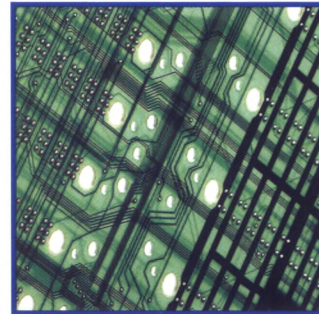




SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

BEA's MONTHLY JOURNAL

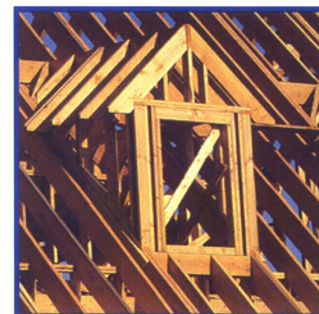


In This Issue . . .

Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies

U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts, 2004-2009

Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies, 2008



U.S. Department of Commerce

Gary Locke, *Secretary*

Economics and Statistics Administration

Rebecca M. Blank, *Under Secretary for Economic Affairs*

Bureau of Economic Analysis

J. Steven Landefeld, *Director*

Brian C. Moyer, *Deputy Director*

Ana M. Aizcorbe, *Chief Economist*

Brian M. Callahan, *Chief Information Officer*

Dennis J. Fixler, *Chief Statistician*

Brent R. Moulton, *Associate Director for National Economic Accounts*

Brian C. Moyer, *Acting Associate Director for Industry Accounts*

Joel D. Platt, *Associate Director for Regional Economics*

Robert E. Yuskavage, *Acting Associate Director for International Economics*

BEA Advisory Committee

The BEA Advisory Committee advises the Director of BEA on matters related to the development and improvement of BEA's national, regional, industry, and international economic accounts, especially in areas of new and rapidly growing economic activities arising from innovative and advancing technologies, and it provides recommendations from the perspective of business economists, academicians, researchers, and experts in government and international affairs.

Dale W. Jorgenson, *Chair, Harvard University*

Alan J. Auerbach, *University of California, Berkeley*

Richard B. Berner, *Morgan Stanley*

Barry P. Bosworth, *The Brookings Institution*

Susan M. Collins, *University of Michigan*

Janice C. Eberly, *Northwestern University*

Jeffrey A. Frankel, *Harvard University*

Robert J. Gordon, *Northwestern University*

Maurine A. Haver, *Haver Analytics, Inc.*

Charles R. Hulten, *University of Maryland*

Ellen R. McGrattan, *Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis*

Therese J. McGuire, *Northwestern University*

William D. Nordhaus, *Yale University*

Joel L. Prakken, *Chairman, Macroeconomic Advisers, LLC*

Andrew D. Reamer, *The Brookings Institution*

James Kim, *Editor-in-Chief*

M. Gretchen Gibson, *Managing Editor*

Kristina L. Maze, *Production Manager*

Wm. Ronnie Foster, *Graphic Designer*

Colby Johnson, *Graphic Designer*

Danielle M. Wittenberg, *Editor*

Kelly Holliday, *Intern*

THE SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS (ISSN 0039-6222) is published monthly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Send editorial correspondence to customerservice@bea.gov.

Subscriptions to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS are maintained, and the prices are set, by the U.S. Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress.

To subscribe call 202-512-1800 or go to bookstore.gpo.gov.

Subscription and single-copy prices

Second-class mail: \$63.00 domestic, \$88.20 foreign

First-class mail: \$105.00

Single copy: \$25.00 domestic, \$35.00 foreign

The information in this journal is in the public domain and may be reprinted without the permission of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Citation of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS as this source is appreciated.

The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of the Department.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

November 2010

Volume 90 • Number 11

1 GDP and the Economy: Advance Estimates for the Third Quarter of 2010

Real GDP increased 2.0 percent after increasing 1.7 percent in the second quarter. Imports slowed. Inventory investment and consumer spending picked up. Residential investment turned down.

6 Seasonal Adjustment and the Price Index for Imports of Petroleum

9 Newly Available NIPA Tables

Personal income and its disposition by households and nonprofit institutions serving households as well as a comparison of BEA and IRS statistics on income and outlays of these nonprofits.

11 Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies

The data and methods used to prepare current-dollar and real estimates of GDP and current-dollar estimates of gross domestic income, reflecting the 2010 annual NIPA revision.

31 U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 2004–2009

In 2009, the travel and tourism industry continued to decline, decreasing 4.7 percent after decreasing 3.1 percent in 2008. Employment also decreased.

45 U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Operations in 2008

The current-dollar value added of these affiliates decreased 1.5 percent to \$670.3 billion despite a substantial increase in foreign investment in the United States. Employment by these affiliates increased 0.1 percent.

www.bea.gov

D-1 BEA Current and Historical Data

iii **Director's Message**

iv **Taking Account**

BEA's Web Site and Contacts (inside back cover)

Schedule of Upcoming News Releases (back cover)

Looking Ahead

Research and Development Satellite Account. Updates and extends the statistics on research and development.

Gross Domestic Product by State.

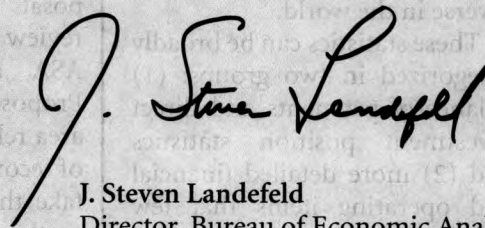
Director's Message

In this issue, we provide our annual, easy-to-read guide to the methodologies and source data used to construct the national and income and product accounts (NIPAs). The information includes short descriptions of the source data used for annual benchmark estimates, other annual estimates, and current quarterly estimates. The presentation also includes the methods and price measures used to prepare real estimates of the NIPAs.

As usual, our monthly "GDP and the Economy" article provides a look at the most recent NIPA estimates. This month, we present the advance estimates for the third quarter of 2010. The article includes a short item on seasonal adjustments and the NIPA estimates, with a focus on adjusting the prices of petroleum imports.

Elsewhere in this issue, we discuss the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign multinational companies for 2008, taking a detailed look at changes in value added, employment, goods exports and imports, and research and development activity. And in another article, we present statistics from the BEA travel and tourism satellite accounts for 2004–2009. The updated estimates reflect the incorporation of the most recent comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts.

As always, we appreciate feedback and suggestions.



J. Steven Landefeld
Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Taking Account...

BEA Director's comments on World Statistics Day

J. Steven Landefeld, Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), spoke at an open house on Capitol Hill celebrating World Statistics Day, which was spearheaded by the United Nations as a way to raise awareness of the "many achievements of official statistics premised on core values of service, professionalism, and integrity." Landefeld's remarks are available at www.bea.gov.

Detailed direct investment abroad data now available

The Bureau of Economic Analysis has posted two online publications that present a wide variety of indicators about the operations and financial structure of U.S. multinational companies (MNCs) and their foreign affiliates, including value added, employment, sales, and capital expenditures. These volumes present preliminary statistics for 2008 and revised statistics for 2007.

Both volumes include data on U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates in considerable detail by country and by industry, including the banking industry. The 2007 annual survey of U.S. direct investment abroad was the first annual survey to collect data for U.S. parents and foreign affiliates in depository credit intermediation (banking). The inclusion of these parents and affiliates closed a significant gap that had existed in the in-

dustry coverage of the annual surveys.

Earlier this year, BEA made available similar online publications presenting detailed financial and operating statistics on U.S. affiliates of foreign companies for 2007 (preliminary) and 2006 (revised).

In general, BEA's statistics on U.S. multinational companies provide a comprehensive and integrated picture of MNC economic activity and the effects of such activity on the economies of home and host countries. When this data set began, its scope was limited to one data item needed to compile the balance of payments accounts—the value of foreign commercial assets controlled by U.S. companies. Since then, the scope of these statistics has greatly expanded in step with the growth in MNCs and the increasing integration of the global economy.

BEA's current statistics on U.S. MNCs are among the most diverse in the world.

These statistics can be broadly categorized in two groups: (1) balance-of-payments and direct investment position statistics and (2) more detailed financial and operating items that few other countries produce but that allow a more nuanced understanding of the role of multinationals in the world economy.

Each April, BEA releases advance summary estimates of financial and operating data by U.S. parent companies, by their foreign affiliates, and by U.S. af-

filates of foreign companies. More detailed estimates are provided later in the year.

The volumes discussed in this item are available online at no charge at www.bea.gov/scb/account_articles/international/iidguide.htm#link12bilable.

For information about the 2008 and 2007 statistics, e-mail internationalaccounts@bea.gov.

For more information about BEA's international statistics, visit www.bea.gov/international/index.htm#omc.

ASA/NSF/BEA fellowship program seeks applicants

The fellowship program offered by the American Statistical Association (ASA), National Science Foundation (NSF), and BEA continues to accept applicants. The program allows research fellows to work for short stints at BEA. Applicants should have academically recognized research records and expertise in their areas of proposed research. Proposals will be evaluated by a review board representing BEA, ASA, and various academics. Proposed research may be in any area related to the measurement of economic activity and may take the form of conceptual or methodological studies related to the BEA economic accounts. Fellows will conduct research at BEA in Washington, DC, and will be reimbursed through ASA.

Visit www.bea.gov/research/fellowship_program.htm for more information.

GDP and the Economy

Advance Estimates for the Third Quarter of 2010

REAL GROSS domestic product (GDP) increased 2.0 percent in the third quarter of 2010, according to the advance estimates of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) (chart 1 and table 1).¹ In the second quarter, real GDP increased 1.7 percent.

The small acceleration in real GDP in the third quarter primarily reflected a sharp deceleration in imports and accelerations in inventory investment and in consumer spending that were partly offset by a downturn in residential fixed investment and by decelerations in nonresidential fixed investment and in exports.²

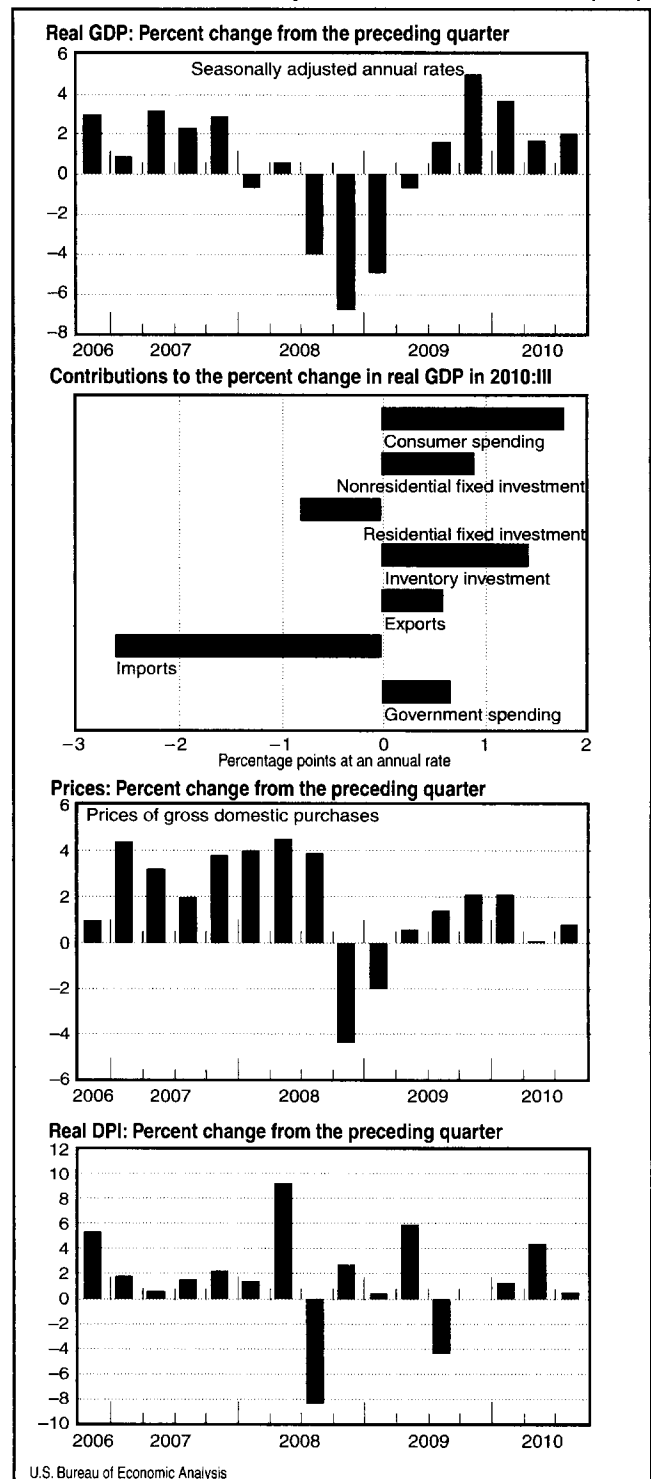
- Prices of goods and services purchased by U.S. residents increased 0.8 percent in the third quarter after increasing 0.1 percent in the second quarter. Energy prices turned up in the third quarter, and food prices decelerated. Excluding food and energy, gross domestic purchases prices increased 0.6 percent after increasing 0.8 percent.
- Real disposable personal income (DPI) increased 0.5 percent in the third quarter after increasing 4.4 percent in the second quarter. Current-dollar DPI increased 1.5 percent in the third quarter after increasing 4.4 percent in the second quarter. The sharp deceleration in real DPI in the third quarter reflected a deceleration in personal income, an acceleration in personal current taxes, and an acceleration in the personal consumption expenditures implicit price deflator, which is used to deflate current-dollar DPI.
- The personal saving rate, personal saving as a percentage of current-dollar DPI, was 5.5 percent in the third quarter; in the second quarter, it was 5.9 percent.

1. "Real" estimates are in chained (2005) dollars, and price indexes are chain-type measures. Each GDP estimate for a quarter (advance, second, and third) incorporates increasingly comprehensive and improved source data. More information can be found at www.bea.gov/about/infoqual.htm and www.bea.gov/faq/national/gdp_accuracy.htm. Quarterly estimates are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, which assumes that a rate of activity for a quarter is maintained for a year.

2. In this article, "consumer spending" refers to "personal consumption expenditures," "inventory investment" refers to "change in private inventories," and "government spending" refers to "government consumption expenditures and gross investment."

Christopher Swann prepared this article.

Chart 1. GDP, Prices, Disposable Personal Income (DPI)



Real GDP Overview

Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product and Components

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar GDP (percent)		Change from preceding period (percent)					Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)		
	2010		2009		2010			2009		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product¹	100.0	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	
Personal consumption expenditures.....	70.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.69	1.33	1.54	1.79	
Goods.....	23.1	1.7	5.7	3.4	2.8	0.42	1.29	0.79	0.64	
Durable goods.....	7.4	-1.1	8.8	6.8	6.1	-0.07	0.62	0.49	0.44	
Nondurable goods.....	15.8	3.1	4.2	1.9	1.3	0.49	0.67	0.31	0.20	
Services.....	47.3	0.5	0.1	1.6	2.5	0.27	0.03	0.75	1.15	
Gross private domestic investment.....	12.9	26.7	29.1	26.2	12.8	2.70	3.04	2.88	1.54	
Fixed investment.....	12.0	-1.3	3.3	18.9	0.8	-0.12	0.39	2.06	0.10	
Nonresidential.....	9.8	-1.4	7.8	17.2	9.7	-0.10	0.71	1.51	0.91	
Structures.....	2.6	-29.2	-17.8	-0.5	3.9	-1.01	-0.53	-0.01	0.10	
Equipment and software.....	7.1	14.6	20.4	24.8	12.0	0.91	1.24	1.52	0.80	
Residential.....	2.2	-0.8	-12.3	25.7	-29.1	-0.02	-0.32	0.55	-0.80	
Change in private inventories.....	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.83	2.64	0.82	1.44
Net exports of goods and services.....	-3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	-0.31	-3.50	-2.01
Exports.....	12.5	24.4	11.4	9.1	5.0	2.56	1.30	1.08	0.61	
Goods.....	8.7	31.7	14.0	11.5	3.4	2.19	1.09	0.93	0.29	
Services.....	3.9	10.2	5.8	3.9	8.6	0.37	0.21	0.15	0.32	
Imports.....	16.3	4.9	11.2	33.5	17.4	-0.66	-1.61	-4.58	-2.61	
Goods.....	13.5	6.2	12.0	40.5	18.1	-0.68	-1.41	-4.46	-2.25	
Services.....	2.8	-0.5	7.8	4.3	14.1	0.02	-0.20	-0.12	-0.37	
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment.....	20.5	-1.4	-1.6	3.9	3.4	-0.28	-0.32	0.80	0.68	
Federal.....	8.4	0.0	1.8	9.1	8.8	0.01	0.15	0.72	0.71	
National defense.....	5.6	-2.5	0.4	7.4	8.5	-0.13	0.02	0.40	0.46	
Nondefense.....	2.7	5.6	5.0	12.8	9.6	0.14	0.13	0.32	0.25	
State and local.....	12.1	-2.3	-3.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.29	-0.48	0.08	-0.03	

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

NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 1.1.1, contributions are from NIPA table 1.1.2, and shares are from NIPA table 1.1.10.

Table 2. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Type of Product

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Share of current-dollar GDP (percent)		Change from preceding period (percent)					Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)		
	2010		2009		2010			2009		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product¹.....	100.0	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	
Final sales of domestic product.....	99.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.19	1.09	0.90	0.57	
Change in private inventories.....	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.83	2.64	0.82	1.44
Goods.....	27.7	23.9	19.5	-0.8	3.6	5.74	4.90	-0.20	0.98	
Services.....	65.4	0.8	0.0	1.9	2.4	0.57	0.02	1.21	1.55	
Structures.....	6.9	-15.9	-15.2	10.6	-7.2	-1.30	-1.18	0.71	-0.53	
Addenda:										
Motor vehicle output.....	2.2	13.7	42.3	-2.7	21.2	0.25	0.74	-0.06	0.42	
GDP excluding motor vehicle output.....	97.8	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.6	4.76	2.99	1.78	1.59	
Final sales of computers.....	0.6	17.3	19.2	5.3	55.4	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.25	
GDP excluding final sales of computers.....	99.4	5.0	3.7	1.7	1.8	4.92	3.63	1.69	1.76	

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

NOTE: Percent changes are from NIPA table 1.2.1, contributions are from NIPA table 1.2.2, and shares are calculated from NIPA table 1.2.5.

Consumer spending picked up somewhat in the third quarter. Spending for services accelerated, mainly reflecting a pick up in housing and utilities and an upturn in "other" services. Spending for both non-durable goods and durable goods slowed.

Nonresidential fixed investment decelerated, reflecting a deceleration in equipment and software. The main contributors to the deceleration were slowdowns in information processing equipment and software, in industrial equipment, and in transportation equipment. In contrast, spending for structures turned up.

Residential fixed investment turned down, mainly reflecting downturns in "other" structures (especially in brokers' commissions and improvements) and in single-family structures.

Inventory investment accelerated, mainly reflecting an upturn in manufacturing industries. It added 1.44 percentage points to real GDP growth.

Exports slowed, reflecting a slowdown in goods exports that was partly offset by a pickup in services exports. The largest contributor to the slowdown in goods exports was a downturn in industrial supplies and materials. The pickup in services exports mainly reflected a pickup in travel services.

Imports slowed, reflecting a slowdown in goods imports that was partly offset by a pickup in services imports. All the major components except "other" imports contributed to the slowdown in goods imports; "other" imports turned up. The pickup in services imports was mainly due to upturns in travel and in passenger fares.

Federal government spending slowed somewhat, reflecting a slowdown in nondefense spending that was partly offset by a pickup in defense spending.

State and local government spending turned down, reflecting a larger decrease in consumption expenditures, specifically compensation, and a slowdown in gross investment.

Real final sales of domestic product, real GDP less inventory investment, increased 0.6 percent after increasing 0.9 percent.

Motor vehicle output turned up, increasing 21.2 percent after decreasing 2.7 percent.

Final sales of computers accelerated sharply, increasing 55.4 percent after increasing 5.3 percent.

Prices

Table 3. Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases

[Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (2005=100)]

	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in gross domestic purchases prices (percentage points)			
	2009		2010		2009		2010	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Gross domestic purchases ¹	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.8
Personal consumption expenditures	2.7	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.82	1.43	-0.03	0.68
Goods	2.8	2.6	-3.6	1.0	0.61	0.57	-0.83	0.21
Durable goods	0.7	-2.0	-1.6	-2.2	0.04	-0.15	-0.11	-0.16
Nondurable goods	3.8	4.7	-4.6	2.5	0.56	0.72	-0.72	0.37
Services	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.21	0.85	0.80	0.47
Gross private domestic investment	-0.7	-2.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.05	-0.22	-0.09	0.05
Fixed investment	-1.0	-1.4	-0.7	0.2	-0.13	-0.16	-0.08	0.02
Nonresidential	-2.4	-1.9	0.0	0.4	-0.23	-0.18	0.00	0.03
Structures	-2.1	0.9	2.0	2.6	-0.07	0.02	0.05	0.07
Equipment and software	-2.5	-3.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.16	-0.20	-0.05	-0.03
Residential	4.3	0.6	-3.2	-0.5	0.10	0.01	-0.08	-0.01
Change in private inventories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	-0.06	-0.01	0.03
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1.5	4.6	0.9	0.4	0.30	0.89	0.17	0.09
Federal	1.5	4.5	0.9	0.4	0.13	0.35	0.07	0.03
National defense	1.6	5.3	1.2	0.4	0.09	0.28	0.06	0.02
Nondefense	1.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.01
State and local	1.5	4.6	0.9	0.5	0.18	0.54	0.10	0.06
Addenda:								
Gross domestic purchases:								
Food	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.04
Energy goods and services	20.2	15.2	-17.4	5.3	0.74	0.58	-0.73	0.20
Excluding food and energy	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.32	1.45	0.72	0.59
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE):								
Food	-0.1	1.8	1.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Energy goods and services	18.0	16.4	-17.5	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluding food and energy	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
"Market-based" PCE	2.2	1.7	-0.2	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluding food and energy	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross domestic product	-0.2	1.0	1.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are percent changes. Note. Most percent changes are from NIPA table 1.6.7; percent changes for PCE for food and energy goods and services and for PCE excluding food and energy are calculated from index numbers in NIPA table 2.3.4. Contributions are from NIPA table 1.6.8.

Prices paid by U.S. residents, as measured by the gross domestic purchases price index, accelerated in the third quarter. Excluding food and energy, prices slowed slightly, increasing 0.6 percent after increasing 0.8 percent.

Consumer prices picked up, mainly reflecting an upturn in prices paid for goods that was partly offset by a deceleration in prices paid for services. The largest contributor to the upturn in goods prices was an upturn in prices paid for gasoline and other energy goods.

Prices paid for nonresidential fixed investment picked up slightly, reflecting a pickup in prices paid for structures and a smaller decrease in prices paid for equipment and software.

Prices paid for residential fixed investment decreased less in the third quarter than in the second quarter.

Prices paid by government decelerated somewhat, reflecting decelerations in prices paid by the federal government and by state and local governments.

The "market-based" PCE price index turned up, mainly because of the upturn in energy prices. Excluding food and energy, the index increased about the same as in the second quarter.

The GDP price index increased 2.3 percent, 1.5 percentage points more than the increase in the price index for gross domestic purchases, reflecting a decrease in import prices relative to a slight increase in export prices.

Note on Prices

BEA's gross domestic purchases price index is the most comprehensive index of prices paid by U.S. residents for all goods and services. It is derived from the prices of personal consumption expenditures (PCE), private investment, and government consumption expenditures and investment.

BEA also produces price indexes for all components of GDP. The PCE price index is a measure of the total cost of consumer goods and services, including durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. PCE prices for food, energy goods and services, and for all items except food and energy are also estimated and reported. Because prices for food and energy can be volatile, the price measure that

excludes food and energy is often used as a measure of underlying, or "core," inflation. (The core PCE price index includes purchased meals and beverages, such as restaurant meals, and pet food. See FAQ 518 on BEA's Web site.)

BEA also prepares a supplemental PCE price index, the "market-based" PCE price index, that is based on market transactions for which there are corresponding price measures. This index excludes many imputed expenditures, such as financial services furnished without payment, that are included in PCE and the PCE price index. BEA also prepares a market-based measure that excludes food and energy.

Personal Income

Table 4. Personal Income and Its Disposition

(Billions of dollars; quarterly estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Level		Change from preceding period		
	2010	2009	2010		
	III	IV	I	II	III
Personal income	12,539.5	75.0	111.3	123.5	65.7
Compensation of employees, received	7,968.9	32.7	26.7	62.2	48.6
Wage and salary disbursements	6,380.9	21.0	6.5	51.1	38.4
Private industries	5,196.0	21.7	-4.1	43.5	46.6
Goods-producing industries	1,050.2	-0.6	-13.9	9.4	8.6
Manufacturing	665.0	8.5	-5.7	7.4	5.0
Services-producing industries	4,145.9	22.4	9.7	34.1	38.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,004.2	1.3	-0.2	8.8	7.4
Other services-producing industries	3,141.7	21.0	10.1	25.2	30.7
Government	1,184.8	-0.7	10.6	7.6	-8.3
Supplements to wages and salaries	1,588.1	11.7	20.2	11.1	10.3
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAj	1,058.8	15.7	8.6	19.0	9.1
Farm	49.8	8.2	0.6	2.1	10.9
Nonfarm	1,009.0	7.5	8.1	16.8	-1.8
Rental income of persons with CCAj	305.4	3.7	9.9	6.1	6.6
Personal income receipts on assets	1,898.4	-1.9	21.9	3.3	-16.0
Personal interest income	1,183.2	-7.5	2.9	-3.4	-22.1
Personal dividend income	715.2	5.6	19.0	6.8	6.0
Personal current transfer receipts	2,309.8	28.9	57.3	40.6	23.7
Less: Contributions for government social insurance	1,001.9	4.2	13.0	7.8	6.3
Less: Personal current taxes	1,159.6	0.2	17.5	2.6	22.3
Equals: Disposable personal income	11,379.9	74.7	93.9	120.9	43.4
Less: Personal outlays	10,748.9	82.1	98.2	59.8	85.2
Equals: Personal saving	631.0	-7.4	-4.2	61.0	-41.8
Addenda: Special factors in personal income					
In government wages and salaries:					
Federal pay raise	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.1
Reservists' pay	9.0	0.3	-0.4	0.2	-0.7
In supplements to wages and salaries:					
Employer contributions for social insurance	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.0	0.0
In personal current transfer receipts:					
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social security retroactive payments	0.0	2.8	-2.8	0.3	-0.3
Emergency unemployment compensation	53.9	12.6	20.6	-11.9	-13.8
One-time ARRA payments	0.1	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refundable ARRA tax credits	16.1	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0
Other ARRA-related social benefit payments	43.6	0.3	12.2	-9.0	-4.1
In contributions for government social insurance:					
Increase in taxable wage base	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0
Changes in premiums for supplementary medical insurance	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
In personal current taxes:					
Federal tax law changes ("Making Work Pay")	-38.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0
Refunds, settlements, and other	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0

NOTE: Dollar levels are from NIPA tables 2.1 and 2.2B.
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment

CCAj Capital consumption adjustment

Personal income, which is measured in current dollars, decelerated in the third quarter, increasing \$65.7 billion after increasing \$123.5 billion. The deceleration primarily reflected a larger decrease in personal interest income, a downturn in nonfarm proprietors' income, and decelerations in personal current transfer receipts and in wage and salary disbursements that were partly offset by a pickup in farm proprietors' income.

The deceleration in wage and salary disbursements primarily reflected monthly employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings.

The pickup in farm proprietors' income primarily reflected an upturn in farm prices.

The downturn in nonfarm proprietors' income mainly reflected a deceleration in mining and downturns in finance and insurance and in real estate and rental and leasing.

The larger decrease in personal interest income reflected a larger third-quarter decrease in interest rates.

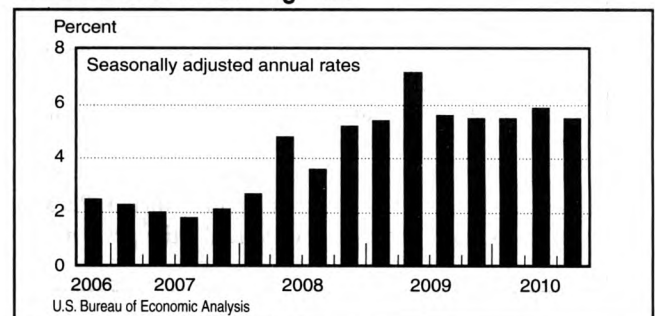
The deceleration in personal current transfer receipts primarily reflected a slowdown in government social benefits to persons. The largest contributor to the slowdown was "other" government social benefits, mainly a deceleration in Medicaid expenditures.

Personal saving decreased \$41.8 billion after increasing \$61.0 billion, reflecting a slowdown in disposable personal income and a pickup in personal outlays.

Saving

The personal saving rate was 5.5 percent in the third quarter. Since the first quarter of 2008—the first quarter of the recent recession that ended in the second quarter off 2009 (as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research)—the saving rate has averaged 5.2 percent on a quarterly basis, the highest rate since the third quarter of 1998. For a broader view underlying trends in the saving rate, see "Alternative Measures of Personal Saving" in the October 2010 SURVEY.

Chart 2. Personal Saving Rate



Source Data for the Advance Estimates

Table 5. Source Data and Key Assumptions for the Advance Estimates of GDP for the Second Quarter of 2010

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	2010					
	April	May	June	July	August	Sept. ¹
Private fixed investment:						
Nonresidential structures:						
Value of new nonresidential construction put in place	274.1	267.3	263.0	263.5	259.7	261.6
Equipment and software:						
Manufacturers' shipments of complete aircraft	33.2	28.4	32.1	47.9	40.0	29.5
Residential structures:						
Value of new residential construction put in place:						
Single family	120.1	119.5	117.7	114.3	109.5	106.9
Multifamily	13.9	13.2	13.3	13.4	11.8	11.6
Change in private inventories:						
Change in inventories for nondurable manufacturing	3.0	-55.8	-33.0	38.4	-8.9	24.0
Change in inventories for merchant wholesale and retail industries other than motor vehicles and equipment	37.6	36.9	4.2	66.1	51.6	92.2
Net exports:²						
Exports of goods:						
U.S. exports of goods, international-transactions-accounts basis	1,249.4	1,285.3	1,258.7	1,291.9	1,292.4	1,275.4
Excluding gold	1,232.6	1,271.6	1,245.1	1,274.7	1,267.0	1,257.4
Imports of goods:						
U.S. imports of goods, international-transactions-accounts basis	1,882.4	1,940.9	2,005.4	1,952.9	2,000.3	1,981.9
Excluding gold	1,869.6	1,929.5	1,994.4	1,942.8	1,990.8	1,972.0
Net exports of goods	-633.0	-655.7	-746.7	-661.0	-707.9	-706.6
Excluding gold	-637.0	-657.9	-749.3	-668.1	-723.8	-714.6
State and local government structures:						
Value of new construction put in place	273.9	270.8	276.7	276.0	283.5	279.7

1. Assumption.

2. Nonmonetary gold is included in balance-of-payments exports and imports,

but it is not used directly in estimating exports and imports in the national income and product accounts.

Source Data and Key Assumptions for the Advance Estimates of GDP

While the advance estimates of many components of GDP are based on 3 months of source data, some estimates are based on only 2 months of data. For the following items, the number of months for which data are available is shown in parentheses.

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

Nonresidential fixed investment: unit auto and truck sales (3), construction spending (value put in place) (2), manufacturers' shipments of machinery and equipment excluding aircraft (3), shipments of civilian aircraft (2), and exports and imports of machinery and equipment (2);

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

Change in private inventories: trade and nondurable-goods manufacturing inventories (2), durable-goods manufacturing inventories (3), and unit auto and truck inventories (3);

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

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment: federal outlays (3), state and local government con-

struction spending (value put in place) (2), and state and local government employment (3);

Compensation: employment, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours (3); and

GDP prices: consumer price indexes (3), producer price indexes (3), and values and quantities of petroleum imports (2).

Unavailable source data

When source data were unavailable, BEA made various assumptions for September, including the following (table 5):

- An increase in nonresidential structures,
- A decrease in aircraft shipments,
- Decreases in single-family and multifamily residential structures,
- Increases in the change in inventories of nondurable-goods manufacturing industries and of nonmotor vehicle merchant wholesale and retail trade industries,
- A decrease in exports of goods (excluding gold) and a larger decrease in imports of goods (excluding gold), and
- A decrease in state and local government structures.

A more comprehensive list is available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov.

Seasonal Adjustment and the Price Index for Imports of Petroleum

Seasonal adjustment is undertaken to remove recurring seasonal variations from economic time series that occur in the same time period and with about the same magnitude each year. It is a statistical procedure that is used to distinguish seasonal fluctuations from changes in trend growth so that the remaining movements in the series better reflect cyclical patterns in economic activity. For example, consumer spending for electronics decreases in January after the holiday season ends, and new home construction increases in the spring as weather conditions improve. Therefore, after seasonal adjustment, the strength in electronics spending (or in new home construction) is measured relative to whether it decreases (or increases) from month to month or quarter to quarter more or less than “normal.” If a time series is not seasonally adjusted, it is often more appropriate to compare values for the same period year over year.

Most quarterly and monthly BEA estimates are seasonally adjusted. The quarterly (and monthly) estimates in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) are seasonally adjusted at the detailed series level when the series—usually current-dollar values or prices—demonstrate statistically significant seasonal patterns. For most data series that are seasonally adjusted by the source agency, BEA incorporates the seasonally adjusted series. To seasonally adjust a time series, BEA applies factors that are derived from present and past observations of the series to the not seasonally adjusted data.¹

Revisions to the seasonal factors primarily reflect the incorporation of newly available data, which in turn may reflect changes in underlying economic conditions that

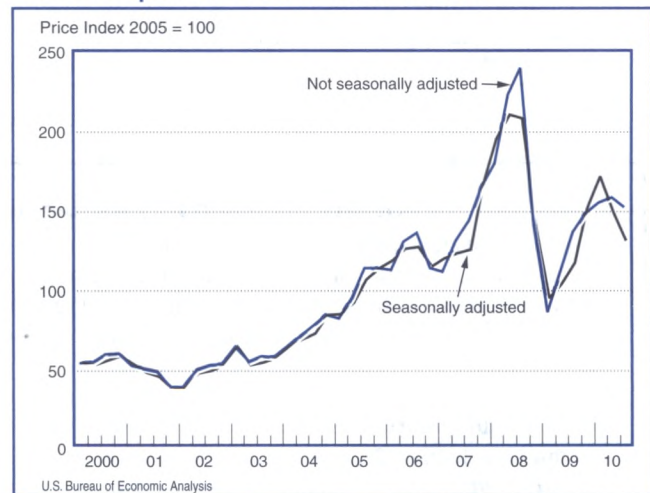
1. In most cases, seasonal factors for a year average to 1.00. For quarterly data, a seasonal factor of less than 1.00 means that for the period, the seasonally adjusted value is higher than the not seasonally adjusted value. Similarly, a seasonal factor greater than 1.00 means that the seasonally adjusted value is lower than the not seasonally adjusted value.

govern the seasonal pattern. For example, in the 2009 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs, BEA began seasonally adjusting petroleum import prices, beginning with 1991, because prices (measured as dollars per barrel) tended to be higher in the second and third quarters than in the first and fourth quarters.² The extreme volatility in petroleum prices over the 2008–2009 time period substantially affected the estimated seasonal factors for recent time periods. Large seasonal factors were predicted for the quarters of 2010 because the seasonal factors were most strongly influenced by the data from those recent years even though the not seasonally adjusted prices in 2010 have not displayed the same magnitude of volatility as in previous years.

Chart A compares the not seasonally adjusted quarterly price for imports of petroleum and products with the published seasonally adjusted quarterly price. The

2. See Clinton P. McCully and Steven Payson, “Preview of 2009 Comprehensive Revision of the NIPAs,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 89 (May 2009): 7.

Chart A. Imports of Petroleum and Products



Seasonal Adjustment and the Price Index for Imports of Petroleum

not seasonally adjusted price decreased 88 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 and decreased 86 percent in the first quarter of 2009—the largest price drops since the crude oil price collapse of 1986. After the declines in 2008 and 2009, the not seasonally adjusted petroleum price began to rebound in the second quarter of 2009 and continued to increase through the second quarter of 2010, not following the “normal” seasonal pattern. As a result, the seasonally adjusted price increased more in the fourth quarter of 2009 and in the first quarter of 2010 than the “normal” seasonal pattern.

For many series, BEA updates seasonal adjustment factors during each annual revision (or comprehensive revision). The estimated factors are derived using the Census Bureau’s X-12 ARIMA program and data through the end of the most recent complete year. The X-12 ARIMA program also produces forecasted seasonal factors into the next calendar year. For example, during the 2010 annual revision, the seasonal factors of the price index for imports of petroleum and products were updated by applying the X-12 ARIMA program to data through 2009, and forecasted seasonal factors were derived for 2010.

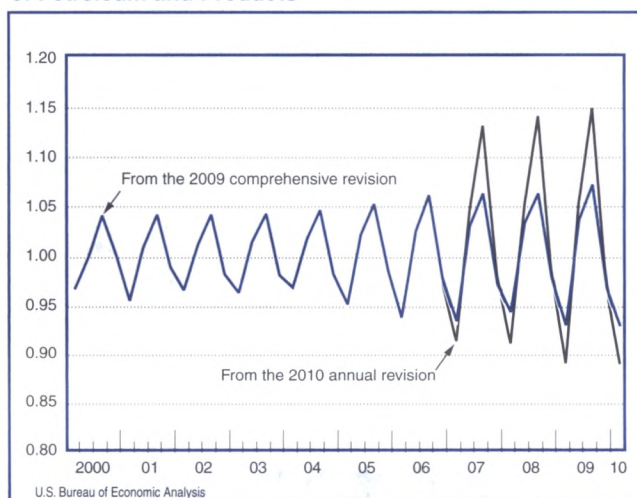
Chart B compares the revised seasonal factors of the price index for imports of petroleum and products from the 2010 annual revision with the seasonal factors from the 2009 comprehensive revision. As the chart shows, updating the seasonal factors through 2009 had the most impact on the seasonal factors for the first and third quarters of the years shown. The revisions to the seasonal factors reflect the tradeoff between employing a flexible seasonal adjustment method that allows for changes in the underlying seasonal factors and the risk that the estimated seasonal factors may be overly sensitive to the volatility of the series.

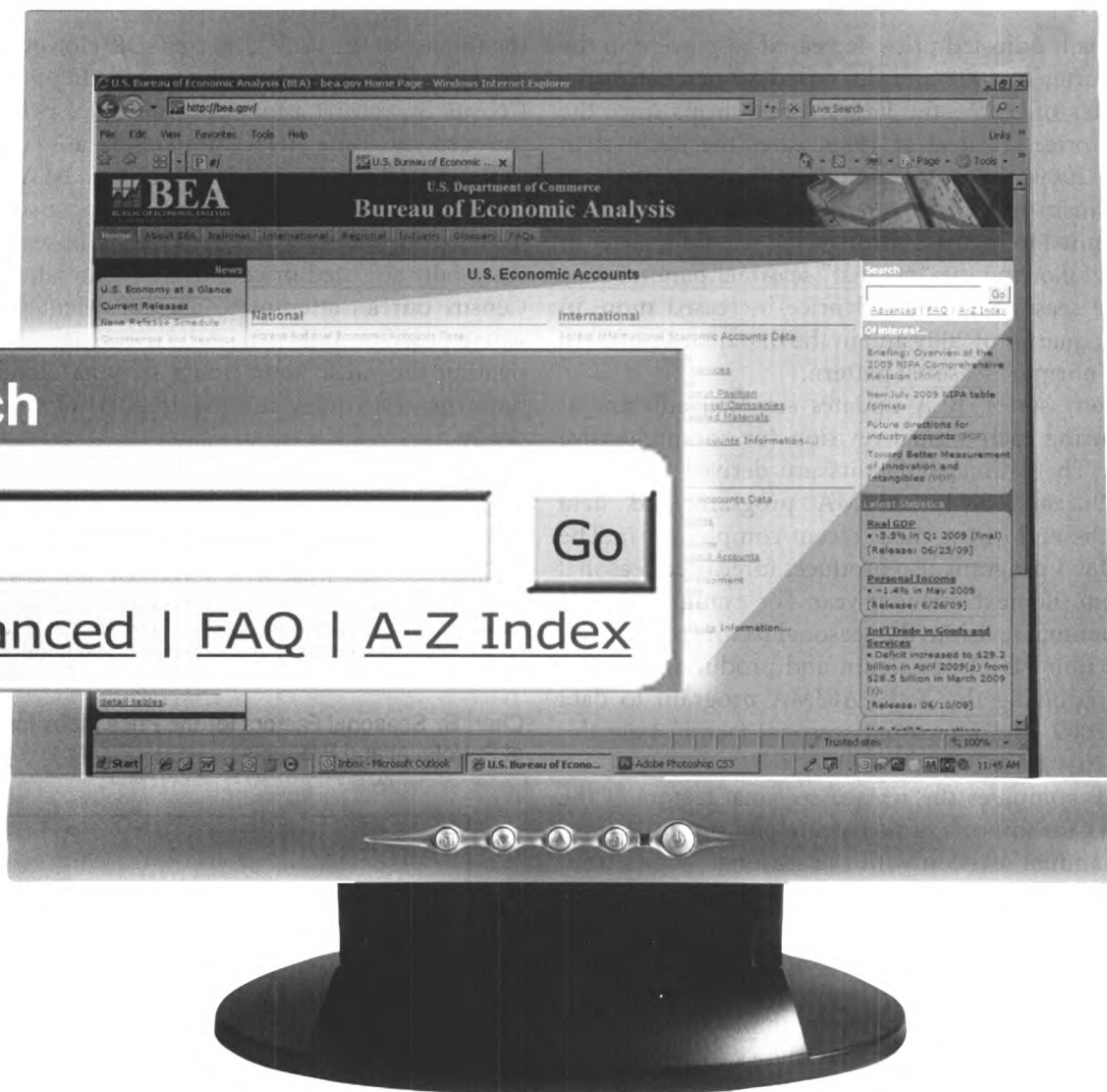
Many forecasters of GDP use information from the Census Bureau’s “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services” on monthly real exports and imports to project

the impact of the trade data on GDP. However, caution is needed when comparing the growth rates based on the Census Bureau data for real imports of petroleum with the corresponding NIPA estimates because of differences in seasonal adjustment.³ In the NIPAs, BEA deflates imports of petroleum and products using a seasonally adjusted price index, while the Census Bureau uses a not seasonally adjusted price index. In general, BEA and the Census Bureau attempt to use consistent price indexes where possible, and currently, the two agencies are investigating the most appropriate seasonal adjustment for both the price index and real imports of petroleum and products.

3. The NIPA estimates are derived from BEA’s international transactions accounts, which include adjustments to the Census Bureau data for purchases of fuel by U.S. ocean and air carriers in foreign ports and for purchases of fuel abroad by the U.S. military. For more information on balance of payments adjustments to Census trade data go to BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov. Under “International,” click on “Balance of Payments,” and next to “Interactive Tables,” click on “Detailed estimates,” and then on “Table 2a. U.S. Trade in Goods,” which presents the balance of payments adjustments at the top of the table in section A.

Chart B. Seasonal Factors for the Price Index for Imports of Petroleum and Products





Find what you're looking for
with the **NEW** and **IMPROVED**
SEARCH on **bea.gov.**

Newly Available NIPA Tables

This report concludes the publication of tables from the 2010 annual revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) with the presentation of NIPA tables 2.9 and 7.20.

The August 2010 SURVEY includes most of the revised NIPA tables. It includes an article that summarizes the results of the annual revision and describes changes in the data and methods used to prepare the estimates. It also includes historical estimates in the report “GDP and

Other Major NIPA Series, 1929–2010:II.”

Reports in the September and October issues continued the presentation of the revised tables. The September issue includes tables 3.15.1–3.15.6, 3.16, 3.17, and 7.15. Table 3.18B and tables 3.19–3.23 were published in the October SURVEY.

The tables from all these reports are available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov. For access to the interactive tables, click on “National.”

Table 7.20. Comparison of Income and Outlays of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households With Revenue and Expenses as Published by the Internal Revenue Service

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenue of nonprofit institutions, IRS ¹	1	1,778.5	1,864.2	.....	.....
Less: Nonprofit revenue recorded by the IRS not included in nonprofit institution income and receipts from sales	2	615.7	734.7	.....	.....
Capital gains or losses	3	101.9	95.8	.....	.....
Adjustment for different accounting periods	4	14.8	28.6	.....	.....
Nonresident institutions	5	14.4	16.8	.....	.....
Government hospitals and schools ²	6	137.9	179.8	.....	.....
Other out-of-scope activity ³	7	268.2	323.5	.....	.....
Transfer receipts from nonprofit institutions ⁴	8	78.5	90.3	95.3	86.8
Plus: Nonprofit institution income not recorded by the IRS	9	58.5	63.6	.....	.....
Religious organizations ⁵	10	59.2	63.6	.....	.....
Other organizations	11	2.4	2.7	.....	.....
Other accounting differences ⁶	12	-3.2	-2.7	.....	.....
Equals: IRS-derived nonprofit institution income and receipts from sales	13	1,221.3	1,193.0	.....	.....
Nonprofit institution income, NIPAs ⁷	14	305.9	315.0	314.3	318.5
Plus: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions, NIPAs ⁸	15	693.3	731.4	758.8	799.2
Equals: BEA-derived nonprofit institution income and receipts from sales	16	999.1	1,046.4	1,073.1	1,117.7
Gap, IRS less BEA nonprofit institution income and receipts from sales	17	222.1	146.6	.....	.....
Expenses of nonprofit institutions, IRS ¹	18	1,575.7	1,669.3	.....	.....
Less: Nonprofit institution expenses recorded by the IRS not included in gross output of nonprofit institutions and current transfer payments	19	516.7	602.6	.....	.....
Adjustment for different accounting periods	20	11.9	30.9	.....	.....
Nonresident institutions	21	12.8	15.5	.....	.....
Government hospitals and schools ²	22	155.2	155.9	.....	.....
Other out-of-scope activity ³	23	266.4	319.1	.....	.....
Transfer payments to nonprofit institutions ⁴	24	78.5	90.3	95.3	86.8
Capital consumption adjustment ⁹	25	-8.1	-9.0	.....	.....
Plus: Gross output of nonprofit institutions and current transfer payments not recorded by the IRS	26	51.8	55.8	.....	.....
Religious organizations ⁵	27	57.3	61.7	.....	.....
Other organizations	28	2.1	2.3	.....	.....
Adjustment for other accounting differences ¹⁰	29	-7.6	-8.2	.....	.....
Equals: IRS-derived gross output of nonprofit institutions and current transfer payments	30	1,110.8	1,122.6	.....	.....
Gross output of nonprofit institutions, NIPAs ¹¹	31	933.6	985.6	1,037.6	1,058.1
Plus: Nonprofit institution current transfer payments, NIPAs ¹²	32	79.7	84.7	88.7	91.6
Equals: BEA-derived gross output of nonprofit institutions and current transfer payments	33	1,013.3	1,070.3	1,126.4	1,149.6
Gap, IRS less BEA gross output of nonprofit institutions and current transfer payments	34	97.5	52.3	.....	.....

1. For 1996, includes an adjustment to account for some classes of tax-exempt institutions not included in the IRS statistics.

2. Primarily reflects adjustment for differences between IRS and BEA in sector definitions and in treatment of scholarships and fellowships.

3. Includes activities of nonprofit institutions serving business, unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, government, and the rest of the world.

4. Includes grants and allocations made by nonprofit institutions that indirectly support households through the support of other nonprofit institutions, plus their payments to affiliates.

5. Reflects partial coverage in the IRS statistics.

6. Consists of imputed interest received for depositor and insurance services, net insurance settlements, and capital consumption adjustment for rental income.

7. Estimates of income and outlays of nonprofit institutions serving households are provided in table 2.9.

8. Equals table 2.9, line 68.

9. IRS-reported capital consumption allowance less BEA-estimated consumption of fixed capital for structures and for equipment and software of nonprofit institutions serving households.

10. Consists primarily of financial services furnished without payment for depositor and insurance services, less expenditures for computer software investment.

