releases

Local Area Personal Income, 2000	May 6	9:00 a.m.
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, March 2002*	May 17	8:30 a.m.
Gross Domestic Product, 1st quarter 2002 (preliminary) and Corporate Profits, 1st quarter 2002 (preliminary)	May 24	8:30 a.m.
Personal Income and Outlays, April 2002	May 28	8:30 a.m.
Foreign Investors' Spending to Acquire or Establish U.S. Businesses, 2001	June 5	10:00 a.m.
Gross State Product by Industry, 1998-2000	June 10	9:00 a.m.
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, April 2002*	June 20	8:30 a.m.
U.S. International Transactions, 1st quarter 2002	June 20	8:30 a.m.
Gross Domestic Product, 1st quarter 2002 (final) and Corporate Profits, 1st quarter 2002 (revised)	June 27	8:30 a.m.
Personal Income and Outlays, May 2002	June 28	8:30 a.m.
International Investment Position of the United States, 2001	June 28	10:00 a.m.
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, May 2002*	July 19	8:30 a.m.
State Personal Income, 1st quarter 2002	July 24	9:00 a.m.
Gross Domestic Product, 2nd quarter 2002 (advance)	July 31	8:30 a.m.
Personal Income and Outlays, June 2002	Aug. 2	8:30 a.m.
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, June 2002*	Aug. 20	8:30 a.m.
Gross Domestic Product, 2nd quarter 2002 (preliminary) and Corporate Profits, 2nd quarter 2002 (preliminary)	Aug. 29	8:30 a.m.
Personal Income and Outlays, July 2002	Aug. 30	8:30 a.m.

* Joint release by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
 For more information, call BEA at 202-606-9900, or go to our Web site at www.bea.gov