11. Equals table 2.9, line 58.

12. Equals table 2.9, line 78.

IRS Internal Revenue Service

Table 2.9. Personal Income and Its Disposition by Households and by Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2006	2007	2008	2009
Personal income	1	11,268.1	11,912.3	12,391.1	12,174.9
Compensation of employees, received.....	2	7,475.7	7,862.2	8,065.8	7,806.7
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	3	1,133.0	1,090.4	1,102.0	1,011.9
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.....	4	146.5	143.7	222.0	274.0
Personal income receipts on assets.....	5	1,829.7	2,057.0	2,109.3	1,919.7
Personal interest income.....	6	1,127.5	1,265.1	1,314.7	1,222.3
Personal dividend income.....	7	702.2	791.9	794.6	697.4
Personal current transfer receipts.....	8	1,605.0	1,718.5	1,879.2	2,132.8
Government social benefits to persons.....	9	1,583.6	1,687.9	1,842.6	2,096.8
Other current transfer receipts, from business (net).....	10	21.4	30.5	36.7	36.0
Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic.....	11	921.8	959.5	987.2	970.3
Less: Personal current taxes	12	1,352.4	1,488.7	1,438.2	1,140.0
Equals: Disposable personal income	13	9,915.7	10,423.6	10,952.9	11,034.9
Less: Personal outlays	14	9,680.7	10,208.9	10,505.0	10,379.6
Personal consumption expenditures.....	15	9,322.7	9,806.3	10,104.5	10,001.3
Personal interest payments ¹	16	230.1	260.9	246.2	216.8
Personal current transfer payments.....	17	128.0	141.7	154.3	161.4
To government.....	18	76.4	82.4	89.7	95.0
To the rest of the world (net).....	19	51.6	59.3	64.6	66.5
Equals: Personal saving	20	235.0	214.7	447.9	655.3
Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income	21	2.4	2.1	4.1	5.9
Household income	22	11,252.4	11,891.4	12,377.6	12,161.4
Compensation of employees, received.....	23	7,475.7	7,862.2	8,065.8	7,806.7
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	24	1,133.0	1,090.4	1,102.0	1,011.9
Rental income of households with capital consumption adjustment.....	25	142.7	139.2	216.9	267.9
Household income receipts on assets.....	26	1,778.8	1,999.9	2,058.9	1,872.3
Household interest income.....	27	1,097.2	1,231.9	1,282.1	1,190.5
Household dividend income.....	28	681.7	768.0	776.7	681.8
Household current transfer receipts.....	29	1,644.0	1,759.3	1,921.3	2,172.9
Government social benefits.....	30	1,566.0	1,670.4	1,824.1	2,077.0
From business (net).....	31	8.8	18.0	25.4	23.6
From nonprofit institutions ²	32	69.2	70.9	71.9	72.2
Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic.....	33	921.8	959.5	987.2	970.3
Less: Household current taxes	34	1,352.4	1,488.7	1,438.2	1,140.0
Equals: Disposable household income	35	9,900.0	10,402.8	10,939.4	11,021.4
Less: Household outlays	36	9,650.9	10,164.1	10,438.2	10,334.2
Household consumption expenditures.....	37	9,082.3	9,552.1	9,825.7	9,742.5
Purchases from business and government.....	38	8,389.1	8,820.7	9,066.8	8,943.3
Purchases from nonprofit institutions ³	39	693.3	731.4	758.8	799.2
Household transfer payments ¹	40	230.1	260.9	246.2	216.8
Household transfer payments.....	41	338.5	351.1	366.3	374.9
To government.....	42	75.6	81.5	89.0	94.3
To the rest of the world (net).....	43	41.8	46.4	48.5	47.8
To nonprofit institutions ⁴	44	221.1	223.2	228.8	232.8
Equals: Household saving	45	249.1	238.6	501.2	687.2
Household saving as a percentage of household disposable income	46	2.5	2.3	4.6	6.2
Nonprofit institution income	47	305.9	315.0	314.3	318.5
Rental income of nonprofit institutions with capital consumption adjustment.....	48	3.8	4.6	5.2	6.1
Nonprofit institution income receipts on assets.....	49	50.8	57.1	50.4	47.4
Nonprofit institution interest income.....	50	30.3	33.2	32.6	31.8
Nonprofit institution dividend income.....	51	20.5	23.9	17.8	15.6
Nonprofit institution transfer receipts.....	52	251.3	253.3	258.6	265.0
From government.....	53	17.6	17.5	18.5	19.8
From business (net).....	54	12.6	12.6	11.3	12.4
From households ⁴	55	221.1	223.2	228.8	232.8
Less: Nonprofit institution outlays	56	320.1	338.9	367.5	350.4
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs).....	57	240.4	254.2	278.8	258.9
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ⁵	58	933.6	985.6	1,037.6	1,058.1
Health.....	59	515.1	542.3	566.2	586.7
Recreation.....	60	31.8	33.2	35.2	34.2
Education.....	61	140.3	153.5	161.8	168.4
Social services.....	62	95.2	98.3	104.0	106.9
Religious organizations.....	63	72.2	77.3	76.4	74.2
Foundations and grantmaking and giving establishments.....	64	22.7	24.6	29.8	27.4
Social advocacy establishments.....	65	11.8	12.9	14.4	14.9
Civic and social organizations.....	66	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.3
Professional advocacy.....	67	33.4	31.8	37.6	33.1
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	68	693.3	731.4	758.8	799.2
Health.....	69	507.9	536.8	555.9	589.4
Recreation.....	70	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.3
Education.....	71	76.7	81.6	87.7	93.9
Social services.....	72	52.4	54.7	56.5	57.5
Religious organizations.....	73	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.8
Foundations and grantmaking and giving establishments.....	74	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Social advocacy establishments.....	75	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
Civic and social organizations.....	76	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.0
Professional advocacy.....	77	25.6	26.9	27.7	28.3
Nonprofit institution current transfer payments.....	78	79.7	84.7	88.7	91.6
To government ⁸	79	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
To the rest of the world (net).....	80	9.7	13.0	16.1	18.6
To households ²	81	69.2	70.9	71.9	72.2
Equals: Nonprofit institution saving	82	-14.2	-23.9	-53.3	-31.9
Nonprofit institution saving as a percentage of nonprofit income and receipts from sales	83	-1.4	-2.3	-5.0	-2.9
Addenda:					
Nonprofit institution income included in personal income ⁷	84	84.8	91.8	85.4	85.7
Transfer payments between nonprofit institutions ⁸	85	78.5	90.3	95.3	86.8
Nonprofit institution income and receipts from sales.....	86	999.1	1,046.4	1,073.1	1,117.7

1. Consists of nonmortgage interest paid by households.

2. Includes benefits paid to members, specific assistance to individuals, and grants and allocations.

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

4. Includes individual contributions and bequests from households.

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

6. Consists of excise taxes paid by nonprofit institutions serving households.

7. Consists of rental income of nonprofit institutions (line 48), income receipts on assets (line 49), transfer receipts from government (line 53), and transfer receipts from business (line 54).

8. Includes grants and allocations made by nonprofit institutions that indirectly support households through the support of other nonprofit institutions, plus their payments to affiliates.

NOTE: Estimates in this table exclude nonprofit institutions serving business and government.

Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has recently improved its estimates of current-dollar gross domestic product (GDP), current-dollar gross domestic income (GDI), and real GDP as part of the 2010 annual revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs).¹ The sources of data and the methodologies that are now used to prepare the NIPA estimates are summarized in this report.²

Current-dollar estimates of GDP and GDI

The major components and subcomponents of GDP and GDI are listed in table 1. In column 1 of the table, the name of the component is shown along with the current-dollar estimates of that component for 2009. In column 2, information about the sources of data and the methods that are used to prepare the estimates for the comprehensive benchmark revisions and for the annual revisions in nonbenchmark years are also presented, and the major differences between the data and the methods used in benchmark revisions and those used in the annual revisions are noted. For example, for “Furnishings and durable household equipment” in personal consumption expenditures (PCE) (the second item in table 1), the table indicates that one methodology (commodity flow) is used to prepare estimates for benchmark years, and another methodology (retail control) is used to prepare the estimates for all the other years.

In column 3, information about the current quarterly estimates is presented. For most components, information about the advance quarterly estimates, which are prepared about a month after the end of the quarter, are provided because more attention tends to be focused on this “first look” at GDP for a quarter. Major source data that become available for the second or third quarterly estimates for some NIPA components are also noted. Only the source data and methods are listed; the number of months of available source data and whether or not the source data will be revised by the source agency

are not included.³

Source data

The source data include a variety of economic measures, such as sales or receipts, wages and salaries, unit sales, housing stock, insurance premiums, expenses, interest rates, mortgage debt, and tax collections.

For most components, the estimates are derived from source data that are “value data”: they encompass both the quantity data and the price data required to prepare current-dollar estimates. For these components, the value data are adjusted to derive estimates that are consistent with NIPA definitions and coverage.

For the estimates that are not derived from value data, the sources of the quantity and price data that are used to prepare value estimates are indicated, and the major adjustments that are needed to derive estimates that are consistent with NIPA definitions and coverage are specified.

For the current-dollar estimates of GDP, a “physical quantity times price” method is used for several components. For example, the estimate of expenditures on new autos is calculated as unit sales times expenditure per auto (the average transactions price that reflects all discounts and customer rebates).

For the current-dollar estimates of GDI, two methods are used for several components—an “employment times earnings times hours” method and variations of a “stock of assets/liabilities times an effective interest rate” method.

Some quarterly (or monthly) estimates are derived using source data as indicators to interpolate or extrapolate annual estimates. In other cases, extrapolation and interpolation may be based on trends; in those cases, the use of “judgmental trend” is indicated.

Estimation methods

In some cases, BEA also uses four methods to estimate values: the commodity-flow method, the retail-control method, the perpetual-inventory method, and the fiscal year analysis method.

The commodity-flow method involves estimating values based on various measures of output. For example, the estimates of PCE for “Furnishings and durable household equipment” in benchmark years are based on data on manufacturers’ shipments from the Census Bureau, and BEA adjusts the data for imports and exports. In general, this method is used to derive estimates of various

1. The concepts and methodologies that underlie the NIPAs are subject to periodic improvements as part of the comprehensive and annual NIPA revisions, and these improvements are described in a series of articles in the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*; for a list of these articles, see appendix B at the back of this issue. See also Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, “Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts,” *SURVEY* 90 (August 2010): 6–25.

2. For descriptions of the fundamental concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting framework that underlie the NIPAs and of the general sources and methods that are used to prepare the estimates, see *Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts*, introductory chapters 1–4, “Chapter 5: Personal Consumption Expenditures,” “Chapter 6: Private Fixed Investment,” and “Chapter 7: Change in Private Inventories” available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov/methodologies/index.htm.

3. For specific information on key monthly source data incorporated in the current quarterly estimates, see “GDP and the Economy” in the *SURVEY*.

components of PCE, equipment and software investment, and of the commodity detail for state and local government consumption expenditures and gross investment.⁴ An abbreviated form of this method is used to prepare estimates of equipment and software in nonbenchmark years, and an even more abbreviated form is used to prepare the current quarterly estimates of equipment and software.

The retail-control method uses retail sales data, usually compiled by the Census Bureau, to estimate expenditures.⁵ It is used to prepare estimates of many subcomponents of PCE for durable and nondurable goods in nonbenchmark years. This method ensures that the growth rate for these subcomponents is the same rate as the “retail control” group, a measure based on the total sales of most kinds of businesses selling goods and food services from the Census Bureau’s monthly and annual retail trade and food services surveys.

The perpetual-inventory method is used to derive estimates of fixed capital stock, which are used to estimate consumption of fixed capital. This method is based on investment flows and a geometric depreciation formula.⁶

The fiscal year analysis method is used to estimate annual and quarterly estimates of consumption expenditures and gross investment by the federal government. The estimates of expenditures are calculated by program, that is, by activity for a single line item or for a group of line items in the *Budget of the U.S. Government*. For most programs, BEA adjusts budget outlays so that they conform to NIPA concepts and definitions and classifies the expenditures in the appropriate NIPA category—such as current transfer payments or interest payments—with nondefense consumption expenditures and gross investment determined residually. When a fiscal year analysis is completed, the detailed array of NIPA expenditures by program and by type of expenditure provides a set of control totals for the quarterly estimates.⁷

International transactions accounts

The source data for the foreign transactions that are reflected in most NIPA components—such as net exports of goods and services, net income receipts, and rest-of-the-world corporate profits—are from the international transactions accounts (ITAs) that are prepared by BEA.⁸

4. For additional information on the commodity-flow method, see “Chapter 4: Estimating Methods,” in *Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts* (October 2009): 4–8–4–9.

5. For additional information, see “Estimating Methods,” 4–9, and FAQ 519 “What is the retail control method?” at faq.bea.gov.

6. For additional information, see “Estimating Methods,” 4–11.

7. For details, see the methodology paper *Government Transactions* at www.bea.gov/methodologies/index.htm.

8. See *The Balance of Payments of the United States: Concepts, Data Sources, and Estimating Procedures* under “International Accounts” at www.bea.gov/methodologies/index.htm. Improvements in methodology are usually introduced as part of annual ITA revision, seen most recently in Helen Y. Bai and Mai-Chi Hoang, “Annual Revision of the U.S. International Accounts” *SURVEY* 90 (July 2010): 36–50.

As noted in table 1, for some NIPA components, the ITA estimates are adjusted to conform to NIPA concepts and definitions. For the annual estimates of these adjustments and their definitions, see NIPA table 4.3B in the August 2010 *SURVEY* (page 119); for the summary quarterly estimates, see the reconciliation table in appendix A in the *SURVEY* (page D–90).

Reconciliation tables. In preparing the annual estimates of several components of GDI, BEA adjusts the source data to conform to NIPA concepts and coverage. For each subcomponent, an annual NIPA table reconciles the value published by the source agency with the NIPA value published by BEA, and the adjustments are listed. Reconciliation tables for the following subcomponents were published in “National Income and Product Accounts Tables” in the August 2010 *SURVEY*: consumption of fixed capital in table 7.13; nonfarm proprietors’ income in table 7.14; corporate profits in table 7.16; net monetary interest in table 7.17; and wages and salaries in table 7.18.

Estimates of real GDP

Estimates of real GDP (GDP adjusted for price changes) are derived in one of three ways: the deflation method, the quantity extrapolation method, and the direct valuation method.⁹ These methods and the source data that are used are listed in table 2.

The deflation method is used for most components of GDP. A quantity index is derived by dividing the current-dollar index by an appropriate price index that has the base year—currently 2005—equal to 100. The result is then multiplied by 100.

The quantity extrapolation method uses quantity indexes that are obtained by using a quantity indicator to extrapolate from the base-year value of 100.

The direct valuation method uses quantity indexes that are obtained by multiplying the base-year price by actual quantity data for the index period. The result is then expressed as an index with the base year equal to 100.

The subcomponents in table 2 are the same as those shown in table 1, but the details differ to highlight the alternative methodologies that are used to calculate the real estimates.¹⁰

9. For additional information, see “Estimating Methods,” 4–12.

10. For real estimates, the distinction between annual and quarterly methodologies is less important than it is for the current-dollar estimates. For the relatively few cases in which the annual and quarterly source data differ, the major differences are noted.

Tables 1 and 2 follow.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Gross domestic product of \$14,119.0 billion for 2009		
Personal consumption expenditures (\$10,001.3 billion)		
Goods (\$3,230.7 billion)		
Durable goods (\$1,026.5 billion)		
Motor vehicles and parts (\$319.7 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. For new motor vehicles, physical quantity purchased times average retail price: unit sales, information to allocate sales among consumers and other purchasers, and average transactions prices that reflect all discounts and customer rebates, all from trade sources. Sales tax rate from Census Bureau annual retail trade survey (ARTS). For net transactions, residual based on net sales by other sectors. For dealers' margins, retail sales from Census Bureau quinquennial census and margin rates from Census Bureau annual survey of retail trade. For motor vehicle parts and accessories, commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. For new motor vehicles, same as the benchmark years. For net transactions, change in consumer stock of motor vehicles from trade sources. For dealers' margins, for franchised dealers, unit sales and sales prices from trade sources times margin rates for independent dealers from Census Bureau ARTS. For motor vehicle parts and accessories, retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. For dealers' margins, for franchised dealers, unit sales and sales prices from trade sources. For independent dealers, sales from Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade. For motor vehicles parts and accessories, retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	For new motor vehicles, same as the annual estimates for other years. For net transactions, extrapolated by retail sales of used vehicle dealers from Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade. For dealers' margins, same as the annual estimates for the most recent year and judgmental trend. For motor vehicle parts and accessories, same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Furnishings and durable household equipment (\$248.1 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. Retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. Retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Recreational goods and vehicles (\$317.5 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. Retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. Retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Other durable goods (\$141.1 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. Retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. Retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Nondurable goods (\$2,204.2 billion)		
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption (\$777.9 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. Retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. Retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Clothing and footwear (\$322.2 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. For standard clothing issued to military personnel, data from OMB's <i>Budget of the United States</i>. For all others, commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. For standard clothing issued to military personnel, same as for benchmark years. For all others, retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. For standard clothing issued to military personnel, same as for benchmark years. For all others, retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Gasoline and other energy goods (\$303.7 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. For motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids, physical quantity purchased times average retail price: gallons consumed from the Department of Transportation; information to allocate total gallons among consumers and other purchasers from federal agencies and trade sources; average retail price from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). For fuel oil and other fuels, commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. For motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids, same as for benchmark years. For fuel oil and other fuels, retail-control method, using Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. For motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids, physical quantity purchased times average retail price: gallons consumed and average price from EIA. For fuel oil and other fuels, retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Other nondurable goods (\$800.4 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. For prescription drugs, Census Bureau quinquennial product-line data on retail sales for prescription drugs. For expenditures abroad by U.S. residents (net), BEA international transactions accounts. For all others, commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. For prescription drugs, value of sales to pharmacies from a trade source. For tobacco, quantity shipped times consumer price: quantity shipments data from the U.S. Department of Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau times the CPI for tobacco and smoking products from BLS. For expenditures abroad by U.S. residents (net), same as for benchmark years. For all others, retail-control method, using retail sales from Census Bureau ARTS.</p> <p>Most recent year. For prescription drugs, for tobacco, and for expenditures abroad by U.S. residents (net), same as other years. For all others, retail-control method, using Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade.</p>	For expenditures abroad by U.S. residents (net), same as for benchmark years. For all others, same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Services (\$6,770.6 billion)		
Household consumption expenditures (for services) (\$6,511.8 billion)		
Housing and utilities (\$1,876.3 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. For rental value of nonfarm dwellings, data on housing stock and average annual rent from Census Bureau decennial census of housing and survey of residential finance, adjusted for utilities included in rent. For rental value of farm dwellings, USDA data on gross rental value of farm dwellings. For electricity and natural gas, variation of commodity-flow method, using annual residential revenue from EIA. For all others, commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census and annual surveys of state and local governments, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis.</p> <p>Other years except the most recent year. For rental value of nonfarm dwellings, data from Census Bureau biennial American housing survey or data on the number of housing units from Census Bureau monthly current population survey and BLS CPI for rent. For rental value of farm dwellings and for electricity and gas, same as for benchmark years.</p> <p>Most recent year. For electricity and gas, residential revenue from EIA. For all others, same as for other years.</p>	<p>For housing, unit stock adjusted using Census Bureau data on housing completions and judgmental trend. For average rent, BLS CPI for rent. For garbage and trash collection, advance and second estimates: judgmental trend; third estimate: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey. For electricity and gas, EIA data on kilowatt-hour sales and on cents per kilowatt hour of electricity to residential customers and on cubic-feet sales and cents per cubic feet of gas to residential customers, both adjusted from a billing to a usage basis. For all others, judgmental trend.</p>
Health care (\$1,623.2 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census and census of governments.</p> <p>Other years. Receipts from Census Bureau service annual survey, annual surveys of state and local governments, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis and judgmental trend.</p>	<p>For government hospitals, judgmental trend. For all others, advance and second estimates: wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours and judgmental trend; third estimate: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey.</p>
Transportation services (\$290.1 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. For air transportation, commodity-flow method, starting with passenger revenue data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. For all others, commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census, BLS consumer expenditure survey, and trade sources.</p> <p>Other years. For air transportation, same as benchmark years. For all others, receipts from Census Bureau service annual survey, ARTS, trade sources, and judgmental trend.</p>	<p>For motor vehicle maintenance and repair and for motor vehicle rentals, advance and second estimates: judgmental trend; third estimate: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey. For all others, trade sources and judgmental trend.</p>
Recreation services (\$378.8 billion)	<p>Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census, census of governments, and trade sources.</p> <p>Other years. Receipts from Census Bureau service annual survey, annual surveys of state and local governments, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis, ARTS, and judgmental trend.</p>	<p>For membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters and museums (except motion picture theaters), for cable television, for repair of audio-visual equipment, for pari-mutuel net receipts, and for package tours, advance and second estimates: wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours, trade source, and judgmental trend; third estimate: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey. For motion picture theaters, trade sources. For casino gambling, advance and second estimates: various state gaming control commissions' data; third estimates: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey and various state gaming control commissions' data. For all others, wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours and judgmental trend.</p>

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Food services and accommodations (\$603.6 billion)	Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census, Census of Governments, and federal government agency data. Other years. Receipts from Census Bureau ARTS, annual surveys of state and local governments, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis, trade sources, and judgmental trend.	For food services, retail-control method using monthly retail sales from Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade. For all others, trade source and judgmental trend.
Financial services and insurance (\$813.8 billion)	Benchmark years. For insurance services, trade sources. For all others, commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census, and data from federal and state government administrative agencies and from trade sources. Other years. For insurance services, same as benchmark years and judgmental trend. For all others, Census Bureau service annual survey, federal and state government administrative data, and trade sources.	For financial service charges and fees and for trust, fiduciary, and custody activities, advance and second estimates: judgmental trend; third estimate: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation <i>Call Report</i> data. For financial services furnished without payment, advance and second estimates: judgmental trend; third estimate: FRB tabulations of <i>Call Report</i> data. For all others, wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours, trade sources, and judgmental trend.
Other services (\$925.9 billion)	Benchmark years. For net foreign travel, estimated as part of the international transactions accounts; see the entry "Exports and imports of services" under "Net exports of goods and services." For all others, commodity-flow method, starting with receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census, Census of Governments, and trade sources. Other years. For net foreign travel, same as benchmark years. For all others, receipts from Census Bureau service annual survey, trade sources, annual survey of state and local government finances, and judgmental trend.	For telephone services, for other delivery services, for internet service providers, for day care and nursery school, for legal services, for nonprofit professional associations services, for funeral services, for personal care and clothing services, for child care, for individual and family services, for vocational rehabilitation services, for community food and housing/emergency/other relief services, for social advocacy and civic and social organizations, and for household maintenance, advance and second estimates: wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours, and judgmental trend; third estimate: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey. For net foreign travel, same as benchmark years. For all others, wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours, trade sources, and judgmental trend.
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (\$258.9 billion)	Benchmark years. For gross output of nonprofit institutions, operating expenses from Census Bureau quinquennial census for tax-exempt and religious organizations and trade source. Other years. For gross output of nonprofit institutions, operating expenses from Census Bureau annual survey for tax-exempt organizations, trade sources, and judgmental trend.	For gross output of health services, for recreation services, for nonprofit day care and nursery schools, for nonprofit child care providers, for nonprofit individual and family services, for nonprofit vocational rehabilitation services, for nonprofit community food and housing services, for foundations and grant making, for social advocacy organizations, for civic and social organizations, for professional associations, and for "All other similar organizations," advance and second estimates: wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours and judgmental trend; third estimate: operating expenses from Census Bureau quarterly services survey. For all others, wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours and judgmental trend.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Fixed investment (\$1,716.4 billion)		
Nonresidential structures (\$451.6 billion)		
Commercial and health care (\$128.1 billion)	Benchmark years. BEA's benchmark input-output accounts. Other years. Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey.	Same as the annual estimates for other years.
Manufacturing (\$63.1 billion)	Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey.	Same as the annual estimates.
Power and communication (\$91.6 billion)	Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey.	Same as the annual estimates.
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells (\$85.0 billion)	Benchmark years. Expenditures from Census Bureau quinquennial census.	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
	Other years except the most recent year. For petroleum and natural gas, physical quantity times average price: footage drilled and cost per foot from trade sources. For other mining, expenditures from Census Bureau annual capital expenditures survey.	
	Most recent year. For petroleum and natural gas, physical quantity times average price: footage drilled from trade sources, cost per foot extrapolated by BLS producer price indexes for oil and gas well drilling and for oilfield services. For mining, BEA data on private investment in mining equipment.	
Other structures (\$83.8 billion)	Benchmark years. BEA's benchmark input-output accounts. Other years. Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey.	Same as the annual estimates for other years.
Nonresidential equipment and software (\$912.8 billion)		
Equipment except new autos, new light trucks, and net purchases of used autos and used light trucks (\$626.1 billion)	Benchmark years. Commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data.	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year but with less detail.
	Other years except the most recent year. For aircraft, manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau current industrial report, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data. For computers, manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau monthly survey of manufacturers and FRB industrial production index, adjusted for exports and imports. For heavy trucks, physical quantity purchased times average price: unit sales and information to allocate sales among business and other purchasers, from trade sources. For truck trailers, shipments from trade source. For all others, abbreviated commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau annual survey, adjusted for exports and imports.	
New autos, new light trucks, and net purchases of used autos and used light trucks (\$26.4 billion)	Most recent year. For aircraft, for computers, and for heavy trucks, same as for other years. For all others, abbreviated commodity-flow method, starting with manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau monthly survey of manufactures, adjusted for exports and imports.	See the entry under "Personal consumption expenditures."
Software (\$260.2 billion)	See the entry "Motor vehicles and parts" under "Personal consumption expenditures."	
	Benchmark years. For purchased software, commodity-flow method, starting with industry receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data. For own-account software, production costs based on BLS occupational employment data and on Census Bureau quinquennial census.	For purchased software, advance and second estimates: receipts from company reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission; third estimate: receipts from Census Bureau quarterly services survey. For own-account software, BLS monthly current employment statistics for select industries.
	Other years. For purchased software, commodity-flow method, starting with industry receipts from Census Bureau service annual survey, including an adjustment for exports and imports from Census Bureau foreign trade data. For own-account software, production costs based on BLS occupational employment data.	

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Residential investment (\$352.1 billion) ²		
Permanent-site new single-family structures (\$105.3 billion)	Construction spending (value put in place) based on phased housing starts and average construction cost from Census Bureau monthly construction survey.	Same as the annual estimates.
Permanent-site new multi-family structures (\$28.2 billion)	Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey.	Same as the annual estimates.
Manufactured homes (\$3.5 billion)	Benchmark years. See the entry "Equipment except new autos, new light trucks, and net purchases of used autos and used light trucks" under "Nonresidential equipment and software." Other years. Physical quantity shipped times price: shipments from trade source and average retail price from Census Bureau monthly survey.	Same as the annual estimates for other years.
Improvements (\$149.3 billion)	Benchmark years. Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau construction survey. Others years. A weighted 3-year moving average of the improvements estimates from Census Bureau construction spending (value put in place) survey.	Retail sales of building materials and garden supply stores from Census Bureau monthly survey of retail trade and earnings data from BLS monthly current employment statistics.
Brokers' commissions (\$58.6 billion)	Physical quantity times price times BEA estimate of average commission rate: number of single-family houses sold and mean sales price from Census Bureau monthly construction survey and trade source.	Same as the annual estimates.
Equipment (\$8.9 billion)	See the entry "Furnishings and durable household equipment" under "Personal consumption expenditures."	Same as the annual estimates.
Change in private inventories (−\$127.2 billion)		
Farm (\$3.8 billion)	USDA change in inventories adjusted to exclude Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) forfeitures and to include net CCC loans at market value.	For crops, BEA quarterly allocation of USDA annual projections of crop output and cash receipts. For livestock, USDA quarterly data.
Manufacturing and trade (−\$120.3 billion)	Benchmark years. Inventories from Census Bureau quinquennial census and annual surveys revalued to current replacement cost, with information on the proportions of inventories reported using different accounting methods, on the commodity composition of goods held in inventory, and on the turnover period, all from Census Bureau quinquennial census and annual surveys, combined with prices, largely based on BLS producer price indexes. (The difference between Census Bureau change in inventories and BEA change in private inventories is the inventory valuation adjustment.) Other years except the most recent year. Inventories from Census Bureau annual surveys, revalued as described above. Most recent year. For retail auto dealers, quantities times average prices from trade sources. For all others, inventories from Census Bureau monthly surveys, revalued as described above.	Same as the annual estimate for the most recent year.
Mining, utilities, construction, and other nonfarm industries (−\$10.8 billion)	Benchmark years. Mining and construction inventories from Census Bureau quinquennial census, publishing inventories from the Census Bureau service annual survey, revalued to current replacement cost as described above for "Manufacturing and trade." Other years except the most recent year. For publishing inventories, same as the annual estimates for benchmark years; IRS tabulations of business tax returns, revalued as described above. Most recent year. For mining, Census Bureau quarterly financial report of mining corporations, revalued as described above. For electric utilities, monthly physical quantities from EIA combined with BLS producer price indexes. For all others, judgmental trend.	For mining, advance estimate: judgmental trend; second and third estimates: same as the annual estimate for most recent year. For electric utilities, same as the annual estimate for the most recent year. For all others, judgmental trend.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Net exports of goods and services (–\$386.4 billion)		
Exports and imports of goods, net (–\$524.7 billion)	Estimated as part of the international transactions accounts: export and import documents compiled monthly by the Census Bureau with adjustments by BEA for coverage and valuation to convert the data to a balance-of-payments basis. Balance-of-payments transactions adjusted for coverage of U.S. territories and Puerto Rico using data from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Census Bureau, and for coverage of gold transactions using data from the U.S. Geological Survey and trade sources.	For territorial adjustment, Census Bureau foreign trade data and judgmental trend. For gold, judgmental trend. For all others, same as the annual estimates.
Exports and imports of services, net (\$138.3 billion)	Estimated as part of the international transactions accounts: for government transactions, reports by federal agencies on their purchases and sales abroad. For most others in this group (including travel, passenger fares, other transportation, and royalties and license fees), BEA quarterly or annual surveys (supplemented with data from other sources). Transactions adjusted for the balance-of-payments coverage of U.S. territories and Puerto Rico (see the above entry), and to include financial services furnished without payment (see the entry “Banks, credit agencies, and investment companies” under “Net interest and miscellaneous payments”).	For territorial adjustment, judgmental trend. For all others, same as the annual estimates.
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment (\$2,914.9 billion)		
Federal government (\$1,139.6 billion)		
National defense except consumption of general government fixed capital (\$685.4 billion)	Within a control total established by fiscal year analysis: for compensation, military wages from OMB’s <i>Budget of the United States</i> , civilian wages from BLS tabulations from the quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW), civilian benefits from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and employer contributions for federal employee retirement plans from outlays from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> ; for other than compensation by type, based mainly on data from Department of Defense (DOD) reports; for software, see the entry under “Nonresidential equipment and software.”	For components of compensation, military employment from DOD and civilian employment from BLS. For other than compensation, same as the annual estimates. For software, see the entry under “Nonresidential equipment and software.”
National defense consumption of general government fixed capital (\$86.2 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.
Nondefense except consumption of general government fixed capital (\$336.5 billion)	Within a control total established by fiscal year analysis: for CCC inventory change, book values of acquisitions and physical quantities of dispositions from agency reports times average market prices from USDA; for compensation, civilian wages from BLS tabulations from the QCEW, civilian benefits from OPM, and employer contributions for federal employee retirement plans from outlays from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> ; for petroleum sales, distribution and price data from the Department of Energy; for research and development, obligations from the National Science Foundation and disbursements from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; for construction, construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey; for software, see the entry under “Nonresidential equipment and software;” for all others, outlays from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> . For financial services furnished without payment, see the entry “Banks, credit agencies, and investment companies” under “Net interest and miscellaneous payments.”	For components of compensation, employment from BLS. For software, see the entry under “Nonresidential equipment and software.” For all others and software, same as the annual estimates.
Nondefense consumption of general government fixed capital (\$31.5 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
State and local government (\$1,775.3 billion)		
Consumption expenditures and gross investment except those items listed below (\$241.8 billion)	All years except the 3 most recent years. Total expenditures from Census Bureau Census of Governments and annual surveys of state and local governments, selectively replaced with source data that are more appropriate for the NIPAs and adjusted for coverage, for netting and grossing differences, to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis, for other timing differences, to exclude items not directly included in GDP (interest, subsidies, net expenditures of government enterprises, and transfer payments), and to exclude items described below.	Judgmental trend.
Compensation of general government employees (\$1,053.9 billion)	The 3 most recent years. Judgmental trend. For wages and salaries, BLS tabulations from the QCEW. For employer contributions for government social insurance, tabulations from the Social Security Administration and other agencies administering social insurance programs. For employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds, data from trade sources, CMS, Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local government retirement funds, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis, Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local governments, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis, and judgmental trend.	For wages and salaries, derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings from BLS employment cost index. For other compensation, judgmental trend.
Consumption of general government fixed capital (\$154.6 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.
Structures (\$288.5 billion)	Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction survey, benchmarked to quinquennial Census of Governments and annual surveys of state and local governments.	Construction spending (value put in place) from Census Bureau monthly construction surveys.
Software (\$12.8 billion)	See the entry "Software" under "Nonresidential equipment and software."	Same as the annual estimates.
Brokerage charges and financial services furnished without payment (\$23.7 billion)	See the entry "Financial services and insurance" under "Personal consumption expenditures."	Same as the annual estimates.

Gross domestic income of \$13,939.9 billion for 2009**Compensation of employees, paid (\$7,819.5 billion)****Wage and salary accruals (\$6,286.9 billion).**

Private industries (\$5,113.4 billion)	For most industries, BLS tabulations from the QCEW. For others, wages from a variety of sources (such as USDA for farms and the Railroad Retirement Board for railroad transportation), adjusted for understatement of income on tax returns and for coverage differences.	For most industries, wages and salaries derived from BLS monthly employment times earnings times hours. For others, judgmental trend.
Federal government (\$311.0 billion)	For civilians, wages from BLS tabulations from the QCEW. For military personnel, wages from OMB's <i>Budget of the United States</i> .	For civilians, employment from BLS and judgmental trend. For military personnel, DOD employment and judgmental trend.
State and local government (\$862.6 billion)	BLS tabulations from the QCEW adjusted for coverage differences.	Derived from BLS employment times earnings from BLS employment cost index.
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds (\$1,072.0 billion) ³		
Group health insurance (\$558.9 billion)	All years except the most recent year. For private and for state and local governments, employer contributions from CMS. Most recent year. For private, CMS tabulations. For state and local governments, judgmental trend.	Judgmental trend.
Private pension and profit-sharing funds (\$234.7 billion)	All years except the 2 most recent years. Tabulations from Department of Labor. Two most recent years. Tabulations from Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and corporate financial data.	Judgmental trend.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Government employee retirement plans (\$217.3 billion)	All years except the most recent year. For federal plans, outlays from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> . For state and local government plans, Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local government retirement funds, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis. Most recent year. For federal plans, same as all years except the most recent. For state and local government plans, Census Bureau annual surveys of state retirement funds, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis.	For federal plans, same as the annual estimates for the most recent year. For state and local government plans, judgmental trend.
Workers' compensation (\$48.8 billion)	All years except the most recent year. Employer contributions from trade sources. Most recent year. Judgmental trend.	Judgmental trend.
Group life insurance (\$10.7 billion)	All years except the most recent year. Group premiums and estimates of employer share from trade sources. Most recent year. Judgmental trend.	Judgmental trend.
Employer contributions for government social insurance (\$460.6 billion)	Tabulations from the Social Security Administration and other agencies administering social insurance programs.	For federal programs, BEA-derived wages and salaries of employees covered by the programs. For state and local programs, judgmental trend.
Taxes on production and imports (\$1,024.7 billion)		
Federal government (\$94.4 billion)	For excise taxes, collections from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and from the IRS. For customs duties, receipts from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> .	For customs duties, receipts from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> . For most excise taxes, derived from indicators of activity (such as gasoline production for gasoline tax). For others, judgmental trend.
State and local government (\$930.3 billion)	Receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial census and annual surveys, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis.	Judgmental trend.
Less: Subsidies (\$60.3 billion)		
Federal government (\$58.9 billion)	For agricultural subsidy payments, data from USDA reports. For all others, data from OMB's <i>Budget of the United States</i> .	USDA reports and judgmental trend.
State and local government (\$1.4 billion)	For railroad and electric power, Census Bureau annual surveys of expenditures adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis and California administrative records.	Judgmental trend and California administrative records.
Net operating surplus (\$3,294.9 billion)		
Private enterprises (\$3,308.1 billion)		
Net interest and miscellaneous payments (\$982.5 billion) ⁴		
Domestic monetary interest, net (\$443.9 billion)	All years except the most recent year. For farm interest paid, USDA surveys. For residential mortgage interest paid, Census Bureau decennial survey of residential finance and mortgage debt from FRB times a BEA interest rate. For most other interest paid and received by business, IRS tabulations of business tax returns, adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences. Most recent year. For farm and mortgage interest paid, same as all years except the most recent. For other interest, interest receipts and payments from regulatory agencies (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), from trade sources, or derived by applying BEA interest rates to interest-bearing assets/liabilities from FRB flow of funds accounts.	Derived by combining estimates of (1) interest received by persons, (2) government interest paid less received, and (3) interest paid by persons. For (1), judgmental trend. For (2), data from the <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> and the Bureau of the Public Debt for federal and judgmental trend for state and local; and for (3), for margin interest, advance estimate: judgmental trend; second or third estimate: data from regulatory agencies. For other than margin interest, consumer debt from FRB times BEA estimates of interest rates.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Domestic imputed interest, net (\$519.3 billion)		
Banks, credit agencies, and investment companies (\$261.7 billion)		
Depositor services (\$220.0 billion)	All years. For commercial banks, FRB tabulations of Federal Financial Examination Council <i>Call Reports</i> used to calculate the interest rate spread between a risk-free reference rate and the average interest rate paid to depositors times the average balance of deposits. Depositor services allocated to persons, to government, and to the rest of the world on the basis of deposit liabilities from FRB. For credit agencies and investment companies, property income earned on investment of deposits less monetary interest paid to depositors (and for mutual depositories, profits from IRS tabulations of business tax returns) from annual reports of regulatory agencies and FRB. Depositor services allocated to persons, to government, and to the rest of the world on the basis of deposit liabilities from FRB.	For commercial banks, advance estimate: judgmental trend; for second or third estimates: same as annual estimates. For investment companies, advance estimate: judgmental trend; for second and third estimates: mutual fund data from a trade source. For all others, judgmental trend.
Borrower services (\$41.7 billion)	All years. For commercial banks, data from FRB tabulations of Federal Financial Examination Council <i>Call Reports</i> used to calculate the interest rate spread between the average rate paid by borrowers and the reference rate times the average balance of borrowers.	For advance estimate, judgmental trend. For second or third estimates, same as annual estimates for commercial banks.
Life insurance carriers (\$253.7 billion)	All years. Property income earned on investment of policyholders' reserves from trade source.	Judgmental trend.
Property and casualty insurance companies (\$3.9 billion)	All years. Expected investment income derived using premiums earned and investment gains from trade source.	Judgmental trend.
Business current transfer payments (net) (\$134.0 billion)		
To persons (net) (\$36.0 billion)	All years except the most recent year. For payments to persons for charitable contributions, IRS tabulations of business tax returns. For other components (such as liability payments for personal injury and net insurance settlements), information from government agency reports and trade sources. Most recent year. Judgmental trend.	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
To government (net) (\$98.5 billion)	For federal, receipts from OMB's <i>Budget of the United States</i> . For state and local, receipts from Census Bureau quinquennial Census of Governments and from annual surveys, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis and net insurance settlements, as described above.	Judgmental trend.
To the rest of the world (net) (-\$0.6 billion)	Estimated as part of the international transactions accounts.	Same as the annual estimates.
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment (\$1,011.9 billion)		
Farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (\$36.8 billion)	USDA data on net income, obtained by deriving gross income (cash receipts from marketing, inventory change, government payments, other cash income, and nonmoney income) and subtracting production expenses, adjusted to exclude corporate income based on USDA quinquennial census and annual survey data.	For crops, BEA quarterly allocation of USDA annual projections of crop output. For livestock, USDA quarterly projections of cash receipts and inventories. For both crops and livestock, quarterly allocation of USDA annual projections of government subsidy payments and production expenses.
Farm capital consumption adjustment (-\$6.3 billion)	See the entry "Less: capital consumption adjustment" under "Consumption of fixed capital."	See the entry under "Consumption of fixed capital."

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Continues

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Nonfarm proprietors' income (\$837.2 billion)	All years except the most recent year. Income from IRS tabulations of business tax returns, adjusted for understatement of income on tax returns and for conceptual differences. Most recent year. For construction, trade, and services, indicators of activity such as construction spending (value put in place). For others, judgmental trend.	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Inventory valuation adjustment (\$0.2 billion)	See the entry "Inventory valuation adjustment" under "Corporate profits."	See the entry under "Corporate profits."
Capital consumption adjustment (\$144.0 billion)	See the entry "Less: capital consumption adjustment" under "Consumption of fixed capital."	See the entry under "Consumption of fixed capital."
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment (\$274.0 billion)		
Owner-occupied nonfarm housing (\$165.9 billion)	Benchmark years. Derived as imputed rental of nonfarm housing (see the entry "Housing and utilities" under "Personal consumption expenditures") less related expenses, including property insurance from a trade source and mortgage interest and property taxes from Census Bureau decennial survey of residential finance. Other years. Same as benchmark years, except for mortgage interest, mortgage debt from FRB times a BEA interest rate, and property taxes from Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local tax collections.	For imputed rental of owner-occupied housing, same as the annual estimates. For depreciation, interest, closing costs, real estate dealers' commissions, and taxes, NIPA estimates of those components. For other expenses, judgmental trend.
Tenant-occupied nonfarm housing (\$69.7 billion)	Benchmark years. Derived as actual value of housing less related expenses (see preceding entry). Other years. Same as benchmark years except for mortgage interest, mortgage debt from FRB times a BEA interest rate, and property taxes from Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local tax collections.	Same as owner-occupied nonfarm housing.
Owner-occupied farm housing (\$4.0 billion)	Benchmark years. Derived as imputed rental of farm housing (see the entry "Housing and utilities" under "Personal consumption expenditures") less related expenses, such as mortgage interest and property taxes, from USDA data. For farms owned by nonoperator landlords, derived from USDA data. Other years. Imputed rental of farm housing (see the entry "Housing and utilities" under "Personal consumption expenditures"); expenses from USDA data.	
Tenant-occupied farm housing (\$6.5 billion)	Benchmark years. For farm housing owned by farm operator landlords, imputed rental of farm housing (see the entry "Housing and utilities" under "Personal consumption expenditures") less related expenses, such as mortgage interest and property taxes, from USDA data. For farms owned by nonoperator landlords, from USDA data. Other years. For farm housing owned by farm operator landlords, derived as imputed rental of farm housing; expenses from USDA data. For farms owned by nonoperator landlords, from USDA data.	Judgmental trend.
Nonfarm nonresidential properties (\$0.0 billion)	Benchmark years. Nonfarm nonresidential fixed assets from BEA capital stock series times a rate of return on capital based on IRS tabulations of business tax returns. Other years. BEA capital stock series and judgmental trend.	Judgmental trend.
Royalties (\$27.9 billion)	All years except the most recent year. IRS tabulations of royalties reported on individual income tax returns. Most recent year. Judgmental trend.	Same as the annual estimates for the most recent year.
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment (\$905.7 billion)		
Domestic profits before tax (\$964.4 billion)	All years except the most recent year. Receipts less deductions from IRS tabulations of business tax returns, adjusted for understatement of income on tax returns and for conceptual differences. Most recent year. Profits from Census Bureau <i>Quarterly Financial Report</i> , regulatory agency reports, and compilations of publicly available corporate financial statements.	For some industries in transportation and in finance, judgmental trend. For others, same as the annual estimates for the most recent year. (Preliminary profits estimate is released with the second estimate of GDP for the first, second, and third quarters and with the third estimate of GDP for the fourth quarter.)

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 1. Source Data and Methods for Current-Dollar GDP and Current-Dollar GDI—Table Ends

Component	Annual estimates: Source data and methods used to determine level for benchmark and other years or used to prepare an extrapolator or interpolator	Current quarterly estimates: Source data and methods used to prepare an extrapolator ¹
Inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) (\$11.9 billion)	The IVA on the income side (for corporations and for nonfarm sole proprietorships and partnerships) and the IVA on the product side (see the entry "Change in private inventories") differ because the source data reflect different proportions of inventories reported using different accounting methods (such as last-in-first out (LIFO)). The income-side IVA is based on the product-side IVA, adjusted by the relationship between non-LIFO inventories from IRS tabulations of business tax returns and non-LIFO inventories from the Census Bureau.	Same as the annual estimates.
Capital consumption adjustment (-\$70.6 billion)	See the entry "Less: Capital consumption adjustment" under consumption of fixed capital.	See the entry under consumption of fixed capital.
Current surplus of government enterprises (-\$13.2 billion)		
Federal government (-\$4.2 billion)	Mainly reports of various agencies, such as the Postal Service, and consumption of fixed capital (CFC) estimates derived with perpetual inventory calculations at current cost, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	For CFC estimates, same as the annual estimates. For all others, judgmental trend.
State and local government (-\$9.0 billion)	For current operating receipts, mainly revenue data from Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local governments, adjusted to a calendar year basis from a fiscal year basis. For current operating expenditures, see the entries "Consumption expenditures and gross investment" and "Consumption of general government fixed capital" under state and local government.	Judgmental trend.
Consumption of fixed capital (\$1,861.1 billion)		
Government (\$325.3 billion)		
General government (\$272.3 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.
Government enterprises (\$53.0 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.
Private (\$1,535.8 billion)		
Domestic business (\$1,245.2 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.
Capital consumption allowances (\$1,297.2 billion)	All years except the most recent year. For depreciation of corporations and of nonfarm sole proprietorships and partnerships, IRS tabulations of business tax returns, adjusted for conceptual differences. For other depreciation (including farm proprietorships and partnerships and other private business), perpetual inventory calculations based on investment at acquisition cost. Most recent year. For depreciation of corporations and of nonfarm sole proprietorships and partnerships, BEA estimates of tax-return-based depreciation. For other depreciation, same as above.	Perpetual inventory calculations based on investment at acquisition cost.
Less: Capital consumption adjustment (\$52.0 billion)	The difference between capital consumption allowances and consumption of fixed capital.	Same as the annual estimates.
Households and institutions (\$290.6 billion)	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as the annual estimates.

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
 BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
 CMS Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
 CPI Consumer price index
 EIA Energy Information Administration
 FRB Federal Reserve Board
 IRS Internal Revenue Service
 GDP Gross domestic product
 NIPA National income and product account
 NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OMB Office of Management and Budget
 USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

1. For most components, information about the advance quarterly estimates is provided. In addition, major source data that become available during the second or third quarterly estimates for particular NIPA components are also noted.

2. Residential investment includes -\$1.7 billion for dormitories and net purchases of used structures.
 3. Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds includes \$1.7 billion for supplemental unemployment.

4. Net interest and miscellaneous payments includes \$19.3 billion for government rents and royalties.

Table 2. Methodology Used in Preparing Estimates of Real GDP—Continues

Component	Deflation, using price based on		Using quantity for extrapolation or direct valuation
	CPI or PPI	Other index	
Personal consumption expenditures			
Goods			
Durable goods			
Motor vehicles and parts	CPI	.....	Direct valuation. Unit sales from trade sources with dealers' margins from Census Bureau and trade sources, for used auto and used light truck dealers' margins.
Furnishings and durable household equipment	CPI		
Recreational goods and vehicles	CPI		
Other durable goods	CPI		
Nondurable goods			
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	CPI		
Clothing and footwear	CPI PPI, for standard clothing issued to military personnel.		
Gasoline and other energy goods	CPI		
Other nondurable goods	CPI	BEA installation support services price index, for expenditures abroad by U.S. residents.	
Services			
Household consumption expenditures (for services)			
Housing and utilities	CPI	.....	Quantity extrapolation. Chained-dollar net stock of farm housing from BEA capital stock estimates.
Health care	CPI PPI, for physicians offices, hospitals, proprietary and government nursing homes, home health care services, medical care laboratories, and diagnostic imaging centers.		
Transportation services	CPI PPI, for domestic scheduled air passenger revenue.		
Recreation services	CPI		
Food services and accommodations	CPI		
Financial services and insurance	CPI PPI, for brokerage services, dealer transactions, and workers' compensation.	BEA composite index of prices, for financial services furnished without payment by other financial institutions, ¹ health insurance, life insurance, and portfolio management services.	Quantity extrapolation. BLS index of total output (less BEA estimates of real bank service charges) times consumer share based on deposits and loans, for banks. BEA transactions derived from volume data from a trade source, for investment companies' charges. BLS banking output index, for trust, fiduciary, and custody activities.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 2. Methodology Used in Preparing Estimates of Real GDP—Continues

Component	Deflation, using price based on		Using quantity for extrapolation or direct valuation
	CPI or PPI	Other index	
Other services	CPI	BEA composite index of prices, for social assistance services, labor organization dues, and for net foreign travel.	
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households	PPI, for employment agency services and international scheduled passenger revenue.	BLS import price index for passenger fares for foreign travel. BEA composite index of input prices for gross output of nonprofit categories.	
Fixed investment			
Nonresidential structures			
Commercial and health care	PPI, for office buildings, warehouses, and mobile structures.	BEA index based on cost index from trade source and on Census Bureau price index for single-family houses under construction, for health care and certain commercial structures.	
Manufacturing	PPI, for industrial buildings.		
Power and communication	PPI, for steel pipes and tubes.	Cost indexes from trade sources and government agencies, for power; cost index from trade source, for communication.	
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	PPI, for oil and gas well drilling, and oil and gas field services.	BEA index based on cost index from trade source and on Census Bureau price index for single-family houses under construction, for mines.	Quantity extrapolation. Footage by geographic area from trade source, for drilling.
Other structures	PPI, for brokers' commissions and new school construction.	BEA index, for railroads; BEA index based on cost index from trade source and on Census Bureau price index for single-family houses under construction, for other components.	
Nonresidential equipment and software			
Equipment except those listed below	PPI, for most domestic components and for imported transportation equipment.	BLS import price indexes, for imported components except transportation equipment.	
New autos, new light trucks, and net purchases of used autos and used light trucks	CPI, for new autos and new light trucks.	.....	Direct valuation. For used autos and used light trucks, see the entry "Motor vehicles and parts" under "Personal consumption expenditures."
Telephone and telegraph installation	.....	BEA cost index.	
Telephone switching equipment	.....	FRB price index for telephone switching equipment.	
Data communications equipment	.....	FRB price index for data networking equipment.	
Wireless communications equipment	.....	FRB price index for wireless networking equipment.	
Carrier line equipment	.....	FRB price index for carrier line equipment.	
Photocopying equipment	.....	BEA price index.	
Software	PPI, for prepackaged software.	BEA cost index, BLS employment cost index, and PPI, for own-account and custom software.	

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 2. Methodology Used in Preparing Estimates of Real GDP—Continues

Component	Deflation, using price based on		Using quantity for extrapolation or direct valuation
	CPI or PPI	Other index	
Residential investment			
Permanent-site new single-family structures	.....	Census Bureau price index for single-family houses under construction.	
Permanent-site new multifamily structures	.....	BEA price index.	
Manufactured homes	PPI		
Improvements	.....	BEA composite index of input prices, for major replacements; BEA index based on Census Bureau price index for single-family houses under construction and BEA index for major replacements, for additions and alterations.	
Brokers' commissions	PPI		
Equipment	CPI		
Change in private inventories			
Farm	.....	USDA average market prices.	
Nonfarm			
Purchased goods of all industries	PPI	Composite price from the Energy Information Administration (EIA), for crude petroleum; BLS import price indexes, for imported goods purchased by trade industries.	Direct valuation. Quantities and prices of stocks of coal, petroleum, and natural gas from EIA, for utilities.
Work-in-process and finished goods, manufacturing	PPI	BEA indexes of unit labor costs.	
Net exports of goods and services			
Exports and imports of goods	PPI for gold, semi-conductor exports, selected transportation equipment, and selected imports of refined petroleum.	BLS export and import price indexes; FRB price index, for various communications equipment; unit-value indexes based on Census Bureau values and quantities, for electric energy exports and imports and for petroleum imports.	
Exports and imports of services	CPI, for travel receipts, medical receipts, and nonresident students' expenditures. PPI, for selected other transportation.	Selected deflators, for military transfers and defense expenditures: see "National defense except consumption of general government fixed capital" below. BLS export and import price indexes, for passenger fares; BEA composite index of foreign CPIs, ² for travel payments, for miscellaneous services, and for U.S. students' expenditures abroad; BLS export and import price indexes, for selected other transportation; BEA price indexes, CPI, PPI, and implicit price deflator for final sales to domestic purchasers, for royalties and fees, and for other private services.	Quantity extrapolation. BLS index of total bank output (less BEA estimates of real bank service charges), for exports of financial services furnished without payment; ¹ premiums deflated by PPI, for exports and imports of insurance.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 2. Methodology Used in Preparing Estimates of Real GDP—Continues

Component	Deflation, using price based on		Using quantity for extrapolation or direct valuation
	CPI or PPI	Other index	
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment			
Federal government			
National defense except consumption of general government fixed capital	PPI, for selected goods and services. CPI and PPI, for utilities and communications.	BEA indexes based on DOD prices paid, for some goods and services and for most military structures; BLS employment cost indexes, for some services; cost indexes from trade sources and government agencies, for nonmilitary structures; BEA index derived from nondefense compensation, for own-account software; BEA index derived from nondefense compensation price index and PPI, for custom software.	Quantity extrapolation. Full-time equivalent employment by rank and length of service, for military compensation; full-time equivalent employment by grade, adjusted for change from base year in hours worked, for civilian compensation. Direct valuation. Quantities and prices from DOD reports, for some goods and services and a few military structures; quantities from DOE, for electricity and natural gas.
National defense consumption of general government fixed capital	.....	.....	Direct valuation. Perpetual inventory calculations based on gross investment.
Nondefense except consumption of general government fixed capital	PPI, for most goods and selected services. CPI, for rent, utilities, and communications.	Cost indexes from trade sources and government agencies, for structures; BLS employment cost indexes, for some services; BEA index derived from nondefense compensation, for own-account software; BEA index derived from nondefense compensation price index and PPI, for custom software.	Quantity extrapolation. Full-time equivalent employment by grade, adjusted for change from base year in hours worked, for compensation; BLS index of total bank output (less BEA estimates of real bank service charges), for financial services furnished without payment. ¹ Direct valuation. Quantities by crop from agency reports and USDA prices, for net purchases of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation; DOE quantities and prices, for selected petroleum transactions.
Nondefense consumption of general government fixed capital	.....	.....	Direct valuation. Perpetual inventory calculations based on gross investment.
State and local government			
Consumption expenditures and gross investment except those listed below	CPI, for services. PPI, for electricity, hospitals, most professional services, and goods.	BEA indexes based on federal nondefense prices paid, for transportation, books, and postal services; BEA composite indexes of input prices, for elementary and secondary education, welfare, and libraries; BEA composite price index for state and local construction, for maintenance and repair services.	
Compensation of general government employees	.....	.....	Quantity extrapolation. Full-time equivalent employment by education and experience, adjusted for change from base year in hours worked, for employees in education; full-time equivalent employment, adjusted for change from base year in hours worked, for other employees.

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

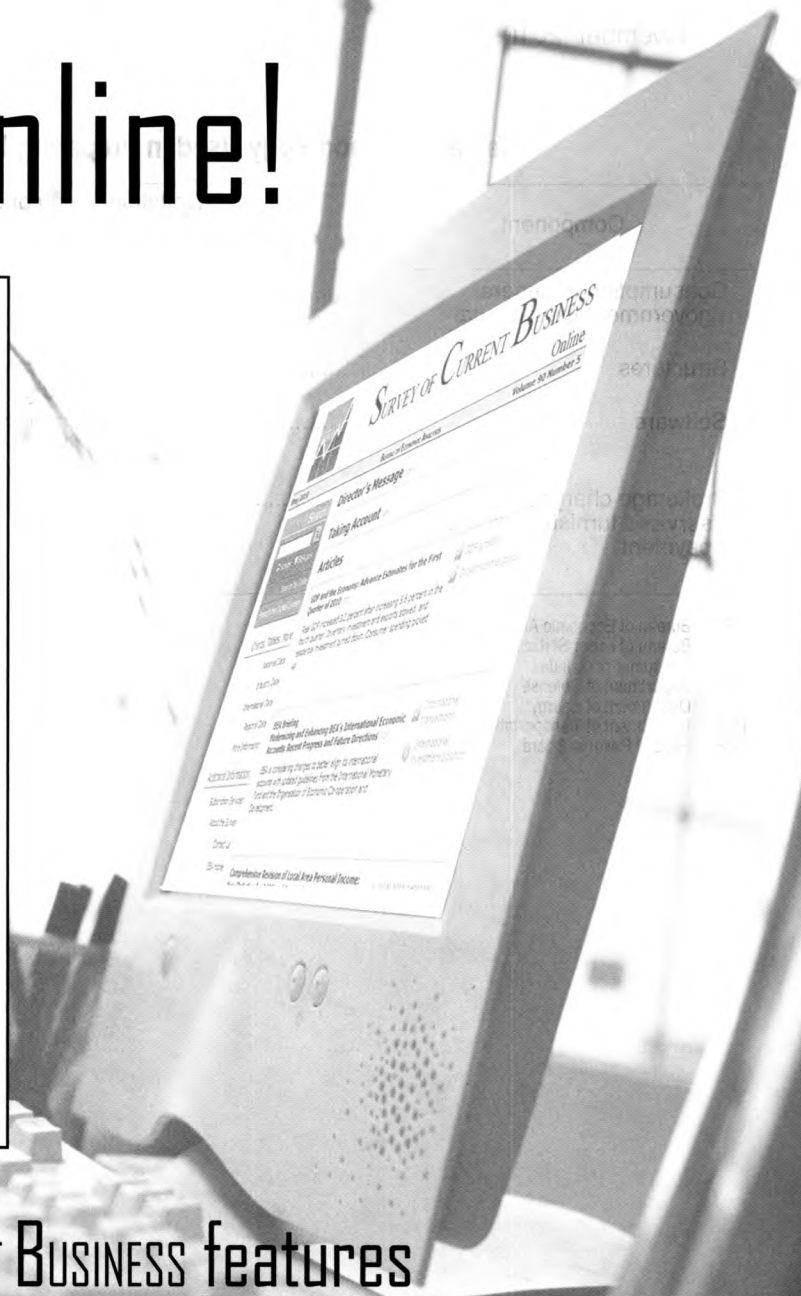
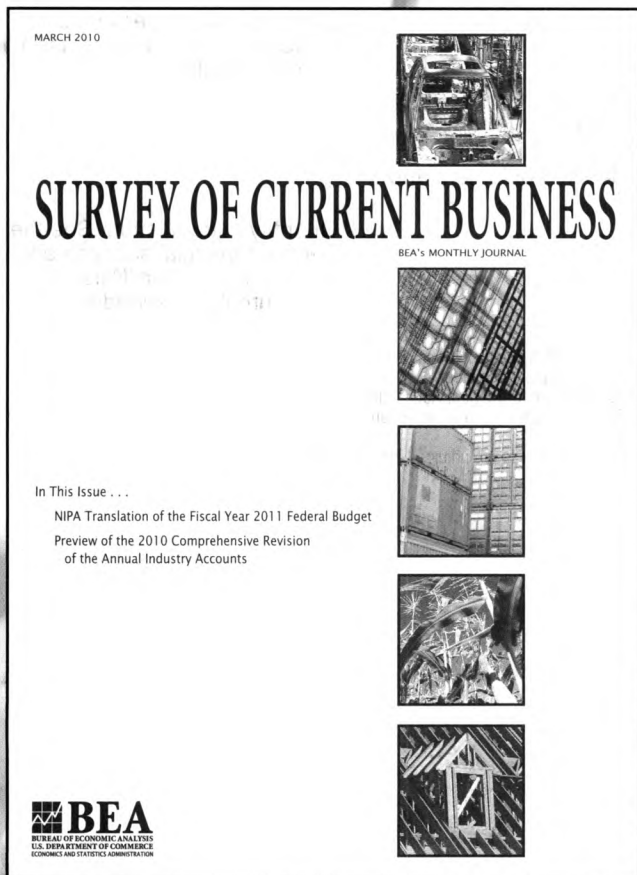
Table 2. Methodology Used in Preparing Estimates of Real GDP—Table Ends

Component	Deflation, using price based on		Using quantity for extrapolation or direct valuation
	CPI or PPI	Other index	
Consumption of general government fixed capital	Direct valuation. Perpetual inventory calculations based on gross investment.
Structures	Cost indexes from trade sources and government agencies.	
Software	See the entry "Software" under "Nonresidential equipment and software."	
Brokerage charges and financial services furnished without payment	Quantity extrapolation. See the entry "Financial services and insurance" under "Personal consumption expenditures."

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
 BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
 CPI Consumer price index
 DOD Department of Defense
 DOE Department of Energy
 DOT Department of Transportation
 FRB Federal Reserve Board

GDP Gross domestic product
 PPI Producer price index
 USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
 1. Also referred to as "services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries, except life insurance carriers."
 2. The foreign CPIs are adjusted for differences in exchange rates.

Available online!



The online SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS features

- The most recent articles
- Links to interactive tables and charts
- Search by date for past issues
- Keyword search

www.bea.gov

U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 2004–2009

By Steven L. Zemanek and Stanislaw J. Rzeznik

THE TRAVEL and tourism industry—as measured by the real output of goods and services sold directly to visitors—declined 4.7 percent in 2009 after declining 3.1 percent in 2008, according to the most recent statistics from the travel and tourism satellite accounts of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In comparison, the broader economy as measured by real gross domestic product declined 2.6 percent in 2009 and showed no growth in 2008.¹

The updated statistics in the travel and tourism satellite accounts presented in this article replace the previously published statistics. These revised statistics primarily reflect the incorporation of the 2010 comprehensive revision of the annual industry accounts released on May 25, 2010.² This comprehensive revision incorporated two major types of revisions: (1) updated definitions and classifications and (2) statistical changes that included new and improved estimation methodologies and incorporated newly available and revised source data. Combined with new and revised source data for travel and tourism, these improvements allow the travel and tourism satellite accounts to more accurately capture the dynamics of travel and tourism.

Comprehensive revisions, which occur every 5 years, go beyond annual revisions by incorporating more detailed methodological changes. Major changes introduced with this latest revision include the following:

- The results of the 2002 benchmark input-output (I-O) accounts, including Census Bureau data on shipments, receipts, and business expenses from the 2002 Economic Census, Business Expenses Survey, and Service Annual Survey. This provides an improved breakout of business versus leisure consumption of commodities in the travel and tourism satellite accounts, updates the flow of commodities

from producer to consumers, and updates the relationship between travel agents and the airlines.

- The results of the 2009 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts, including the new classification system for personal consumption expenditures.
- New producer price indexes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) used to deflate gross margin output of the retail trade sector.
- A new interpolation method to prepare time series of the annual industry accounts between the 1997 benchmark I-O tables and the 2002 benchmark I-O tables.
- An improved method to “reconcile” value added by industry within a balanced I-O framework.
- New employment multipliers from BEA’s Regional Input-Output Modeling System II (RIMS II) program, which are used to measure total tourism employment in the satellite accounts.
- New data on travel expenditures by government and private business from the BLS consumer expenditure survey on the breakout of spending specifically for travel.

Highlights from the travel and tourism satellite accounts include the following:

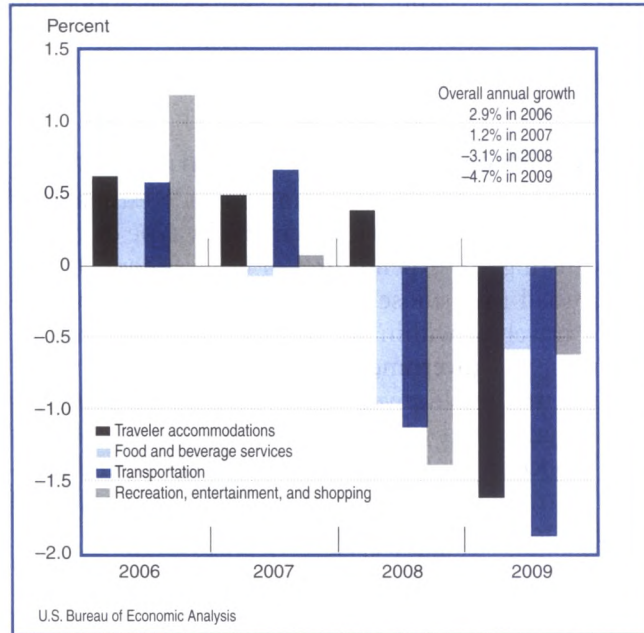
- Real output slowed, turned down, or declined at a faster rate in 10 of 24 commodities in 2009, including both domestic and international passenger air transportation, gambling, and food and beverage services.
- Inbound tourism declined 13.9 percent in 2009, and outbound tourism declined 7.2 percent. As a result, the travel and tourism surplus fell to \$16.6 billion in 2009 from \$28.0 billion in 2008.
- Prices for tourism goods and services declined 4.3 percent in 2009 after increasing 5.6 percent in 2008. Traveler accommodations contributed significantly to the overall decline in prices in 2009 as hotels sought to replace lost business travelers with leisure travelers.

The remainder of this article consists of a discussion of trends in travel and tourism output and prices, the

1. All measures of travel and tourism activity not identified as being in “real” terms are current-dollar estimates.

2. See Matthew M. Donahoe, Edward T. Morgan, Kevin J. Muck, and Ricky L. Stewart, “Annual Industry Accounts: Revised Statistics for 1998–2008 and Comprehensive Revision,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 90 (June 2010): 14–29.

Chart 1. Contributions to Annual Growth in Real Tourism Output in 2006–2009



Prices

Travel and tourism prices declined 4.3 percent in 2009, the first annual decline since 2002 (tables D, E, and F). The largest contributors to the decline in prices were gasoline, traveler accommodations, and domestic and international passenger air transportation services. Gasoline prices decreased 27.8 percent in 2009 after increasing 16.1 percent in 2008. Prices for traveler accommodations decreased 7.0 percent after increasing

1.9 percent. Together, international and domestic passenger air transportation services decreased 9.3 percent after growing 10.3 percent (chart 2).

The overall decline in price growth for the travel and tourism sector prices was partly offset by an acceleration in the prices for automotive rental and leasing, which increased 12.7 percent in 2009 after increasing 8.4 percent in 2008. By reducing their stock of automobiles, rental establishments have increased their ability to raise prices.

Table E. Contributions to Annual Growth in the Chain-Type Price Indexes for Tourism Commodities in 2004–2009

Commodity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All tourism goods and services	2.93	4.93	4.49	3.48	5.64	-4.29
Traveler accommodations	0.46	0.90	0.65	0.78	0.35	-1.35
Food and beverage services	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.59	0.71	0.17
Transportation	1.36	2.89	2.67	1.43	3.62	-3.16
Passenger air transportation	0.10	1.06	1.03	0.38	1.62	-1.35
Domestic passenger air transportation services	-0.01	0.70	0.71	0.11	0.93	-0.67
International passenger air transportation services	0.11	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.69	-0.67
All other transportation-related commodities	1.26	1.82	1.64	1.05	2.00	-1.82
Passenger rail transportation services	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Passenger water transportation services	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.08
Intercity bus services	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.01
Intercity charter bus services	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Local bus and other transportation services	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Taxicab services	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01
Automotive rental and leasing	0.06	0.04	0.25	0.08	0.30	0.25
Other vehicle rental and leasing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Automotive repair services	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.03
Parking	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Highway tolls	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Travel arrangement and reservation services	-0.08	0.01	0.15	0.10	0.01	-0.18
Gasoline	1.14	1.58	1.06	0.75	1.52	-1.86
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.96	0.05
Recreation and entertainment	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.40	-0.03
Motion pictures and performing arts	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Spectator sports	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00
Participant sports	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.02
Gambling	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.20	-0.08
All other recreation and entertainment	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.01
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.56	0.09

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table D. Annual Growth in Prices for Tourism Commodities in 2004–2009

Commodity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All tourism goods and services	2.9	4.9	4.5	3.5	5.6	-4.3
Traveler accommodations	2.6	5.1	3.6	4.4	1.9	-7.0
Food and beverage services	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.6	3.5
Transportation	3.6	7.7	7.0	3.7	9.3	-9.9
Passenger air transportation	0.7	6.8	6.7	2.4	10.3	-9.3
Domestic passenger air transportation services	-0.1	6.9	7.3	1.1	10.1	-8.3
International passenger air transportation services	2.2	6.9	5.5	4.5	10.6	-10.8
All other transportation-related commodities	5.9	8.4	7.3	4.6	8.6	-10.4
Passenger rail transportation services	-3.5	3.6	7.2	4.7	3.8	1.4
Passenger water transportation services	-1.3	1.1	-0.4	-0.5	-1.7	-9.1
Intercity bus services	3.8	3.6	7.2	0.8	6.4	4.0
Intercity charter bus services	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.9
Local bus and other transportation services	5.2	4.6	3.9	2.7	4.2	4.8
Taxicab services	6.0	4.6	3.4	2.1	4.0	4.7
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.2
Automotive rental and leasing	1.6	1.0	6.6	2.1	8.4	12.7
Other vehicle rental and leasing	3.3	0.1	0.8	6.6	6.6	-3.1
Automotive repair services	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.4	4.8	4.1
Parking	4.9	7.1	2.9	3.3	6.6	7.8
Highway tolls	8.4	12.6	10.8	5.8	13.6	-7.3
Travel arrangement and reservation services	-1.7	0.2	3.5	2.3	0.1	0.2
Gasoline	17.9	22.1	12.7	8.5	16.1	-27.8
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.6	1.5
Recreation and entertainment	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	0.7
Motion pictures and performing arts	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	1.6
Spectator sports	4.6	6.1	3.7	4.9	5.4	2.5
Participant sports	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0
Gambling	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	-0.3
All other recreation and entertainment	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	1.6
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	3.8	2.1

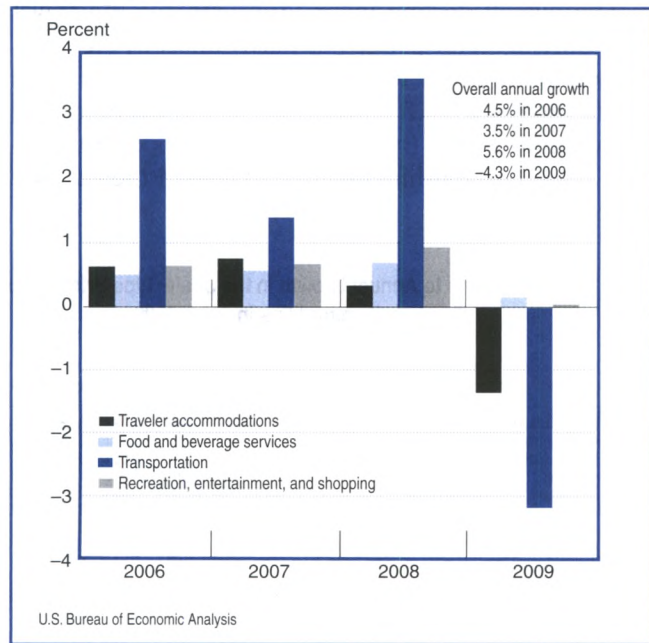
PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table F. Chain-Type Price Indexes for Tourism Commodities in 2004–2009

Commodity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All tourism goods and services	95.3	100.0	104.5	108.1	114.2	109.3
Traveler accommodations	95.1	100.0	103.6	108.1	110.2	102.4
Food and beverage services	96.9	100.0	103.2	107.0	111.9	115.8
Transportation	92.8	100.0	107.0	111.0	121.3	109.3
Passenger air transportation	93.6	100.0	106.7	109.2	120.5	109.3
Domestic passenger air transportation services	93.6	100.0	107.3	108.5	119.5	109.6
International passenger air transportation services	93.6	100.0	105.5	110.2	121.9	108.8
All other transportation-related commodities	92.3	100.0	107.3	112.3	121.9	109.2
Passenger rail transportation services	96.5	100.0	107.2	112.3	116.5	118.2
Passenger water transportation services	98.9	100.0	99.6	99.1	97.5	88.6
Intercity bus services	96.5	100.0	107.2	108.1	115.0	119.5
Intercity charter bus services	97.7	100.0	103.5	106.8	109.5	112.7
Local bus and other transportation services	95.6	100.0	103.9	106.7	111.2	116.6
Taxicab services	95.6	100.0	103.4	105.5	109.7	114.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	97.7	100.0	103.5	106.8	109.4	110.8
Automotive rental and leasing	99.0	100.0	106.6	108.8	117.9	133.0
Other vehicle rental and leasing	99.9	100.0	100.8	107.5	114.5	111.0
Automotive repair services	96.7	100.0	104.2	107.7	113.0	117.5
Parking	93.4	100.0	102.9	106.3	113.3	122.1
Highway tolls	88.8	100.0	110.8	117.1	133.1	123.4
Travel arrangement and reservation services	99.8	100.0	103.5	105.9	106.1	106.3
Gasoline	81.9	100.0	112.7	122.2	142.0	102.5
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	97.8	100.0	102.4	104.9	108.7	110.3
Recreation and entertainment	96.9	100.0	103.2	106.4	110.0	110.8
Motion pictures and performing arts	97.0	100.0	103.5	107.1	109.9	111.7
Spectator sports	94.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	114.6	117.5
Participant sports	99.4	100.0	102.1	103.9	105.1	106.1
Gambling	96.7	100.0	103.2	106.2	110.2	109.8
All other recreation and entertainment	96.8	100.0	103.5	107.2	111.0	112.8
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	98.5	100.0	101.7	103.8	107.7	110.0

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

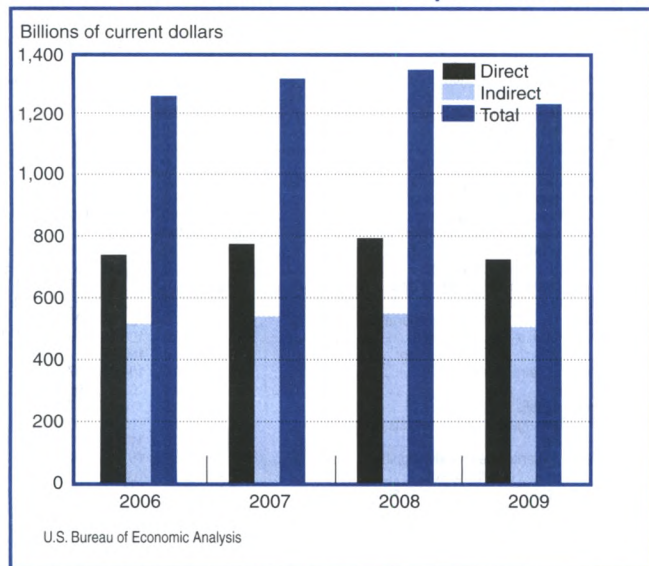
Chart 2. Contributions to Annual Growth in the Chain-Type Price Index for Tourism Goods and Services in 2006–2009



Total output

Total tourism-related output decreased to \$1.24 trillion in 2009, or 8.5 percent, from \$1.35 trillion in 2008. Total output consisted of \$728.8 billion in direct tourism output and \$508.5 billion in indirect tourism output in 2009. The 1.70 ratio of total output to direct output in 2009 means that every dollar of direct tourism output required an additional 70 cents of *indirect* tourism output (chart 3).

Chart 3. Total Tourism-Related Output in 2006–2009



Direct tourism output includes goods and services sold directly to visitors, such as passenger air travel. Indirect tourism output includes sales of all goods and services used to produce that direct output, such as jet fuel to fly the plane and catering services for international flights.

The Composition of Tourism Demand

The travel and tourism accounts include estimates of the composition of tourism demand by type of visitor. They distinguish expenditures of U.S. residents traveling abroad from those of U.S. residents and nonresidents traveling within the United States for leisure, business, or government purposes. The balance of tourism trade is derived by subtracting expenditures on foreign travel by U.S. residents (an import of goods and services to *outbound* travelers) from expenditures on U.S. travel by nonresidents (an export of goods and services to *inbound* travelers).

International travel and tourism

Current-dollar international travel (the sum of inbound and outbound travel) declined 10.9 percent in 2009 after growing 11.6 percent in 2008.

Inbound travel and tourism. This consists of travel-related expenditures and international transportation purchases from U.S. providers by nonresidents traveling in the United States. This activity declined 13.9 percent to \$121.3 billion (chart 4). In recent years, inbound activity had been increasing steadily as relatively strong currencies in Europe and Canada made the U.S. a more attractive destination.³ However, in

3. See Douglas B. Weinberg and Erin M. Whitaker, “U.S. International Transactions,” *SURVEY 90* (April 2010): 26–61.

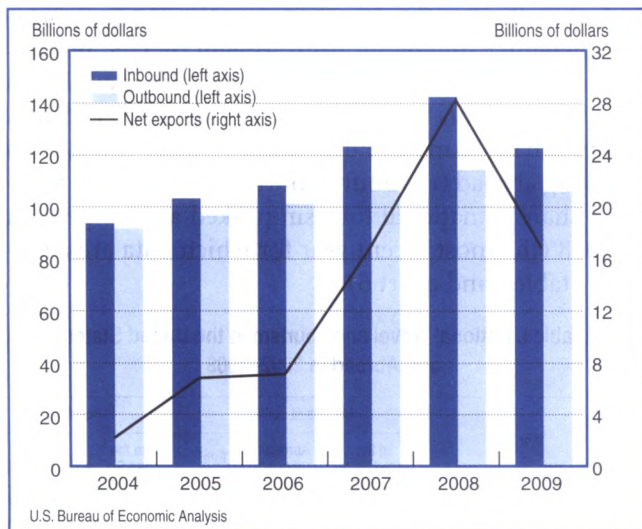
Acknowledgments

Patricia A. Washington and Paul V. Kern of the Industry Sector Division supervised the preparation of the estimates. Steven L. Zemanek and Stanislaw J. Rzeznik prepared the estimates. Peter Kuhbach provided valuable guidance throughout the process.

Staff members of the Industry Sector Division, the Industry Applications Division, the National Income and Wealth Division, the Government Division, and the Regional Income Division contributed to the development of the estimates.

The Office of Travel and Tourism Industries of the International Trade Administration provided funding for the preparation of the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

Chart 4. U.S. Trade in Tourism in 2004–2009



2009, the global economic decline had a strong negative effect as net exports declined 40.6 percent from \$28.0 billion in 2008 to \$16.6 billion in 2009.

Outbound travel and tourism. This consists of travel-related expenditures and international transportation purchases from foreign providers by U.S. residents traveling abroad. In 2009, outbound activity declined 7.2 percent to \$104.7 billion. As a result, net exports of travel and tourism decreased (table G).

Table G. U.S. International Travel and Tourism in 2004–2009

[Billions of dollars]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total international travel and tourism	182.9	197.3	207.0	227.2	253.6	225.9
Inbound travel and tourism	92.5	102.0	107.0	121.9	140.8	121.3
Outbound travel and tourism	90.4	95.3	100.0	105.3	112.8	104.7
Net exports of travel and tourism.....	2.1	6.7	7.0	16.7	28.0	16.6

Key Terms

The following key terms are used to describe the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

Domestic tourism. Travel-related expenditures by U.S. residents traveling within the United States. It comprises travel by resident households, business travel, and travel by government employees.

Inbound tourism. Travel-related expenditures by non-residents traveling within the United States and expenditures by nonresidents on international transportation purchased from U.S. providers. These expenditures exclude expenditures for travel to study in the United States and for medical reasons.¹

Internal tourism. The sum of domestic tourism expenditures and inbound tourism expenditures (net of all international transportation expenditures).

National tourism. The sum of domestic tourism demand and outbound tourism demand (including all international transportation expenditures).

Outbound tourism. Travel-related expenditures by U.S. residents traveling abroad and expenditures by U.S. residents on international transportation purchased from foreign providers.

Tourism commodities. Goods and services that are typically purchased by visitors, such as airline passenger transportation, hotel accommodations, and meals.²

1. In the travel and tourism satellite accounts, inbound and outbound visitors are not differentiated by type of visitor, because the data to prepare these estimates are not available.

2. The classification of tourism commodities in the travel and tourism satellite accounts is based on a list of primary activities of visitors that was developed from recommendations by the World Tourism Organization, by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and from various surveys of U.S. visitors.

Tourism employment. Total tourism-related employment consists of direct tourism employment plus indirect tourism employment. Direct tourism employment comprises all jobs where the workers are engaged in the production of direct tourism output (for example, hotel staff and airline pilots), and indirect tourism employment comprises all jobs where the workers are engaged in the production of indirect tourism output (for example, workers producing hotel toiletries and delivering fuel to airlines).

Tourism output. Total tourism-related output consists of direct tourism output and indirect tourism output. Direct tourism output comprises all domestically produced goods and services purchased by travelers (for example, traveler accommodations and passenger air transportation), and indirect tourism output comprises all output required to support the production of direct tourism output (for example, toiletries for hotel guests and fuel for airplanes).

Usual environment. The area of normal, everyday activities within 50–100 miles of home.³

Visitor. A person who travels outside of his or her usual environment for less than a year or who stays overnight in a hotel or motel. The visitor may travel for pleasure or business (private sector or government). Visitors exclude travelers who expect to be compensated at the location of their visit (such as migrant workers, persons traveling to new assignments, and diplomatic and military personnel traveling to and from their duty stations and their home countries).

3. The usual environment depends on the availability of source data.

Internal travel and tourism. This consists of travel and tourism within the borders of the United States—the sum of domestic activity and inbound activity.⁴ Inbound travel and tourism’s share of internal tourism in 2008 (the most recent year for which data are available) accounted for 14.7 percent of the total. After declining to 11.4 percent in 2003, inbound tourism’s share rebounded, accounting for 12.4 percent of internal tourism in 2005 and 12.9 percent in 2007 (table H and chart 5).

Table H. Internal Travel and Tourism in the United States by Residents and Nonresidents in 2002–2008

Year	Millions of dollars			Share	
	Residents	Nonresidents (inbound)	Total	Residents	Nonresidents (inbound)
2002	461,147	66,647	527,793	87.4	12.6
2003	502,293	64,391	566,683	88.6	11.4
2004	539,519	74,621	614,140	87.8	12.2
2005	579,495	81,867	661,361	87.6	12.4
2006	623,009	85,846	708,855	87.9	12.1
2007	655,458	97,143	752,601	87.1	12.9
2008	638,401	110,167	748,568	85.3	14.7

The calculation of outbound tourism includes all expenditures on international transportation, whether purchased from foreign or U.S. providers in order to create consistency between expenditures by U.S. residents traveling within the United States (domestic tourism) and expenditures by U.S. residents traveling abroad (outbound tourism). Outbound tourism’s share of national tourism peaked at 18.8 percent in 2008 (the most recent year for which data are available) (table I and chart 6).

Table I. National Travel and Tourism in the United States and Abroad in 2002–2008

Year	Millions of dollars			Percent	
	In the United States	Abroad (outbound)	Total	In the United States	Abroad (outbound)
2002	461,147	95,742	556,889	82.8	17.2
2003	502,293	97,371	599,663	83.8	16.2
2004	539,519	114,681	654,201	82.5	17.5
2005	579,495	123,650	703,145	82.4	17.6
2006	623,009	133,410	756,419	82.4	17.6
2007	655,458	140,852	796,310	82.3	17.7
2008	638,401	147,389	785,790	81.2	18.8

Chart 5. Inbound Tourism’s Share of Internal Travel and Tourism in 2004–2008

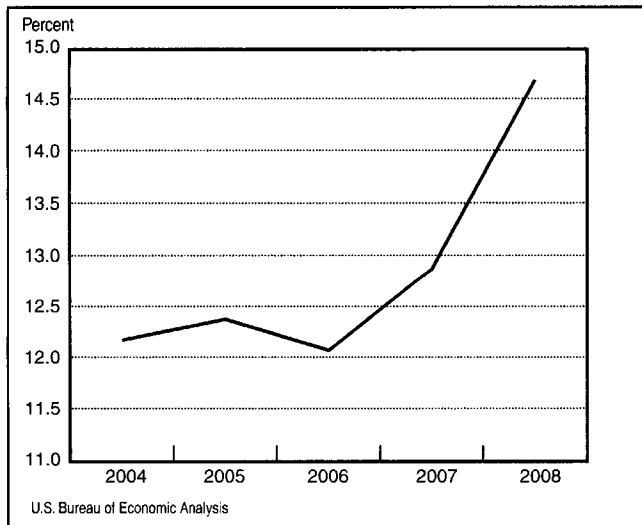
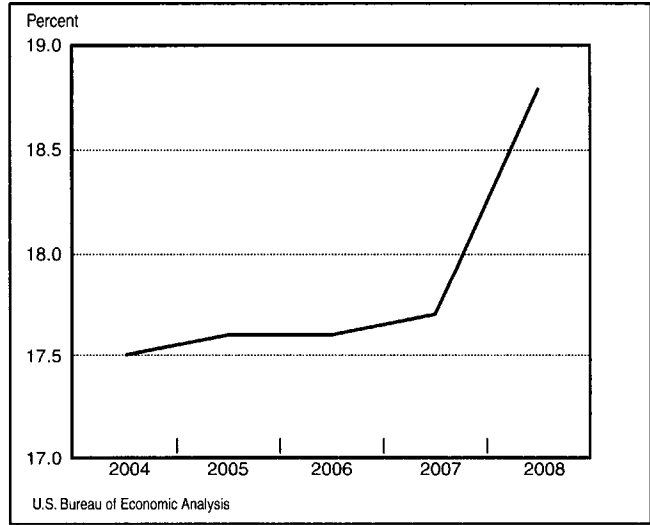


Chart 6. Outbound Tourism’s Share of National Travel and Tourism in 2004–2008



National tourism. This consists of travel and tourism by U.S. residents, both within the United States and abroad—the sum of domestic tourism and out-

Domestic travel and tourism

Domestic tourism includes travel and tourism undertaken by U.S. residents within the borders of the United States. Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories are outside of this defined boundary and are classified in “international travel.” The travel and tourism accounts break out all expenditures on domestic travel and tourism by type of visitor:

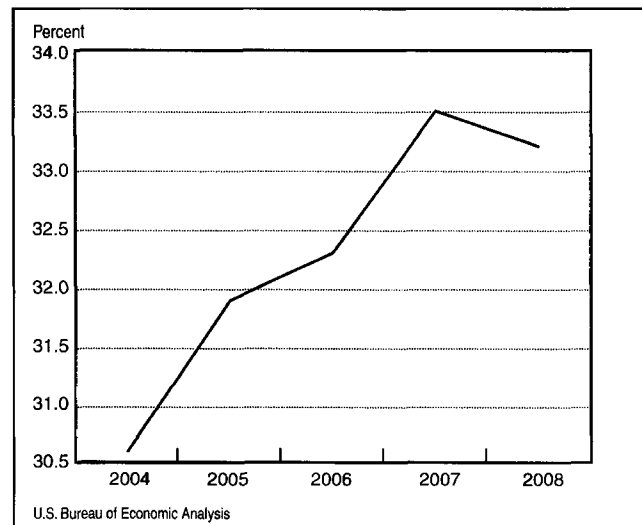
4. As a component of internal tourism, the calculation of inbound tourism is modified to exclude all expenditures on international transportation, whether purchased from foreign or U.S. providers. This makes possible an equally defined comparison between expenditures by U.S. residents traveling within the U.S. (domestic tourism) and expenditures by nonresidents traveling within the U.S. (inbound tourism).

resident households, business, and government (table 3). Business's share of domestic travel and tourism decreased slightly to 33.2 percent in 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. Government expenditures made up 3.7 percent of domestic travel and tourism in 2008, declining steadily from its peak of 5.8 percent in 2003. In general, government travel is more stable than business or leisure travel, and as a result, its share tends to increase during downturns in overall travel and tourism (table J and chart 7).

Table J. Domestic Travel and Tourism by Type of Visitor in 2002–2008

Year	Millions of dollars				Percent		
	Resident households	Business	Government	Total	Resident households	Business	Government
2002	299,588	143,440	24,348	467,376	64.1	30.7	5.2
2003	325,240	154,396	29,608	509,245	63.9	30.3	5.8
2004	350,045	168,219	30,592	548,856	63.8	30.6	5.6
2005	371,445	187,775	30,131	589,352	63.0	31.9	5.1
2006	397,486	204,677	31,339	633,502	62.7	32.3	4.9
2007	410,896	219,449	25,702	656,047	62.6	33.5	3.9
2008	413,236	217,957	24,531	655,724	63.0	33.2	3.7

Chart 7. Business Travel's Share of Domestic Travel and Tourism in 2004–2008



Tourism Value Added and Employment

Value added

A sector's value added measures its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP). In 2008 (the most recent year for which data are available), the travel and tourism industry's share of GDP was 2.8 percent (table K). Travel and tourism's share of GDP continues to account for a larger share of GDP than industries such as

utilities, computer and electronic products manufacturing, or broadcasting and telecommunications.

Table K. Travel and Tourism as a Share of Gross Domestic Product in 2002–2008

Year	Billions of dollars		Percent
	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Tourism value added	Tourism value added as a share of GDP
2002	10,642	312	2.93
2003	11,142	326	2.93
2004	11,868	352	2.97
2005	12,638	371	2.94
2006	13,399	396	2.96
2007	14,062	414	2.94
2008	14,369	402	2.80

Direct employment

Direct tourism employment includes jobs that involve producing goods and services that are sold directly to visitors. Airline pilots, hotel clerks, and travel agents are examples of such employees. Overall, direct employment decreased 5.1 percent in 2009. The largest contributor to the decline was traveler accommodations, contributing 26.7 percent to the decline. Air transportation also contributed a large portion of the total decline in employment, 10.0 percent (table L and

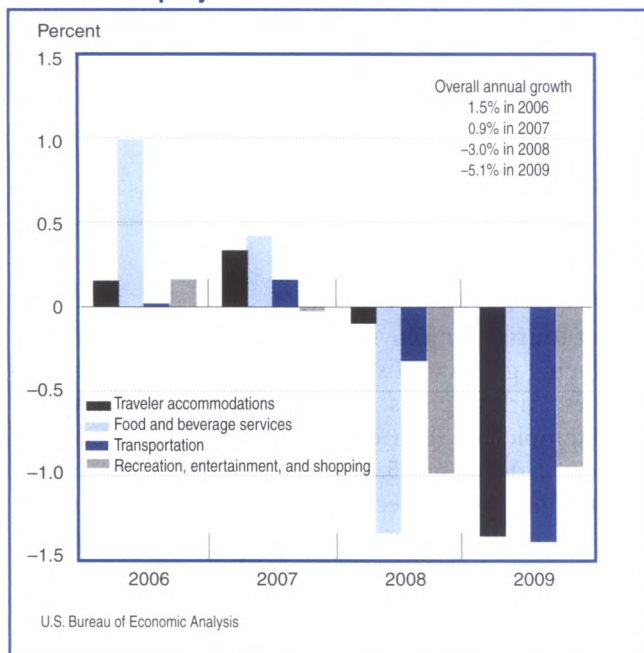
Table L. Contributions to Growth in Employment by Tourism in 2004–2009
[Percentage points]

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All tourism industries	2.45	2.05	1.49	0.92	-3.01	-5.09
Traveler accommodations	0.38	0.36	0.15	0.33	-0.10	-1.36
Nonfarm Residential Tenant Occupied Permanent Site	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Food services and drinking places	1.60	1.71	0.99	0.42	-1.34	-0.99
Transportation	-0.28	-0.11	0.02	0.16	-0.32	-1.39
Air transportation services	-0.10	-0.16	-0.10	0.08	-0.09	-0.50
All other transportation-related industries	-0.18	0.04	0.12	0.08	-0.22	-0.88
Rail transportation services	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.02
Water transportation services	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.04	-0.04	-0.06
Interurban bus transportation	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Interurban charter bus transportation	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.02
Urban transit systems and other transportation	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.02	-0.04	-0.02
Taxi service	-0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.00	-0.02
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.02
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	-0.07	0.01	-0.06	-0.05	0.01	-0.21
Automotive repair services	-0.05	-0.08	-0.01	0.03	-0.04	-0.05
Parking lots and garages	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Toll highways	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Travel arrangement and reservation services	-0.14	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.43
Petroleum refineries	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gasoline service stations	-0.02	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	-0.07	-0.04
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	0.64	0.11	0.16	-0.03	-0.99	-0.95
Recreation and entertainment	0.40	0.33	-0.02	0.08	-0.41	-0.36
Motion pictures and performing arts	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.02
Spectator sports	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-0.02
Participant sports	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.02	-0.16	-0.10
Gambling	0.13	0.08	-0.07	0.07	0.04	-0.15
All other recreation and entertainment	-0.02	0.05	-0.05	-0.01	-0.11	-0.06
Shopping	0.23	-0.21	0.18	-0.11	-0.58	-0.59
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	-0.02	-0.19	-0.03	-0.11	-0.23	-0.18
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	0.25	-0.03	0.21	-0.01	-0.34	-0.41
All other industries	0.11	-0.02	0.18	0.03	-0.27	-0.40
All other industries, excluding Wholesale trade and transportation services	0.03	-0.02	0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.14
Wholesale trade and transportation services	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.06	-0.26	-0.26

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

chart 8). No travel and tourism industries added employees in 2009, while most reduced employment (table M).

Chart 8. Contributions to Annual Growth in Direct Tourism Employment in 2006–2009



Total employment

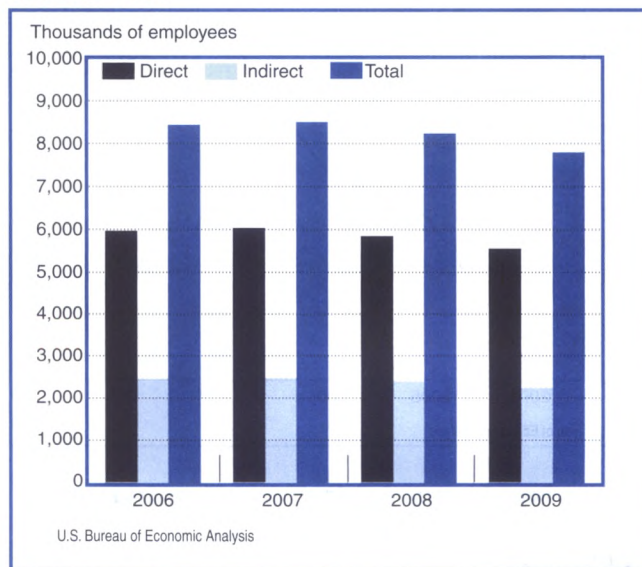
Total tourism-related employment (the sum of direct and indirect jobs) decreased to 7.8 million jobs in 2009, down from 8.2 million jobs in 2008. The 7.8 million jobs consisted of 5.5 million direct tourism jobs and 2.3 million indirect tourism jobs (chart 9). Indirect tourism employment consists of jobs that produce indirect tourism output, such as refinery workers producing jet fuel. The most recent data indicate that for every direct tourism job generated an additional 41 percent of a job is indirectly generated.

Table M. Direct Employment by Tourism Industry in 2004–2009
[Thousands]

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All tourism industries	5,758	5,876	5,963	6,018	5,837	5,540
Traveler accommodations	1,304	1,324	1,333	1,353	1,347	1,267
Nonfarm Residential Tenant Occupied Permanent Site	10	10	10	10	11	11
Food services and drinking places	1,780	1,878	1,936	1,961	1,881	1,823
Transportation	1,165	1,158	1,160	1,169	1,150	1,069
Air transportation services	496	487	481	485	480	450
All other transportation-related industries	669	672	679	684	670	619
Rail transportation services	9	8	9	9	8	8
Water transportation services	42	44	48	50	48	44
Interurban bus transportation	21	21	20	20	20	20
Interurban charter bus transportation	22	22	21	21	22	21
Urban transit systems and other transportation	47	53	56	57	55	54
Taxi service	43	46	50	53	53	52
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	15	15	15	16	16	15
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	103	103	100	97	98	85
Automotive repair services	52	47	47	49	46	43
Parking lots and garages	14	14	14	14	14	14
Toll highways	5	4	4	4	4	4
Travel arrangement and reservation services	207	204	204	203	201	176
Petroleum refineries	7	7	7	7	8	8
Gasoline service stations	81	81	83	83	78	76
Recreation, entertainment, and shopping	1,247	1,254	1,263	1,261	1,202	1,146
Recreation and entertainment	632	651	649	654	629	608
Motion pictures and performing arts	30	29	27	27	25	23
Spectator sports	71	75	75	76	67	65
Participant sports	227	236	243	244	234	228
Gambling	174	178	174	178	181	172
All other recreation and entertainment	130	133	130	129	123	119
Shopping	616	603	614	607	573	538
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	180	170	168	162	148	137
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	435	434	446	446	425	401
All other industries	252	251	262	264	248	224
All other industries, excluding Wholesale trade and transportation services	74	73	75	73	72	64
Wholesale trade and transportation services	178	178	187	191	175	160

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Chart 9. Total Tourism-Related Employment in 2006–2009



Tables 1 through 8 follow.

Table 1. Production of Commodities by Industry, 2008—Continues

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry															
	Traveler accommodations	Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site	Food services and drinking places	Air transportation	Rail transportation	Water transportation	Interurban bus transportation	Interurban charter bus transportation	Urban transit systems and other transportation	Taxi service	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	Automotive repair services	Parking lots and garages	Toll highways	
Traveler accommodations	128,951	17,366	802													
Food services and drinking places	33,218		526,579		99											
Domestic passenger air transportation services				74,123							2					
International passenger air transportation services				56,076												
Passenger rail transportation services					1,600											
Passenger water transportation services						12,617					3					
Interurban bus transportation							1,898	20								
Interurban charter bus transportation							53	1,586	8							
Urban transit systems and other transportation services				4			29	66	22,322	70	14	30				
Taxi service				1					21	14,752						
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services				10		19			8	0	3,013					
Automotive rental												30,789	68			
Other vehicle rental												474				
Automotive repair services								6	136	2	0		88,347			
Parking lots and garages														10,680		
Highway tolls																9,439
Travel arrangement and reservation services																
Motion pictures and performing arts																
Spectator sports																
Participant sports																
Gambling	41,035		750													
All other recreation and entertainment			2,339				2				2					
Gasoline																
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline				10	743	532										
Retail trade margins on gasoline																
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline				4,070												
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline				6,849	32,514	2,582										
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	806		2,039					3	1		4		148			
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins	10,357	293,711	173	25,295	16,107	32,188	41	67	4,820	15	4	19,538	9,968	19	215	
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins				7,558	29,743	-372			0	1						
All other retail trade margins	1,448		0	65						0		231	592			
Travel by U.S. residents abroad																
Industry output	215,815	311,077	532,681	174,061	80,807	47,567	2,023	1,825	27,365	14,839	3,062	51,061	99,123	10,699	9,654	
Intermediate inputs	97,416	88,917	244,342	107,256	46,970	24,342	798	305	12,295	7,838	1,495	23,172	27,086	2,837	2,875	
Value added	118,399	222,160	288,339	66,805	33,836	23,225	1,225	1,520	15,070	7,001	1,566	27,889	72,037	7,862	6,779	
Compensation of employees	64,756	14,513	188,158	46,344	20,559	12,871	889	1,264	25,812	1,097	905	8,734	45,499	4,849	3,329	
Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies	17,702	44,749	34,574	11,408	-1,278	962	124	51	-89	279	333	5,917	6,585	732		
Gross operating surplus	35,941	162,898	65,607	9,052	14,556	9,392	212	205	-10,652	5,625	328	13,238	19,953	2,280	3,451	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 1. Production of Commodities by Industry, 2008—Table Ends

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry												
	Travel arrangement and reservation services	Motion pictures and performing arts	Spectator sports	Participant sports	Gambling	All other recreation and entertainment	Petroleum refineries	Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	Wholesale trade and transportation services	Gasoline service stations	Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	All other industries	Domestic production at producers' prices
Traveler accommodations				244		86						814	148,261
Food services and drinking places		28	13	6,029	2,062	5,128				7,448	18,903	32,424	631,930
Domestic passenger air transportation services												28	74,153
International passenger air transportation services													56,076
Passenger rail transportation services													1,600
Passenger water transportation services													12,620
Interurban bus transportation												3	1,930
Interurban charter bus transportation												48	1,755
Urban transit systems and other transportation services												206	22,739
Taxi service												2	14,775
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services									8			17	3,155
Automotive rental										728		427	32,012
Other vehicle rental										206			687
Automotive repair services								9	6,509	4,063	82,694	145	181,910
Parking lots and garages												1,027	11,707
Highway tolls													9,439
Travel arrangement and reservation services	35,001												35,001
Motion pictures and performing arts		22,404	18,965			371							513
Spectator sports			17,073										17,073
Participant sports				37,859		2,722							49
Gambling			13	54	40,475	2,126							84,453
All other recreation and entertainment		102	4,497	248	91	47,169		1,846			577	8,874	65,749
Gasoline							339,823						339,823
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline									98,618				99,904
Retail trade margins on gasoline									54,483	8,104	271		62,858
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline				11			282,044	1,494,634	9,614		20,629	71,391	1,882,393
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline									527,624				569,570
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline		223	476	896	95	2,054		216		23,858	592,127	26,001	648,947
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins	132	33,317	15,429	2,177	24	2,307	69,523	848,673	236,780	4,164	30,421	18,557,253	20,212,716
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins							880	27,490	731,965			27,280	824,545
All other retail trade margins			0				111	326		1,617	435,425	3,886	443,701
Travel by U.S. residents abroad													
Industry output	35,134	56,074	56,466	47,517	42,747	62,074	692,270	2,373,194	1,611,119	95,639	1,189,814	18,730,658	26,574,365
Intermediate inputs	14,456	17,172	23,929	17,392	9,723	25,367	564,858	1,504,304	631,296	28,365	391,126	8,217,016	12,132,950
Value added	20,678	38,902	32,538	30,125	33,023	36,707	127,412	868,890	979,822	67,273	798,688	10,513,642	14,441,415
Compensation of employees	13,005	14,831	22,082	22,479	23,368	18,970	13,182	398,319	530,871	20,019	483,896	6,044,148	8,044,750
Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies	140	3,974	3,110	3,168	3,214	5,473	2,758	35,801	181,620	20,690	167,320	444,442	993,761
Gross operating surplus	7,532	20,097	7,346	4,478	6,441	12,264	111,472	434,770	267,332	26,564	147,472	4,025,052	5,402,904

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 2. Supply and Consumption of Commodities, 2008

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Supply						Consumption						Total consumption
	Domestic production at producers' prices	Imports	Change in private inventories	Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	Retail trade margins	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Intermediate		Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private fixed investment	Government final expenditures	Exports of goods and services	
							Private expenditures	Government expenditures					
Traveler accommodations.....	148,261					148,261	50,441	6,328	91,492				148,261
Food services and drinking places.....	631,930					631,930	103,996	20,590	506,411			933	631,930
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	74,153					74,153	16,935	5,551	51,667				74,153
International passenger air transportation services.....	56,076	30,744				86,820	14,811	1,187	40,609			30,213	86,820
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,600					1,600	534	268	798				1,600
Passenger water transportation services.....	12,620	637				13,257	1,442		11,372			443	13,257
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,930					1,930	231	396	1,302				1,930
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	1,755					1,755	0		1,755				1,755
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,739					22,739	2,270	133	20,336				22,739
Taxi service.....	14,775					14,775	8,863	1,328	4,583				14,775
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	3,155					3,155	0		3,155				3,155
Automotive rental.....	32,012					32,012	19,908	1,438	10,666				32,012
Other vehicle rental.....	687					687	351	1	335				687
Automotive repair services.....	181,910					181,910	31,395	3,326	147,179			10	181,910
Parking lots and garages.....	11,707					11,707	2,706	1,314	7,688				11,707
Highway tolls.....	9,439					9,439	1,899	391	7,149				9,439
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	35,001					35,001	19,755	576	12,087			2,583	35,001
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	42,253	183				42,436	8,730	5	33,488			213	42,436
Spectator sports.....	17,073	86				17,159	11,252	28	5,778			100	17,159
Participant sports.....	40,631					40,631	6,225	177	34,229				40,631
Gambling.....	84,453					84,453	1	23	84,429				84,453
All other recreation and entertainment.....	65,749	6				65,755	4,242	2,974	58,532			7	65,755
Gasoline.....	339,823	14,372	-934	99,904	62,858	517,890	169,028	12,550	335,252			1,061	517,890
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline.....	99,904					99,904							
Retail trade margins on gasoline.....	62,858					62,858							
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	1,882,393	537,716	-18,646	569,570	648,947	3,657,272	1,063,166	179,990	2,095,197	34,617	2,354	281,948	3,657,272
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	569,570					569,570							
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	648,947					648,947							
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins.....	20,212,716	1,703,886	-15,172	824,545	443,701	23,200,021	9,320,003	1,014,767	6,504,430	2,121,553	2,880,854	1,343,779	23,185,386
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins.....	824,545					824,545							
All other retail trade margins.....	443,701					443,701							
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....		81,424				81,424	21,424		60,000				81,424
Total	26,574,365	2,369,056	-34,752	1,494,018	1,155,506	31,627,697	10,879,608	1,253,343	10,129,919	2,156,170	2,883,208	1,661,291	28,963,538

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 3. Demand for Commodities by Type of Visitor, 2008

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Total consumption	Resident households	Business	Government	Nonresidents	Total tourism demand	Nontourism demand	Tourism commodity ratio
Traveler accommodations.....	148,261	60,192	50,441	6,328	31,300	148,261		1.00
Food services and drinking places.....	631,930	54,223	38,683	5,382	23,480	121,769	510,161	0.19
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	74,153	43,166	16,935	5,551	8,501	74,153		1.00
International passenger air transportation services.....	86,820	40,609	14,811	1,187	30,213	86,820		1.00
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,600	666	534	268	131	1,600		1.00
Passenger water transportation services.....	13,257	12,296			443	12,739	518	0.96
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,930	1,088	231	396	214	1,930		1.00
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	1,755	1,466	0		289	1,755		1.00
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,739	3,295	372	22	252	3,941	18,798	0.17
Taxi service.....	14,775	1,510	3,018	452	148	5,128	9,647	0.35
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	3,155	2,636	0		519	3,155		1.00
Automotive rental.....	32,012	7,247	19,904	1,438	538	29,128	2,885	0.91
Other vehicle rental.....	687	181	351	1	110	643	44	0.94
Automotive repair services.....	181,910	7,339	3,179	201	1,218	11,936	169,974	0.07
Parking lots and garages.....	11,707	1,152	412	200	120	1,883	9,824	0.16
Highway tolls.....	9,439	470	126	26	86	708	8,731	0.08
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	35,001	11,464	18,736	546	2,583	33,329	1,672	0.95
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	42,436	7,985	4,313		1,125	13,423	29,013	0.32
Spectator sports.....	17,159	1,146	5,541		372	7,059	10,100	0.41
Participant sports.....	40,631	8,046	3,095		745	11,887	28,744	0.29
Gambling.....	84,453	33,877			9,182	43,059	41,394	0.51
All other recreation and entertainment.....	65,755	14,788	2,106		1,282	18,176	47,579	0.28
Gasoline.....	517,890	57,420	24,869	1,569	2,774	86,632	431,258	0.17
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	3,657,272	81,580	25,109	2,150	25,160	133,999	3,523,274	0.04
All other commodities.....	23,185,386						23,185,386	
Total demand less travel by U.S. residents abroad	28,862,114	453,845	232,769	25,718	140,783	853,115	28,029,000	
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....	81,424	60,000	21,424			81,424		1.00
Total demand	28,963,538	513,845	254,193	25,718	140,783	934,539	28,029,000	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 3a. Demand for Commodities by Type of Visitor (Unadjusted for Travel Arrangement Commissions), 2008

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Total consumption	Resident households	Business	Government	Nonresidents	Total tourism demand	Nontourism demand	Tourism commodity ratio
Traveler accommodations.....	148,932	60,464	50,669	6,357	31,442	148,932		1.00
Food services and drinking places.....	631,930	54,223	38,683	5,382	23,480	121,769	510,161	0.19
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	74,933	43,620	17,114	5,609	8,591	74,933		1.00
International passenger air transportation services.....	87,851	41,091	14,987	1,201	30,571	87,851		1.00
Passenger rail transportation services.....	2,030	846	678		167	2,030		1.00
Passenger water transportation services.....	13,379	12,414			447	12,861	518	0.96
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,930	1,088	231	396	214	1,930		1.00
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	1,757	1,468	0		289	1,757		1.00
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,739	3,295	372	22	252	3,941	18,798	0.17
Taxi service.....	14,783	1,513	3,023	453	148	5,136	9,647	0.35
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	3,171	2,649	0		522	3,171		1.00
Automotive rental.....	32,072	7,262	19,945	1,441	539	29,188	2,885	0.91
Other vehicle rental.....	687	181	351	1	110	643	44	0.94
Automotive repair services.....	181,910	7,339	3,179	201	1,218	11,936	169,974	0.07
Parking lots and garages.....	11,707	1,152	412	200	120	1,883	9,824	0.16
Highway tolls.....	9,439	470	126	26	86	708	8,731	0.08
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	31,995	9,612	17,760	369	2,583	30,323	1,672	0.95
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	42,564	8,062	4,354		1,136	13,552	29,013	0.32
Spectator sports.....	17,278	1,165	5,634		378	7,178	10,100	0.42
Participant sports.....	40,631	8,046	3,095		745	11,887	28,744	0.29
Gambling.....	84,453	33,877			9,182	43,059	41,394	0.51
All other recreation and entertainment.....	65,797	14,822	2,111		1,285	18,218	47,579	0.28
Gasoline.....	517,890	57,420	24,869	1,569	2,774	86,632	431,258	0.17
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	3,657,272	81,580	25,109	2,150	25,160	133,999	3,523,274	0.04
All other commodities.....	23,185,386						23,185,386	
Total demand less travel by U.S. residents abroad	28,882,517	453,660	232,703	25,718	141,437	853,518	28,029,000	
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....	81,675	60,185	21,490			81,675		1.00
Total demand.....	28,964,192	513,845	254,193	25,718	141,437	935,192	28,029,000	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 4. Output and Value Added by Industry, 2008

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Industry output	Intermediate consumption	Value added	Tourism industry ratio	Tourism output	Tourism intermediate consumption	Tourism value added
Traveler accommodations.....	215,815	97,416	118,399	0.72	156,303	70,553	85,750
Nonfarm residential tenant occupied permanent site real estate.....	311,077	88,917	222,160	0.06	17,366	4,964	12,402
Food services and drinking places.....	532,681	244,342	288,339	0.19	103,374	47,418	55,956
Air transportation services.....	174,061	107,256	66,805	0.75	130,612	80,483	50,129
Rail transportation services.....	80,807	46,970	33,836	0.04	2,935	1,706	1,229
Water transportation services.....	47,567	24,342	23,225	0.26	12,327	6,308	6,019
Interurban bus transportation.....	2,023	798	1,225	0.97	1,956	771	1,184
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	1,825	305	1,520	0.93	1,698	284	1,415
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	27,365	12,295	15,070	0.14	3,950	1,775	2,175
Taxi service.....	14,839	7,838	7,001	0.35	5,132	2,711	2,421
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	3,062	1,495	1,566	0.99	3,040	1,485	1,555
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	51,061	23,172	27,889	0.56	28,463	12,917	15,546
Automotive repair services.....	99,123	27,086	72,037	0.06	5,865	1,603	4,262
Parking.....	10,699	2,837	7,862	0.16	1,718	456	1,263
Toll highways.....	9,654	2,875	6,779	0.07	708	211	497
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	35,134	14,456	20,678	0.95	33,329	13,714	19,616
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	56,074	17,172	38,902	0.13	7,129	2,183	4,945
Spectator sports.....	56,466	23,929	32,538	0.25	14,293	6,057	8,236
Participant sports.....	47,517	17,392	30,125	0.27	12,610	4,616	7,995
Gambling.....	42,747	9,723	33,023	0.49	21,063	4,791	16,272
All other recreation and entertainment.....	62,074	25,367	36,707	0.26	16,186	6,614	9,571
Petroleum refineries.....	692,270	564,858	127,412	0.10	67,179	54,815	12,364
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	2,373,194	1,504,304	868,890	0.02	55,281	35,041	20,240
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	1,611,119	631,296	979,822	0.02	36,615	14,347	22,268
Gasoline service stations.....	95,639	28,365	67,273	0.12	11,696	3,469	8,227
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	1,189,814	391,126	798,688	0.03	33,890	11,141	22,749
All other industries.....	18,730,658	8,217,016	10,513,642	0.00	14,001	6,142	7,859
Total.....	26,574,368	12,132,950	14,441,415		798,718	396,572	402,146

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 5. Output by Commodity, 2008

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Domestic production at purchasers' prices	Tourism commodity ratio	Direct tourism output	Total commodity output multiplier	Total tourism-related output
Traveler accommodations.....	148,261	1.00	148,261	1.58	234,021
Food services and drinking places.....	631,930	0.19	121,769	1.74	211,844
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	74,153	1.00	74,153	1.66	122,775
International passenger air transportation services.....	56,076	1.00	56,076	1.66	92,844
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,600	1.00	1,600	1.78	2,844
Passenger water transportation services.....	12,620	0.96	12,126	1.94	23,537
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,930	1.00	1,930	1.56	3,008
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	1,755	1.00	1,755	1.56	2,735
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	22,739	0.17	3,941	1.56	6,144
Taxi service.....	14,775	0.35	5,128	1.56	7,994
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	3,155	1.00	3,155	1.54	4,847
Automotive rental.....	32,012	0.91	29,128	1.42	41,369
Other vehicle rental.....	687	0.94	643	1.42	913
Automotive repair services.....	181,910	0.07	11,936	1.61	19,170
Parking lots and garages.....	11,707	0.16	1,883	1.61	3,025
Highway tolls.....	9,439	0.08	708	1.83	1,294
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	35,001	0.95	33,329	1.52	50,794
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	42,253	0.32	13,366	1.63	21,753
Spectator sports.....	17,073	0.41	7,024	1.64	11,530
Participant sports.....	40,631	0.29	11,887	1.61	19,164
Gambling.....	84,453	0.51	43,059	1.61	69,423
All other recreation and entertainment.....	65,749	0.28	18,174	1.63	29,662
Gasoline.....	502,585	0.17	84,072	1.65	138,891
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	3,100,910	0.04	113,614	2.04	231,896
Total.....	5,093,403	0.16	798,718	1.69	1,351,477

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 6. Employment and Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2008

Industry	Total employment (thousands of employees)	Compensation (millions of dollars)	Tourism industry ratio	Tourism employment (thousands of employees)	Tourism compensation (millions of dollars)	Average compensation per tourism employee
Traveler accommodations.....	1,859	64,756	0.72	1,347	46,899	34,825
Nonfarm Residential Tenant Occupied Permanent Site.....	195	14,513	0.06	11	810	74,613
Food services and drinking places.....	9,691	188,158	0.19	1,881	36,515	19,416
Air transportation services.....	639	46,344	0.75	480	34,776	72,485
Rail transportation services.....	234	20,559	0.04	8	747	88,028
Water transportation services.....	184	12,871	0.26	48	3,335	69,921
Interurban bus transportation.....	20	889	0.97	20	859	43,364
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	23	1,264	0.93	22	1,176	54,265
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	381	25,812	0.14	55	3,726	67,731
Taxi service.....	153	1,097	0.35	53	380	7,158
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	16	905	0.99	16	899	57,222
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	175	8,734	0.56	98	4,868	49,800
Automotive repair services.....	778	45,499	0.06	46	2,692	58,504
Parking lots and garages.....	90	4,849	0.16	14	779	53,950
Toll highways.....	54	3,329	0.07	4	244	61,638
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	211	13,005	0.95	201	12,338	61,495
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	193	14,831	0.13	25	1,885	76,749
Spectator sports.....	263	22,082	0.25	67	5,589	84,037
Participant sports.....	883	22,479	0.27	234	5,966	25,469
Gambling.....	367	23,368	0.49	181	11,514	63,665
All other recreation and entertainment.....	471	18,970	0.26	123	4,946	40,281
Petroleum refineries.....	78	13,182	0.10	8	1,279	168,739
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	6,335	398,319	0.02	148	9,278	62,875
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	7,713	530,871	0.02	175	12,065	68,826
Gasoline service stations.....	642	20,019	0.12	78	2,448	31,195
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	14,921	483,896	0.03	425	13,783	32,430
All other industries.....	96,759	6,044,148	0.00	72	4,518	62,466
Total.....	143,330	8,044,750		5,837	224,315	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 7. Employment by Industry, 2008

[Thousands of employees]

Industry	Direct tourism employment	Total industry employment multiplier	Total tourism-related employment
Traveler accommodations.....	1,347	1.31	1,767
Nonfarm Residential Tenant Occupied Permanent Site	11	2.02	22
Food services and drinking places	1,881	1.18	2,222
Air transportation services.....	480	1.70	814
Rail transportation services.....	8	2.40	20
Water transportation services.....	48	3.32	158
Interurban bus transportation	20	1.45	29
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	22	1.45	31
Urban transit systems and other transportation	55	1.51	83
Taxi service.....	53	1.45	77
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	16	1.75	27
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	98	1.92	187
Automotive repair services.....	46	1.47	68
Parking lots and garages.....	14	1.96	28
Toll highways	4	1.92	8
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	201	1.41	282
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	25	1.94	48
Spectator sports	67	1.93	128
Participant sports.....	234	1.19	280
Gambling	181	1.59	287
All other recreation and entertainment	123	1.41	174
Petroleum refineries	8	4.20	32
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	148	2.86	422
Wholesale trade and transportation services	175	1.67	293
Gasoline service stations	78	1.23	96
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	425	1.23	521
All other industries.....	72	1.91	138
Total	5,837		8,244

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 8. Real Tourism Output, 2008

Commodity	Direct output (Millions of dollars)	Chain-type price index	Real output (Millions of chained (2005) dollars)
Traveler accommodations.....	148,261	110.2	134,571
Food services and drinking places	121,769	111.9	108,864
Domestic passenger air transportation services	74,153	119.5	62,071
International passenger air transportation services	56,076	121.9	46,057
Passenger rail transportation services	1,600	116.5	1,373
Passenger water transportation services	12,126	97.5	12,442
Interurban bus transportation	1,930	115.0	1,678
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	1,755	109.5	1,603
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	3,941	111.2	3,544
Taxi service.....	5,128	109.7	4,673
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services	3,155	109.4	2,883
Automotive rental.....	29,128	117.9	24,695
Other vehicle rental	643	114.5	561
Automotive repair services	11,936	113.0	10,567
Parking lots and garages.....	1,883	113.3	1,663
Highway tolls	708	133.1	532
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	33,329	106.1	31,427
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	13,366	109.9	12,161
Spectator sports	7,024	114.6	6,128
Participant sports.....	11,887	105.1	11,308
Gambling	43,059	110.2	39,067
All other recreation and entertainment	18,174	111.0	16,367
Gasoline	84,072	142.0	59,217
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	113,614	107.7	105,466
Total	798,718	114.2	699,184

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies

Operations in 2008

By Thomas Anderson

THE CURRENT-DOLLAR value added of majority-owned U.S. affiliates of foreign companies declined 1.5 percent in 2008, according to preliminary statistics derived from the Bureau of Economic Analysis' most recent annual survey of foreign direct investment in the United States.¹ Value added by affiliates totaled \$670.3 billion in 2008, down slightly from a revised \$680.6 billion in 2007. Affiliate value added represented 5.9 percent of U.S. private industry value added in 2008 (table 1).

The decline in affiliate value added came despite substantial inflows for new foreign direct investment in the United States.² The contribution of new affiliates to value added was more than offset by declines in value added among existing affiliates and by declines that stemmed from partial or complete divestitures of several large manufacturing and retail trade affiliates. The decline among existing affiliates was particularly pronounced in nondepository finance, which was strongly affected by the financial crisis of 2008.

Employment of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies rose 0.1 percent in 2008 (table 1). The small increase was driven primarily by several acquisitions of U.S. companies by foreign multinationals, either directly or through existing U.S. affiliates; the expansion of employment by existing affiliates played a secondary role. Total private U.S. employment fell by less than 1 percent in 2008, and the share of U.S. employment accounted for by affiliates was unchanged at 4.7 percent.³ The shares recorded in 2007 and 2008 are less than the 4.9 percent recorded in 2002 after several years of high levels of acquisitions by foreign direct investors.⁴

1. This article covers the operations of all majority-owned U.S. affiliates, including both bank and nonbank affiliates. Before the 2007 benchmark survey, the annual series on affiliate operations only covered nonbank affiliates. Statistics on value added by bank affiliates are not available for years before 2007.

2. In 2008, outlays for acquisition or establishment of U.S. businesses by foreign direct investors totaled \$260.4 billion, the third-highest level recorded. For more information see, Thomas Anderson, "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: New Investment in 2008," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 89 (June 2009): 54–61. Statistics on new investment are not available after 2008 because BEA eliminated the survey that collected these data. (See the box "Reduction in Data Available on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States.")

3. Because U.S. affiliates tend to be concentrated in industrial sectors with relatively high value added per employee (such as mining, manufacturing, or wholesale trade), their share of U.S. employment is lower than their share of U.S. value added.

4. Except for 2002, which was a benchmark survey year, data on employment by majority-owned affiliates for years before 2007 exclude affiliates in the banking industry.

The following are additional highlights of the operations of U.S. affiliates in 2008.

- The United Kingdom was the largest investing country in terms of value added, followed by Japan and Germany.
- The share of U.S. employment by state accounted for by affiliates was highest in Delaware, followed by New Hampshire and Connecticut.
- The share of total U.S. employment by industry accounted for by affiliates was highest in mining and manufacturing.
- Affiliates accounted for 18 percent of U.S. exports of goods and 27 percent of U.S. imports of goods.
- Affiliates accounted for 14 percent of the research and development (R&D) performed by U.S. businesses.

This article examines changes in value added, employment, exports and imports of goods, and R&D activity of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies in 2008. For each of these measures, changes are examined both in the aggregate and for major investing countries. For value added, changes are also examined by industry of affiliates and industry of the foreign owner. For employment, changes are examined by industry of affiliate and by state. Several additional measures of U.S.-affiliate operations are presented at the end of the article.

Table 1. Value Added and Employment of Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies, 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2008

	Value added		Employment	
	Millions of dollars	As a percentage of U.S. private industry value added	Thousands of workers	As a percentage of U.S. private industry employment
1997	n.a.	n.a.	4,372.4	4.1
2002	n.a.	n.a.	5,570.4	4.9
2007 ^r	680,605	6.1	5,588.2	4.7
2008 ^p	670,284	5.9	5,593.5	4.7
Addendum: Percent change at annual rates.....				
2007–2008	-1.5	n.a.	0.1	n.a.

^p Preliminary
^r Revised
n.a. Not available

Notes. For improved comparability with U.S.-affiliate value added, U.S. private industry value added was adjusted to exclude value added in private households, imputed rental income from owner-occupied housing, and business transfer payments.

For the latest estimates of U.S. private industry value added, see Matthew M. Donahoe, Edward T. Morgan, Kevin J. Muck, and Ricky L. Stewart, "Annual Industry Accounts: Advance Statistics on GDP by Industry for 2009 and Revised Statistics for 1998–2008, Comprehensive Revision" *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 90 (June 2010): 14–29.

For improved comparability with U.S.-affiliate employment, U.S. private industry employment was adjusted to exclude employment in private households.

For consistency with the coverage of the data on U.S. private industry employment, U.S.-affiliate employment in Puerto Rico, in "other U.S. areas," and in "foreign" was excluded from the U.S.-affiliate totals when the employment shares were computed.

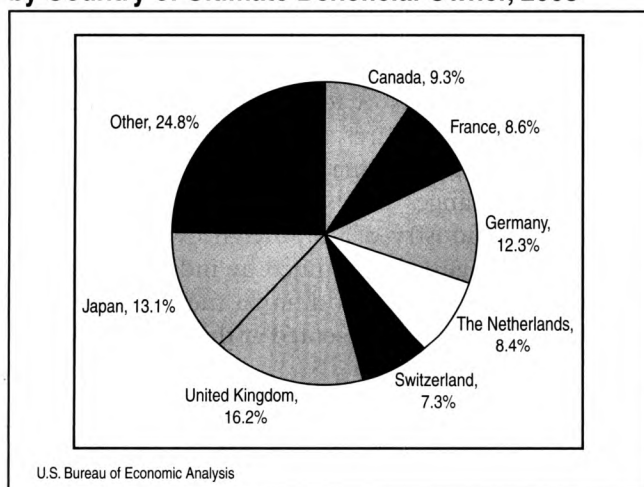
Value Added

In 2008, the total current-dollar value added of majority-owned U.S. affiliates fell 1.5 percent to \$670.3 billion. Value added in U.S. private industries rose 0.1 percent; as a result, the share of U.S. private industry value added accounted for by affiliates fell from 6.1 percent in 2007 to 5.9 percent in 2008. The decline in affiliate value added in the face of a slight increase in total U.S. value added was partly due to the high concentration of affiliates in industries, such as manufacturing, that were strongly affected by the economic slowdown of 2008.

By country of ownership

In 2008, affiliates of the seven largest investing countries—Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Japan—accounted for three-fourths of value added by affiliates (table 2 and chart 1). The largest share—16 percent—was accounted for by British-owned affiliates;

Chart 1. Shares of Value Added of U.S. Affiliates by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2008



they represented about 1 percent of total U.S. private industry value added. British-owned affiliates have substantial operations in petroleum wholesaling and chemicals manufacturing. Japanese-owned affiliates (13 percent) had the second-largest share of affiliate value added, overtaking Germany, which accounted for 12 percent. Japanese-owned affiliates were prominent in transportation equipment manufacturing and wholesaling. German-owned affiliates were particularly active in chemicals and machinery manufacturing and in telecommunications services.

Table 2. Value Added of Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2007 and 2008

	Millions of dollars		Percentage of all-countries total		Addendum: Percentage change in affiliate value added, 2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008	
All countries	680,605	670,284	100.0	100.0	-1.5
Canada	64,310	62,554	9.4	9.3	-2.7
Europe	430,651	423,366	63.3	63.2	-1.7
Belgium	14,671	17,294	2.2	2.6	17.9
Denmark	3,512	4,011	0.5	0.6	14.2
Finland	3,866	4,407	0.6	0.7	14.0
France	63,392	57,521	9.3	8.6	-9.3
Germany	87,013	82,445	12.8	12.3	-5.3
Ireland	7,105	6,681	1.0	1.0	-6.0
Italy	8,239	9,012	1.2	1.3	9.4
Netherlands	45,200	56,173	6.6	8.4	24.3
Spain	4,497	6,176	0.7	0.9	37.3
Sweden	13,614	13,446	2.0	2.0	-1.2
Switzerland	50,315	48,836	7.4	7.3	-2.9
United Kingdom	120,864	108,820	17.8	16.2	-10.0
Other	8,363	8,544	1.2	1.3	2.2
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	50,030	51,391	7.4	7.7	2.7
Bermuda	22,335	24,494	3.3	3.7	9.7
Mexico	5,310	5,858	0.8	0.9	10.3
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	5,039	4,486	0.7	0.7	-11.0
Venezuela	6,489	5,062	1.0	0.8	-22.0
Other	10,858	11,492	1.6	1.7	5.8
Africa	1,144	1,257	0.2	0.2	9.8
Middle East	15,166	11,519	2.2	1.7	-24.0
Saudi Arabia	8,275	5,773	1.2	0.9	-30.2
Other	6,891	5,746	1.0	0.9	-16.6
Asia and Pacific	108,520	109,509	15.9	16.3	0.9
Australia	11,051	10,569	1.6	1.6	-4.4
Japan	84,535	87,651	12.4	13.1	3.7
Korea, Republic of	3,595	1,967	0.5	0.3	-45.3
Other	9,339	9,322	1.4	1.4	-0.2
United States	10,782	10,690	1.6	1.6	-0.9

Reduction in Data Available on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

In order to align its programs with the available resources, BEA has reduced the detail and modified the reporting criteria on the annual survey of the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign multinational companies and discontinued the survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States. Effective with the annual survey for 2008, some data items have been dropped, reporting thresholds have been raised, and statistical sampling has been expanded. Among the data items discontinued are state-level breakdowns of U.S. affiliate manufacturing employment; gross property, plant, and equipment; and commercial property.

The survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States covered U.S. businesses newly acquired or

established by foreign direct investors. These data included select financial and operating data on the operations of newly acquired or established affiliates regardless of whether the invested funds were raised in the United States or abroad.¹ BEA collected these data until 2008, so the data series ends with that year. The results of the 2008 survey were published in "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: New Investment in 2008" in the June 2009 SURVEY.

1. For a comparison of the data on affiliate operations with the data on new investment, see the appendix "Sources of Data" in Mahnaz Fahim-Nader and William J. Zeile, "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: New Investment in 1994 and Affiliate Operations in 1993," SURVEY 75 (May 1995): 68-70; www.bea.gov/scb/.

The share of affiliate value added of the seven largest investing countries decreased 1 percentage point to 75 percent in 2008. Among these countries, only affiliates with ultimate beneficial owners (UBOs) in the Netherlands and Japan had increases in value added in 2008.⁵ Netherlands-owned affiliates had the largest increase in value added, due largely to increases among existing affiliates in insurance. The increase for Japanese-owned affiliates was largely attributable to increases among existing affiliates in transportation equipment and electronic equipment wholesaling.

Among the largest investing countries, British-owned affiliates had the largest decreases. The decline was partly due to lower value added among existing affiliates and partly due to the selloff of manufacturing affiliates. Value added also declined substantially at French- and German-owned affiliates. For French-owned affiliates, the decline was largely attributable to affiliates in depository credit intermediation (banking) and insurance. For German-owned affiliates, the decline was concentrated in the securities industry.

Among smaller investing countries, there were substantial decreases in the value added of Saudi Arabian-owned and Korean-owned affiliates. The decrease in value added for Saudi Arabian-owned affiliates was largely attributable to petroleum refiners and chemicals manufacturers. The decrease for Korean-owned affiliates was largely attributable to manufacturing and wholesale trade affiliates. In contrast, the value added of Belgian- and Spanish-owned affiliates increased. The increase for Belgian-owned affiliates was primarily due to acquisitions in manufacturing, and that for Spanish-owned affiliates was primarily due to acquisitions in utilities.

5. The UBO is that person, proceeding up the ownership chain, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. For more information see the box "Key Terms."

Data Availability

This article summarizes the preliminary statistics from the 2008 Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States. More detailed statistics will be posted in files that can be downloaded at no charge from BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov. Revised statistics will be released next year.

Detailed statistics on U.S. affiliate operations for 1977–2007 are also available on BEA's Web site.

For more information on these products and how to access them, see www.bea.gov. Click "International", then "About International", then "International Investment Division Product Guide" and finally, "Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies."

By industry of UBO

In 2008, affiliates whose UBOs were private entities accounted for 98 percent of the value added by U.S. affiliates (table 3). The remaining 2 percent of value added

Table 3. Value Added of Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates by Industry of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2007 and 2008

	Millions of dollars		Percentage of all-countries total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
All industries	680,605	670,284	100.0	100.0
Government and government-related entities.....	18,696	14,214	2.7	2.1
Individuals, estates, and trusts.....	74,884	71,583	11.0	10.7
Mining.....	31,398	28,132	4.6	4.2
Manufacturing.....	303,577	310,287	44.6	46.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	43,717	38,581	6.4	5.8
Information.....	24,806	26,573	3.6	4.0
Finance and insurance.....	71,251	63,497	10.5	9.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	25,573	24,873	3.8	3.7
Other.....	86,703	92,544	12.7	13.8

was accounted for by U.S. affiliates owned by governments or government-related entities, such as government pension funds. Of the affiliates owned by private entities, those owned by businesses accounted for 87 percent of total affiliate value added and those owned by individuals accounted for 11 percent.

By industry of affiliate

Among major industries, manufacturing accounted for the largest share—42 percent—of affiliate value added in 2008, down slightly from 43 percent in 2007 (table 4). Among manufacturing industries, chemicals

Table 4. Value Added of Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates by Industry of Affiliate, 2007 and 2008

	Millions of dollars		Percentage of all-industries total		Addendum: Percent change in affiliate value added 2007–2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008	
All industries	680,605	670,284	100.0	100.0	-1.5
Manufacturing	292,177	280,329	42.9	41.8	-4.1
Food.....	18,208	17,345	2.7	2.6	-4.7
Beverages and tobacco products.....	9,512	16,488	1.4	2.5	73.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	30,746	22,040	4.5	3.3	-28.3
Chemicals.....	68,381	65,577	10.0	9.8	-4.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	12,148	11,611	1.8	1.7	-4.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	21,790	19,109	3.2	2.9	-12.3
Primary metals.....	12,749	13,952	1.9	2.1	9.4
Fabricated metal products.....	8,718	9,290	1.3	1.4	6.6
Machinery.....	25,527	25,474	3.8	3.8	-0.2
Computers and electronic products.....	13,693	12,578	2.0	1.9	-8.1
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	10,903	10,795	1.6	1.6	-1.0
Transportation equipment.....	44,396	40,292	6.5	6.0	-9.2
Other.....	15,404	15,779	2.3	2.4	2.4
Wholesale trade	110,338	116,400	16.2	17.4	5.5
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	24,400	31,795	3.6	4.7	30.3
Other.....	85,938	84,605	12.6	12.6	-1.6
Retail trade	32,178	27,468	4.7	4.1	-14.6
Information	34,814	35,771	5.1	5.3	2.8
Finance and insurance	70,132	61,996	10.3	9.2	-11.6
Depository institutions and bank holding companies.....	26,678	23,756	3.9	3.5	-11.0
Finance (except depository institutions).....	22,015	9,001	3.2	1.3	-59.1
Insurance.....	21,439	29,238	3.2	4.4	36.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	13,425	13,171	2.0	2.0	-1.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	25,665	26,870	3.8	4.0	4.7
Other industries	101,876	108,280	15.0	16.2	6.3

(which includes pharmaceuticals) had the largest share of value added, followed by transportation equipment. Wholesale trade, which includes many affiliates that have substantial secondary operations in manufacturing, accounted for the second-largest share of value added among major industries.⁶

Value added of manufacturing affiliates fell 4 percent in 2008 to \$280.3 billion from \$292.2 billion. The largest declines in dollar terms were in petroleum and coal products and transportation equipment. In petroleum and coal products, market conditions made it difficult for petroleum refiners to pass on to customers the full value of increases in the cost of crude oil. In transportation equipment, the decline was attributable to the partial selloff of affiliates and to declines among existing affiliates. Value added of affiliates in beverages and tobacco products manufacturing rose substantially

6. Each U.S. affiliate is classified in the industry that accounts for the largest portion of its sales; however, many large affiliates are involved in a variety of business activities. Changes in the mix of these activities may result in a change in an affiliate's industry classification.

because of acquisitions.

Among other industries, value added fell 15 percent in retail trade and 12 percent in finance and insurance. In retail trade, the decline was largely due to partial or complete divestitures of U.S. affiliates. In finance and insurance, the decline was especially pronounced among existing affiliates in the nondepository finance industries affected by the 2008 financial crisis. Value added also declined in banking despite the expansion of several affiliates through acquisitions.

Employment

In 2008, employment by majority-owned U.S. affiliates rose a slight 0.1 percent to 5,593,500 and accounted for 4.7 percent of total U.S. private employment, unchanged from the share in 2007. Employment by affiliates has not changed significantly since 2002, when it totaled 5,570,400; in contrast, employment increased substantially between 1997 and 2002, fueled by a surge in new investment.

Key Terms

The following key terms are used to describe U.S. affiliates of foreign companies and their operations.

U.S. affiliate. A U.S. business enterprise in which there is foreign direct investment—that is, in which a single foreign person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise. **Person** is broadly defined to include any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, or other organization and any government (including any corporation, institution, or other entity or instrumentality of a government). A “foreign person” is any person that resides outside the United States—that is, outside the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all U.S. territories and possessions.

Majority-owned U.S. affiliate. A U.S. affiliate that is owned more than 50 percent by foreign parents.

Foreign parent. The first person outside the United States in a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the affiliate.

Ultimate beneficial owner (UBO). That person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. Unlike the foreign parent, the UBO of an affiliate may be located in the United States. The UBO of each U.S. affiliate is identified to ascertain the person that ultimately owns or controls

the U.S. affiliate and that therefore ultimately derives the benefits from ownership or control.

Foreign parent group. Consists of (1) the foreign parent, (2) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the person below it, up to and including the UBO, and (3) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, that is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it.

Value added. The contribution to U.S. gross domestic product, which is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. Value added can be measured as gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income plus inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (purchased goods and services). Alternatively, it can be measured as the sum of the costs incurred (except for intermediate inputs) and the profits earned in production. The value-added estimates for U.S. affiliates were prepared by summing cost and profit data collected in the annual and benchmark surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States. The estimates are measures of gross value added rather than measures of net value added because they are calculated without the deduction for the consumption of fixed capital used in production.

The estimates of value added of U.S. affiliates are conceptually consistent with BEA's estimates of U.S. value added by industry.

By industry

In 2008, the shares of U.S. employment accounted for by affiliates were highest in mining (16 percent) and manufacturing (13 percent) (table 5).⁷

Within manufacturing, the shares were highest in chemicals (30 percent), motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts (27 percent), and nonmetallic mineral products (25 percent). In chemicals, slightly more than half of the employment was in pharmaceuticals; the remainder was accounted for by several different chemical industries, including basic chemicals and paints, coatings, and adhesives. In motor vehicles, more than two-thirds of the employment of affiliates was accounted for by motor vehicle parts. The majority of the employment in the nonmetallic mineral products industry was in cement and concrete.

Outside of mining and manufacturing, affiliates' shares of U.S. employment were highest in utilities, information, and wholesale trade. In utilities, about half of the employment was accounted for by electricity generation, transportation, and distribution. In information, employment by affiliates was largest in publishing. In wholesale trade, much of the employment was accounted for by durable-goods wholesalers and reflected the role of U.S. affiliates in importing goods.

Although total affiliate employment was almost unchanged in 2008, affiliate employment in manufacturing rose by more than 40,000. Because total U.S. manufacturing employment fell in 2008, the share of U.S. manufacturing employment accounted for by affiliates rose in 2008 to 13.4 percent from 12.7 percent. Within manufacturing, increases in affiliate employment were especially large in computers and electronic products and in machinery. In both of these industries, the increase was largely due to the acquisition of several U.S. firms by foreign companies.

Employment by affiliates increased substantially in banking and in utilities. As a result, U.S. affiliates' shares of total U.S. employment in both industries increased significantly, to 7.0 percent from 5.9 percent in banking and to 9.1 percent from 6.1 percent in utilities. The increase in banking was due to several acquisi-

tions. The increase in utilities was due to the establishment of several new affiliates in electric power generation, particularly wind energy, and in natural gas distribution.

Table 5. Employment by Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates by Industry of Sales, 2007 and 2008

	Thousands of employees		Percentage of total U.S. employment in private industries ¹	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
All industries²	5,588.2	5,593.5	4.7	4.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining, excluding oil and gas extraction.....	77.6	86.5	15.2	15.7
Utilities.....	33.4	51.1	6.1	9.1
Construction.....	90.3	86.4	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	1,782.3	1,826.1	12.7	13.4
Food and beverage and tobacco products.....	171.4	184.7	10.2	11.0
Textile mills and textile product mills.....	13.0	11.7	3.9	3.8
Apparel and leather and allied products.....	5.5	7.2	2.2	3.1
Wood products.....	14.9	13.8	2.9	3.0
Paper.....	29.2	29.8	6.4	6.7
Printing and related support activities.....	28.5	29.3	4.6	4.9
Petroleum and coal products ³	34.1	36.1	13.1	13.0
Chemicals.....	252.1	253.9	29.3	29.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	109.1	109.2	14.4	15.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	129.5	117.7	25.8	25.3
Primary metals.....	84.6	93.4	18.6	21.0
Fabricated metal products.....	91.7	87.8	5.9	5.7
Machinery.....	152.0	174.6	12.8	14.8
Computers and electronic products.....	149.8	176.2	11.8	14.1
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	94.3	87.8	22.0	20.9
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts.....	239.0	240.4	24.0	27.2
Other transportation equipment.....	91.5	84.3	12.7	11.5
Furniture and related products.....	13.0	11.5	2.5	2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	79.3	76.7	12.3	12.1
Wholesale trade.....	434.5	418.2	7.2	7.0
Retail trade.....	548.8	488.9	3.5	3.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	250.4	237.2	5.5	5.2
Information.....	205.0	214.1	6.7	7.1
Finance and insurance	365.2	385.3	6.0	6.4
Depository credit intermediation (banking).....	122.1	140.6	5.9	7.0
Finance, except depository institutions.....	138.8	131.0	7.9	7.9
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	104.3	113.7	4.5	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	32.7	31.0	1.5	1.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	327.8	298.2	4.2	3.7
Management of nonbank companies and enterprises.....	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1
Administration, support, and waste management.....	453.6	453.3	5.4	5.6
Educational services.....	8.9	12.2	0.3	0.4
Health care and social assistance.....	94.1	101.4	0.6	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	20.8	34.0	1.0	1.7
Accommodation and food services.....	339.5	348.9	2.9	3.0
Other services, except government.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Auxiliaries.....	393.8	390.0	n.a.	n.a.
Unspecified ⁴	22.4	29.7	n.a.	n.a.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

n.a. Not applicable

1. The data on U.S. employment in private industries that were used in calculating these percentages are classified by industry of establishment. They are from table 6.4D of the "National Income and Product Account (NIPA) Tables." The total for U.S. employment in private industries is equal to employment in private industries less the employment of private households. The U.S. private-industry employment totals used to calculate the affiliate shares in "all industries" in this table differ from the U.S. employment totals used to calculate affiliate shares in table 6; the latter are from BEA's Regional Economic Information System. The estimates for table 5, unlike those used for this table, exclude U.S. residents temporarily employed abroad by U.S. businesses. They may also differ from NIPA estimates used for "all industries" in this table because of different definitions and revision schedules.

2. For consistency with the coverage of the data on U.S. employment in private industries, U.S.-affiliate employment in Puerto Rico, in "other U.S. areas," and in "foreign" was excluded from the U.S.-affiliate employment total when the percentage shares on this line were computed. Data needed to make this adjustment are not available for individual industries.

3. For both U.S. affiliates and all U.S. businesses, includes oil and gas extraction. (See note below.)

4. This line includes employment for which U.S. affiliates did not specify an industry of sales when they filled out their survey forms. Affiliates that filed the long form (that is, affiliates with assets, sales, or net income or loss greater than \$275 million) had to specify only their 10 largest sales categories, and affiliates that filed the short form had to specify only their 4 largest sales categories.

Notes. A significant portion of U.S.-affiliate employment in petroleum and coal products is accounted for by integrated petroleum companies that have, in addition to their manufacturing employees, substantial numbers of employees in petroleum extraction; because these employees cannot be identified separately, they are included in petroleum and coal products manufacturing. For consistency, employees of affiliates classified in the "oil and gas extraction without refining" industry and employees of all U.S. businesses in oil and gas extraction are also included in petroleum and coal products manufacturing rather than in mining.

7. The estimates of U.S. employment shares are derived from data on affiliate employment broken down by industry of sales, a basis that approximates establishment-based disaggregation of the corresponding data for all U.S. businesses. See the box "Using Employment Data to Estimate Affiliate Shares of U.S. Economy by Industry." Because employment by industry of sales more precisely reflects the industry composition of affiliates' business activities than data by industry of affiliate, the industry presentation in this section is more detailed than that presented in the section on value added by industry of affiliate.

Employment by affiliates fell substantially in professional, scientific, and technical services and in retail trade. In professional, scientific, and technical services, the decline was largely in accounting services. In retail trade, the decline was due to selloffs, both partial and complete, of U.S. affiliates.

By state

In 2008, Delaware was the state with the highest share—8.2 percent—of private employment accounted for by affiliates (table 6). Most of the employment by affiliates in Delaware was attributable to European companies, particularly those from the United Kingdom, who accounted for about a third of affiliate employment in the state. U.S. affiliates' shares were also high in New Hampshire and Connecticut. In New Hampshire, a majority of the employment was attributable to European-owned affiliates, particularly British-owned companies. In Connecticut, the largest share of employment was accounted for by Netherlands-owned affiliates, followed by British- and German-owned affiliates.

Total U.S. employment by affiliates grew only slightly in 2008, but employment increased substantially in several states, notably Texas and Missouri. In Texas, employment rose 16,900 as a result of both acquisitions and expansions by existing affiliates in the state. Much of the new activity was in the manufacturing and mining sectors. In Missouri, the increase was driven by acquisitions in various manufacturing industries, including food and beverage manufacturing, computers and electronic products, and transportation equipment.

Employment by affiliates fell substantially in New York and Tennessee. In New York, the decline was due to partial or complete divestitures of affiliates. In Tennessee, the decline was due to reductions in employment by existing affiliates and to selloffs of affiliates.

Trade in Goods

In 2008, U.S. affiliates continued to account for a substantial share of the trade in goods of the United States, accounting for 18 percent of exports and 27 percent of imports (table 7). These shares are much larger than the affiliate shares of either value added or employment, reflecting both the general international orientation of foreign-owned companies and their production and distribution ties to their foreign parents. Much of the trade in goods by affiliates—about 50 percent of exports and about 80 percent of imports—is accounted for by intrafirm transactions between the affiliates and their foreign parents or other member companies of their foreign parent groups (see the box

“Key Terms”). The intrafirm trade of U.S. affiliates has generally accounted for 8–10 percent of U.S. exports and for 20–25 percent of U.S. imports.

Table 6. Employment by Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates by State, 2007 and 2008

	Thousands of employees		Percentage of total employment in the state or area ¹	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total ²	5,588.2	5,593.5	4.7	4.7
New England	391.2	396.4	6.3	6.4
Connecticut	103.3	104.6	7.0	7.1
Maine	29.6	30.7	5.7	6.0
Massachusetts	183.7	188.9	6.3	6.4
New Hampshire	38.9	40.4	6.9	7.2
Rhode Island	25.7	21.3	6.0	5.1
Vermont	10.1	10.5	3.9	4.1
Mideast	1,069.8	1,065.9	5.7	5.6
Delaware	28.7	30.8	7.6	8.2
District of Columbia	16.3	15.9	3.5	3.3
Maryland	103.6	108.6	4.8	5.1
New Jersey	227.4	230.0	6.6	6.7
New York	429.3	417.0	5.9	5.7
Pennsylvania	264.4	263.5	5.2	5.1
Great Lakes	902.4	881.4	4.8	4.8
Illinois	280.5	273.3	5.4	5.3
Indiana	149.1	141.6	5.7	5.5
Michigan	152.6	150.6	4.2	4.2
Ohio	238.2	231.6	5.1	5.0
Wisconsin	82.0	84.3	3.3	3.4
Plains	322.8	334.3	3.7	3.9
Iowa	45.5	48.2	3.5	3.7
Kansas	58.9	53.5	5.1	4.6
Minnesota	98.2	97.2	4.1	4.1
Missouri	82.4	91.3	3.5	3.8
Nebraska	23.4	25.2	2.9	3.1
North Dakota	7.5	10.1	2.6	3.4
South Dakota	6.8	8.8	2.0	2.6
Southeast	1,355.9	1,341.7	4.7	4.8
Alabama	81.1	78.4	4.9	4.8
Arkansas	36.6	33.3	3.6	3.3
Florida	248.2	254.0	3.5	3.8
Georgia	180.6	179.8	5.1	5.2
Kentucky	92.9	95.2	5.9	6.1
Louisiana	49.1	48.1	3.1	3.0
Mississippi	26.5	26.8	2.8	2.9
North Carolina	211.0	206.7	6.0	5.9
South Carolina	111.3	107.2	6.9	6.7
Tennessee	139.2	130.6	5.7	5.4
Virginia	158.1	159.7	5.1	5.2
West Virginia	21.1	22.0	3.6	3.7
Southwest	548.1	571.5	4.2	4.3
Arizona	73.2	76.5	3.2	3.4
New Mexico	17.0	18.7	2.6	2.9
Oklahoma	35.4	36.8	2.8	2.9
Texas	422.6	439.4	4.8	4.9
Rocky Mountain	148.0	153.1	3.5	3.6
Colorado	83.5	85.4	4.2	4.3
Idaho	14.4	17.5	2.6	3.2
Montana	8.1	7.2	2.2	2.0
Utah	33.2	32.5	3.1	3.0
Wyoming	8.9	10.6	4.0	4.6
Far West	815.5	812.8	4.3	4.3
Alaska	11.4	12.5	4.7	5.1
California	602.9	594.1	4.6	4.6
Hawaii	31.0	30.6	6.0	6.1
Nevada	33.8	37.3	2.9	3.3
Oregon	45.8	46.9	3.1	3.2
Washington	90.5	91.2	3.7	3.7
Puerto Rico	20.9	20.4	n.a.	n.a.
Other US areas ³	12.6	14.8	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign ⁴	1.0	1.3	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available

1. The data on employment in private industries used to calculate the shares shown in this table are from BEA's Regional Economic Information System. The totals are equal to employment in private industries less employment of private households. The U.S. employment totals used to calculate affiliate shares in this table differ from those used for tables 1, 2 and 6, which are from tables 6.4D of the "National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) Tables." They differ from the NIPA estimates of employment because they, by definition, they exclude U.S. residents temporarily employed abroad by U.S. businesses. They also may differ from the NIPA estimates because of different definitions and revision schedules.

2. For consistency with the coverage of the private-industry employment data, U.S.-affiliate employment in Puerto Rico, in "other U.S. areas," and in "foreign" was excluded from the U.S.-affiliate employment total when the percentage shares on this line were computed.

3. Consists of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and all other outlying U.S. areas.

4. Consists of employees of U.S. affiliates working abroad.

Since the early 1990s, imports by U.S. affiliates have usually been at least twice as high as their exports, and the relative trade gap in earlier years was even larger. This trade gap for affiliates is substantially more pro-

nounced than the gap between total U.S. imports and U.S. exports, and affiliates accounted for \$335 billion of the total 2008 U.S. trade gap in goods of \$835 billion. The gap for affiliates was largely accounted for by

Table 7. U.S. Trade in Goods by Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates, 1987–2008

	Millions of dollars				U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates as a percentage of total U.S. exports of goods		U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates as a percentage of total U.S. imports of goods	
	U.S. exports of goods shipped to affiliates		U.S. imports of goods shipped to affiliates		Total	Of which: To the foreign parent group	Total	Of which: From the foreign parent group
	Total	Of which: To the foreign parent group	Total	Of which: From the foreign parent group				
1987	39,497	18,677	133,620	102,167	15.5	7.3	32.9	25.1
1988	57,209	26,001	144,896	112,012	17.7	8.1	32.9	25.4
1989	72,413	33,778	158,792	122,899	19.9	9.3	33.6	26.0
1990	79,368	37,177	170,677	131,665	20.2	9.4	34.5	26.6
1991	85,254	41,373	169,362	128,143	20.2	9.8	34.7	26.2
1992	91,686	47,567	172,260	132,217	20.5	10.6	32.3	24.8
1993	94,329	46,241	186,369	144,698	20.3	9.9	32.1	24.9
1994	107,057	49,864	214,485	166,085	20.9	9.7	32.3	25.0
1995	121,277	55,842	232,250	182,148	20.7	9.5	31.2	24.5
1996	125,897	59,544	248,562	187,889	20.1	9.5	31.3	23.6
1997	128,394	61,288	249,310	193,969	18.6	8.9	28.6	22.3
1998	136,949	56,115	277,909	199,524	20.1	8.2	30.5	21.9
1999	140,808	58,385	312,895	225,132	20.2	8.4	30.5	22.0
2000	150,911	64,785	354,613	267,187	19.3	8.3	29.1	21.9
2001	145,525	64,442	333,855	260,633	20.0	8.8	29.3	22.8
2002	140,510	64,572	335,021	267,291	20.3	9.3	28.8	23.0
2003	147,643	71,188	356,756	290,492	20.4	9.8	28.4	23.1
2004	155,507	74,784	394,463	320,268	19.0	9.1	26.8	21.8
2005	174,318	80,815	448,911	359,059	19.2	8.9	26.8	21.5
2006	198,003	89,232	502,589	399,954	19.1	8.6	27.1	21.6
2007 ^p	217,560	107,845	550,917	427,160	18.9	9.4	28.2	21.8
2008 ^r	232,413	116,560	566,925	451,919	18.1	9.1	26.9	21.5

^p Preliminary
^r Revised

NOTES: The data on U.S. exports and imports of goods used to compute the affiliate shares in this table are from the U.S. Census Bureau, and are on a Census basis. For the years 1987–2007, data in U.S. affiliate trade in goods were collected for nonbank affiliates only. Because it is likely that goods trade by bank affiliates was insignificant, the data on affiliate trade in goods for 1987–2007 are broadly comparable with the data for 2008.

Using Employment Data to Estimate Affiliate Shares of the U.S. Economy by Industry

The data on employment are used to estimate affiliate shares of the U.S. economy by industry on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) because these data can be disaggregated by industry of sales, a basis that approximates the disaggregation of the data for all U.S. businesses by industry of establishment.¹ Thus, using the data on affiliate employment, the affiliate shares of the U.S. economy can be calculated at a greater level of industry detail than is possible using the value-added estimates or other data, which can only be disaggregated on the basis of industry of affiliate.²

In the classification by industry of sales, the data on affiliate employment and sales are distributed among all

1. The data for all U.S. businesses used to compute the affiliate shares of employment by NAICS industry are from the national income and product accounts. See table 5, footnote 1.

2. Establishment-level data from a joint project of BEA and the Census Bureau can be used to calculate affiliate shares at an even greater level of detail. For affiliate shares based on establishment data for six-digit manufacturing and five-digit nonmanufacturing NAICS industries for 2002, see *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 2002*. This publication is available by from www.bea.gov. To download it, click on "Operations of Multinational Companies", then "BEA-Census Bureau Data Link Project". Similar data on a NAICS basis are available for 1997, and data on a Standard Industrial Classification basis are available for 1987 and 1992. Data only for manufacturing industries are available for 1988–91. The data for foreign-owned establishments are analyzed in SURVEY articles at www.bea.gov/scb/.

of the industries in which the affiliate reports sales. As a result, employment classified by industry of sales should approximate that classified by industry of establishment (or plant), because an affiliate that has an establishment in an industry usually also has sales in that industry. However, this is not the case if one establishment of an affiliate provides all of its output to another establishment of that affiliate. For example, if an affiliate operates both a metal mine and a metal-manufacturing plant and if the entire output of the mine is used by the manufacturing plant, all of the affiliate's sales would be in metal manufacturing, and none, in metal mining. Thus, when the affiliate's employment is distributed by industry of sales, all of it would be classified in manufacturing, even though some of the employees work in an establishment in mining.

In contrast, in the classification by industry of affiliate, all of the operations data (including the employment data) for an affiliate are assigned to that affiliate's "primary" industry. The primary industry is determined using a breakdown of the affiliate's sales by BEA's NAICS-based International Survey Industry classification to identify the industry in which the affiliate has the most sales. As a result, any affiliate operations that take place in secondary industries will be classified as operations in the primary industry.

wholesale trade affiliates, many of whom were established to facilitate the import of goods manufactured abroad by their foreign parents. Since the late 1980s, the imports of wholesale trade affiliates have been 2–4 times as large as their exports, and these affiliates have consistently accounted for more than two-thirds of the total import-export gap for U.S. affiliates. Most of the remaining gap was accounted for by manufacturing affiliates, some of whom have secondary activities in wholesale trade and some of which import parts and components produced by their foreign parents.

Exports

In 2008, exports of goods by U.S. affiliates rose 7 percent to \$232.4 billion. Total U.S. exports of goods rose 12 percent in 2008; as a result, the share of exports accounted for by affiliates fell slightly to 18.1 percent.

Most of the increase in exports by affiliates was accounted for by affiliates in machinery manufacturing, electrical goods wholesaling, and petroleum refining and wholesaling industries. Exports by affiliates in transportation equipment manufacturing fell by about a third, largely as a result of divestitures of affiliates that had substantial exports.

In 2008, the largest share—26 percent—of affiliate exports was accounted for by Japanese-owned affiliates (table 8). German- and British-owned affiliates ac-

counted for the second- and third-largest shares. About two-thirds of the exports of Japanese-owned affiliates were by affiliates in wholesale trade. Manufacturing accounted for the majority of the exports at German- and British-owned firms.

Affiliates with UBOs in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Japan more than accounted for the increase in exports in 2008. The increase in exports by British-owned affiliates was largely accounted for by affiliates in chemicals manufacturing and extractive industries. The increase for Netherlands-owned affiliates was largely by affiliates in the petroleum industry. The increase by Japanese-owned affiliates was concentrated in wholesale trade affiliates, particularly those in lumber and farm products. In contrast, exports by Canadian- and German-owned affiliates fell substantially. The decrease for Canadian-owned affiliates reflected falling exports of existing mining affiliates and selloffs. The decrease for German-owned firms was due to sell-offs.

Imports

In 2008, imports of goods by U.S. affiliates rose 3 percent to \$566.9 billion. Total U.S. imports of goods rose 7 percent in 2008; as a result, the share of imports accounted for by affiliates fell slightly to 26.9 percent.

The increase in imports in 2008 was more than accounted for by affiliates in petroleum refining and wholesaling and in chemicals manufacturing. Imports

Table 8. U.S. Trade in Goods by Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates by Selected Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2007 and 2008

	Millions of dollars		Percentage of all-countries totals		Addendum: Percent change in affiliate exports or imports, 2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008	
U.S. exports shipped by affiliates:					
All countries	217,560	232,413	100.0	100.0	6.8
Canada	11,492	9,557	5.3	4.1	-16.8
France	11,020	12,217	5.1	5.3	10.9
Germany	42,253	34,547	19.4	14.9	-18.2
Netherlands	13,549	19,373	6.2	8.3	43.0
Switzerland	8,233	9,142	3.8	3.9	11.0
United Kingdom	22,663	27,726	10.4	11.9	22.3
Japan	52,196	60,031	24.0	25.8	15.0
Korea, Republic of	10,248	10,849	4.7	4.7	5.9
Other	45,906	48,972	21.1	21.1	6.7
U.S. imports shipped to affiliates:					
All countries	550,917	566,925	100.0	100.0	2.9
Canada	35,057	33,932	6.4	6.0	-3.2
France	17,841	19,402	3.2	3.4	8.7
Germany	71,322	65,472	12.9	11.5	-8.2
Netherlands	33,336	37,259	6.1	6.6	11.8
Switzerland	15,464	16,252	2.8	2.9	5.1
United Kingdom	34,746	39,027	6.3	6.9	12.3
Japan	182,407	183,836	33.1	32.4	0.8
Korea, Republic of	38,060	37,928	6.9	6.7	-0.3
Other	122,685	133,817	22.3	23.6	9.1

Note. The countries shown in this table are the eight UBO countries for which the sum of exports and imports by majority-owned U.S. affiliates exceeded \$25 billion in 2008.

Acknowledgments

The 2008 Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States was conducted under the direction of Patricia E. Abaroa. Christopher J. Stein and Charles R. Gravitz supervised the processing of the survey. The following staff contributed to the processing and editing of the survey reports: George M. Bogachevsky, Chester C. Braham, Polly Y. Cheung, Karen M. Dennison, Constance T. Deve, Jessica M. Hanson, Lonnie Hunter, Nazre Jamil, Jonathan M. Kaufman, Julie A. Lampe, Qi C. Lee, Demetria A. McCormick, Gregory L. McCormick, Makia M. Riley, Ronald L. Ross, John R. Starnes, and Daniel K. Wakjira.

Computer programming for data estimation, the generation of tables, and disclosure analysis was provided by Gary Sowers, Karen E. Poffel, Neeta Kapoor, Dan Powell, and Mingshan Zheng.

by affiliates in transportation equipment manufacturing fell significantly.

In 2008, Japanese-owned affiliates accounted for the largest share (32 percent) of affiliate imports of goods. The large share is mainly due to affiliates in wholesale trade, who accounted for about two-thirds of the imports of goods by Japanese-owned affiliates, with transportation equipment wholesalers playing a leading role.

The largest increases in imports among the leading countries in 2008 were by British- and Netherlands-owned affiliates. Among British-owned affiliates, the increase was most substantial among chemicals manufacturing affiliates. Among Netherlands-owned affiliates, those in petroleum refining and wholesaling accounted for the majority of the increase. Increased imports by petroleum refining and manufacturing affiliates also accounted for much of the substantial increase by affiliates of "other" UBO countries, particularly Saudi Arabia. In contrast, imports by German-owned affiliates fell because of the selloffs.

Research and Development

In 2008, majority-owned U.S. affiliates performed \$40.5 billion in research and development (R&D), a slight decrease from 2007 (table 9). In contrast, total

Table 9. Research and Development Performed by Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates and by All U.S. Businesses, 1997–2008

	Millions of dollars		R&D by affiliates as a percentage of R&D by all U.S. businesses
	R&D performed by affiliates ¹	R&D performed by all U.S. businesses ²	
1997.....	17,216	157,739	10.9
1998.....	22,375	169,180	13.2
1999.....	24,027	182,711	13.2
2000.....	26,180	199,539	13.1
2001.....	26,463	198,505	13.3
2002.....	27,507	193,868	14.2
2003.....	29,803	200,724	14.8
2004.....	30,083	208,301	14.4
2005.....	31,099	226,159	13.8
2006.....	34,625	247,669	14.0
2007.....	40,967	269,267	15.2
2008.....	40,519	283,238	14.3

1. For the years 1997–2006, data on U.S. affiliate R&D were collected for nonbank affiliates only. Because it is unlikely that bank affiliates perform significant R&D, the data on R&D performed by affiliates in 1997–2006 are comparable with the data on R&D performed by affiliates in 2007 and 2008.

2. Data are from the National Science Foundation.

R&D expenditures by all U.S. businesses rose 5 percent in 2008; as a result, U.S. affiliates' share of all R&D performed by all U.S. businesses decreased to 14 percent from 15 percent. Despite the decrease, this share is notably higher than the affiliate shares of U.S. private industry employment or value added.

Affiliates of the seven largest investing countries accounted for more than 80 percent of the R&D performed by affiliates (table 10). The largest shares were

accounted for by affiliates with UBOs in the United Kingdom (18 percent) and Switzerland (17 percent). Among British-owned affiliates, the majority of the R&D was by chemicals and transportation equipment manufacturers. Among Swiss-owned affiliates, the majority of the R&D was by pharmaceuticals manufacturing affiliates. R&D expenditures among British-owned affiliates declined substantially in 2008 because of reductions in R&D expenditures by pharmaceutical manufacturers.

In 2008, as in previous years, a majority of the R&D performed by affiliates was by affiliates in manufacturing. Within manufacturing, just over half of the R&D was performed by affiliates in chemicals manufacturing, especially in pharmaceuticals. Affiliates in computers and electronic products overtook affiliates in transportation equipment to account for the second-largest share of affiliate R&D. R&D intensity, a measure of the propensity of affiliates to conduct R&D and defined as the R&D expenditures divided by value added, was highest in these two industries (22 percent for chemicals manufacturing and 34 percent for computers and electronic products). Among major investing countries, R&D intensity was the highest among Swiss-owned affiliates.

Table 10. Research and Development Performed by Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates, by Country of UBO and by Industry of Affiliate, 2007 and 2008

	R&D performed by affiliates (millions of dollars)		Share of the total		R&D intensity ¹	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
All countries and industries	40,967	40,519	100.0	100.0	6.0	6.0
<i>By country:</i>						
Canada.....	1,574	1,435	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.3
France.....	5,589	5,978	13.6	14.8	8.8	10.4
Germany.....	5,893	5,520	14.4	13.6	6.8	6.7
Netherlands.....	1,729	1,789	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.2
Switzerland.....	6,395	6,926	15.6	17.1	12.7	14.2
United Kingdom.....	9,470	7,369	23.1	18.2	7.8	6.8
Japan.....	4,416	4,637	10.8	11.4	5.2	5.3
Other.....	5,901	6,865	14.4	16.9	3.6	4.1
<i>By Industry:</i>						
Manufacturing.....	30,615	28,190	74.7	69.6	10.5	10.1
Food.....	(D)	557	(D)	1.4	(D)	3.2
Beverages and tobacco products.....	54	47	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Chemicals.....	15,908	14,121	38.8	34.9	23.3	21.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	421	424	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	277	242	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.3
Primary metals.....	67	112	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Fabricated metal products.....	225	252	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.7
Machinery.....	1,939	2,535	4.7	6.3	7.6	10.0
Computers and electronic products.....	3,838	4,259	9.4	10.5	28.0	33.9
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	446	499	1.1	1.2	4.1	4.6
Transportation equipment.....	5,778	4,015	14.1	9.9	13.0	10.0
Other.....	703	(D)	1.7	(D)	4.6	(D)
Wholesale trade.....	6,635	7,404	16.2	18.3	6.0	6.4
Information.....	1,252	2,108	3.1	5.2	3.6	5.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	2,021	2,347	4.9	5.8	7.9	8.7
Other industries.....	444	472	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
1. R&D intensity is equal to R&D expenditures divided by value added.

Revisions

The statistics of U.S. affiliate operations in 2008 presented in this article are preliminary. The estimates for employment, sales, and expenditures for property, plant, and equipment (capital expenditures) supersede the advance summary estimates for majority-owned affiliates that were released on April 16, 2010 (BEA news release 10–14). From the advance to the preliminary statistics, employment was revised up 1.3 percent, sales was revised up 1.2 percent, and capital expenditures was revised down 1.7 percent.

The final statistics of U.S. affiliate operations in 2007 are also presented. The final statistics for employment, sales, and expenditures for property, plant, and

equipment for 2007 supersede the estimates for majority-owned affiliates from the April 2010 release and the preliminary estimates that were published in November 2009 SURVEY.⁸ From the advance summary estimates, to the final statistics, employment was revised up 0.2 percent, sales was revised down 0.4 percent, and capital expenditures was revised down 0.2 percent. From the preliminary estimates to the final estimates, employment was revised up 1.2 percent, sales was revised up 1.9 percent, and capital expenditures was revised up 3.7 percent.

8. See Thomas W. Anderson and William Zeile, "Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Preliminary Results from the 2007 Benchmark Survey," SURVEY 89 (November 2009): 43–65.

Data on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

BEA collects two broad sets of data on foreign direct investment in the United States: (1) financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates, and (2) international transactions (balance of payments) and direct investment position data. This article presents the financial and operating data. The international transactions and direct investment position data were published in the articles "The International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend 2009" and "Direct Investment Positions for 2009: Country and Industry Detail" in the July 2010 SURVEY, and "U.S. International Transactions: Second Quarter of 2010" in the October 2010 SURVEY.

Each of these data sets focuses on a distinct aspect of foreign direct investment. The financial and operating data provide a picture of the overall activities of the U.S. affiliates, and the international transactions and direct investment position data cover foreign investors' transactions with, and positions in, both new and existing U.S. affiliates.¹

Financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates. The data on the overall operations of U.S. affiliates are col-

lected in BEA's annual and benchmark surveys of foreign direct investment. Benchmark surveys are BEA's most comprehensive surveys of foreign direct investment in terms of both coverage of companies and subject matter and are conducted every 5 years. The data cover U.S. affiliates' balance sheets and income statements, employment and compensation of employees, trade in goods, research and development expenditures, sources of finance, and selected data by state. In addition, the value added of affiliates is estimated from data reported in these surveys. The financial and operating data for affiliates are on a fiscal year basis. The data cover the entire operations of the U.S. affiliate regardless of the percentage of foreign ownership.

International transactions and direct investment position data. These data are collected in the quarterly surveys of foreign direct investment. The data cover the U.S. affiliate's transactions and positions with its foreign parent and with other members of its foreign parent group. As a result, these data focus on the foreign parent's share, or interest, in the affiliate rather than on the affiliate's overall size or level of operations. The major items included in the U.S. international transactions (balance of payments) accounts are direct investment financial flows, and direct investment income.

1. For a more detailed discussion of the differences between these sets of data, see Alicia M. Quijano, "A Guide to BEA Statistics on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States," SURVEY 70 (February 1990): 29–37.

Tables 11.1 through 12.2 follow.

Table 12.1. Selected Data of Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates, by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2007

	Millions of dollars							Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars		
	Total assets	Gross property, plant, and equipment	Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment	Sales	Net income	Value added	Compensation of employees		U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates	Research and development performed by affiliates
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All countries	12,232,719	1,293,735	189,833	3,340,722	115,084	680,605	408,273	5,588.2	217,560	550,917	40,967
Canada	1,056,121	134,463	20,864	250,887	9,054	64,310	36,566	546.0	11,492	35,057	1,574
Europe	9,280,830	740,059	110,087	2,039,602	70,643	430,651	270,544	3,627.3	114,039	208,007	31,330
Belgium	156,105	13,996	1,570	46,173	2,455	14,671	5,298	143.5	1,826	3,826	353
Denmark	28,572	5,063	842	14,531	254	3,512	2,423	23.5	998	4,357	368
Finland	(D)	4,575	419	19,862	621	3,866	2,587	27.4	1,321	7,439	371
France	1,324,643	73,926	7,068	264,887	8,941	63,392	41,472	544.2	11,020	17,841	5,589
Germany	1,832,881	201,889	43,412	449,334	1,711	87,013	55,937	653.1	42,253	71,322	5,893
Ireland	58,511	11,179	874	24,404	204	7,105	4,078	68.4	294	462	257
Italy	137,931	25,087	7,404	36,750	374	8,239	4,708	81.4	3,494	6,099	358
Netherlands	969,227	74,367	8,664	326,904	14,136	45,200	27,376	370.9	13,549	33,336	1,729
Spain	258,506	11,131	2,057	25,316	555	4,497	2,659	58.6	964	877	40
Sweden	81,635	14,312	1,545	51,744	1,115	13,614	9,032	191.8	5,459	6,843	388
Switzerland	2,015,797	53,458	6,733	225,886	-1,443	50,315	39,078	406.8	8,233	15,464	6,395
United Kingdom	2,269,210	222,308	22,486	510,593	42,168	120,864	70,788	977.2	22,663	34,746	9,470
Other	(D)	28,768	7,012	43,219	-447	8,363	4,406	80.5	1,965	5,394	119
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	424,325	70,198	9,188	181,709	9,659	50,030	28,842	376.4	10,597	36,113	1,666
South and Central America	100,128	24,407	3,124	94,074	3,079	17,336	7,437	129.8	4,009	30,884	(D)
Brazil	29,156	4,879	1,184	24,783	76	2,690	1,588	30.1	1,828	5,613	(*)
Mexico	33,659	9,154	1,112	19,934	838	5,310	2,799	43.8	951	3,665	6
Venezuela	22,894	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,489	779	6.4	(D)	(D)	0
Other	14,418	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,847	2,271	49.4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere	324,196	45,791	6,064	87,635	6,580	32,695	21,405	246.6	6,588	5,230	(D)
Bermuda	207,205	33,709	4,441	61,731	3,651	22,335	15,595	190.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	106,618	7,580	1,002	17,285	1,635	5,039	2,898	31.8	218	(D)	(D)
Other	10,374	4,501	621	8,619	1,294	5,321	2,911	24.5	(D)	265	(D)
Africa	5,228	3,902	120	7,222	-16	1,144	695	7.4	567	186	(D)
South Africa	3,467	3,553	96	(D)	(D)	1,087	651	6.9	(D)	185	(D)
Other	1,760	348	24	(D)	(D)	58	44	0.5	(D)	1	0
Middle East	121,750	35,125	4,816	79,445	3,540	15,166	4,429	73.7	2,197	(D)	306
Israel	54,080	3,819	548	15,011	230	3,172	1,412	20.8	238	1,813	149
Saudi Arabia	30,629	15,512	1,635	48,595	3,059	8,275	957	7.4	1,654	(D)	108
United Arab Emirates	21,419	7,543	863	6,755	318	991	582	17.9	87	138	0
Other	15,622	8,251	1,770	9,085	-68	2,729	1,477	27.6	218	496	49
Asia and Pacific	1,258,150	279,287	43,122	713,591	20,754	108,520	60,797	888.4	68,467	233,062	5,069
Australia	146,728	49,634	4,370	40,420	5,753	11,050	5,765	76.5	3,062	2,238	170
China	5,718	409	42	2,139	124	159	98	1.4	21	153	0
Hong Kong	13,076	5,563	587	12,888	64	2,552	1,588	26.2	582	2,845	(D)
India	(D)	1,408	428	7,381	8	1,776	1,530	26.5	357	546	6
Japan	986,593	199,171	34,356	564,530	13,786	84,535	47,079	682.1	52,196	182,407	4,416
Korea, Republic of	37,518	12,609	2,647	58,656	338	3,595	1,670	24.8	10,248	38,060	215
Singapore	18,845	2,742	294	9,493	275	1,930	1,267	19.8	698	1,230	69
Taiwan	32,856	5,299	246	12,512	266	1,584	967	15.9	959	3,717	110
Other	(D)	2,452	153	5,572	141	1,338	832	15.3	344	1,865	(D)
United States	86,315	30,702	1,636	68,266	1,450	10,782	6,401	69.0	10,201	(D)	(D)
Addenda:											
European Union (27) ¹	7,234,894	670,879	99,063	1,786,783	72,519	376,066	229,341	3,194.9	104,436	189,242	24,854
OPEC ²	84,368	36,893	4,253	97,730	5,634	16,670	2,578	35.3	(D)	(D)	108

(*) Less than \$500,000.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data on individual companies.

1. The European Union (27) comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

2. OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. In 2007, its members were Algeria, Angola, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, but is not included as a member in this annual tabulation.

Table 12.2. Selected Data of Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates, by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 2008

	Millions of dollars							Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars		
	Total assets	Gross property, plant, and equipment	Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment	Sales	Net income	Value added	Compensation of employees		U.S. exports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped to affiliates	Research and development performed by affiliates
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All countries	11,671,560	1,442,375	187,487	3,448,568	-4,118	670,284	408,453	5,593.5	232,413	566,925	40,519
Canada	1,095,047	153,428	19,304	256,319	2,186	62,554	35,651	515.9	9,557	33,932	1,435
Europe	8,590,080	829,422	107,725	2,063,938	-15,099	423,365	266,218	3,614.5	120,466	214,937	30,276
Belgium.....	241,723	25,452	2,467	66,702	-6,463	17,294	8,609	179.3	1,960	4,251	470
Denmark.....	41,045	6,274	647	16,228	154	4,011	2,905	26.8	1,267	4,898	418
Finland.....	55,442	5,059	327	20,500	503	4,407	2,960	31.5	1,713	7,658	587
France.....	1,263,179	79,615	7,428	278,483	2,762	57,521	40,827	550.2	12,217	19,402	5,978
Germany.....	1,583,013	215,943	32,685	394,109	-11,458	82,445	52,311	614.2	34,547	65,472	5,520
Ireland.....	88,431	12,172	1,064	27,784	-1,288	6,681	4,657	66.2	224	514	280
Italy.....	174,812	26,552	3,554	38,577	1,383	9,012	4,871	86.5	3,708	5,879	391
Netherlands.....	883,357	79,796	9,976	331,578	-1,687	56,173	26,241	371.5	19,373	37,259	1,789
Spain.....	265,285	24,688	4,398	31,599	-809	6,176	3,930	66.8	1,135	1,436	54
Sweden.....	70,690	14,816	1,439	51,747	995	13,446	9,000	181.5	5,398	6,934	321
Switzerland.....	1,654,932	61,274	6,712	212,525	-12,792	48,836	36,496	394.4	9,142	16,252	6,926
United Kingdom.....	2,171,515	240,229	29,921	543,771	16,519	108,820	68,181	957.4	27,726	39,027	7,369
Other.....	96,655	37,551	7,107	50,335	-2,919	8,544	5,232	88.5	2,057	5,952	175
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	401,953	81,334	9,568	197,282	3,360	51,391	30,997	377.4	11,788	37,882	1,796
South and Central America.....	110,363	31,659	3,410	102,141	578	16,949	7,633	114.0	5,268	32,070	(D)
Brazil.....	36,212	7,259	1,141	29,156	-1,189	3,805	2,162	42.2	2,553	3,950	(*)
Mexico.....	36,988	12,946	855	20,879	614	5,858	2,946	46.2	1,086	3,565	9
Venezuela.....	21,523	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,062	765	6.4	(D)	(D)	0
Other.....	15,640	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,224	1,759	19.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere.....	291,590	49,676	6,158	95,141	2,782	34,442	23,364	263.4	6,520	5,812	(D)
Bermuda.....	238,206	36,680	3,885	70,890	1,632	24,494	17,530	208.5	(D)	(D)	1,224
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean.....	40,988	8,015	1,458	12,828	238	4,486	2,636	30.1	112	(D)	108
Other.....	12,396	4,981	814	11,423	911	5,463	3,198	24.8	(D)	158	(D)
Africa	5,116	3,794	188	7,443	204	1,257	625	6.6	797	176	(D)
South Africa.....	3,732	3,709	177	(D)	(D)	1,249	606	6.5	797	176	(D)
Other.....	1,384	86	11	(D)	(D)	7	20	0.2	(*)	(*)	(D)
Middle East	135,980	43,336	6,851	96,610	-5,845	11,519	4,472	77.4	2,256	(D)	356
Israel.....	66,001	6,776	852	17,463	-2,078	2,349	1,489	23.7	265	2,192	201
Saudi Arabia.....	26,224	18,096	(D)	65,727	-788	5,773	841	7.0	1,550	(D)	107
United Arab Emirates.....	22,849	8,921	1,011	4,143	-2,543	853	561	18.3	156	97	0
Other.....	20,906	9,542	(D)	9,278	-435	2,543	1,581	28.3	285	723	49
Asia and Pacific	1,351,370	298,518	42,139	748,908	10,612	109,509	63,741	928.8	77,411	232,795	5,444
Australia.....	169,185	50,607	3,589	40,873	3,517	10,569	5,249	81.5	3,572	2,170	140
China.....	6,583	681	54	2,776	-13	230	154	2.4	28	167	8
Hong Kong.....	13,589	5,742	556	12,805	131	2,346	1,443	25.2	659	2,537	(D)
India.....	(D)	2,424	616	9,355	123	2,338	1,837	30.3	573	505	10
Japan.....	1,026,574	212,674	33,745	590,923	8,623	87,651	49,326	691.0	60,031	183,836	4,637
Korea, Republic of.....	41,213	14,498	2,887	58,741	-1,657	1,966	2,002	27.4	10,849	37,928	261
Singapore.....	34,942	2,828	185	12,444	83	1,149	1,325	32.0	273	566	120
Taiwan.....	33,180	5,181	194	11,248	-151	1,351	1,098	16.8	794	3,042	120
Other.....	(D)	3,884	314	9,743	-44	1,908	1,307	22.3	634	2,046	(D)
United States	92,014	32,543	1,712	78,068	464	10,690	6,749	72.8	10,138	(D)	(D)
Addenda:											
European Union (27) ¹	6,881,802	746,201	96,832	1,816,863	-1,089	369,712	226,932	3,186.4	110,011	194,946	23,223
OPEC ²	81,613	42,175	6,237	115,241	-2,398	12,268	2,440	35.5	(D)	(D)	(D)

(*) Less than \$500,000.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data on individual companies.

1. The European Union (27) comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom.


2. OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. In 2008, its members were Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.



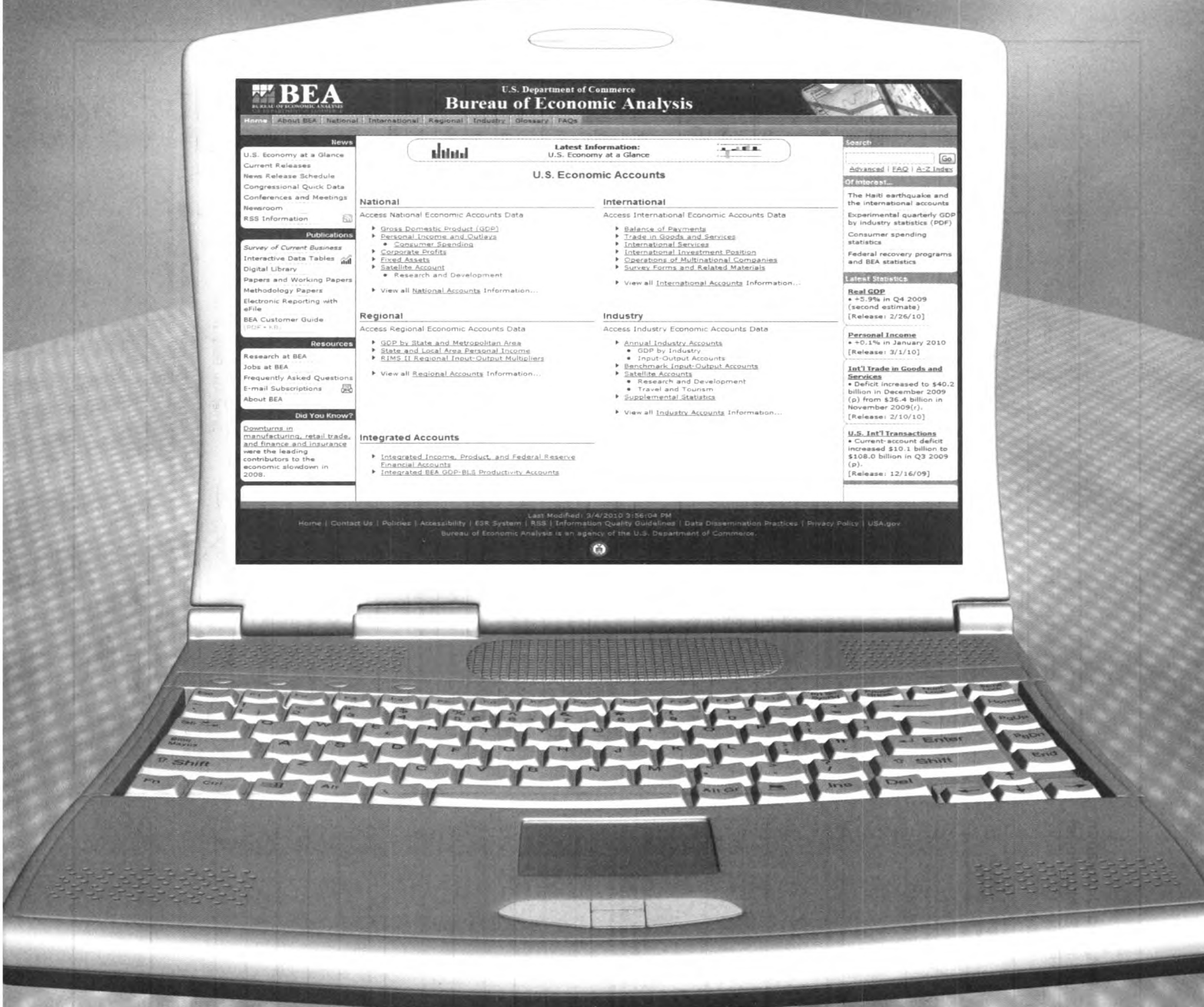
Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation
(All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)

1. Publication Title SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS		2. Publication Number 3 3 7 7 9 0		3. Filing Date 11/16/10	
4. Issue Frequency Monthly		5. Number of Issues Published Annually 12		6. Annual Subscription Price Domestic - \$63.00 Foreign - \$88.20	
7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®) Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1441 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20230				Contact Person James Kim Telephone (Include area code) 202.606.9275	
8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer) Same as #7					
9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank)					
Publisher (Name and complete mailing address) J. Steven Landefeld, Director, BEA, Same as #7					
Editor (Name and complete mailing address) James Kim, Same as #7					
Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address)					
10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)					
Full Name		Complete Mailing Address			
U.S. Government					
11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None					
Full Name		Complete Mailing Address			
12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one) The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes <input type="checkbox"/> Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)					

PS Form 3526, September 2007 (Page 1 of 3 (Instructions Page 3)) PSN 7530-01-900-9931 PRIVACY NOTICE: See our privacy policy on www.usps.com

13. Publication Title SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below October 2010	
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)		2639	2500
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	864	757
	(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	N/A	N/A
	(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®	148	132
	(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail®)	1094	1094
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		2106	1983
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	N/A	N/A
	(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	N/A	N/A
	(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail)	N/A	N/A
	(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	81	81
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3) and (4))		81	81
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e)		2187	2064
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3))		452	436
h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)		2639	2500
i. Percent Paid (15c divided by 15f times 100)		96.2	96.0
16. Publication of Statement of Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the November 2010 issue of this publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Publication not required.			
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner  James Kim, Editor-in-Chief			Date 11/9/2010
I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).			

PS Form 3526, September 2007 (Page 2 of 3)



BEA U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis

Home | About BEA | National | International | Regional | Industry | Glossary | FAQs

News
U.S. Economy at a Glance
Current Releases
News Release Schedule
Congressional Quick Data
Conferences and Meetings
Newsroom
RSS Information

Publications
Survey of Current Business
Interactive Data Tables
Digital Library
Papers and Working Papers
Methodology Papers
Electronic Reporting with eFile
BEA Customer Guide

Resources
Research at BEA
Jobs at BEA
Frequently Asked Questions
E-mail Subscriptions
About BEA

Did You Know?
Contributors in manufacturing, retail trade, and finance and insurance were the leading contributors to the economic slowdown in 2009.

Latest Information:
U.S. Economy at a Glance

U.S. Economic Accounts

National
Access National Economic Accounts Data

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Personal Income and Outlays
 - Consumer Spending
 - Corporate Profits
 - Fixed Assets
 - Satellite Account
 - Research and Development

 View all National Accounts Information...

Regional
Access Regional Economic Accounts Data

- GDP by State and Metropolitan Area
- State and Local Area Personal Income
- RIMS II Regional Input-Output Multipliers

 View all Regional Accounts Information...

Integrated Accounts

- Integrated Income, Product, and Federal Reserve Financial Accounts
- Integrated BEA GDP-BLS Productivity Accounts

International
Access International Economic Accounts Data

- Balance of Payments
- Trade in Goods and Services
- International Services
- International Investment Position
- Operations of Multinational Companies
- Survey Forms and Related Materials

 View all International Accounts Information...

Industry
Access Industry Economic Accounts Data

- Annual Industry Accounts
 - GDP by Industry
 - Input-Output Accounts
 - Benchmark Input-Output Accounts
 - Satellite Accounts
 - Research and Development
 - Travel and Tourism
 - Supplemental Statistics

 View all Industry Accounts Information...

Search
Advanced | FAQ | A-Z Index

Of interest...
The Haiti earthquake and the international accounts
Experimental quarterly GDP by industry statistics (PDF)
Consumer spending statistics
Federal recovery programs and BEA statistics

Latest Statistics
Real GDP
+5.9% in Q4 2009 (second estimate)
(Release: 2/26/10)
Personal Income
+0.1% in January 2010 (Release: 3/1/10)
Int'l Trade in Goods and Services
Deficit increased to \$40.2 billion in December 2009 (q) from \$36.4 billion in November 2009 (r). (Release: 2/10/10)
U.S. Int'l Transactions
Current account deficit increased \$10.1 billion to \$108.0 billion in Q3 2009 (p). (Release: 12/16/09)

Home | Contact Us | Policies | Accessibility | ESR System | RSS | Information Quality Guidelines | Data Dissemination Practices | Privacy Policy | USA.gov
Bureau of Economic Analysis is an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

BEA on the Web

U.S. Economy at a Glance

Latest statistics

Interactive tables and charts

FAQs

News releases and publications

Resources

www.bea.gov

BEA Current and Historical Data

A selection of estimates from the national, industry, international, and regional accounts of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) are presented in this section. BEA's estimates are not copyrighted and may be reprinted without BEA's permission. Citing the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS and BEA as the source is appreciated.

More detailed estimates from BEA's accounts are available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov. These estimates are available in a variety of formats. In addition, news releases, articles, and other information, including methodologies and working papers, are available.

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

National Data

A. Selected NIPA tables [A,Q]

1. Domestic product and income D-2
2. Personal income and outlays D-19
3. Government current receipts and expenditures ... D-24
4. Foreign transactions D-35
5. Saving and investment D-39
6. Income and employment by industry D-46
7. Supplemental tables D-47

B. NIPA-related table

- B.1 Personal income and its disposition [A, M] D-50

C. Historical measures [A, Q]

- C.1 GDP and other major NIPA aggregates D-51

D. Charts

- Selected NIPA series D-55

Industry Data

E. Industry table

- E.1 Value added by industry [A] D-61

International Data

F. Transactions tables

- F.1 U.S. international transactions in goods and services [A, M] D-62
- F.2 U.S. international transactions [A, Q] D-63
- F.3 U.S. international transactions by area [Q] D-64
- F.4 Private services transactions [A] D-67

G. Investment tables [A]

- G.1 U.S. international investment position D-68
- G.2 USDIA: Selected items D-69
- G.3 Selected financial and operating data of foreign affiliates of U.S. companies D-70
- G.4 FDIUS: Selected items D-71
- G.5 Selected financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies D-72

H. Charts

- The United States in the international economy D-73

Regional Data

I. State and regional tables

- I.1 Personal income [Q] D-74
- I.2 Personal income and per capita personal income [A] D-75
- I.3 Disposable personal income and per capita disposable personal income [A] D-76
- I.4 Gross domestic product by state [A] D-77

J. Local area tables

- J.1 Personal income and per capita personal income by metropolitan area [A] D-78
- J.2 Gross domestic product by metropolitan area for industries [A] D-83

K. Charts

- Selected regional estimates D-87

Appendixes

A. Additional information about the NIPA estimates

- Statistical conventions D-89
- Reconciliation table [A, Q] D-90

B. Suggested reading D-91

National Data

A. Selected NIPA Tables

The selected set of NIPA tables presents the most recent estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which were released on October 29, 2010. These estimates include the “advance” estimates for the third quarter of 2010.

The selected set presents quarterly estimates that are updated monthly. Annual estimates are presented in most of the tables.

The GDP news release is available on BEA's Web site within minutes after the release. To receive an e-mail notification of the release, go to www.bea.gov and subscribe. The “Selected NIPA Tables” are available later that day.

1. Domestic Product and Income

Table 1.1.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product
[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Gross domestic product	1	0.0	-2.6	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0
Personal consumption expenditures	2	-0.3	-1.2	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.6
Goods	3	-2.5	-2.0	7.2	1.7	5.7	3.4	2.8
Durable goods	4	-5.2	-3.7	20.1	-1.1	8.8	6.8	6.1
Nondurable goods	5	-1.1	-1.2	1.7	3.1	4.2	1.9	1.3
Services	6	0.9	-0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.6	2.5
Gross private domestic investment	7	-9.5	-22.6	11.8	26.7	29.1	26.2	12.8
Fixed investment	8	-6.4	-18.3	0.7	-1.3	3.3	18.9	0.8
Nonresidential	9	0.3	-17.1	-1.7	-1.4	7.8	17.2	9.7
Structures	10	5.9	-20.4	-12.4	-29.2	-17.8	-0.5	3.9
Equipment and software	11	-2.4	-15.3	4.2	14.6	20.4	24.8	12.0
Residential	12	-24.0	-22.9	10.6	-0.8	-12.3	25.7	-29.1
Change in private inventories	13							
Net exports of goods and services	14							
Exports	15	6.0	-9.5	12.2	24.4	11.4	9.1	5.0
Goods	16	6.3	-12.0	18.7	31.7	14.0	11.5	3.4
Services	17	5.3	-3.9	0.1	10.2	5.8	3.9	8.6
Imports	18	-2.6	-13.8	21.9	4.9	11.2	33.5	17.4
Goods	19	-3.5	-15.8	27.4	6.2	12.0	40.5	18.1
Services	20	2.4	-4.2	1.5	-0.5	7.8	4.3	14.1
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	21	2.8	1.6	1.6	-1.4	-1.5	3.9	3.4
Federal	22	7.3	5.7	5.7	0.0	1.8	9.1	8.8
National defense	23	7.5	5.4	9.0	-2.5	0.4	7.4	8.5
Nondefense	24	6.7	6.5	-0.8	5.6	5.0	12.8	9.6
State and local	25	0.3	-0.9	-1.0	-2.3	-3.8	0.6	-0.2
Addendum:								
Gross domestic product, current dollars	26	2.2	-1.7	2.3	4.7	4.8	3.7	4.2

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

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Percent change at annual rate:								
Gross domestic product	1	0.0	-2.6	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Personal consumption expenditures	2	-0.18	-0.84	1.41	0.69	1.33	1.54	1.79
Goods	3	-0.60	-0.46	1.62	0.42	1.29	0.79	0.64
Durable goods	4	-0.42	-0.27	1.35	-0.07	0.62	0.49	0.44
Nondurable goods	5	-0.18	-0.18	0.27	0.49	0.67	0.31	0.20
Services	6	0.41	-0.38	-0.21	0.27	0.03	0.75	1.15
Gross private domestic investment	7	-1.53	-3.24	1.22	2.70	3.04	2.88	1.54
Fixed investment	8	-1.02	-2.69	0.12	-0.12	0.39	2.06	0.10
Nonresidential	9	0.03	-1.96	-0.13	-0.10	0.71	1.51	0.91
Structures	10	0.22	-0.81	-0.41	-1.01	-0.53	-0.01	0.10
Equipment and software	11	-0.19	-1.15	0.28	0.91	1.24	1.52	0.80
Residential	12	-1.05	-0.74	0.25	-0.02	-0.32	0.55	-0.80
Change in private inventories	13	-0.51	-0.55	1.10	2.83	2.64	0.82	1.44
Net exports of goods and services	14	1.18	1.13	-1.37	1.90	-0.31	-3.50	-2.01
Exports	15	0.72	-1.18	1.30	2.56	1.30	1.08	0.61
Goods	16	0.53	-1.04	1.29	2.19	1.09	0.93	0.29
Services	17	0.19	-0.15	0.01	0.37	0.21	0.15	0.32
Imports	18	0.46	2.32	-2.67	-0.66	-1.61	-4.58	-2.61
Goods	19	0.52	2.20	-2.64	-0.68	-1.41	-4.46	-2.25
Services	20	-0.07	0.12	-0.03	0.02	-0.20	-0.12	-0.37
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	21	0.54	0.32	0.33	-0.28	-0.32	0.80	0.68
Federal	22	0.51	0.43	0.45	0.01	0.15	0.72	0.71
National defense	23	0.36	0.27	0.48	-0.13	0.02	0.40	0.46
Nondefense	24	0.15	0.16	-0.03	0.14	0.13	0.32	0.25
State and local	25	0.04	-0.11	-0.12	-0.29	-0.48	0.08	-0.03

Table 1.1.11. Real Gross Domestic Product: Percent Change From Quarter One Year Ago

[Percent]

Line	2009			2010		
	III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product	1	-2.7	0.2	2.4	3.0	3.1
Personal consumption expenditures	2	-0.9	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.9
Goods.....	3	-1.0	2.3	3.2	4.5	3.4
Durable goods.....	4	-1.3	4.8	5.8	8.4	5.1
Nondurable goods.....	5	-0.9	1.1	2.1	2.7	2.6
Services.....	6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.2
Gross private domestic investment	7	-24.0	-9.6	10.5	23.3	23.5
Fixed investment.....	8	-18.6	-12.9	-2.0	5.1	5.1
Nonresidential.....	9	-17.8	-12.7	-0.8	5.2	8.1
Structures.....	10	-21.7	-26.5	-20.1	-15.6	-11.9
Equipment and software.....	11	-15.8	-4.9	9.5	15.7	17.8
Residential.....	12	-21.4	-13.4	-6.3	4.8	-6.2
Change in private inventories.....	13					
Net exports of goods and services	14					
Exports.....	15	-11.0	-0.1	11.4	14.1	12.2
Goods.....	16	-13.8	-0.2	14.4	18.7	14.7
Services.....	17	-4.6	0.3	5.1	4.9	7.1
Imports.....	18	-14.1	-7.2	6.2	17.4	16.3
Goods.....	19	-16.0	-7.3	7.9	20.8	18.5
Services.....	20	-4.3	-7.0	-0.8	3.2	6.3
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	21	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1
Federal.....	22	5.7	3.6	5.5	4.1	4.9
National defense.....	23	5.2	3.3	5.6	3.4	3.3
Nonddefense.....	24	6.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	8.2
State and local.....	25	-1.1	-1.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.4
Addenda:						
Final sales of domestic product.....	26	-2.0	-0.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
Gross domestic purchases.....	27	-3.6	-0.9	1.9	3.8	4.0
Final sales to domestic purchasers.....	28	-2.9	-1.4	0.5	1.9	2.1
Gross national product.....	29	-2.9	0.5	2.8	3.4	
Real disposable personal income.....	30	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.6
Price indexes (Chain-type):						
Gross domestic purchases.....	31	-1.1	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Gross domestic purchases excluding food and energy ¹	32	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gross domestic product.....	33	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2
Gross domestic product excluding food and energy ¹	34	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Personal consumption expenditures.....	35	-0.7	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.4
Personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy ¹	36	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3
Market-based PCE ²	37	-0.6	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.2
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ²	38	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0

1. Food excludes personal consumption expenditures for purchased meals and beverages, which are classified in food services.

2. Market-based PCE is a supplemental measure that is based on household expenditures for which there are observable price measures. It excludes most imputed transactions (for example, financial services furnished without payment) and the final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.

Note. Percent changes for real estimates are calculated from corresponding quantity indexes presented in NIPA tables 1.1.3, 1.2.3, 1.4.3, and 1.7.3. Percent changes in price estimates are calculated from corresponding price indexes presented in NIPA tables 1.1.4, 1.6.4, and 2.3.4.

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

[Percent]

Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			2009		2010			
			III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product	1	0.0	-2.6	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0
Final sales of domestic product.....	2	0.5	-2.1	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
Change in private inventories.....	3							
Goods	4	-0.5	-3.8	6.8	23.9	19.5	-0.8	3.6
Final sales.....	5	1.4	-1.6	2.0	11.0	8.6	-3.7	-1.7
Change in private inventories.....	6							
Durable goods.....	7	-0.9	-10.0	15.2	16.3	33.3	11.2	7.0
Final sales.....	8	0.9	-5.4	5.9	4.0	11.2	5.3	3.0
Change in private inventories ¹	9							
Nondurable goods.....	10	0.0	3.2	-0.6	31.7	7.4	-11.8	0.1
Final sales.....	11	2.1	2.6	-1.9	18.5	6.0	-12.2	-6.4
Change in private inventories ¹	12							
Services ²	13	1.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.0	1.9	2.4
Structures	14	-7.9	-16.6	-0.1	-15.9	-15.2	10.6	-7.2
Addenda:								
Motor vehicle output.....	15	-18.6	-24.7	145.5	13.7	42.3	-2.7	21.2
Gross domestic product excluding motor vehicle output.....	16	0.5	-2.1	0.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.6
Final sales of computers ³	17	26.5	5.0	-4.0	17.3	19.2	5.3	55.4
Gross domestic product excluding final sales of computers.....	18	-0.1	-2.7	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	1.8
Gross domestic purchases excluding final sales of computers to domestic purchasers.....	19	-1.3	-3.7	2.8	2.6	3.9	4.9	3.9
Final sales of domestic product, current dollars.....	20	2.7	-1.1	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8

1. Estimates for durable goods and nondurable goods for 1996 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.

3. Some components of final sales of computers include computer parts.

Table 1.5.3. Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail, Quantity Indexes [Index numbers, 2005=100]

Table with columns: Line, 2008, 2009, Seasonally adjusted (2009 III, IV, I, II, III), 2010 III. Rows include Gross domestic product, Personal consumption expenditures, Goods, Durables, Nondurables, Services, Gross private domestic investment, Net exports of goods and services, and Government consumption.

Table 1.5.4. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail [Index numbers, 2005=100]

Table with columns: Line, 2008, 2009, Seasonally adjusted (2009 III, IV, I, II, III), 2010 III. Rows include Gross domestic product, Personal consumption expenditures, Goods, Durables, Nondurables, Services, Gross private domestic investment, Net exports of goods and services, and Government consumption.

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

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

Table 1.5.5. Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Gross domestic product	1	14,369.1	14,119.0	14,114.7	14,277.3	14,446.4	14,578.7	14,730.2
Personal consumption expenditures	2	10,104.5	10,001.3	10,040.7	10,131.5	10,230.8	10,285.4	10,376.7
Goods	3	3,379.5	3,230.7	3,276.1	3,312.9	3,380.0	3,377.5	3,409.0
Durable goods	4	1,083.5	1,026.5	1,045.2	1,043.9	1,060.7	1,074.1	1,084.1
Motor vehicles and parts.....	5	343.2	319.7	339.1	327.0	328.3	335.9	339.1
Furnishings and durable household equipment.....	6	266.0	248.1	246.9	249.3	255.3	258.2	258.2
Recreational goods and vehicles.....	7	331.6	317.5	317.1	323.9	328.8	331.9	337.0
Other durable goods.....	8	142.6	141.1	142.1	143.7	148.3	148.0	149.8
Nondurable goods	9	2,296.0	2,204.2	2,231.0	2,269.0	2,319.3	2,303.4	2,325.0
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption.....	10	775.2	777.9	777.0	786.5	794.6	794.6	802.4
Clothing and footwear.....	11	394.1	322.2	322.4	325.5	333.8	335.5	337.5
Gasoline and other energy goods.....	12	411.4	303.7	326.2	344.1	364.1	340.0	341.8
Other nondurable goods.....	13	775.4	800.4	805.5	812.9	824.1	833.3	843.3
Services	14	6,725.0	6,770.6	6,764.6	6,818.6	6,850.9	6,907.9	6,967.6
Household consumption expenditures (for services).....	15	6,446.1	6,511.8	6,507.5	6,556.2	6,589.6	6,643.2	6,698.3
Housing and utilities.....	16	1,833.1	1,876.3	1,877.5	1,887.6	1,887.1	1,892.5	1,910.3
Health care.....	17	1,547.2	1,623.2	1,629.5	1,650.1	1,657.5	1,680.4	1,700.1
Transportation services.....	18	306.9	290.1	288.3	290.2	294.6	299.6	301.5
Recreation services.....	19	383.4	378.8	377.9	377.3	376.8	378.5	384.7
Food services and accommodations.....	20	611.3	603.6	601.2	604.7	615.2	623.3	631.5
Financial services and insurance.....	21	848.1	813.8	809.3	816.3	824.9	829.9	822.9
Other services.....	22	916.0	925.9	923.8	930.1	933.3	939.1	947.2
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	23	278.8	258.9	257.1	262.4	261.3	264.7	269.3
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	24	1,037.6	1,058.1	1,059.0	1,070.7	1,071.5	1,087.7	1,103.5
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	25	758.8	799.2	801.9	808.3	810.2	823.0	834.2
Gross private domestic investment	26	2,096.7	1,589.2	1,548.5	1,637.7	1,739.7	1,841.8	1,896.1
Fixed investment	27	2,137.8	1,716.4	1,691.8	1,681.9	1,689.8	1,761.4	1,765.9
Nonresidential	28	1,665.3	1,364.4	1,343.8	1,330.9	1,349.6	1,404.2	1,438.5
Structures.....	29	582.4	451.6	436.6	398.2	380.1	381.5	387.7
Equipment and software.....	30	1,082.9	912.8	907.2	932.7	969.5	1,022.7	1,050.9
Information processing equipment and software.....	31	549.9	530.7	533.7	559.0	568.0	586.2	592.0
Computers and peripheral equipment.....	32	88.6	80.0	78.9	90.1	90.5	98.4	96.3
Software ⁴	33	259.7	260.2	260.0	269.4	274.7	279.6	284.5
Other.....	34	201.6	190.4	194.7	199.5	202.8	208.3	211.2
Industrial equipment.....	35	193.7	150.4	147.1	146.4	146.8	161.6	165.0
Transportation equipment.....	36	147.2	76.4	76.0	78.8	97.0	110.9	120.8
Other equipment.....	37	192.1	155.4	150.5	148.6	157.7	163.9	173.0
Residential.....	38	472.5	352.1	348.0	351.0	340.2	357.2	327.4
Change in private inventories	39	-41.1	-127.2	-143.3	-44.2	50.0	80.4	130.2
Farm.....	40	1.6	3.8	-0.7	7.1	9.3	9.6	7.5
Nonfarm.....	41	-42.7	-131.1	-142.6	-51.3	40.7	70.8	122.7
Net exports of goods and services	42	-710.4	-386.4	-408.3	-426.4	-479.9	-539.3	-561.5
Exports	43	1,843.4	1,578.4	1,582.1	1,689.9	1,757.8	1,817.9	1,842.1
Goods	44	1,295.1	1,063.1	1,068.6	1,157.6	1,213.0	1,262.8	1,274.9
Services.....	45	548.3	515.3	513.6	532.3	544.8	555.1	567.1
Imports	46	2,553.8	1,964.7	1,990.5	2,116.3	2,237.6	2,357.1	2,403.5
Goods	47	2,148.8	1,587.8	1,613.8	1,731.8	1,843.5	1,957.2	1,992.5
Services.....	48	405.0	376.9	376.6	384.5	394.1	400.0	411.0
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	49	2,878.3	2,914.9	2,933.8	2,934.5	2,955.7	2,990.8	3,018.9
Federal	50	1,079.9	1,139.6	1,155.4	1,159.9	1,178.1	1,206.7	1,233.6
National defense.....	51	737.3	771.6	787.3	785.4	796.3	813.0	830.5
Consumption expenditures.....	52	635.7	664.1	676.9	673.5	684.0	695.2	711.2
Gross investment.....	53	101.7	107.5	110.4	111.9	112.4	117.9	119.3
Nondefense.....	54	342.5	368.0	368.1	374.5	381.8	393.7	403.1
Consumption expenditures.....	55	299.0	323.0	322.8	328.3	333.3	343.3	350.3
Gross investment.....	56	43.6	45.0	45.3	46.2	48.4	50.3	52.8
State and local	57	1,798.5	1,775.3	1,778.4	1,774.7	1,777.6	1,784.1	1,785.3
Consumption expenditures.....	58	1,448.2	1,424.4	1,425.6	1,432.2	1,447.4	1,446.7	1,442.0
Gross investment.....	59	350.3	351.0	352.8	342.4	330.2	337.4	343.3

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

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

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

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

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

[Billions of dollars]

Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			2009		2010			
			III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product	1	14,369.1	14,119.0	14,114.7	14,277.3	14,446.4	14,578.7	14,730.2
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	2	839.2	629.8	627.4	664.7	693.7	696.1	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	3	664.7	483.6	460.1	499.1	502.6	500.8	.....
Equals: Gross national product	4	14,543.6	14,265.3	14,281.9	14,442.8	14,637.6	14,774.0	.....
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	5	1,849.2	1,861.1	1,848.3	1,852.2	1,852.4	1,860.4	1,871.4
Private	6	1,536.9	1,535.8	1,523.1	1,525.5	1,522.8	1,527.4	1,534.9
Domestic business capital consumption allowances	7	1,244.5	1,245.2	1,234.3	1,234.7	1,231.1	1,236.9	1,243.0
Less: Capital consumption adjustment	8	1,358.1	1,297.2	1,295.0	1,295.8	1,145.5	1,151.4	1,159.2
Households and institutions	9	113.6	52.0	60.7	61.1	-85.6	-85.4	-83.8
Government	10	292.4	290.6	288.8	290.8	291.7	290.5	291.9
General government enterprises	11	312.3	325.3	325.1	326.8	329.6	333.0	336.5
Government enterprises	12	260.7	272.3	272.3	274.0	276.5	279.3	282.1
Government enterprises	13	51.6	53.0	52.8	52.8	53.2	53.7	54.4
Equals: Net national product	14	12,694.4	12,404.2	12,433.6	12,590.6	12,785.2	12,913.7	.....
Less: Statistical discrepancy	15	136.6	179.1	228.9	175.2	164.2	180.7	.....
Equals: National income	16	12,557.8	12,225.0	12,204.8	12,415.5	12,621.0	12,733.0	.....
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	17	1,262.8	1,258.0	1,297.5	1,418.2	1,566.6	1,614.1	.....
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	18	992.3	964.4	959.2	976.8	988.5	996.1	1,003.2
Contributions for government social insurance, domestic	19	987.2	970.3	970.6	974.8	987.8	995.6	1,001.9
Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets	20	812.8	784.3	750.7	765.6	765.9	736.2	727.1
Business current transfer payments (net)	21	121.7	134.0	124.9	129.8	130.5	130.8	133.1
Current surplus of government enterprises	22	-16.7	-13.2	-11.7	-11.3	-12.1	-13.1	-14.2
Wage accruals less disbursements	23	-5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets	24	2,109.3	1,919.7	1,891.1	1,889.2	1,911.1	1,914.4	1,898.4
Personal current transfer receipts	25	1,879.2	2,132.8	2,159.3	2,188.2	2,245.5	2,286.1	2,309.8
Equals: Personal income	26	12,391.1	12,174.9	12,164.0	12,239.0	12,350.3	12,473.8	12,539.5
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income	27	14,232.5	13,939.9	13,885.8	14,102.1	14,282.2	14,398.1	.....
Gross national income	28	14,407.0	14,086.2	14,053.1	14,267.7	14,473.4	14,593.4	.....
Gross national factor income ¹	29	13,309.7	13,001.0	12,980.7	13,172.3	13,366.4	13,479.6	.....
Net domestic product	30	12,519.9	12,257.9	12,266.4	12,425.1	12,594.0	12,718.3	12,858.8
Net domestic income	31	12,383.3	12,078.8	12,037.6	12,249.9	12,429.8	12,537.7	.....
Net national factor income ²	32	11,460.4	11,139.9	11,132.5	11,320.1	11,514.0	11,619.2	.....
Net domestic purchases	33	13,230.3	12,644.3	12,674.7	12,851.5	13,073.8	13,257.6	13,420.2

1. Consists of compensation of employees, proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj), rental income of persons with CCAdj, corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj, net interest and miscellaneous payments, and consumption of fixed capital.
2. Consists of gross national factor income less consumption of fixed capital.

Table 1.7.6. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			2009		2010			
			III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product	1	13,228.8	12,860.6	12,860.8	13,019.0	13,138.8	13,194.9	13,260.7
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	2	765.9	575.5	572.7	604.0	627.8	629.8	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	3	606.3	441.6	419.9	453.1	454.0	452.3	.....
Equals: Gross national product	4	13,388.7	13,014.7	13,013.8	13,170.1	13,313.0	13,372.7	.....
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	5	1,714.5	1,744.8	1,745.9	1,749.0	1,754.8	1,762.9	1,773.1
Private	6	1,440.3	1,461.3	1,461.2	1,462.2	1,466.1	1,472.1	1,479.8
Domestic business capital consumption allowances	7	274.3	283.2	284.3	286.2	288.1	290.2	292.6
Less: Capital consumption adjustment	8	229.6	237.5	238.5	240.2	241.9	243.7	245.9
Households and institutions	9	44.7	45.7	45.8	46.0	46.2	46.5	46.7
Government	10	11,674.1	11,271.5	11,269.7	11,422.3	11,558.8	11,610.4	.....
General government enterprises								
Equals: Net national product								
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income ¹	11	13,103.1	12,717.1	12,652.3	12,859.3	12,989.5	13,031.3	.....
Gross national income ²	12	13,263.0	12,851.3	12,805.3	13,010.4	13,163.6	13,209.2	.....
Net domestic product	13	11,514.3	11,137.3	11,116.7	11,271.2	11,384.8	11,432.7	11,488.4
Net domestic income ³	14	11,388.7	10,974.5	10,909.3	11,112.2	11,236.4	11,270.3	.....
Net domestic purchases	15	12,015.5	11,491.7	11,496.9	11,592.0	11,715.0	11,876.3	11,997.6

1. Gross domestic income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.
2. Gross national income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross national product.
3. Net domestic income deflated by the implicit price deflator for net domestic product.
Note: Except as noted in footnotes 1, 2 and 3, chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Table 1.8.3. Command-Basis Real Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, Quantity Indexes

[Index numbers, 2005=100]

Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted					
			2009		2010			
			III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product	1	104.672	101.917	101.760	103.012	103.960	104.403	104.924
Less: Exports of goods and services	2	126.255	114.228	114.174	120.569	123.858	126.592	128.138
Plus: Imports of goods and services	3	106.113	91.418	92.752	93.874	96.401	103.613	107.859
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	102.756	99.045	99.092	99.829	100.797	102.070	103.057
Plus: Exports of goods and services, command basis ¹	5	128.625	110.334	110.525	117.450	121.536	125.674	127.087
Less: Imports of goods and services, command basis ¹	6	114.686	88.393	89.503	94.678	99.586	104.892	106.736
Equals: Command-basis gross domestic product ^{1,2}	7	103.534	101.917	101.810	102.457	103.134	104.065	104.932
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world, command basis ¹	8	133.361	100.273	99.851	105.247	109.285	109.642	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world, command basis ¹	9	127.184	92.704	88.213	95.200	95.359	95.007	.....
Equals: Command-basis gross national product ^{1,3}	10	103.992	102.188	102.229	102.854	103.701	104.654	.....
Addenda:								
Command-basis net domestic product ⁴	11	102.484	100.389	100.260	100.970	101.691	102.675	103.569
Net domestic product	12	103.761	100.363	100.177	101.570	102.593	103.025	103.527
Command-basis net national product ⁴	13	103.011	100.705	100.744	101.426	102.338	103.346	.....
Net national product	14	104.288	100.691	100.675	102.038	103.257	103.718	.....
Percent change from preceding period:								
Real gross domestic product	15	0.0	-2.6	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0
Command-basis gross domestic product	16	-1.0	-1.6	0.9	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.4
Real gross national product	17	0.3	-2.8	2.6	4.9	4.4	1.8	.....
Command-basis gross national product	18	-0.6	-1.7	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.7	.....

1. Deflator is the gross domestic purchases price index.
2. This measure is called "real gross domestic income" in the System of National Accounts, 2008.
3. This measure is called "real gross national income" in the System of National Accounts, 2008.
4. Deflator is the net domestic purchases price index.

Table 1.8.6. Command-Basis Real Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Gross domestic product	1	13,228.8	12,880.6	12,860.8	13,019.0	13,138.8	13,194.9	13,260.7
Less: Exports of goods and services.....	2	1,647.7	1,490.7	1,490.0	1,573.5	1,616.4	1,652.1	1,672.3
Plus: Imports of goods and services.....	3	2,151.7	1,853.8	1,880.8	1,903.6	1,954.8	2,101.1	2,187.2
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	4	13,729.4	13,233.6	13,239.8	13,338.2	13,467.6	13,637.7	13,769.6
Plus: Exports of goods and services, command basis ¹	5	1,678.6	1,439.9	1,442.2	1,532.6	1,585.9	1,639.9	1,658.3
Less: Imports of goods and services, command basis ¹	6	2,325.6	1,792.4	1,814.4	1,919.3	2,018.8	2,126.4	2,163.8
Equals: Command-basis gross domestic product ^{1,2}	7	13,085.0	12,880.7	12,866.4	12,948.2	13,033.8	13,151.4	13,261.0
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world, command basis ¹	8	764.2	574.6	571.9	602.8	625.9	628.0	.....
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world, command basis ¹	9	605.3	441.2	419.4	452.7	453.4	451.7	.....
Equals: Command-basis gross national product ^{1,3}	10	13,244.0	13,014.1	13,018.8	13,098.3	13,206.3	13,327.7	.....
Addenda:								
Command-basis net domestic product ⁴	11	11,372.7	11,140.2	11,125.3	11,204.1	11,284.1	11,393.3	11,492.5
Net domestic product.....	12	11,514.3	11,137.3	11,116.7	11,271.2	11,384.8	11,432.7	11,488.4
Command-basis net national product ⁴	13	11,531.2	11,273.1	11,277.0	11,353.4	11,455.4	11,568.3	.....
Net national product.....	14	11,674.1	11,271.5	11,269.7	11,422.3	11,558.8	11,610.4	.....
Trading gains index ⁵	15	98.893	100.004	100.052	99.481	99.207	99.669	100.026
Terms of trade index ⁶	16	94.262	99.896	100.314	96.585	94.985	98.064	100.222
Terms of trade, goods ⁷	17	93.618	99.518	100.203	95.863	93.945	97.593	100.060
Terms of trade, nonpetroleum goods ⁸	18	103.470	100.892	101.876	101.816	101.993	103.064	103.356

1. Uses gross domestic purchases price index as deflator.

2. This measure is called "real gross domestic income" in the System of National Accounts, 2008.

3. This measure is called "real gross national income" in the System of National Accounts, 2008.

4. Uses net domestic purchases price index as deflator.

5. Ratio (multiplied by 100) of the price index for gross domestic product to the price index for gross domestic purchases.

6. Ratio (multiplied by 100) of the price index for exports of goods and services to the price index for imports of goods and services.

7. Ratio (multiplied by 100) of the price index for goods exports to the price index for goods imports.

8. Ratio (multiplied by 100) of the price index for goods exports to the price index for nonpetroleum goods imports.

Table 1.10. Gross Domestic Income by Type of Income

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Gross domestic income	1	14,232.5	13,939.9	13,885.8	14,102.1	14,282.2	14,398.1	.....
Compensation of employees, paid	2	8,068.1	7,819.5	7,806.4	7,839.2	7,866.3	7,928.7	7,977.3
Wage and salary accruals.....	3	6,561.4	6,286.9	6,271.6	6,292.8	6,299.6	6,350.9	6,389.2
Disbursements.....	4	6,566.4	6,281.9	6,271.6	6,292.8	6,299.6	6,350.9	6,389.2
To persons.....	5	6,556.0	6,271.2	6,261.0	6,281.9	6,288.4	6,339.4	.....
To the rest of the world.....	6	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.5	.....
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	7	-5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	8	1,506.8	1,532.6	1,534.8	1,546.5	1,566.7	1,577.8	1,588.1
Taxes on production and imports	9	1,045.1	1,024.7	1,028.2	1,035.2	1,045.9	1,054.6	1,061.7
Less: Subsidies	10	52.8	60.3	69.1	58.4	57.4	58.5	58.5
Net operating surplus	11	3,322.8	3,294.9	3,271.9	3,433.9	3,575.0	3,612.9	.....
Private enterprises.....	12	3,339.5	3,308.1	3,283.7	3,445.1	3,587.1	3,626.0	.....
Net interest and miscellaneous payments, domestic industries.....	13	1,042.3	982.5	940.0	954.8	955.0	923.9	.....
Business current transfer payments (net).....	14	121.7	134.0	124.9	129.8	130.5	130.8	133.1
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	15	1,102.0	1,011.9	1,006.4	1,022.1	1,030.7	1,049.7	1,058.8
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.....	16	222.0	274.0	279.1	282.8	292.7	298.8	305.4
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, domestic industries.....	17	851.5	905.7	933.2	1,055.7	1,178.1	1,222.7	.....
Taxes on corporate income.....	18	308.4	254.9	255.7	319.1	403.2	405.6	.....
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	19	543.1	650.8	677.5	736.6	774.9	817.1	.....
Net dividends.....	20	611.5	611.6	567.3	596.1	621.2	591.6	.....
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	21	-68.4	39.2	110.2	140.5	153.6	225.6	.....
Current surplus of government enterprises.....	22	-16.7	-13.2	-11.7	-11.3	-12.1	-13.1	-14.2
Consumption of fixed capital	23	1,849.2	1,861.1	1,848.3	1,852.2	1,852.4	1,860.4	1,871.4
Private.....	24	1,536.9	1,535.8	1,523.1	1,525.5	1,522.8	1,527.4	1,534.9
Government.....	25	312.3	325.3	325.1	326.8	329.6	333.0	336.5
Addendum:								
Statistical discrepancy.....	26	136.6	179.1	228.9	175.2	164.2	180.7	.....

Table 1.12. National Income by Type of Income
 (Billions of dollars)

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
National income	1	12,557.8	12,225.0	12,204.8	12,415.5	12,621.0	12,733.0	
Compensation of employees	2	8,060.8	7,811.7	7,798.7	7,831.4	7,858.1	7,920.3	7,968.9
Wage and salary accruals	3	6,554.0	6,279.1	6,263.9	6,284.9	6,291.4	6,342.5	6,380.9
Government	4	1,144.0	1,173.6	1,175.6	1,174.9	1,185.5	1,193.1	1,184.8
Other	5	5,410.1	5,105.5	5,088.3	5,110.0	5,105.9	5,149.4	5,196.0
Supplements to wages and salaries	6	1,506.8	1,532.6	1,534.8	1,546.5	1,566.7	1,577.8	1,588.1
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	7	1,036.6	1,072.0	1,074.0	1,084.0	1,095.8	1,103.1	1,110.3
Employer contributions for government social insurance	8	470.1	460.6	460.8	462.5	470.9	474.7	477.8
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	9	1,102.0	1,011.9	1,006.4	1,022.1	1,030.7	1,049.7	1,058.8
Farm	10	50.8	30.5	28.0	36.2	36.8	38.9	49.8
Nonfarm	11	1,051.2	981.5	978.4	985.9	994.0	1,010.8	1,009.0
Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	12	222.0	274.0	279.1	282.8	292.7	298.8	305.4
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	13	1,262.8	1,258.0	1,297.5	1,418.2	1,566.6	1,614.1	
Taxes on corporate income	14	308.4	254.9	255.7	319.1	403.2	405.6	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj	15	954.4	1,003.1	1,041.8	1,099.2	1,163.3	1,208.5	
Net dividends	16	797.7	718.9	699.6	708.5	720.3	728.4	736.6
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj	17	156.7	284.2	342.2	390.6	443.0	480.1	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	18	812.8	784.3	750.7	765.6	765.9	736.2	727.1
Taxes on production and imports	19	1,045.1	1,024.7	1,028.2	1,035.2	1,045.9	1,054.6	1,061.7
Less: Subsidies	20	52.8	60.3	69.1	58.4	57.4	58.5	58.5
Business current transfer payments (net)	21	121.7	134.0	124.9	129.8	130.5	130.8	133.1
To persons (net)	22	36.7	36.0	35.8	35.8	36.6	37.0	37.2
To government (net)	23	81.7	98.5	90.0	93.6	93.0	93.8	96.2
To the rest of the world (net)	24	3.3	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	-0.4
Current surplus of government enterprises	25	-16.7	-13.2	-11.7	-11.3	-12.1	-13.1	-14.2
Addenda for corporate cash flow:								
Net cash flow with IVA	26	1,239.4	1,427.9	1,405.6	1,484.0	1,517.3	1,578.4	
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj	27	156.7	284.2	342.2	390.6	443.0	480.1	
Consumption of fixed capital	28	1,018.5	1,019.8	1,010.6	1,010.8	1,008.0	1,013.7	1,019.2
Less: Capital transfers paid (net)	29	-64.1	-123.9	-52.8	-62.6	-66.3	-84.6	
Addenda:								
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	30	1,102.0	1,011.9	1,006.4	1,022.1	1,030.7	1,049.7	1,058.8
Farm	31	50.8	30.5	28.0	36.2	36.8	38.9	49.8
Proprietors' income with IVA	32	57.4	36.8	34.2	42.2	42.5	44.4	55.2
Capital consumption adjustment	33	-6.5	-6.3	-6.2	-6.0	-5.7	-5.5	-5.4
Nonfarm	34	1,051.2	981.5	978.4	985.9	994.0	1,010.8	1,009.0
Proprietors' income (without IVA and CCAAdj)	35	893.5	837.2	837.3	852.5	895.2	903.5	908.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	36	-5.0	0.2	-3.5	-11.6	-6.1	2.0	-4.8
Capital consumption adjustment	37	162.7	144.0	144.6	144.9	104.8	105.3	105.5
Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	38	222.0	274.0	279.1	282.8	292.7	298.8	305.4
Rental income of persons (without CCAAdj)	39	238.3	289.0	293.9	297.7	307.5	313.3	319.8
Capital consumption adjustment	40	-16.2	-15.1	-14.8	-14.9	-14.8	-14.5	-14.4
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	41	1,262.8	1,258.0	1,297.5	1,418.2	1,566.6	1,614.1	
Corporate profits with IVA	42	1,289.1	1,328.6	1,360.5	1,481.2	1,736.5	1,784.7	
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	43	1,333.2	1,316.7	1,369.2	1,548.4	1,772.9	1,788.2	
Taxes on corporate income	44	308.4	254.9	255.7	319.1	403.2	405.6	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	45	1,024.8	1,061.8	1,113.5	1,229.3	1,369.7	1,382.6	
Net dividends	46	797.7	718.9	699.6	708.5	720.3	728.4	736.6
Undistributed profits (without IVA and CCAAdj)	47	227.2	342.9	413.9	520.8	649.4	654.2	
Inventory valuation adjustment	48	-44.1	11.9	-8.7	-67.2	-36.4	-3.5	
Capital consumption adjustment	49	-26.3	-70.6	-63.0	-63.0	-169.9	-170.7	-169.5

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
 CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment

Table 1.14. Gross Value Added of Domestic Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Value Added of Nonfinancial Domestic Corporate Business in Current and Chained Dollars
[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Gross value added of corporate business¹	1	7,922.9	7,675.4	7,641.6	7,810.6	7,941.3	8,026.6	
Consumption of fixed capital	2	1,018.5	1,019.8	1,010.6	1,010.8	1,008.0	1,013.7	1,019.2
Net value added	3	6,904.4	6,655.6	6,631.0	6,799.8	6,933.3	7,012.9	
Compensation of employees	4	5,017.4	4,738.1	4,719.7	4,740.5	4,746.1	4,784.9	4,825.7
Wage and salary accruals	5	4,170.3	3,886.7	3,867.5	3,883.1	3,877.7	3,910.1	3,944.8
Supplements to wages and salaries	6	847.1	851.4	852.1	857.4	868.4	874.8	880.9
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	7	661.7	637.5	632.0	646.0	652.9	657.2	662.0
Net operating surplus	8	1,225.2	1,280.1	1,279.3	1,413.3	1,534.2	1,570.8	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	9	279.0	279.8	260.5	268.7	264.3	256.4	
Business current transfer payments (net)	10	94.7	94.6	85.6	88.9	91.9	91.6	93.2
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	11	851.5	905.7	933.2	1,055.7	1,178.1	1,222.7	
Taxes on corporate income	12	308.4	254.9	255.7	319.1	403.2	405.6	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj	13	543.1	650.8	677.5	736.6	774.9	817.1	
Net dividends	14	611.5	611.6	567.3	596.1	621.2	591.6	
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj	15	-68.4	39.2	110.2	140.5	153.6	225.6	
Gross value added of financial corporate business¹	16	932.4	1,050.2	1,083.2	1,142.8	1,136.9	1,133.0	
Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business¹	17	6,990.5	6,625.2	6,558.4	6,667.8	6,804.4	6,893.6	
Consumption of fixed capital	18	878.8	879.0	871.0	870.7	868.2	872.9	877.7
Net value added	19	6,111.7	5,746.3	5,687.4	5,797.1	5,936.2	6,020.7	
Compensation of employees	20	4,435.3	4,193.6	4,175.0	4,192.4	4,205.1	4,242.4	4,282.1
Wage and salary accruals	21	3,684.9	3,441.0	3,421.8	3,434.6	3,437.6	3,469.1	3,503.5
Supplements to wages and salaries	22	750.5	752.5	753.2	757.9	767.6	773.3	778.7
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	23	615.3	590.2	584.5	598.3	604.8	609.0	614.0
Net operating surplus	24	1,061.1	962.5	927.9	1,006.4	1,126.3	1,169.3	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	25	271.3	220.1	205.5	205.3	208.3	202.3	
Business current transfer payments (net)	26	66.2	79.1	75.2	77.8	77.5	78.3	79.8
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	27	723.5	663.3	647.1	723.2	840.4	886.6	
Taxes on corporate income	28	226.4	170.3	163.7	201.8	265.2	287.4	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj	29	497.1	492.9	483.5	521.4	575.3	601.1	
Net dividends	30	482.8	511.4	469.8	497.3	515.5	499.1	
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAAdj	31	14.4	-18.5	13.6	24.1	59.7	102.0	
Addenda:								
Corporate business:								
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	32	921.9	964.4	1,005.0	1,185.8	1,384.4	1,396.9	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	33	613.6	709.5	749.3	866.8	981.2	991.3	
Inventory valuation adjustment	34	-44.1	11.9	-8.7	-67.2	-36.4	-3.5	
Capital consumption adjustment	35	-26.3	-70.6	-63.0	-63.0	-169.9	-170.7	-169.5
Nonfinancial corporate business:								
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	36	782.0	706.4	704.8	839.1	1,021.8	1,037.5	
Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAAdj)	37	555.6	536.1	541.1	637.3	756.6	750.1	
Inventory valuation adjustment	38	-44.1	11.9	-8.7	-67.2	-36.4	-3.5	
Capital consumption adjustment	39	-14.4	-55.1	-48.9	-48.7	-144.9	-145.4	-144.6
Value-added, in billions of chained (2005) dollars								
Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business²	40	6,686.4	6,284.3	6,210.3	6,401.0	6,567.6	6,611.2	
Consumption of fixed capital ³	41	919.9	830.5	829.8	830.3	833.6	838.4	844.8
Net value added ⁴	42	5,866.5	5,453.8	5,380.5	5,570.7	5,734.0	5,772.8	

1. Estimates for financial corporate business and nonfinancial corporate business for 2000 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
 2. The current-dollar gross value added is deflated using the gross value added chain-type price index for nonfinancial industries from the GDP-by-industry accounts. For periods when this price index is not available, the chain-type price index for GDP goods and structures is used.
 3. Chained-dollar consumption of fixed capital of nonfinancial corporate business is calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100.
 4. Chained-dollar net value added of nonfinancial corporate business is the difference between the gross product and the consumption of fixed capital.
 IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
 CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment

Table 1.15. Price, Costs, and Profit Per Unit of Real Gross Value Added of Nonfinancial Domestic Corporate Business
[Dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Price per unit of real gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business¹	1	1.045	1.054	1.056	1.042	1.036	1.043	
Compensation of employees (unit labor cost)	2	0.663	0.667	0.672	0.655	0.640	0.642	
Unit nonlabor cost	3	0.274	0.282	0.279	0.274	0.268	0.267	
Consumption of fixed capital	4	0.131	0.140	0.140	0.136	0.132	0.132	
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies plus business current transfer payments (net)	5	0.102	0.107	0.106	0.106	0.104	0.104	
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	6	0.041	0.035	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.031	
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj (unit profits from current production)	7	0.108	0.106	0.104	0.113	0.128	0.134	
Taxes on corporate income	8	0.034	0.027	0.026	0.032	0.040	0.043	
Profits after tax with IVA and CCAAdj	9	0.074	0.078	0.078	0.081	0.088	0.091	

1. The implicit price deflator for gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business divided by 100. Estimates for nonfinancial corporate business for 2000 and earlier periods are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates for these industries are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
 Note: The current-dollar gross value added is deflated using the gross value added chain-type price index for nonfinancial industries from the GDP-by-industry accounts. For periods when this price index is not available, the chain-type price index for GDP goods and structures is used.
 IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
 CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment

2. Personal Income and Outlays

Table 2.1. Personal Income and Its Disposition

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal income	1	12,391.1	12,174.9	12,164.0	12,239.0	12,350.3	12,473.8	12,539.5
Compensation of employees, received	2	8,065.8	7,806.7	7,798.7	7,831.4	7,858.1	7,920.3	7,968.9
Wage and salary disbursements	3	6,559.0	6,274.1	6,263.9	6,284.9	6,291.4	6,342.5	6,380.9
Private industries	4	5,415.1	5,100.5	5,088.3	5,110.0	5,105.9	5,149.4	5,196.0
Government	5	1,144.0	1,173.6	1,175.6	1,174.9	1,185.5	1,193.1	1,184.8
Supplements to wages and salaries	6	1,506.8	1,532.6	1,534.8	1,546.5	1,566.7	1,577.8	1,588.1
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	7	1,036.6	1,072.0	1,074.0	1,084.0	1,095.8	1,103.1	1,110.3
Employer contributions for government social insurance	8	470.1	460.6	460.8	462.5	470.9	474.7	477.8
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	9	1,102.0	1,011.9	1,006.4	1,022.1	1,030.7	1,049.7	1,058.8
Farm	10	50.8	30.5	28.0	36.2	36.8	38.9	49.8
Nonfarm	11	1,051.2	981.5	978.4	985.9	994.0	1,010.8	1,009.0
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	12	222.0	274.0	279.1	282.8	292.7	298.8	305.4
Personal income receipts on assets	13	2,109.3	1,919.7	1,891.1	1,889.2	1,911.1	1,914.4	1,898.4
Personal interest income	14	1,314.7	1,222.3	1,213.3	1,205.8	1,208.7	1,205.3	1,183.2
Personal dividend income	15	794.6	697.4	677.8	683.4	702.4	709.2	715.2
Personal current transfer receipts	16	1,879.2	2,132.8	2,159.3	2,188.2	2,245.5	2,286.1	2,309.8
Government social benefits to persons	17	1,842.6	2,096.8	2,123.4	2,152.5	2,208.9	2,249.1	2,272.6
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	18	1,068.3	1,164.5	1,172.6	1,188.8	1,191.3	1,208.1	1,223.5
Government unemployment insurance benefits	19	50.7	128.6	145.0	143.4	146.1	136.8	129.9
Veterans benefits	20	45.6	52.3	52.8	55.1	57.8	60.4	63.2
Family assistance ¹	21	19.3	20.1	20.2	20.1	19.9	19.4	19.9
Other	22	658.7	731.3	732.9	745.0	793.8	824.4	836.1
Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)	23	36.7	38.0	35.8	35.8	36.6	37.0	37.2
Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic	24	987.2	970.3	970.6	974.8	987.8	995.6	1,001.9
Less: Personal current taxes	25	1,438.2	1,140.0	1,117.0	1,117.2	1,134.7	1,137.3	1,159.6
Equals: Disposable personal income	26	10,952.9	11,034.9	11,047.0	11,121.7	11,215.6	11,336.5	11,379.9
Less: Personal outlays	27	10,505.0	10,379.6	10,423.6	10,505.7	10,603.9	10,663.7	10,748.9
Personal consumption expenditures	28	10,104.5	10,001.3	10,040.7	10,131.5	10,230.8	10,285.4	10,376.7
Personal interest payments ²	29	246.2	216.8	220.9	207.8	203.8	206.0	198.8
Personal current transfer payments	30	154.3	161.4	161.9	166.4	169.2	172.3	173.4
To government	31	89.7	95.0	95.6	97.0	98.5	100.1	101.8
To the rest of the world (net)	32	64.6	66.5	66.3	69.5	70.7	72.2	71.6
Equals: Personal saving	33	447.9	655.3	623.4	616.0	611.8	672.8	631.0
Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income	34	4.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.5
Addenda:								
Personal income excluding current transfer receipts, billions of chained (2005) dollars ³	35	9,638.5	9,191.1	9,128.7	9,109.7	9,111.7	9,187.6	9,202.4
Disposable personal income:								
Total, billions of chained (2005) dollars ³	36	10,042.9	10,099.8	10,079.7	10,080.4	10,113.3	10,223.6	10,237.1
Per capita:								
Current dollars	37	35,931	35,888	35,888	36,049	36,282	36,602	36,657
Chained (2005) dollars	38	32,946	32,847	32,746	32,673	32,717	33,009	32,976
Population (midperiod, thousands)	39	304,831	307,483	307,815	308,521	309,120	309,724	310,442
Percent change from preceding period:								
Disposable personal income, current dollars	40	5.1	0.7	-1.6	2.7	3.4	4.4	1.5
Disposable personal income, chained (2005) dollars	41	1.7	0.6	-4.4	0.0	1.3	4.4	0.5

1. Consists of aid to families with dependent children and, beginning with 1996, assistance programs operating under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

2. Consists of nonmortgage interest paid by households.

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

Table 2.2B. Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Wage and salary disbursements	1	6,559.0	6,274.1	6,263.9	6,284.9	6,291.4	6,342.5	6,380.9
Private industries	2	5,415.1	5,100.5	5,088.3	5,110.0	5,105.9	5,149.4	5,196.0
Goods-producing industries	3	1,207.6	1,064.0	1,046.7	1,046.1	1,032.2	1,041.6	1,050.2
Manufacturing	4	741.2	661.5	649.8	658.3	652.6	660.0	665.0
Services-producing industries	5	4,207.4	4,036.6	4,041.6	4,064.0	4,073.7	4,107.8	4,145.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	6	1,050.9	990.5	986.9	988.2	988.0	996.8	1,004.2
Other services-producing industries ¹	7	3,156.6	3,046.1	3,054.7	3,075.7	3,085.8	3,111.0	3,141.7
Government	8	1,144.0	1,173.6	1,175.6	1,174.9	1,185.5	1,193.1	1,184.8

1. Other services-producing industries consists of information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services.

Note: Estimates in this table are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 2.3.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product
[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	-0.3	-1.2	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.6
Goods	2	-2.5	-2.0	7.2	1.7	5.7	3.4	2.8
Durable goods	3	-5.2	-3.7	20.1	-1.1	8.8	6.8	6.1
Motor vehicles and parts	4	-13.8	-6.9	42.7	-21.3	-2.6	6.9	1.5
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	-3.6	-6.4	7.0	9.4	13.9	9.0	5.7
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	3.3	1.4	17.1	15.8	12.9	9.3	12.3
Other durable goods	7	-3.7	-2.3	4.9	-0.8	18.8	-2.2	4.2
Nondurable goods	8	-1.1	-1.2	1.7	3.1	4.2	1.9	1.3
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	-0.8	-0.9	4.0	5.1	3.7	-2.9	3.7
Clothing and footwear	10	-0.6	-4.4	0.5	5.8	12.0	6.4	-1.2
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	-4.7	1.2	-1.9	-2.3	0.7	3.0	-7.0
Other nondurable goods	12	0.2	-1.1	1.4	2.4	3.3	4.5	3.5
Services	13	0.9	-0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.6	2.5
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	0.6	-0.7	-0.8	0.2	0.0	1.5	2.4
Housing and utilities	15	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	-0.5	1.1	3.3
Health care	16	2.8	2.2	-0.1	1.8	-0.3	3.1	2.7
Transportation services	17	-5.2	-8.1	-3.1	-1.0	3.5	4.1	3.8
Recreation services	18	-0.3	-2.4	-4.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	4.9
Food services and accommodations	19	-0.7	-3.6	-1.4	0.6	6.9	2.5	3.5
Financial services and insurance	20	0.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.7	-2.8	1.1	-2.9
Other services	21	-0.3	-1.2	-2.2	-1.2	-1.2	-0.8	2.5
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	9.0	-4.2	9.3	8.6	1.2	3.4	4.4
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	2.6	0.6	-0.3	1.6	-0.9	3.3	3.7
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	0.5	2.3	-3.2	-0.5	-1.6	3.3	3.5
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	25	0.0	-1.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	2.6	2.3
Energy goods and services ⁵	26	-3.8	1.1	3.8	3.4	-2.6	3.4	4.8
Market-based PCE ⁶	27	-0.5	-1.0	2.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	28	-0.2	-1.1	2.2	0.7	2.5	3.0	2.2

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

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

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

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

5. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas services.

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

Table 2.3.2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Percent change at annual rate:								
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	-0.3	-1.2	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.6
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Goods	2	-0.85	-0.65	2.28	0.57	1.82	1.13	0.92
Durable goods	3	-0.60	-0.39	1.90	-0.11	0.88	0.69	0.63
Motor vehicles and parts	4	-0.55	-0.24	1.16	-0.79	-0.08	0.22	0.05
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	-0.10	-0.17	0.17	0.22	0.32	0.22	0.14
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	0.11	0.05	0.50	0.47	0.39	0.29	0.38
Other durable goods	7	-0.05	-0.03	0.07	-0.01	0.25	-0.03	0.06
Nondurable goods	8	-0.25	-0.26	0.37	0.68	0.94	0.44	0.29
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	-0.06	-0.07	0.30	0.38	0.29	-0.23	0.28
Clothing and footwear	10	-0.02	-0.14	0.02	0.18	0.37	0.20	-0.04
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	-0.19	0.04	-0.06	-0.07	0.02	0.10	-0.24
Other nondurable goods	12	0.02	-0.09	0.11	0.19	0.26	0.36	0.29
Services	13	0.59	-0.55	-0.30	0.36	0.05	1.07	1.64
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	0.36	-0.43	-0.53	0.15	0.02	0.98	1.53
Housing and utilities	15	0.14	0.20	0.34	0.31	-0.09	0.20	0.60
Health care	16	0.42	0.33	-0.02	0.29	-0.06	0.49	0.43
Transportation services	17	-0.16	-0.25	-0.09	-0.03	0.10	0.12	0.11
Recreation services	18	-0.01	-0.09	-0.17	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.18
Food services and accommodations	19	-0.04	-0.22	-0.09	0.03	0.40	0.15	0.21
Financial services and insurance	20	0.05	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.22	0.10	-0.23
Other services	21	-0.02	-0.11	-0.21	-0.11	-0.11	-0.07	0.23
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	0.23	-0.11	0.23	0.21	0.03	0.09	0.11
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	0.26	0.06	-0.03	0.17	-0.09	0.35	0.39
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	0.03	0.17	-0.26	-0.04	-0.12	0.26	0.27
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	25	0.03	-1.19	1.48	0.36	1.73	2.24	2.02
Energy goods and services ⁵	26	-0.23	0.06	0.19	0.18	-0.15	0.19	0.26
Market-based PCE ⁶	27	-0.42	-0.85	2.10	1.06	1.96	2.14	2.15
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	28	-0.13	-0.84	1.61	0.49	1.83	2.18	1.61

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

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

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

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

5. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas services.

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

Table 2.3.3. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Quantity Indexes

[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	105.057	103.797	103.885	104.126	104.608	105.178	105.846
Goods	2	103.462	101.416	102.092	102.533	103.952	104.837	105.565
Durable goods	3	102.798	99.011	101.159	100.870	103.025	104.735	106.304
Motor vehicles and parts	4	85.000	79.093	83.655	78.782	78.271	79.584	79.875
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	102.827	96.222	96.075	98.254	101.506	103.725	105.172
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	129.771	131.643	132.793	137.749	141.981	145.157	149.433
Other durable goods	7	101.041	98.669	99.590	99.380	103.753	103.183	104.246
Nondurable goods	8	103.698	102.487	102.460	103.247	104.321	104.823	105.160
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	103.997	103.023	103.426	104.710	105.672	104.895	105.856
Clothing and footwear	10	108.304	103.570	102.980	104.432	107.436	109.113	108.788
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	92.523	93.660	93.527	92.996	93.155	93.854	92.174
Other nondurable goods	12	107.058	105.867	105.657	106.294	107.148	108.337	109.285
Services	13	105.870	105.006	104.797	104.936	104.952	105.366	106.006
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	105.155	104.448	104.257	104.315	104.320	104.713	105.328
Housing and utilities	15	103.524	104.682	104.835	105.275	105.147	105.437	106.293
Health care	16	107.148	109.457	109.547	110.028	109.932	110.765	111.498
Transportation services	17	95.511	87.758	87.192	86.966	87.710	88.602	89.438
Recreation services	18	107.116	104.597	103.883	103.610	103.584	103.498	104.744
Food services and accommodations	19	104.234	100.461	100.009	100.150	101.838	102.476	103.351
Financial services and insurance	20	108.183	104.265	103.758	102.793	102.074	102.364	101.614
Other services	21	105.750	104.526	103.974	103.650	103.334	103.132	103.780
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	124.877	119.597	118.919	121.393	121.755	122.788	124.125
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	108.252	108.852	108.648	109.087	108.846	109.744	110.744
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	103.033	105.361	105.300	105.166	104.756	105.613	106.515
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	25	105.946	104.493	104.548	104.657	105.176	105.850	106.460
Energy goods and services ⁵	26	93.954	94.956	95.079	95.882	95.243	96.051	97.183
Market-based PCE ⁶	27	104.532	103.517	103.711	104.024	104.604	105.239	105.880
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	28	105.472	104.278	104.456	104.627	105.268	106.038	106.605

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

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

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

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

5. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas services.

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

Table 2.3.4. Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	109.061	109.258	109.598	110.333	110.901	110.888	111.166
Goods	2	106.262	103.634	104.403	105.120	105.784	104.812	105.064
Durable goods	3	95.340	93.782	93.450	93.603	93.121	92.755	92.234
Motor vehicles and parts	4	98.575	98.676	98.961	101.333	102.384	103.041	103.639
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	98.041	97.709	97.357	96.127	95.304	94.310	93.010
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	84.233	79.513	78.653	77.455	76.282	75.327	74.279
Other durable goods	7	109.745	111.234	110.981	112.456	111.179	111.571	111.755
Nondurable goods	8	112.484	109.262	110.624	111.651	112.949	111.638	112.325
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	112.089	113.538	112.967	112.950	113.466	113.916	113.989
Clothing and footwear	10	97.754	98.588	99.207	98.770	98.452	97.439	98.323
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	145.870	106.387	114.356	121.338	128.166	118.788	121.592
Other nondurable goods	12	106.032	110.691	111.605	111.966	112.594	112.604	112.967
Services	13	110.566	112.233	112.355	113.102	113.620	114.116	114.408
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	110.832	112.718	112.850	113.631	114.205	114.703	114.978
Housing and utilities	15	111.871	113.240	113.144	113.277	113.389	113.396	113.542
Health care	16	109.730	112.693	113.041	113.966	114.582	115.286	115.871
Transportation services	17	112.406	115.633	115.659	116.730	117.501	118.269	117.925
Recreation services	18	109.542	110.815	111.318	111.420	111.325	111.904	112.387
Food services and accommodations	19	111.644	114.375	114.436	114.935	115.001	115.794	116.327
Financial services and insurance	20	110.015	109.533	109.436	111.427	113.396	113.758	113.628
Other services	21	110.819	113.329	113.667	114.795	115.541	116.488	116.769
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	104.298	101.105	101.003	100.977	100.254	100.713	101.366
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	109.594	111.137	111.438	112.221	112.553	113.322	113.926
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	111.494	114.836	115.280	116.359	117.088	117.972	118.557
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	25	107.151	108.774	108.990	109.551	109.887	110.171	110.393
Energy goods and services ⁵	26	136.449	110.250	114.091	118.904	123.495	117.714	119.239
Market-based PCE ⁶	27	109.016	109.372	109.752	110.356	110.824	110.763	111.118
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	28	106.778	108.826	109.066	109.445	109.626	109.903	110.206

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.3.5. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

(Billions of dollars)

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	10,104.5	10,001.3	10,040.7	10,131.5	10,230.8	10,285.4	10,376.7
Goods	2	3,379.5	3,230.7	3,276.1	3,312.9	3,380.0	3,377.5	3,409.0
Durable goods	3	1,083.5	1,026.5	1,045.2	1,043.9	1,060.7	1,074.1	1,084.1
Motor vehicles and parts	4	343.2	319.7	339.1	327.0	328.3	335.9	339.1
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	266.0	248.1	246.9	249.3	255.3	258.2	258.2
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	331.6	317.5	317.1	323.9	328.8	331.9	337.0
Other durable goods	7	142.6	141.1	142.1	143.7	148.3	148.0	149.8
Nondurable goods	8	2,296.0	2,204.2	2,231.0	2,269.0	2,319.3	2,303.4	2,325.0
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	775.2	777.9	777.0	786.5	797.4	794.6	802.4
Clothing and footwear	10	334.1	322.2	322.4	325.5	333.8	335.5	337.5
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	411.4	303.7	326.2	344.1	364.1	340.0	341.8
Other nondurable goods	12	775.4	800.4	805.5	812.9	824.1	833.3	843.3
Services	13	6,725.0	6,770.6	6,764.6	6,818.6	6,850.9	6,907.9	6,967.6
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	6,446.1	6,511.8	6,507.5	6,556.2	6,589.6	6,643.2	6,698.3
Housing and utilities	15	1,833.1	1,876.3	1,877.5	1,887.6	1,887.1	1,892.5	1,910.3
Health care	16	1,547.2	1,623.2	1,629.5	1,650.1	1,657.5	1,680.4	1,700.1
Transportation services	17	306.9	290.1	288.3	290.2	294.6	299.6	301.5
Recreation services	18	383.4	378.8	377.9	377.3	376.8	378.5	384.7
Food services and accommodations	19	611.3	603.6	601.2	604.7	615.2	623.3	631.5
Financial services and insurance	20	848.1	813.8	809.3	816.3	824.9	829.9	822.9
Other services	21	916.0	925.9	923.8	930.1	933.3	939.1	947.2
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	278.8	258.9	257.1	262.4	261.3	264.7	269.3
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	1,037.6	1,058.1	1,059.0	1,070.7	1,071.5	1,087.7	1,103.5
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	758.8	799.2	801.9	808.3	810.2	823.0	834.2
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	25	8,694.4	8,705.0	8,726.9	8,780.9	8,851.5	8,931.3	9,000.8
Energy goods and services ⁵	26	634.8	518.4	536.8	564.1	582.0	559.5	573.4
Market-based PCE ⁶	27	8,815.6	8,758.5	8,805.1	8,880.2	8,967.6	9,017.2	9,101.1
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	28	7,405.9	7,462.7	7,491.7	7,530.0	7,588.6	7,663.5	7,725.7

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.
2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).
3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.
4. Food consists of food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption; food services, which include purchased meals and beverages, are not classified as food.
5. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.
6. Market-based PCE is a supplemental measure that is based on household expenditures for which there are observable price measures. It excludes most imputed transactions (for example, financial services furnished without payment) and the final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.

Table 2.3.6. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars

(Billions of chained (2005) dollars)

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	9,265.0	9,153.9	9,161.6	9,182.9	9,225.4	9,275.7	9,334.6
Goods	2	3,180.3	3,117.4	3,138.2	3,151.8	3,195.4	3,222.6	3,245.0
Durable goods	3	1,136.4	1,094.6	1,118.3	1,115.1	1,138.9	1,157.8	1,175.2
Motor vehicles and parts	4	348.2	324.0	342.7	322.7	320.6	326.0	327.2
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	271.4	253.9	253.5	253.3	267.9	273.7	277.5
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	393.7	399.3	402.8	417.9	430.7	440.3	453.3
Other durable goods	7	129.9	126.9	128.1	127.8	133.4	132.7	134.1
Nondurable goods	8	2,041.2	2,017.4	2,016.9	2,032.3	2,053.5	2,063.4	2,070.0
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	691.6	685.1	687.8	696.3	702.7	697.6	704.0
Clothing and footwear	10	341.7	326.8	324.9	329.5	339.0	344.3	343.3
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	282.0	285.5	285.1	283.5	284.0	286.1	281.0
Other nondurable goods	12	731.3	723.1	721.7	726.0	731.9	740.0	746.5
Services	13	6,082.3	6,032.7	6,020.7	6,028.7	6,029.6	6,053.4	6,090.1
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	5,816.1	5,777.0	5,766.5	5,769.7	5,769.9	5,791.7	5,825.7
Housing and utilities	15	1,638.6	1,656.9	1,659.4	1,666.3	1,664.3	1,668.9	1,682.5
Health care	16	1,410.0	1,440.4	1,441.6	1,447.9	1,446.7	1,457.6	1,467.3
Transportation services	17	273.1	250.9	249.3	248.6	250.8	253.3	255.7
Recreation services	18	350.0	341.8	339.5	338.6	338.5	338.2	342.3
Food services and accommodations	19	547.6	527.7	525.4	526.1	535.0	538.3	542.9
Financial services and insurance	20	770.9	743.0	739.4	732.5	727.4	729.5	724.1
Other services	21	826.5	817.0	812.7	810.1	807.7	806.1	811.1
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	267.3	256.0	254.6	259.9	260.6	262.9	265.7
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	946.8	952.1	950.3	954.1	952.0	959.9	968.6
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	680.6	696.0	695.6	694.7	692.0	697.6	703.6
Residual	25	-7.7	-4.5	-7.0	-9.6	-15.2	-19.2	-23.2
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	26	8,114.2	8,002.9	8,007.1	8,015.4	8,055.2	8,106.8	8,153.5
Energy goods and services ⁵	27	465.3	470.2	470.8	474.8	471.6	475.6	481.2
Market-based PCE ⁶	28	8,086.5	8,008.0	8,023.0	8,047.2	8,092.0	8,141.2	8,190.8
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	29	6,935.9	6,857.4	6,869.0	6,880.3	6,922.5	6,973.1	7,010.4

1. Net expenses of NPISHs, defined as their gross operating expenses less primary sales to households.
 2. Gross output is net of unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; excludes own-account investment (construction and software).
 3. Excludes unrelated sales, secondary sales, and sales to business, to government, and to the rest of the world; includes membership dues and fees.
 4. Food consists of food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption; food services, which include purchased meals and beverages, are not classified as food.
 5. Consists of gasoline and other energy goods and of electricity and gas.
 6. Market-based PCE is a supplemental measure that is based on household expenditures for which there are observable price measures. It excludes most imputed transactions (for example, financial services furnished without payment) and the final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.
- Note: Chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 2.3.7. Percent Change from Preceding Period in Prices for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	1	3.3	0.2	2.9	2.7	2.1	0.0	1.0
Goods	2	3.2	-2.5	5.7	2.8	2.6	-3.6	1.0
Durable goods	3	-1.4	-1.6	-2.5	0.7	-2.0	-1.6	-2.2
Motor vehicles and parts	4	-1.1	0.1	4.9	9.9	4.2	2.6	2.3
Furnishings and durable household equipment	5	-0.6	-0.3	-5.9	-5.0	-3.4	-4.1	-5.4
Recreational goods and vehicles	6	-4.5	-5.6	-8.3	-6.0	-5.9	-4.9	-5.5
Other durable goods	7	3.7	1.4	0.3	5.4	-4.5	1.4	0.7
Nondurable goods	8	5.6	-2.9	9.7	3.8	4.7	-4.6	2.5
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	9	6.0	1.3	-2.4	-0.1	1.8	1.6	0.3
Clothing and footwear	10	-0.8	0.9	3.6	-1.8	-1.3	-4.1	3.7
Gasoline and other energy goods	11	17.7	-27.1	88.1	26.8	24.5	-26.2	9.8
Other nondurable goods	12	2.4	4.4	2.6	1.3	2.3	0.0	1.3
Services	13	3.4	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.0
Household consumption expenditures (for services)	14	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.0
Housing and utilities	15	3.6	1.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
Health care	16	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.0
Transportation services	17	5.4	2.9	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	-1.2
Recreation services	18	3.1	1.2	4.0	0.4	-0.3	2.1	1.7
Food services and accommodations	19	4.0	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.2	2.8	1.9
Financial services and insurance	20	3.0	-0.4	1.7	7.5	7.3	1.3	-0.5
Other services	21	4.1	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.6	3.3	1.0
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) ¹	22	0.7	-3.1	0.9	-0.1	-2.8	1.8	2.6
Gross output of nonprofit institutions ²	23	2.6	1.4	2.9	2.8	1.2	2.8	2.1
Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions ³	24	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.5	3.1	2.0
Addenda:								
PCE excluding food and energy ⁴	25	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8
Energy goods and services ⁵	26	14.3	-19.2	41.5	18.0	16.4	-17.5	5.3
Market-based PCE ⁶	27	3.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	1.7	-0.2	1.3
Market-based PCE excluding food and energy ⁶	28	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

Table 3.1. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Current receipts	1	4,074.0	3,726.9	3,702.5	3,785.0	3,904.0	3,929.7	.....
Current tax receipts	2	2,780.3	2,409.3	2,391.2	2,459.4	2,572.4	2,586.0	.....
Personal current taxes	3	1,438.2	1,140.0	1,117.0	1,117.2	1,134.7	1,137.3	1,159.6
Taxes on production and imports	4	1,045.1	1,024.7	1,028.2	1,035.2	1,045.9	1,054.6	1,061.7
Taxes on corporate income	5	280.2	231.4	233.1	294.6	379.2	381.3	.....
Taxes from the rest of the world	6	16.8	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.3
Contributions for government social insurance	7	992.1	975.1	975.4	979.5	992.9	1,000.7	1,007.1
Income receipts on assets	8	146.9	162.2	162.1	166.8	159.3	162.2	166.4
Interest and miscellaneous receipts	9	143.8	140.8	140.3	141.7	141.4	142.9	145.0
Dividends	10	3.1	21.5	21.8	25.1	18.0	19.2	21.4
Current transfer receipts	11	171.4	193.5	185.5	190.5	191.4	193.9	198.0
From business (net)	12	81.7	98.5	90.0	93.6	93.0	93.8	96.2
From persons	13	89.7	95.0	95.6	97.0	98.5	100.1	101.8
Current surplus of government enterprises	14	-16.7	-13.2	-11.7	-11.3	-12.1	-13.1	-14.2
Current expenditures	15	4,737.7	4,998.8	5,078.4	5,081.5	5,189.6	5,268.6	5,307.5
Consumption expenditures	16	2,382.8	2,411.5	2,425.3	2,434.0	2,464.7	2,485.2	2,503.5
Current transfer payments	17	1,902.7	2,164.9	2,202.1	2,215.0	2,287.2	2,319.0	2,343.3
Government social benefits	18	1,857.8	2,112.3	2,139.0	2,168.2	2,224.6	2,265.2	2,289.2
To persons	19	1,842.6	2,096.8	2,123.4	2,152.5	2,208.9	2,249.1	2,272.6
To the rest of the world	20	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.1	16.6
Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	21	44.8	52.7	63.1	46.8	62.5	53.8	54.1
Interest payments	22	399.4	362.0	382.0	374.1	380.3	405.9	402.3
To persons and business	23	232.8	218.0	243.4	237.8	242.8	264.8	.....
To the rest of the world	24	166.6	144.0	138.6	136.3	137.5	141.1	.....
Subsidies	25	52.8	60.3	69.1	58.4	57.4	58.5	58.5
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net government saving	27	-663.6	-1,271.9	-1,375.9	-1,296.4	-1,285.7	-1,338.9	.....
Social insurance funds	28	-53.2	-249.8	-274.5	-284.5	-274.9	-273.5	-274.6
Other	29	-610.4	-1,022.0	-1,101.3	-1,012.0	-1,010.8	-1,065.4	.....
Addenda:								
Total receipts	30	4,107.9	3,752.2	3,727.6	3,805.8	3,930.2	3,953.3	.....
Current receipts	31	4,074.0	3,726.9	3,702.5	3,785.0	3,904.0	3,929.7	.....
Capital transfer receipts	32	33.9	25.3	25.1	20.8	26.2	23.7	20.0
Total expenditures	33	5,020.2	5,344.9	5,367.0	5,393.6	5,471.6	5,591.9	5,564.4
Current expenditures	34	4,737.7	4,998.8	5,078.4	5,081.5	5,189.6	5,268.6	5,307.5
Gross government investment	35	495.5	503.4	508.5	500.5	491.0	505.6	515.3
Capital transfer payments	36	104.6	161.8	90.2	125.2	106.9	137.3	61.7
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	37	-5.3	6.3	15.1	13.1	13.7	13.4	16.3
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	38	312.3	325.3	325.1	326.8	329.6	333.0	336.5
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	39	-912.3	-1,592.7	-1,639.4	-1,587.8	-1,541.4	-1,638.6	.....

Table 3.10.6. Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Government consumption expenditures ¹	1	2,073.3	2,112.3	2,121.9	2,119.1	2,118.1	2,131.4	2,145.6
Gross output of general government	2	2,411.5	2,460.4	2,471.5	2,470.3	2,470.7	2,487.7	2,504.7
Value added	3	1,496.8	1,520.5	1,522.2	1,525.0	1,527.0	1,533.3	1,527.6
Compensation of general government employees	4	1,267.2	1,283.0	1,283.8	1,284.8	1,285.2	1,289.7	1,281.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	5	229.6	237.5	238.5	240.2	241.9	243.7	245.9
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	6	914.7	939.8	949.3	945.3	943.7	954.5	977.4
Durable goods	7	68.1	70.8	73.9	71.7	70.3	71.7	73.8
Nondurable goods	8	222.2	226.8	227.9	224.7	224.6	226.5	230.1
Services	9	625.5	643.5	649.0	650.0	649.9	657.4	674.8
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	10	25.5	25.6	25.7	24.8	24.0	24.4	24.8
Sales to other sectors	11	312.8	322.5	323.8	326.3	328.3	331.7	334.1
Federal consumption expenditures ¹	12	833.9	882.3	894.7	893.0	895.5	912.0	931.3
Gross output of general government	13	846.6	895.7	908.3	906.6	909.4	927.2	947.1
Value added	14	459.0	485.6	489.5	492.8	497.5	504.8	503.7
Compensation of general government employees	15	354.2	375.9	379.1	381.5	385.2	391.2	388.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	16	105.0	109.8	110.4	111.5	112.4	113.6	115.0
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	17	387.8	410.3	419.3	414.1	412.2	422.7	444.0
Durable goods	18	44.8	47.3	50.4	48.4	46.9	48.3	50.3
Nondurable goods	19	41.2	45.9	47.0	44.2	44.2	46.1	49.3
Services	20	302.3	317.5	322.3	321.8	321.2	328.6	344.6
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	21	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2
Sales to other sectors	22	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	10.2	10.7
Defense consumption expenditures ¹	23	562.1	591.7	604.0	598.5	598.9	606.8	620.1
Gross output of general government	24	567.4	597.0	609.4	603.8	604.3	612.2	625.6
Value added	25	295.7	313.8	317.2	320.2	322.1	323.7	325.3
Compensation of general government employees	26	219.8	234.3	237.2	239.4	240.6	241.3	241.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	27	76.0	79.6	80.0	80.8	81.6	82.5	83.5
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	28	272.0	283.5	292.7	283.8	282.4	288.8	300.7
Durable goods	29	41.3	43.5	46.5	44.5	42.9	44.2	46.0
Nondurable goods	30	21.3	22.3	25.0	20.6	20.5	21.2	22.3
Services	31	210.0	218.3	221.7	219.4	219.6	224.0	233.1
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	32	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Sales to other sectors	33	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Nondefense consumption expenditures ¹	34	271.8	290.6	290.7	294.5	296.6	305.3	311.3
Gross output of general government	35	279.1	298.7	298.9	302.8	305.2	315.1	321.7
Value added	36	163.4	171.8	172.3	172.6	175.5	181.2	178.4
Compensation of general government employees	37	134.4	141.6	141.9	142.0	144.6	150.0	147.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	38	29.0	30.3	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.1	31.4
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	39	115.8	126.9	126.7	130.2	129.7	134.0	143.3
Durable goods	40	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4
Nondurable goods	41	20.1	23.9	22.4	24.0	24.2	25.3	27.5
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change	42	-0.2	-0.2	-1.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.1
Other nondurable goods	43	20.3	24.1	23.6	23.9	24.5	25.5	27.4
Services	44	92.3	99.2	100.6	102.3	101.6	104.6	111.4
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	45	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Sales to other sectors	46	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	7.1	7.5
State and local consumption expenditures ¹	47	1,240.2	1,232.1	1,229.5	1,228.4	1,225.1	1,222.3	1,217.7
Gross output of general government	48	1,565.7	1,566.6	1,565.4	1,565.9	1,563.5	1,563.3	1,560.9
Value added	49	1,037.8	1,035.3	1,033.2	1,032.7	1,030.1	1,029.3	1,024.7
Compensation of general government employees	50	913.0	907.1	904.6	903.4	900.1	898.5	893.1
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	51	124.7	127.9	128.3	129.0	129.7	130.4	131.2
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	52	528.3	531.7	532.5	533.5	533.7	534.3	536.5
Durable goods	53	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.6
Nondurable goods	54	181.0	181.0	181.0	180.6	180.4	180.7	181.1
Services	55	323.9	327.1	327.9	329.4	329.8	330.1	331.9
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	56	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.0	19.1	19.4	19.6
Sales to other sectors	57	304.8	314.0	315.2	317.6	319.3	321.6	323.6
Tuition and related educational charges	58	63.3	64.1	64.0	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.8
Health and hospital charges	59	140.6	145.1	145.6	146.6	147.4	148.5	149.5
Other sales	60	101.0	105.0	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.0	108.5
Residual	61	-1.9	-2.9	-3.3	-2.8	-3.2	-3.5	-4.5

1. Government consumption expenditures are services (such as education and national defense) produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

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

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software in table 3.9.5.

Note. Chained (2005) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2005 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 3.11.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment	1	7.5	5.4	9.0	-2.5	0.4	7.4	8.5
Consumption expenditures ¹	2	6.5	5.3	7.9	-3.6	0.3	5.4	9.0
Gross output of general government	3	6.5	5.2	8.0	-3.6	0.3	5.3	9.0
Value added	4	4.0	6.1	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.1	2.0
Compensation of general government employees	5	3.9	6.6	7.9	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.0
Military	6	4.5	7.7	7.5	-0.3	1.9	0.0	-1.7
Civilian	7	2.6	4.2	8.8	13.7	1.7	4.2	7.3
Consumption of general government fixed capital ²	8	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.6	5.2
Intermediate goods and services purchased ³	9	9.5	4.2	9.1	-11.5	-2.0	9.3	17.6
Durable goods	10	17.4	5.3	30.6	-16.5	-13.2	12.0	17.7
Aircraft	11	12.3	16.3	22.8	32.6	-49.2	32.4	29.5
Missiles	12	2.7	-1.1	108.6	-49.8	-15.1	40.6	22.7
Ships	13	-31.6	-12.3	17.2	-76.9	206.6	20.6	32.9
Vehicles	14	29.9	11.1	35.4	4.9	2.1	7.2	-40.8
Electronics	15	38.4	2.1	30.7	-38.5	31.5	-10.3	6.8
Other durable goods	16	16.0	-2.0	13.7	-26.0	5.3	3.9	40.9
Nondurable goods	17	1.9	4.8	48.0	-54.0	-2.4	14.7	21.9
Petroleum products	18	-1.5	1.4	103.2	-63.1	-25.5	43.6	77.3
Ammunition	19	2.4	-5.6	-13.7	15.1	3.9	4.4	-42.9
Other nondurable goods	20	8.0	15.5	30.6	-59.5	30.9	-8.9	0.9
Services	21	9.1	3.9	1.9	-4.1	0.3	8.3	17.2
Research and development	22	3.6	-2.1	-5.8	-7.6	-0.2	-1.1	0.9
Installation support	23	10.6	9.5	-1.9	-9.6	-7.7	-1.3	17.8
Weapons support	24	14.2	8.4	14.3	-16.6	-20.9	29.7	30.5
Personnel support	25	19.4	8.0	5.4	-0.2	14.9	19.1	24.9
Transportation of material	26	-16.6	-31.4	-1.0	140.7	34.7	-18.8	28.6
Travel of persons	27	-20.0	8.2	-5.9	-4.4	-30.3	-28.7	-14.9
Less: Own-account investment ⁴	28	4.6	4.1	7.5	4.2	3.8	4.3	18.9
Sales to other sectors	29	13.2	-3.7	13.7	-8.5	5.6	-3.0	4.4
Gross investment ⁵	30	14.4	6.0	15.6	4.5	0.7	20.4	5.1
Structures	31	9.3	40.1	184.0	11.3	3.5	0.5	23.1
Equipment and software	32	15.1	1.7	-0.6	3.3	0.2	24.5	2.1
Aircraft	33	1.7	5.8	-52.4	126.6	-15.7	120.8	0.3
Missiles	34	-7.3	23.2	65.3	-23.4	11.5	44.8	-35.3
Ships	35	-0.5	6.8	-5.3	53.9	-47.7	15.0	29.0
Vehicles	36	47.2	-4.4	17.1	-17.5	34.5	6.1	-11.4
Electronics and software	37	25.2	1.6	20.0	-19.4	21.6	-2.9	8.7
Other equipment	38	18.0	-2.7	9.5	-18.2	10.0	13.1	2.9

1. National defense consumption expenditures are defense services produced by government that are valued at their cost of production. Excludes government sales to other sectors and government own-account investment (construction and software).

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

3. Includes general government intermediate inputs for goods and services sold to other sectors and for own-account investment.

4. Own-account investment is measured in current dollars by compensation of general government employees and related expenditures for goods and services and is classified as investment in structures and in software.

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

4. Foreign Transactions

Table 4.1. Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Current receipts from the rest of the world	1	2,682.6	2,208.2	2,209.5	2,354.6	2,451.5	2,514.0	.....
Exports of goods and services	2	1,843.4	1,578.4	1,582.1	1,689.9	1,757.8	1,817.9	1,842.1
Goods ¹	3	1,295.1	1,063.1	1,068.6	1,157.6	1,213.0	1,262.8	1,274.9
Durable	4	828.2	671.0	671.4	728.0	758.4	802.9	807.2
Nondurable	5	466.9	392.1	397.2	429.6	454.6	459.9	467.7
Services ¹	6	548.3	515.3	513.6	532.3	544.8	555.1	567.1
Income receipts	7	839.2	629.8	627.4	664.7	693.7	696.1	.....
Wage and salary receipts	8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	.....
Income receipts on assets	9	836.2	626.9	624.5	661.7	690.7	693.0	.....
Interest	10	264.4	146.3	136.6	132.6	129.3	135.5	.....
Dividends	11	299.3	206.8	213.0	192.2	195.8	222.8	.....
Reinvested earnings on U.S. direct investment abroad	12	272.4	273.8	274.8	336.8	365.6	334.7	.....
Current payments to the rest of the world	13	3,353.0	2,587.9	2,599.6	2,755.2	2,896.5	3,006.4	.....
Imports of goods and services	14	2,553.8	1,964.7	1,990.5	2,116.3	2,237.6	2,357.1	2,403.5
Goods ¹	15	2,148.8	1,587.8	1,613.8	1,731.8	1,843.5	1,957.2	1,992.5
Durable	16	1,158.7	890.1	899.8	968.4	1,015.5	1,114.6	1,148.1
Nondurable	17	990.1	697.7	714.1	763.4	827.9	842.6	844.5
Services ¹	18	405.0	376.9	376.6	384.5	394.1	400.0	411.0
Income payments	19	664.7	483.6	460.1	499.1	502.6	500.8	.....
Wage and salary payments	20	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.5	.....
Income payments on assets	21	654.3	472.8	449.5	488.3	491.3	489.3	.....
Interest	22	493.8	344.5	325.9	321.8	318.4	323.2	.....
Dividends	23	113.2	99.5	80.8	79.8	96.6	86.0	.....
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment in the United States	24	47.3	28.8	42.8	86.7	76.3	80.2	.....
Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	25	134.5	139.5	149.0	139.7	156.3	148.5	149.2
From persons (net)	26	64.6	66.5	66.3	69.5	70.7	72.2	71.6
From government (net)	27	38.4	50.2	61.1	45.3	60.6	51.9	53.2
From business (net)	28	31.5	22.9	21.7	24.9	25.0	24.4	24.5
Balance on current account, NIPAs	29	-670.4	-379.7	-390.1	-400.6	-445.0	-492.5	.....
Addenda:								
Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs	30	-665.0	-380.3	-390.7	-401.3	-445.4	-493.0	.....
Balance on current account, NIPAs	31	-670.4	-379.7	-390.1	-400.6	-445.0	-492.5	.....
Less: Capital account transactions (net) ²	32	-5.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	.....

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

2. Consists of capital transfers and the acquisition and disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets. Prior to 1982, reflects only capital grants paid to the U.S. territories and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 5.6.5B. Change in Private Inventories by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Change in private inventories	1	-41.1	-127.2	-143.3	-44.2	50.0	80.4	130.2
Farm.....	2	1.6	3.8	-0.7	7.1	9.3	9.6	7.5
Mining, utilities, and construction.....	3	-11.0	-3.3	-2.0	-17.3	-11.9	4.9	2.9
Manufacturing.....	4	-11.3	-30.4	-37.1	-7.0	23.6	-2.1	26.9
Durable goods industries.....	5	-5.9	-34.2	-41.3	-21.8	9.9	25.0	20.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	6	-5.4	3.8	4.3	14.8	13.7	-27.1	6.0
Wholesale trade.....	7	1.8	-56.0	-68.2	-10.9	15.7	36.5	58.5
Durable goods industries.....	8	8.3	-52.7	-53.1	-27.5	9.3	12.7	28.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	9	-6.5	-3.4	-15.1	16.6	6.3	23.8	29.6
Retail trade.....	10	-27.7	-33.8	-27.5	-9.5	13.7	27.2	32.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	11	-12.1	-13.3	-3.9	6.5	12.3	17.2	25.7
Food and beverage stores.....	12	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-3.4	1.3	-1.1	0.5
General merchandise stores.....	13	-3.2	-3.3	-4.8	-1.1	-0.2	4.9	3.4
Other retail stores.....	14	-12.0	-16.6	-18.1	-11.5	0.3	6.2	2.6
Other industries.....	15	5.5	-7.5	-7.9	-6.6	-0.3	4.3	2.2
Addenda:								
Change in private inventories.....	16	-41.1	-127.2	-143.3	-44.2	50.0	80.4	130.2
Durable goods industries.....	17	-25.7	-114.4	-109.6	-60.2	26.7	55.3	75.4
Nondurable goods industries.....	18	-15.4	-12.8	-33.7	16.0	23.2	25.1	54.9
Nonfarm industries.....	19	-42.7	-131.1	-142.6	-51.3	40.7	70.8	122.7
Nonfarm change in book value ¹	20	4.6	-152.7	-134.6	25.1	93.6	67.3	164.1
Nonfarm inventory valuation adjustment ²	21	-47.4	21.6	-8.0	-76.3	-53.0	3.5	-41.4
Wholesale trade.....	22	1.8	-56.0	-68.2	-10.9	15.7	36.5	58.5
Merchant wholesale trade.....	23	0.5	-45.2	-60.1	-8.0	7.2	22.0	44.3
Durable goods industries.....	24	6.3	-42.1	-44.7	-23.2	6.3	7.8	21.0
Nondurable goods industries.....	25	-5.8	-3.0	-15.4	15.2	0.9	14.2	23.2
Nonmerchant wholesale trade.....	26	1.2	-10.9	-8.1	-2.9	8.4	14.5	14.3

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

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

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

Table 5.6.6B. Change in Real Private Inventories by Industry, Chained Dollars

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Change in private inventories	1	-37.6	-113.1	-128.2	-36.7	44.1	68.8	115.5
Farm.....	2	1.0	3.4	-0.6	6.4	7.6	7.8	5.9
Mining, utilities, and construction.....	3	-9.6	-2.8	-1.8	-15.7	-10.4	4.3	2.6
Manufacturing.....	4	-12.3	-26.6	-32.6	-4.6	21.0	-3.4	23.9
Durable goods industries.....	5	-4.8	-31.5	-37.9	-20.0	8.9	22.1	18.6
Nondurable goods industries.....	6	-7.3	3.8	4.1	13.8	11.9	-24.4	5.5
Wholesale trade.....	7	2.0	-48.9	-59.3	-8.7	13.2	31.2	51.1
Durable goods industries.....	8	7.2	-48.7	-48.8	-24.9	8.3	11.4	25.9
Nondurable goods industries.....	9	-4.4	-2.2	-11.9	13.9	4.9	19.0	24.7
Retail trade.....	10	-25.2	-31.4	-25.5	-8.8	12.6	24.9	29.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	11	-11.9	-13.0	-3.8	6.2	11.9	16.6	24.4
Food and beverage stores.....	12	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-2.9	1.1	-0.9	0.4
General merchandise stores.....	13	-3.0	-3.0	-4.4	-1.0	-0.2	4.4	3.1
Other retail stores.....	14	-10.3	-15.0	-16.3	-10.3	0.3	5.6	2.4
Other industries.....	15	5.2	-6.9	-7.3	-6.0	-0.2	3.9	2.0
Residual.....	16	0.6	3.4	1.1	3.8	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Addenda:								
Change in private inventories.....	17	-37.6	-113.1	-128.2	-36.7	44.1	68.8	115.5
Durable goods industries.....	18	-23.4	-106.7	-102.1	-55.6	24.4	50.0	68.2
Nondurable goods industries.....	19	-14.7	-9.6	-28.5	16.3	20.0	19.8	48.3
Nonfarm industries.....	20	-39.0	-116.9	-127.7	-43.0	36.5	61.0	109.9
Wholesale trade.....	21	2.0	-48.9	-59.3	-8.7	13.2	31.2	51.1
Merchant wholesale trade.....	22	1.7	-39.5	-52.3	-6.8	6.1	18.7	38.8
Durable goods industries.....	23	5.5	-38.8	-41.0	-20.9	5.7	7.0	18.8
Nondurable goods industries.....	24	-3.3	-2.1	-12.3	12.3	0.7	11.2	19.4
Nonmerchant wholesale trade.....	25	0.4	-9.5	-6.9	-1.9	6.9	12.4	12.3

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

Chained (2005) dollar series for real change in private inventories are calculated as the period-to-period change in chained-dollar end-of-period inventories. Quarterly changes in end-of-period inventories are stated at annual rates. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines.

Table 5.7.5B. Private Inventories and Domestic Final Sales by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals				
		2009		2010		
		III	IV	I	II	III
Private inventories ¹	1	1,886.7	1,922.8	1,954.7	1,952.6	2,042.7
Farm	2	174.6	178.8	188.8	186.1	220.5
Mining, utilities, and construction	3	85.8	85.7	86.8	86.3	87.7
Manufacturing	4	576.1	593.7	597.5	588.4	602.8
Durable goods industries	5	324.6	321.6	328.7	336.3	340.8
Nondurable goods industries	6	251.5	272.1	268.8	252.1	262.0
Wholesale trade	7	440.1	449.5	458.0	461.1	489.2
Durable goods industries	8	242.2	238.0	242.9	246.6	254.2
Nondurable goods industries	9	197.9	211.5	215.1	214.5	234.9
Retail trade	10	461.4	465.9	472.8	479.0	490.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11	133.8	137.1	141.2	146.9	154.3
Food and beverage stores	12	41.3	41.8	43.0	41.8	42.3
General merchandise stores	13	77.5	77.7	78.0	79.4	80.8
Other retail stores	14	208.9	209.3	210.6	210.8	212.9
Other industries	15	148.7	149.1	150.9	151.7	152.2
Addenda:						
Private inventories	16	1,886.7	1,922.8	1,954.7	1,952.6	2,042.7
Durable goods industries	17	786.0	778.5	794.0	811.4	830.2
Nondurable goods industries	18	1,100.7	1,144.3	1,160.7	1,141.2	1,212.5
Nonfarm industries	19	1,712.1	1,744.0	1,766.0	1,766.5	1,822.2
Wholesale trade	20	440.1	449.5	458.0	461.1	489.2
Merchant wholesale trade	21	386.7	393.8	398.7	400.8	423.5
Durable goods industries	22	217.8	214.5	218.4	220.8	226.4
Nondurable goods industries	23	169.0	179.3	180.4	180.1	197.1
Nonmerchant wholesale trade	24	53.4	55.7	59.2	60.3	65.7
Final sales of domestic business ²	25	782.9	786.6	790.1	795.9	801.8
Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ²	26	408.5	407.7	408.5	410.2	412.0
Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:						
Private inventories to final sales	27	2.41	2.44	2.47	2.45	2.55
Nonfarm inventories to final sales	28	2.19	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.27
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures	29	4.19	4.28	4.32	4.31	4.42

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 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 output of general government, gross value added of nonprofit institutions, compensation paid to domestic workers, and imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing. It includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by government enterprises.

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

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

[Billions of chained (2005) dollars]

	Line	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals				
		2009		2010		
		III	IV	I	II	III
Private inventories ¹	1	1,711.3	1,702.2	1,713.2	1,730.4	1,759.3
Farm	2	158.7	160.3	162.2	164.1	165.6
Mining, utilities, and construction	3	81.8	77.9	75.2	76.3	77.0
Manufacturing	4	513.7	512.5	517.8	517.0	522.9
Durable goods industries	5	295.9	290.9	293.1	298.6	303.3
Nondurable goods industries	6	217.4	220.9	223.8	217.8	219.1
Wholesale trade	7	388.0	385.9	389.2	397.0	409.7
Durable goods industries	8	222.5	216.2	218.3	221.2	227.6
Nondurable goods industries	9	164.8	168.3	169.5	174.2	180.4
Retail trade	10	430.4	428.2	431.4	437.6	444.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11	131.9	133.5	136.4	140.6	146.7
Food and beverage stores	12	36.3	35.6	35.9	35.6	35.7
General merchandise stores	13	71.0	70.8	70.7	71.9	72.6
Other retail stores	14	190.3	187.7	187.8	189.2	189.8
Other industries	15	137.0	135.5	135.5	136.5	137.0
Residual	16	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5
Addenda:						
Private inventories	17	1,711.3	1,702.2	1,713.2	1,730.4	1,759.3
Durable goods industries	18	730.0	716.1	722.2	734.7	751.8
Nondurable goods industries	19	978.2	982.3	987.3	992.2	1,004.3
Nonfarm industries	20	1,552.1	1,541.4	1,550.5	1,565.8	1,593.3
Wholesale trade	21	388.0	385.9	389.2	397.0	409.7
Merchant wholesale trade	22	340.4	338.8	340.3	345.0	354.6
Durable goods industries	23	199.6	194.3	195.8	197.5	202.2
Nondurable goods industries	24	140.2	143.2	143.4	146.2	151.1
Nonmerchant wholesale trade	25	47.6	47.1	48.8	51.9	55.0
Final sales of domestic business ²	26	726.6	732.2	734.7	735.1	735.0
Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ²	27	388.8	393.2	396.3	395.4	392.4
Ratios of private inventories to final sales of domestic business:						
Private inventories to final sales	28	2.36	2.32	2.33	2.35	2.39
Nonfarm inventories to final sales	29	2.14	2.11	2.11	2.13	2.17
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures	30	3.99	3.92	3.91	3.96	4.06

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

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

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

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

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

[Index numbers, 2005=100]

	Line	Seasonally adjusted				
		2009		2010		
		III	IV	I	II	III
Private inventories ¹	1	110.247	112.964	114.098	112.843	116.108
Farm	2	110.010	111.544	116.377	113.388	133.128
Mining, utilities, and construction	3	104.852	110.114	115.324	113.092	113.972
Manufacturing	4	112.151	115.838	115.392	113.819	115.274
Durable goods industries	5	109.695	110.578	112.134	112.626	112.387
Nondurable goods industries	6	115.691	123.179	120.103	115.761	119.552
Wholesale trade	7	113.419	116.497	117.682	116.168	119.382
Durable goods industries	8	108.860	110.080	111.270	111.513	111.675
Nondurable goods industries	9	120.134	125.704	126.893	123.121	130.228
Retail trade	10	107.194	108.803	109.610	109.453	110.197
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11	101.404	102.745	103.500	104.513	105.179
Food and beverage stores	12	113.723	117.529	119.917	117.334	118.396
General merchandise stores	13	109.095	109.789	110.220	110.532	111.210
Other retail stores	14	109.757	111.482	112.169	111.435	112.205
Other industries	15	108.529	110.017	111.353	111.156	111.124
Addenda:						
Private inventories	16	110.247	112.964	114.098	112.843	116.108
Durable goods industries	17	107.663	108.717	109.939	110.436	110.432
Nondurable goods industries	18	112.525	116.494	117.566	115.017	120.728
Nonfarm industries	19	110.306	113.147	113.894	112.821	114.368
Wholesale trade	20	113.419	116.497	117.682	116.168	119.382
Merchant wholesale trade	21	113.593	116.250	117.178	116.198	119.403
Durable goods industries	22	109.108	110.346	111.536	111.771	111.942
Nondurable goods industries	23	120.546	125.205	125.786	123.150	130.460
Nonmerchant wholesale trade	24	112.218	118.292	121.292	116.146	119.428

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

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

6. Income and Employment by Industry

Table 6.1D. National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
National income without capital consumption adjustment	1	12,444.2	12,173.0	12,144.1	12,354.4	12,706.6	12,818.4	
Domestic industries	2	12,269.7	12,026.8	11,976.9	12,188.8	12,515.4	12,623.1	
Private industries	3	10,726.9	10,429.5	10,375.1	10,582.2	10,891.9	10,990.0	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	4	119.0	99.6	96.5	106.1	106.7	110.0	
Mining.....	5	253.6	196.1	182.7	200.5	240.0	232.9	
Utilities.....	6	181.4	184.3	174.8	180.3	197.5	189.7	
Construction.....	7	626.1	518.6	511.1	505.4	503.4	508.5	
Manufacturing.....	8	1,330.6	1,215.2	1,199.3	1,232.5	1,314.0	1,347.8	
Durable goods.....	9	755.3	689.8	680.3	717.3	774.2	785.7	
Nondurable goods.....	10	575.3	525.4	519.0	515.2	539.8	562.1	
Wholesale trade.....	11	756.6	706.1	695.4	696.5	724.4	745.5	
Retail trade.....	12	834.0	812.4	804.9	815.5	854.8	856.5	
Transportation and warehousing.....	13	364.4	337.9	332.0	339.5	353.8	370.6	
Information.....	14	442.3	423.2	424.4	449.2	466.7	458.6	
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	15	2,061.8	2,200.7	2,235.9	2,290.4	2,313.2	2,306.3	
Professional and business services ¹	16	1,737.1	1,684.8	1,659.3	1,694.3	1,719.5	1,740.6	
Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	17	1,184.9	1,244.8	1,251.4	1,266.6	1,277.4	1,298.5	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	18	475.3	453.0	454.1	452.0	464.2	465.8	
Other services, except government.....	19	359.8	352.8	353.3	353.5	356.1	358.8	
Government	20	1,542.8	1,597.2	1,601.7	1,606.6	1,623.5	1,633.1	
Rest of the world	21	174.5	146.3	167.2	165.5	191.2	195.3	

1. Consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and waste management services.
 Note: Estimates in this table are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 6.16D. Corporate Profits by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	1	1,262.8	1,258.0	1,297.5	1,418.2	1,566.6	1,614.1	
Domestic industries	2	851.5	905.7	933.2	1,055.7	1,178.1	1,222.7	
Financial ¹	3	128.0	242.4	286.1	332.4	337.6	334.2	
Nonfinancial.....	4	723.5	663.3	647.1	723.2	840.4	888.6	
Rest of the world	5	411.3	352.3	364.2	362.6	388.5	391.3	
Receipts from the rest of the world.....	6	571.8	480.6	487.8	529.1	561.4	557.5	
Less: Payments to the rest of the world.....	7	160.5	128.3	123.6	166.5	172.9	166.1	
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment	8	1,289.1	1,328.6	1,360.5	1,481.2	1,736.5	1,784.7	
Domestic industries	9	877.8	976.3	996.2	1,118.6	1,348.0	1,393.4	
Financial.....	10	139.9	258.0	300.2	346.7	362.7	359.4	
Federal Reserve banks.....	11	35.1	47.3	49.2	49.6	56.9	60.3	
Other financial ²	12	104.9	210.6	251.0	297.1	305.8	299.1	
Nonfinancial.....	13	737.9	718.4	696.0	771.9	985.3	1,034.0	
Utilities.....	14	28.3	30.0	22.4	26.4	41.5	32.8	
Manufacturing.....	15	183.7	150.9	151.8	170.9	250.4	277.1	
Durable goods.....	16	51.4	53.3	55.0	83.9	140.1	147.0	
Fabricated metal products.....	17	16.4	16.4	14.4	12.0	17.4	17.0	
Machinery.....	18	15.6	12.4	11.4	14.3	19.9	23.3	
Computer and electronic products.....	19	8.9	13.4	12.9	24.1	44.8	51.2	
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	20	3.6	6.1	5.6	6.3	9.2	9.6	
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts.....	21	-34.6	-23.5	-11.9	-4.6	5.7	8.4	
Other durable goods ³	22	41.3	28.5	22.5	31.8	43.2	37.6	
Nondurable goods.....	23	132.3	97.5	96.7	87.0	110.3	130.1	
Food and beverage and tobacco products.....	24	28.4	35.4	38.1	31.5	36.6	35.1	
Petroleum and coal products.....	25	78.2	15.7	8.1	9.7	33.5	55.2	
Chemical products.....	26	22.2	36.4	38.8	35.1	28.7	30.6	
Other nondurable goods ⁴	27	3.4	10.1	11.7	10.7	11.6	9.2	
Wholesale trade.....	28	84.0	80.4	70.8	73.0	91.5	107.7	
Retail trade.....	29	75.0	99.0	101.3	97.1	129.1	126.7	
Transportation and warehousing.....	30	28.1	24.7	22.0	29.5	39.4	52.4	
Information.....	31	75.2	83.5	81.3	109.0	112.9	104.9	
Other nonfinancial ⁵	32	263.6	250.0	246.6	266.0	320.4	332.5	
Rest of the world	33	411.3	352.3	364.2	362.6	388.5	391.3	

1. Consists of finance and insurance and bank and other holding companies.
 2. Consists of credit intermediation and related activities; securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities; insurance carriers and related activities; funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles; and bank and other holding companies.
 3. Consists of wood products; nonmetallic mineral products; primary metals; other transportation equipment; furniture and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.
 4. Consists of textile mills and textile product mills; apparel; leather and allied products; paper products; printing and related support activities; and plastics and rubber products.
 5. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and waste management services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except government.
 Note: Estimates in this table are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

7. Supplemental Tables

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

[Dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Current dollars:								
Gross domestic product	1	47,138	45,918	45,855	46,277	46,734	47,070	47,449
Gross national product	2	47,710	46,394	46,398	46,813	47,352	47,701	48,092
Personal income	3	40,649	39,595	39,517	39,670	39,953	40,274	40,392
Disposable personal income	4	35,931	35,888	35,888	36,049	36,282	36,602	36,657
Personal consumption expenditures	5	33,148	32,526	32,619	32,839	33,087	33,208	33,425
Goods	6	11,087	10,507	10,643	10,738	10,934	10,905	10,981
Durable goods	7	3,554	3,338	3,395	3,384	3,431	3,468	3,492
Nondurable goods	8	7,532	7,169	7,248	7,354	7,503	7,437	7,489
Services	9	22,061	22,019	21,976	22,101	22,162	22,304	22,444
Chained (2005) dollars:								
Gross domestic product	10	43,397	41,890	41,781	42,198	42,504	42,602	42,715
Gross national product	11	43,922	42,327	42,278	42,688	43,067	43,176	43,292
Disposable personal income	12	32,946	32,847	32,746	32,673	32,717	33,009	32,976
Personal consumption expenditures	13	30,394	29,770	29,763	29,764	29,844	29,948	30,069
Goods	14	10,433	10,139	10,195	10,216	10,337	10,405	10,453
Durable goods	15	3,728	3,560	3,633	3,614	3,684	3,738	3,786
Nondurable goods	16	6,696	6,561	6,552	6,587	6,643	6,662	6,668
Services	17	19,953	19,619	19,559	19,541	19,506	19,544	19,618
Population (midperiod, thousands)	18	304,831	307,483	307,815	308,521	309,120	309,724	310,442

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

[Percent]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
				2009		2010		
				III	IV	I	II	III
Motor vehicle output	1	-18.6	-24.7	145.5	13.7	42.3	-2.7	21.2
Auto output	2	-7.0	-33.0	65.6	21.4	69.7	-18.2	-33.8
Truck output	3	-25.5	-18.5	214.6	9.3	27.5	8.4	67.1
Final sales of domestic product	4	-17.9	-19.2	9.6	-16.6	45.4	-4.1	4.4
Personal consumption expenditures	5	-15.0	-6.9	52.0	-24.6	-3.8	6.3	0.5
New motor vehicles	6	-19.5	-11.5	109.5	-31.8	-6.6	10.8	-2.5
Autos	7	-10.4	-16.6	259.6	-57.2	-12.3	-15.8	0.1
Light trucks (including utility vehicles)	8	-25.9	-7.1	35.7	-0.4	-2.2	33.2	-4.0
Net purchases of used autos and used light trucks	9	-6.1	1.3	-9.7	-10.6	0.9	-0.5	5.3
Used autos	10	-5.6	-5.1	-6.2	-4.0	0.4	-9.4	4.4
Used light trucks (including utility vehicles)	11	-6.5	6.6	-12.2	-15.3	1.2	6.8	5.9
Private fixed investment	12	-30.6	-61.7	-26.0	216.0	377.2	113.6	41.8
New motor vehicles	13	-20.6	-33.4	31.8	52.0	42.7	20.0	24.0
Autos	14	-14.0	-26.9	18.2	54.1	63.0	7.2	2.2
Trucks	15	-24.7	-38.0	44.4	50.3	27.4	32.0	44.5
Light trucks (including utility vehicles)	16	-24.8	-39.4	44.1	44.2	37.1	43.9	42.5
Other	17	-24.5	-33.5	45.0	69.9	1.9	-0.7	51.4
Net purchases of used autos and used light trucks	18	-0.5	8.6	83.6	2.5	-38.1	-31.4	6.5
Used autos	19	2.6	2.3	34.3	72.1	-40.7	-46.0	-13.2
Used light trucks (including utility vehicles)	20	-3.3	14.5	137.2	-34.4	-35.6	-15.1	25.7
Gross government investment	21	2.2	-20.0	46.1	-22.9	-32.3	78.3	14.2
Autos	22	-5.7	-18.6	55.4	-11.0	-46.4	171.8	-23.2
Trucks	23	4.5	-20.4	43.6	-26.0	-27.9	59.0	27.2
Net exports	24	6.4	-39.2	160.7	81.9	42.4	8.6	-11.6
Exports	25	16.7	-44.2	145.4	78.9	25.5	6.3	-7.5
Autos	26	16.7	-44.2	145.4	78.9	25.5	6.3	-7.5
Trucks	27	-4.8	-32.5	178.9	85.3	62.4	11.0	-15.5
Imports	28	-11.7	-34.5	269.7	48.9	-12.2	118.3	9.9
Autos	29	-0.8	-29.1	300.5	26.5	-38.5	156.0	62.6
Trucks	30	-22.0	-40.9	228.4	88.9	37.0	81.0	-35.4
Change in private inventories	31							
Autos	32							
New	33							
Domestic	34							
Foreign	35							
Used	36							
Trucks	37							
New	38							
Domestic	39							
Foreign	40							
Used ¹	41							
Addenda:								
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers	42	-18.9	-21.3	38.6	-9.2	23.4	24.7	8.9
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks	43	-20.0	-33.4	29.7	49.3	50.3	23.3	20.5
Domestic output of new autos ²	44	-4.4	-40.9	247.3	58.4	8.8	14.5	-5.5
Sales of imported new autos ³	45	-10.4	-16.5	99.1	-32.5	29.4	-2.1	8.0

1. Consists of used light trucks only.

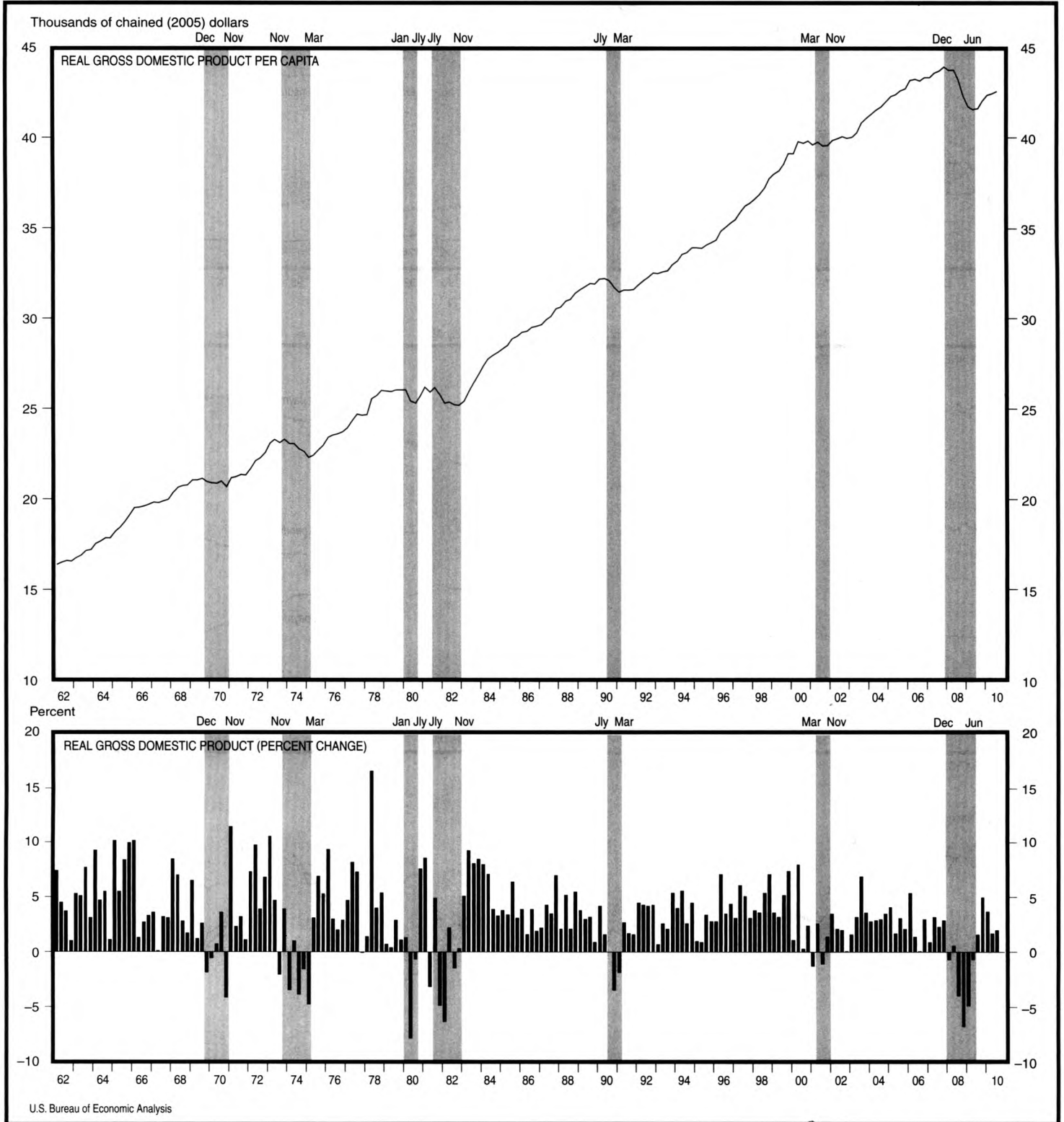
2. Consists of final sales and change in private inventories of new autos assembled in the United States.

3. Consists of sales of imported new autos in personal consumption expenditures, in private fixed investment, and in gross government investment.

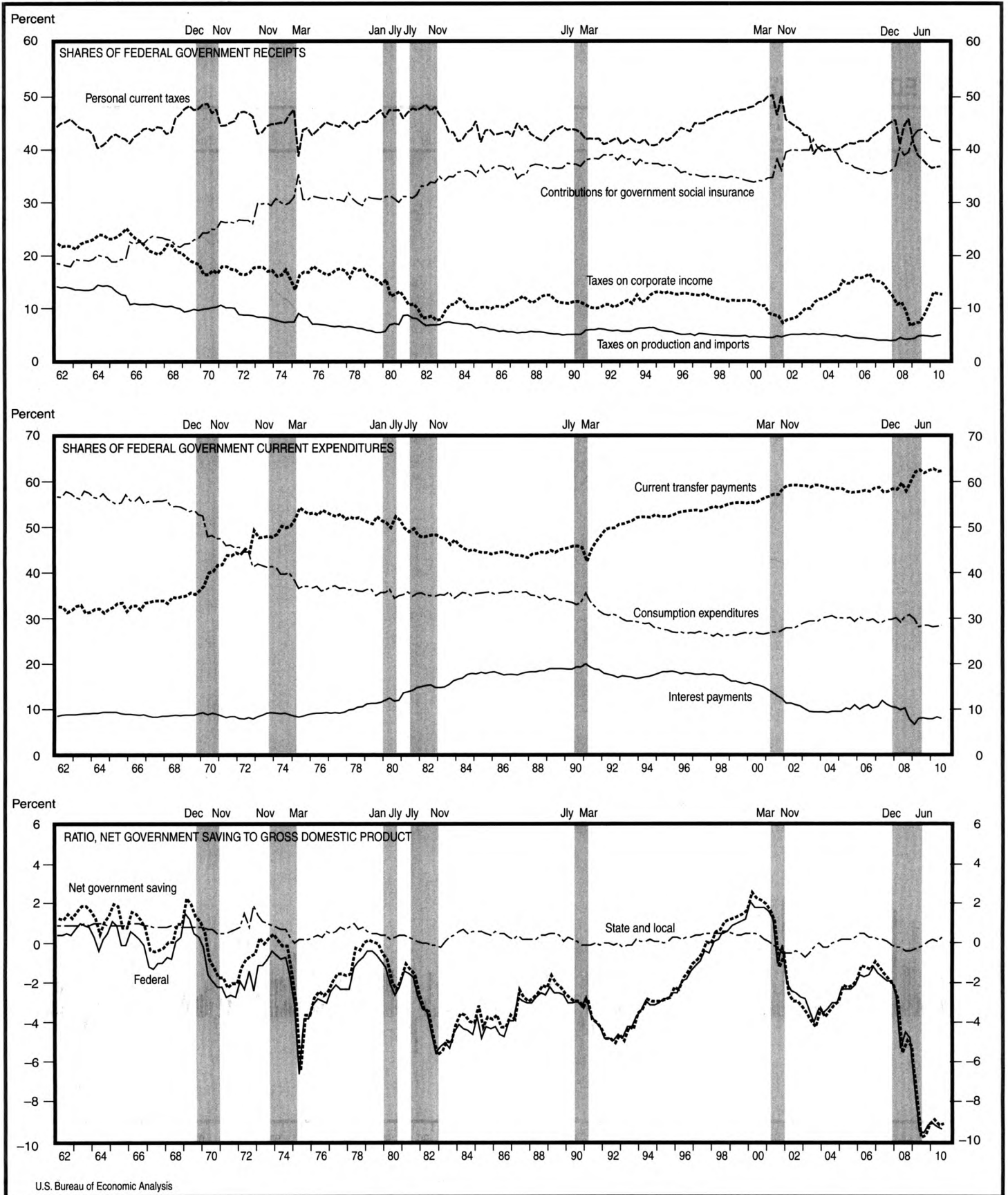
D. Charts

All series are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The percent changes in real gross domestic product are based on quarter-to-quarter changes. The shaded areas mark the beginning and end of recessions as determined by the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

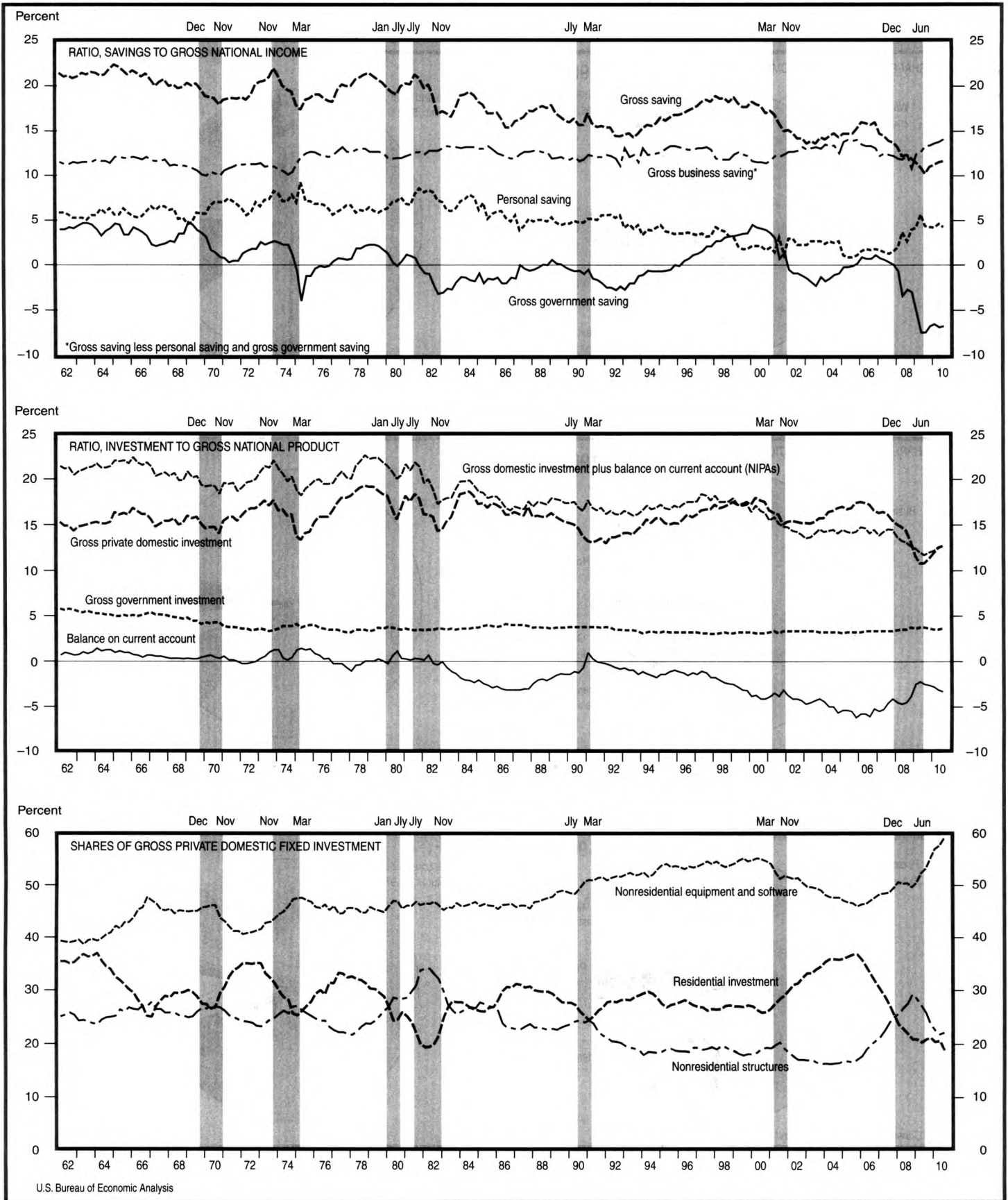
SELECTED NIPA SERIES



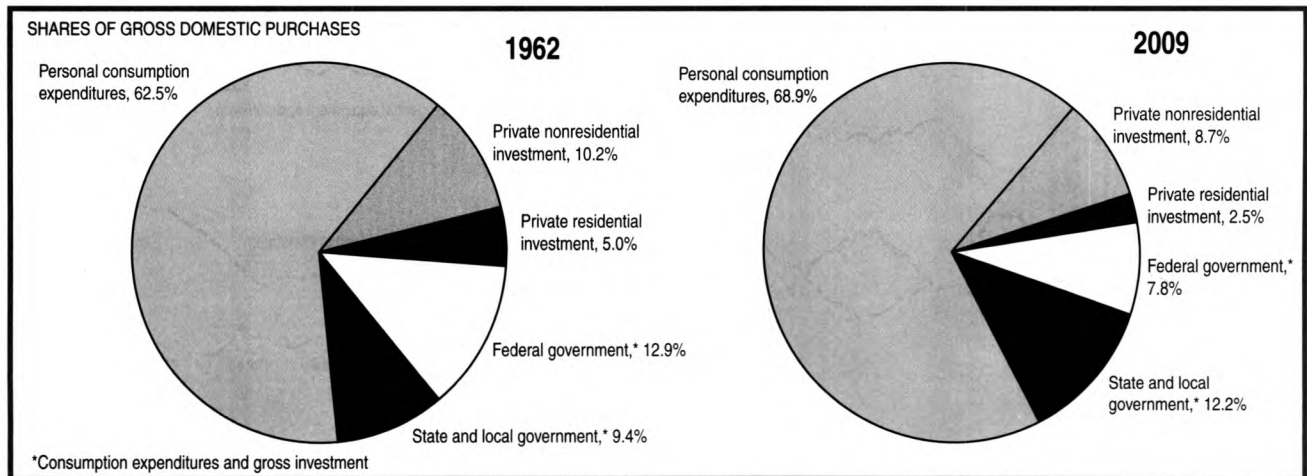
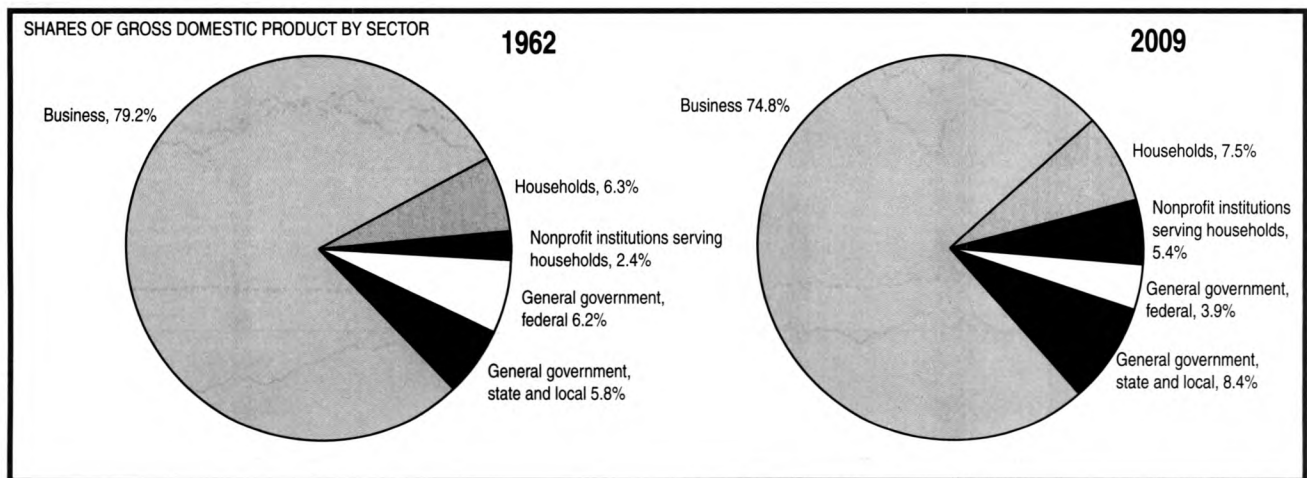
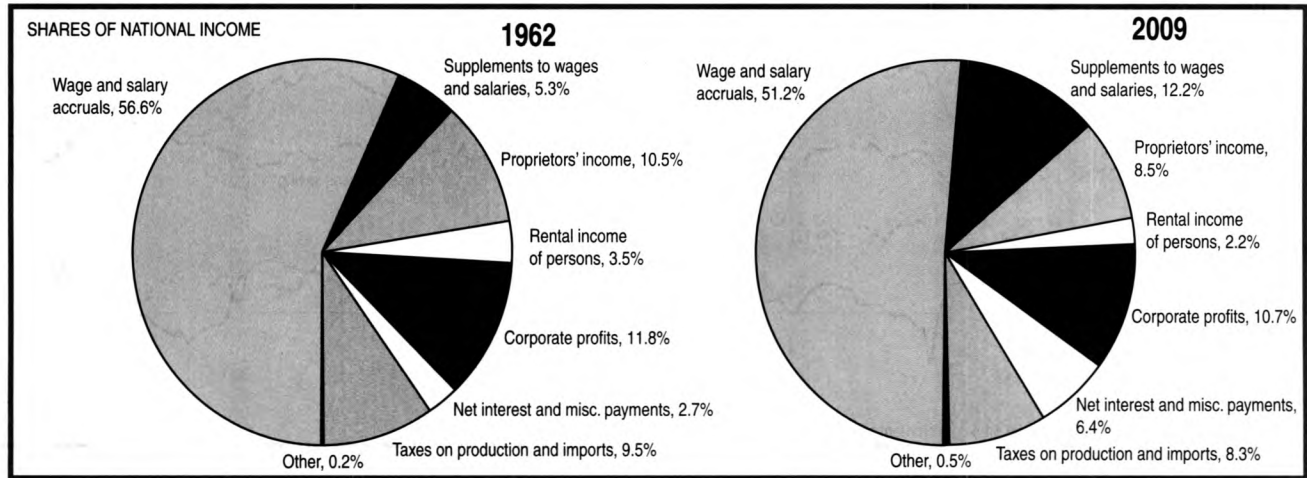
SELECTED NIPA SERIES



SELECTED NIPA SERIES

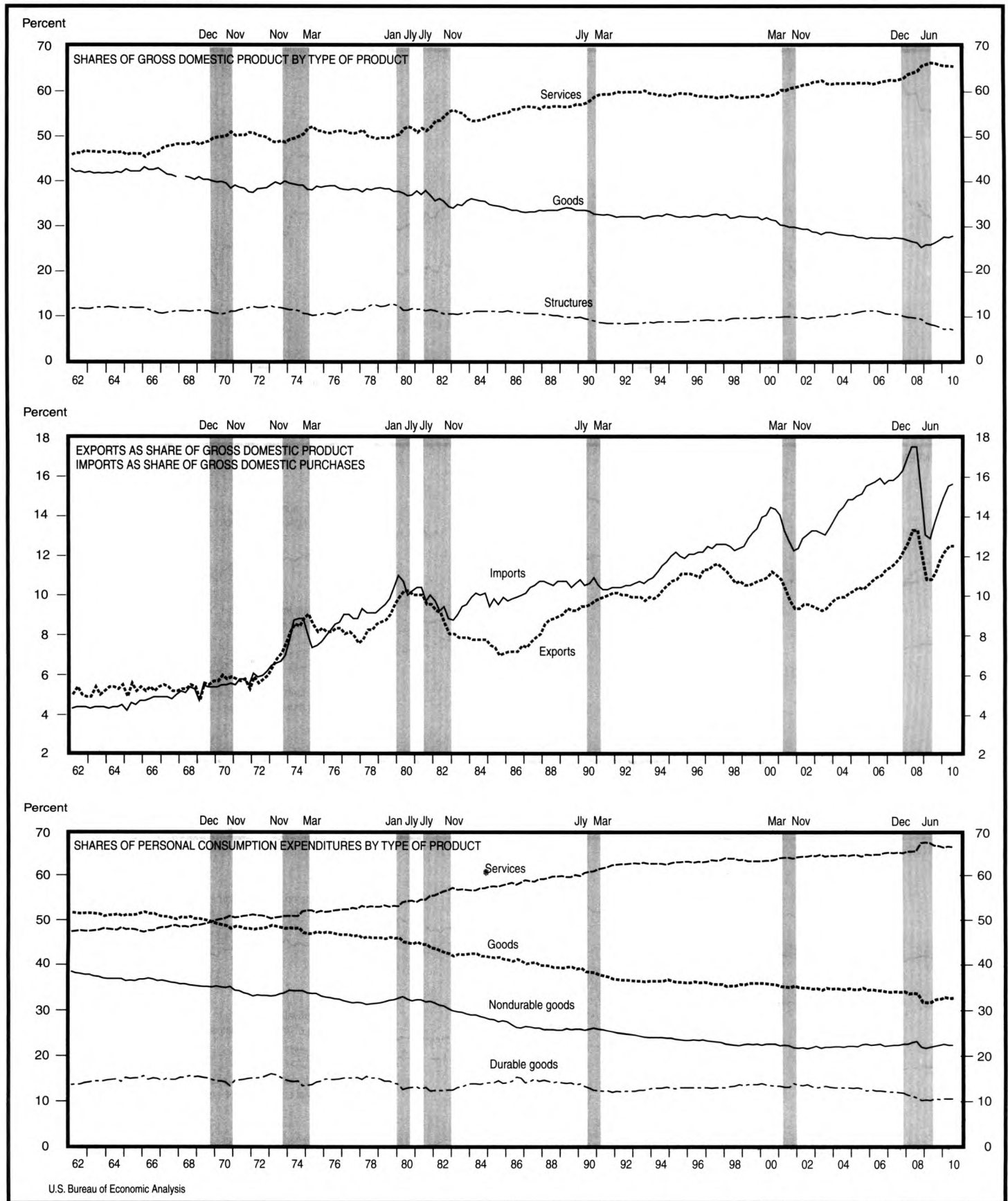


SELECTED NIPA SERIES

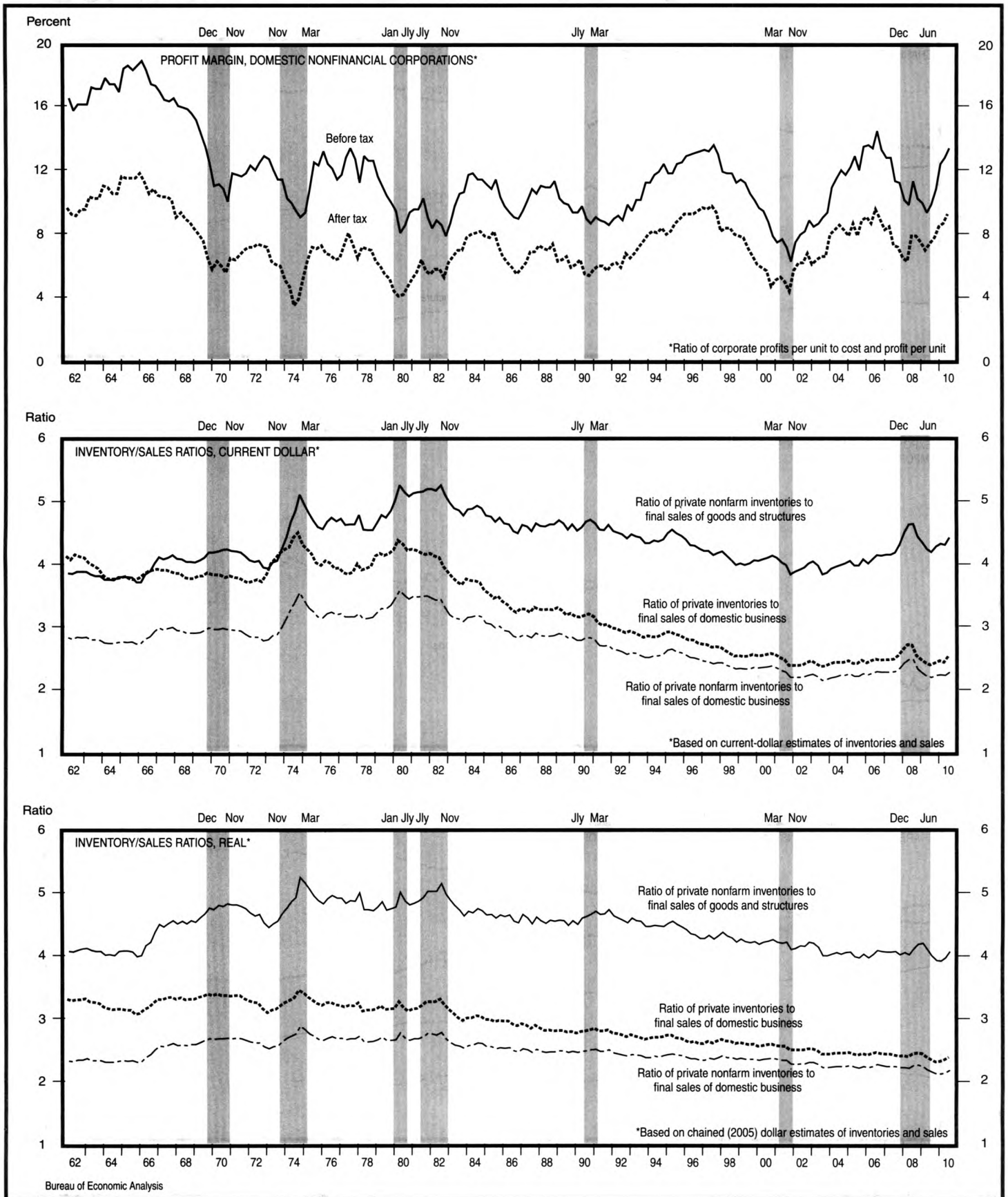


U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

SELECTED NIPA SERIES



SELECTED NIPA SERIES



G. Investment Tables

Table G.1. International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend, 2008 and 2009

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of investment	Position, 2008 ^r	Changes in position in 2009				Position, 2009 ^p	
			Financial flows (a)	Attributable to:				Total (a+b+c+d)
				Price changes (b)	Exchange-rate changes ¹ (c)	Other changes ² (d)		
1	Net international investment position of the United States (lines 2+3)	-3,493,882	-216,075	522,929	276,730	172,452	756,036	-2,737,846
2	Financial derivatives, net (line 5 less line 25) ³	159,635	-50,804	(⁴)	(⁴)	⁴ 19,103	-31,701	127,934
3	Net international investment position, excluding financial derivatives (line 6 less line 26)	-3,653,517	-165,271	522,929	276,730	153,349	787,737	-2,865,780
4	U.S.-owned assets abroad (lines 5+6)	19,244,875	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	-865,791	18,379,084
5	Financial derivatives (gross positive fair value)	6,127,450	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	-2,615,443	3,512,007
6	U.S.-owned assets abroad, excluding financial derivatives (lines 7+12+17)	13,117,425	140,465	1,066,119	357,956	185,112	1,749,652	14,867,077
7	U.S. official reserve assets	293,732	52,256	56,941	875	0	110,072	403,804
8	Gold	227,439	0	⁵ 56,941		⁶ 0	56,941	284,380
9	Special drawing rights	9,340	48,230		244	0	48,474	57,814
10	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund	7,683	3,357		345	0	3,702	11,385
11	Foreign currencies	49,270	669		286	0	955	50,225
12	U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets	624,100	-541,342		(⁷)	17	-541,325	82,775
13	U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁷	69,877	1,936		(⁷)	17	1,953	71,830
14	Repayable in dollars	69,604	1,936			17	1,953	71,557
15	Other ⁸	273	0		(⁷)	0	0	273
16	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets ⁹	554,222	-543,278		(⁷)		-543,278	10,944
17	U.S. private assets	12,199,593	629,552	1,009,178	357,081	185,095	2,180,906	14,380,499
18	Direct investment at current cost	3,742,835	268,680	-12,201	79,124	-27,247	308,356	4,051,191
19	Foreign securities	3,985,712	208,213	1,021,379	255,694	0	1,485,286	5,470,998
20	Bonds	1,237,284	144,909	84,123	27,269	0	256,301	1,493,585
21	Corporate stocks	2,748,428	63,304	937,256	228,425	0	1,228,985	3,977,413
22	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	794,699	-124,428		8,404	115,550	-474	794,225
23	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers, not included elsewhere	3,676,347	277,087		13,859	96,792	387,738	4,064,085
24	Foreign-owned assets in the United States (lines 25+26)	22,738,757	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	-1,621,827	21,116,930
25	Financial derivatives (gross negative fair value)	5,967,815	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	-2,583,742	3,384,073
26	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, excluding financial derivatives (lines 27+34)	16,770,942	305,736	543,190	81,226	31,763	961,915	17,732,857
27	Foreign official assets in the United States	3,939,998	450,030	-13,584	219	-2,824	433,841	4,373,839
28	U.S. Government securities	3,264,139	441,056	-104,274		-8,524	328,258	3,592,397
29	U.S. Treasury securities	2,400,516	561,125	-92,297		1,708	470,536	2,871,052
30	Other	863,623	-120,069	-11,977		-10,232	-142,278	721,345
31	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹⁰	40,577	57,971		219	0	58,190	98,767
32	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers, not included elsewhere	252,608	-70,851			5,700	-65,151	187,457
33	Other foreign official assets	382,674	21,854	90,690		0	112,544	495,218
34	Other foreign assets	12,830,944	-144,294	556,774	81,007	34,587	528,074	13,359,018
35	Direct investment at current cost	2,521,353	134,707	-5,761	3,560	18,927	151,433	2,672,786
36	U.S. Treasury securities	850,921	22,781	-47,510		0	-24,729	826,192
37	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	4,620,798	59	610,045	56,261	0	666,365	5,287,163
38	Corporate and other bonds	2,770,606	-136,296	150,665	56,261	0	70,630	2,841,236
39	Corporate stocks	1,850,192	136,355	459,380		0	595,735	2,445,927
40	U.S. currency	301,139	12,632			0	12,632	313,771
41	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	731,539	-1,460		4,638	-69,240	-66,062	665,477
42	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers, not included elsewhere	3,805,194	-313,013		16,548	84,900	-211,565	3,593,629
Memoranda:								
43	Direct investment abroad at market value	3,103,704	268,680	737,062	194,222	-817	1,199,147	4,302,851
44	Direct investment in the United States at market value	2,552,572	134,707	422,683		10,621	568,011	3,120,583

p Preliminary

r Revised

* Less than \$500,000 (+/-)

..... Not applicable

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

2. Includes changes in coverage due to year-to-year changes in the composition of reporting panels, primarily for bank and nonbank estimates, and to the incorporation of survey results. Also includes capital gains and losses of direct investment affiliates and changes in positions that cannot be allocated to financial flows, price changes, or exchange-rate changes.

3. Financial flows and valuation adjustments for financial derivatives are available only on a net basis, which is shown on line 2; they are not separately available for gross positive fair values and gross negative fair values of financial derivatives. Consequently, columns (a) through (d) on lines 4, 5, and 24, 25 are not available.

4. Data are not separately available for the three types of valuation adjustments; therefore, the sum of all three types is shown in column (d).

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

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

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

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

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

10. Includes U.S. government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and U.S. government reserve-related liabilities from allocations of special drawing rights (SDRs).

Table G.3. Selected Financial and Operating Statistics of Nonbank Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Country and by Industry of Affiliate, 2008

	All nonbank foreign affiliates						Majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates						
	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars						Thousands of employees
	Total assets	Sales	Net income	U.S. exports of goods shipped to affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates		Total assets	Sales	Net income	Value added	U.S. exports of goods shipped to affiliates	U.S. imports of goods shipped by affiliates	
All countries, all industries	12,504,725	6,107,864	956,357	269,752	337,057	11,879.4	11,443,211	5,202,191	872,506	1,211,854	260,373	318,486	10,123.8
By country of affiliate													
Canada.....	955,514	617,615	66,148	78,100	(D)	1,082.4	908,594	593,283	63,046	126,352	75,809	107,945	1,064.4
Europe.....	7,419,907	3,147,942	525,813	74,868	83,297	4,820.1	6,876,406	2,726,149	487,414	638,280	72,734	82,522	4,213.3
<i>Of which:</i>													
France.....	352,752	243,870	13,330	(D)	7,942	636.8	334,243	231,869	12,386	56,712	5,334	7,785	604.4
Germany.....	600,177	388,658	21,984	10,720	(D)	671.5	546,547	347,394	20,287	94,127	10,715	7,208	621.3
Netherlands.....	1,276,966	318,605	147,566	(D)	5,699	244.4	1,197,498	232,802	139,344	33,296	12,739	5,698	228.8
United Kingdom.....	1,727,600	681,792	9,193	15,985	13,601	1,328.0	1,605,149	622,447	3,103	165,991	15,927	13,576	1,174.2
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere.....	1,913,412	691,555	187,832	57,525	68,742	2,321.6	1,760,796	598,005	176,314	140,149	55,209	65,072	1,935.7
<i>Of which:</i>													
Brazil.....	160,699	157,495	13,318	6,034	(D)	505.9	150,019	147,757	12,687	38,915	5,860	3,304	485.8
Mexico.....	193,682	207,031	10,268	40,262	49,834	1,107.2	164,617	168,435	8,199	30,753	38,259	46,762	901.7
Africa.....	197,015	110,624	42,072	1,412	(D)	219.2	178,471	97,192	39,755	57,267	1,316	6,458	172.4
Middle East.....	160,235	120,970	26,619	1,151	(D)	122.5	88,928	48,586	9,311	21,269	1,000	2,267	90.9
Asia and Pacific.....	1,858,643	1,419,158	107,873	56,695	60,749	3,313.7	1,630,016	1,138,976	96,666	228,536	54,307	54,221	2,647.1
<i>Of which:</i>													
Australia.....	280,155	177,554	18,282	5,704	2,947	322.2	266,702	148,938	17,413	46,058	5,609	2,946	288.2
China.....	161,987	171,733	12,472	(D)	7,516	950.2	124,331	131,372	11,161	27,296	3,927	7,140	774.2
India.....	47,440	41,203	3,058	1,042	(D)	384.3	35,931	33,503	2,916	9,363	926	727	313.4
Japan.....	595,861	321,119	12,235	12,197	(D)	583.5	508,081	200,857	8,990	44,094	11,794	1,458	296.7
By industry of affiliate													
Mining.....	742,815	485,267	115,521	2,492	25,617	M	611,524	338,021	92,792	221,006	2,446	25,617	198.2
Utilities.....	84,583	120,524	3,801	608	(D)	37.9	57,810	48,708	2,876	8,772	608	(D)	27.3
Manufacturing.....	2,260,530	2,731,326	163,861	168,628	243,318	5,438.1	1,880,285	2,285,194	132,111	517,133	161,427	224,990	4,600.1
<i>Of which:</i>													
Food.....	167,153	213,437	9,379	5,252	9,668	491.9	151,821	199,283	9,661	34,516	5,167	9,560	434.3
Chemicals.....	568,875	505,640	51,017	28,069	21,826	721.8	504,184	457,020	43,218	110,154	27,663	19,658	627.1
Primary and fabricated metals.....	100,653	93,495	5,104	4,269	6,814	241.5	94,619	87,224	5,042	21,562	4,223	6,732	230.2
Machinery.....	162,511	170,408	14,268	10,312	16,324	472.2	145,673	149,311	13,078	36,911	9,942	15,591	400.7
Computers and electronic products.....	258,442	303,672	19,011	25,476	(D)	721.8	239,059	296,874	19,761	49,729	25,392	48,284	700.4
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components.....	66,093	54,624	3,743	(D)	(D)	269.1	59,980	47,514	3,631	11,742	3,167	5,898	231.4
Transportation equipment.....	285,370	483,091	5,101	64,021	(D)	1,000.5	244,774	410,221	2,646	62,036	60,146	74,378	902.3
Wholesale trade.....	793,580	1,423,914	63,409	82,265	62,805	825.1	773,583	1,391,801	62,270	157,274	80,620	62,583	796.8
Information.....	447,556	294,122	20,868	(D)	154	507.4	298,446	184,756	8,670	46,380	905	154	361.1
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance.....	2,810,330	306,349	21,608	27	(D)	286.6	2,731,396	285,963	19,828	46,482	26	(D)	239.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	289,047	177,717	20,142	3,387	(D)	702.4	284,921	173,692	19,809	67,463	3,377	(D)	679.3
Other industries.....	5,076,283	568,646	547,149	(D)	1,422	M	4,805,245	494,056	534,150	147,343	10,963	1,404	3,221.5

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

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

M—100,000 or more.

The data in this table are from "U.S. Multinational Companies: Operations in the United States and Abroad in 2008" in the August 2010 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, 2006–2009

[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis				Financial inflows without current-cost adjustment (outflows (-))				Income without current-cost adjustment			
	2006	2007 ¹	2008	2009	2006	2007 ¹	2008	2009	2006	2007 ¹	2008	2009
All countries, all industries	1,840,463	2,055,176	2,165,748	2,319,585	237,136	265,957	324,560	129,883	144,755	123,881	111,764	89,186
By country of foreign parent												
Canada	165,281	205,381	194,140	225,836	14,770	47,425	21,998	25,813	14,555	10,342	8,064	6,715
Europe	1,326,738	1,478,383	1,555,208	1,685,279	182,575	161,704	202,924	83,725	98,286	79,343	86,662	76,981
<i>Of which:</i>												
France	147,799	153,713	157,172	189,285	29,078	4,701	16,862	24,046	14,550	3,602	13,760	8,145
Germany	205,969	213,159	201,424	218,153	39,540	9,693	-1,481	16,210	10,324	4,084	-893	11,664
Luxembourg	89,157	120,945	118,283	127,768	17,923	28,763	414	12,422	2,710	4,625	3,082	598
Netherlands	182,014	189,469	199,137	237,959	25,543	18,434	75,568	5,416	20,250	21,260	11,047	13,117
Switzerland	134,568	151,513	164,534	189,371	1,177	-3,194	43,325	8,638	2,862	6,203	22,511	14,733
United Kingdom	414,629	424,046	454,328	453,875	38,547	37,183	41,314	12,632	36,555	26,292	23,890	23,344
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	66,583	49,828	46,130	27,864	11,808	-4,658	29,509	8,372	7,113	7,678	6,772	48
<i>Of which:</i>												
Bermuda	9,223	-2,676	4,116	-13,181	7,047	-11,805	5,971	4,492	670	594	3,302	-263
Mexico	5,310	7,688	9,444	11,361	2,265	717	2,369	913	923	1,197	1,185	672
Panama	11,924	932	822	1,045	1,618	1,037	228	159	1,851	1,170	415	179
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	28,367	34,588	24,401	17,529	3,845	7,322	18,718	-1,649	1,826	2,609	580	214
Venezuela	5,380	4,181	4,567	4,850	-1,362	-1,980	569	283	818	(D)	(D)	-461
Africa	1,976	1,535	2,309	1,689	255	-207	948	-787	207	175	75	(D)
Middle East	10,112	14,896	17,242	17,614	2,504	5,196	3,652	600	1,243	470	-467	(D)
Asia and Pacific	269,772	305,154	350,718	361,303	25,225	56,497	65,529	12,160	23,350	25,873	10,658	5,656
<i>Of which:</i>												
Australia	38,777	37,514	40,626	45,663	2,174	16,706	14,890	6,732	5,773	6,649	3,118	2,326
Japan	204,020	229,408	259,753	264,208	16,466	26,576	36,377	4,373	16,190	16,751	7,108	2,639
By industry of U.S. affiliate												
Manufacturing	569,324	684,555	746,475	790,568	98,508	148,075	87,446	48,136	55,253	48,503	40,062	31,698
Food	50,339	26,903	23,849	20,004	6,550	2,200	282	-4,356	3,987	2,652	2,959	3,671
Chemicals	135,054	190,049	187,332	203,760	30,404	58,926	4,856	14,137	14,015	19,818	14,064	17,809
Primary and fabricated metals	34,812	42,453	47,645	48,693	8,341	8,596	10,626	2,939	5,484	4,216	3,708	-396
Machinery	41,600	93,091	88,730	95,585	9,957	37,142	4,665	6,627	1,908	2,180	2,336	1,638
Computers and electronic products	48,944	44,410	59,757	55,349	23,312	980	14,818	-4,232	5,633	-2,322	841	103
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	25,537	20,112	20,561	24,004	3,249	9,404	461	3,261	1,781	1,712	1,165	945
Transportation equipment	67,505	93,053	83,907	96,872	-4,134	13,228	-5,908	12,789	3,614	1,065	-29	-3,982
Other manufacturing	165,532	174,482	234,695	246,302	20,829	17,599	57,645	16,971	18,831	19,183	15,018	11,910
Wholesale trade	255,590	294,697	316,581	328,430	20,907	32,077	42,376	12,853	25,295	24,494	25,089	9,646
Retail trade	31,677	31,363	40,129	44,330	2,789	-1,060	7,826	4,805	2,557	2,358	1,995	2,604
Information	135,986	155,704	164,491	146,114	27,321	10,825	10,452	-10,874	5,720	5,973	3,438	3,464
Depository institutions (banking)	135,391	107,242	92,565	111,913	13,794	-1,237	23,202	8,999	7,535	1,798	521	-2,447
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	283,364	275,722	238,875	293,204	37,614	-8,398	69,585	24,188	7,839	6,005	9,341	16,525
Real estate and rental and leasing	41,924	53,780	57,459	54,539	435	6,809	3,981	625	3,054	3,232	2,742	710
Professional, scientific, and technical services	47,597	55,201	62,934	46,087	3,636	8,853	9,705	1,531	1,566	2,608	3,665	1,796
Other industries	339,610	396,912	446,238	504,399	32,131	70,014	69,986	39,621	35,935	28,910	24,910	25,190

D. Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

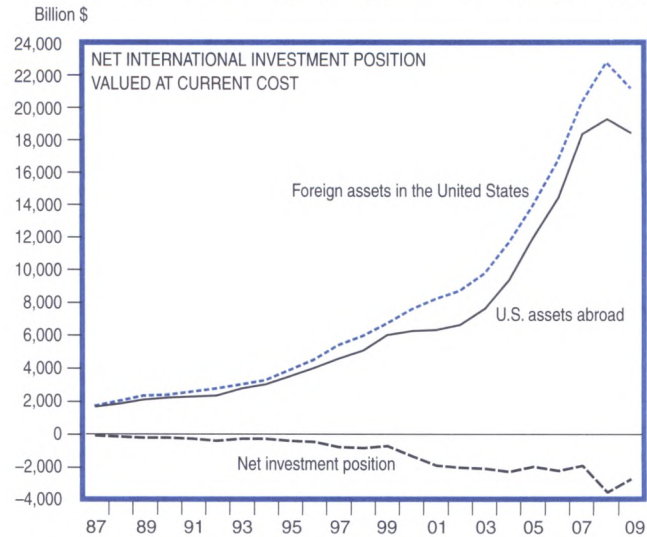
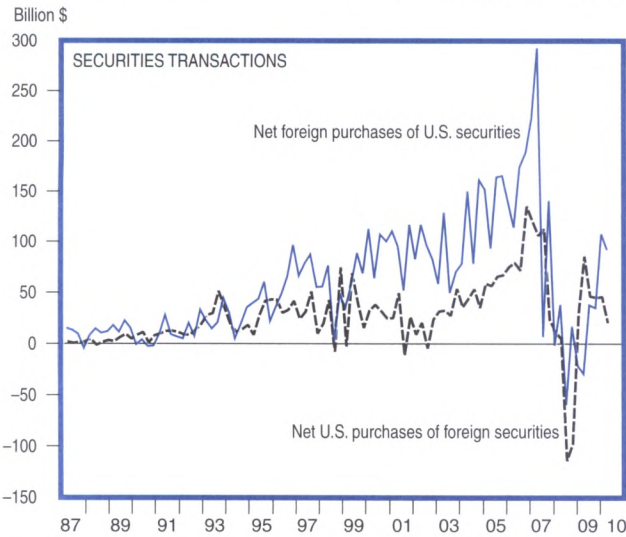
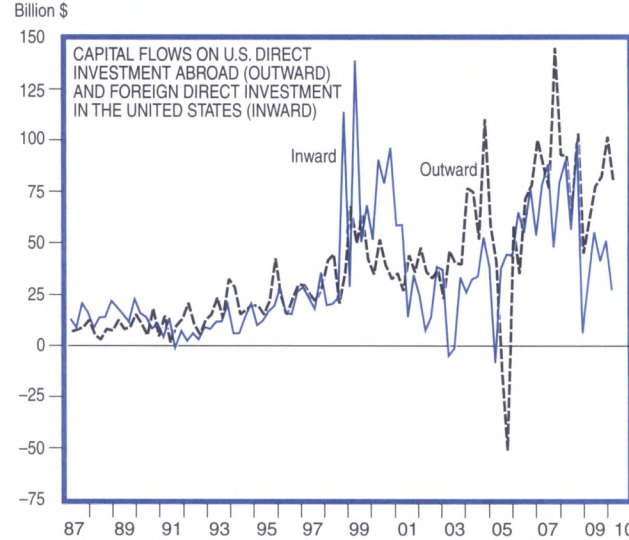
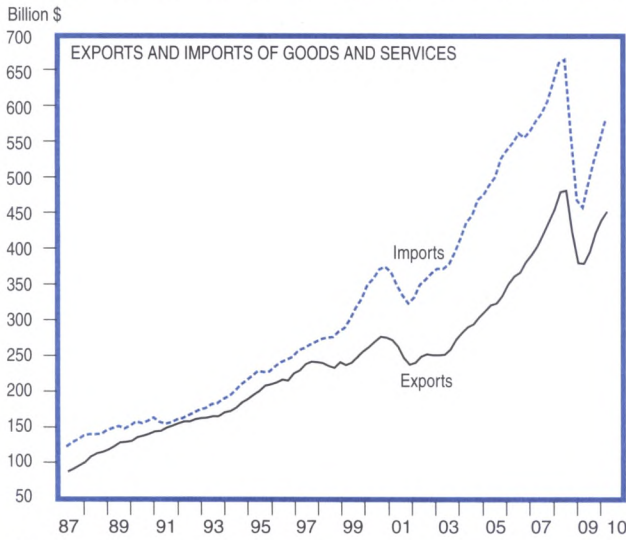
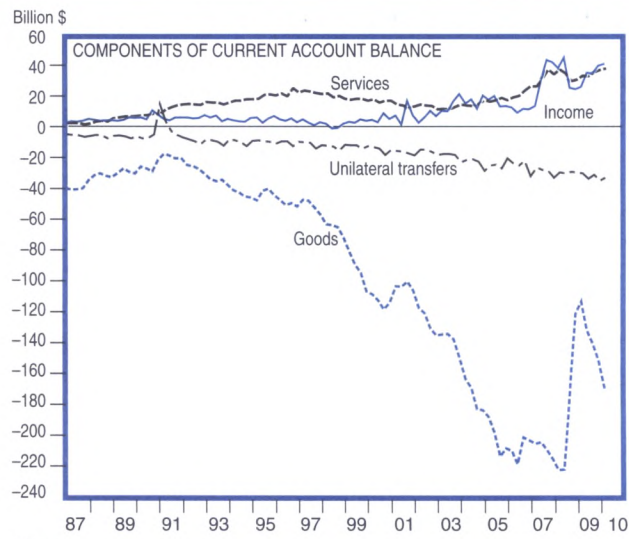
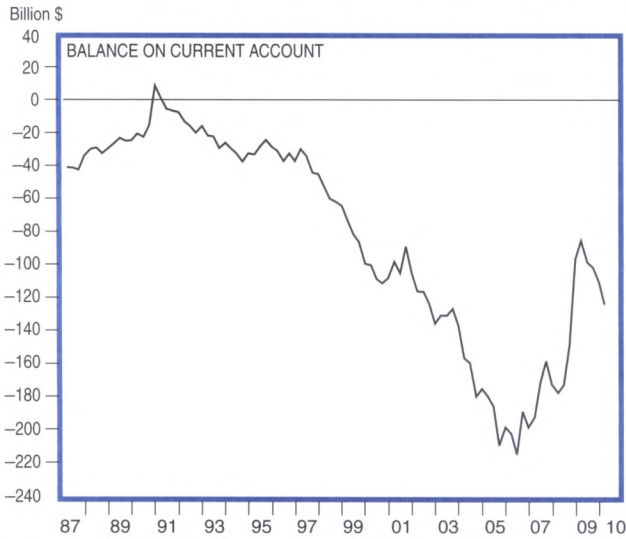
1. The direct investment position, financial inflows, and income reflect a discontinuity between 2006 and 2007 because of the reclassification of permanent debt and associated interest, a component of income, between affiliated depository

institutions from direct investment to other investment accounts.

NOTE: The data in this table are from tables 14 and 15 in "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States Tables" in the September 2010 Survey of Current Business.

H. Charts

THE U.S. IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



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

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

Table with columns for Area, Disposable personal income (Millions of dollars 2004-2009), Percent change, Per capita disposable personal income (Dollars 2004-2009), and Rank in United States. Rows are categorized by region: United States, New England, Midwest, Great Lakes, Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West.

r Revised

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

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

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

the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data.

Source: Table 3 in the "Regional Quarterly Report" in the October 2010 Survey of Current Business

Table J.1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2007–2009—Table Ends

Area	Personal income					Per capita personal income ¹					
	Millions of dollars			Percent change from preceding period ²		Dollars			Rank in United States	Percent change from preceding period	
	2007	2008	2009 ³	2008	2009 ³	2007	2008	2009 ³		2008	2009 ³
Sumter, SC	2,946	3,057	3,099	3.7	1.4	28,271	29,302	29,653	338	3.6	1.2
Syracuse, NY	23,069	23,852	23,766	3.4	-0.4	35,797	36,980	36,784	137	3.3	-0.5
Tallahassee, FL	11,767	12,015	11,977	2.1	-0.3	33,283	33,639	33,268	223	1.1	-1.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	101,211	102,407	101,045	1.2	-1.3	37,331	37,512	36,780	127	0.5	-2.0
Terre Haute, IN	4,842	5,035	5,094	4.0	1.2	28,482	29,652	29,995	333	4.1	1.2
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	4,210	4,397	4,386	4.4	-0.3	31,311	32,338	31,900	261	3.1	-1.4
Toledo, OH	22,282	22,560	22,230	1.3	-1.5	32,993	33,505	33,069	229	1.6	-1.3
Topeka, KS	7,884	8,176	8,241	3.7	0.8	34,487	35,581	35,704	172	3.2	0.3
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	19,317	20,113	19,601	4.1	-2.5	53,156	55,170	53,523	8	3.8	-3.0
Tucson, AZ	33,112	34,393	33,930	3.9	-1.3	33,225	34,058	33,259	206	2.5	-2.3
Tulsa, OK	35,796	37,540	36,642	4.9	-2.4	39,524	40,981	39,442	61	3.7	-3.8
Tuscaloosa, AL	6,750	7,016	6,942	3.9	-1.1	32,737	33,587	32,926	226	2.6	-2.0
Tyler, TX	6,996	7,333	7,228	4.8	-1.4	35,329	36,456	35,316	144	3.2	-3.1
Utica-Rome, NY	9,275	9,656	9,698	4.1	0.4	31,614	32,975	33,069	244	4.3	0.3
Valdosta, GA	3,644	3,899	3,967	7.0	1.7	27,982	29,169	29,211	339	4.2	0.1
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	15,606	16,025	16,153	2.7	0.8	38,440	39,442	39,666	86	2.6	0.6
Victoria, TX	3,902	4,091	3,922	4.9	-4.1	34,392	35,809	33,989	160	4.1	-5.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	4,725	4,973	5,099	5.3	2.5	30,405	31,721	32,326	276	4.3	1.9
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	63,748	65,639	66,434	3.0	1.2	38,135	39,300	39,674	87	3.1	1.0
Visalia-Porterville, CA	11,757	12,083	11,956	2.8	-1.1	28,248	28,610	27,827	345	1.3	-2.7
Waco, TX	6,809	7,098	7,172	4.3	1.0	29,830	30,748	30,731	301	3.1	-0.1
Warner Robins, GA	4,195	4,348	4,495	3.7	3.4	31,949	32,577	33,121	253	2.0	1.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	296,134	305,595	309,088	3.2	1.1	55,737	56,824	56,442	6	2.0	-0.7
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	5,596	5,900	5,937	5.4	0.6	34,449	36,053	36,002	154	4.7	-0.1
Wausau, WI	4,701	4,788	4,660	1.8	-2.7	36,162	36,536	35,409	142	1.0	-3.1
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	3,352	3,545	3,569	5.8	0.7	31,330	32,737	32,464	249	4.5	-0.8
Wheeling, WV-OH	4,478	4,705	4,760	5.1	1.2	30,682	32,454	32,911	258	5.8	1.4
Wichita, KS	22,642	23,650	23,112	4.5	-2.3	38,032	39,207	37,723	89	3.1	-3.8
Wichita Falls, TX	5,050	5,301	5,210	5.0	-1.7	34,065	35,910	35,344	157	5.4	-1.6
Williamsport, PA	3,529	3,657	3,733	3.6	2.1	30,208	31,344	31,950	291	3.8	1.9
Wilmington, NC	11,445	11,784	11,728	3.0	-0.5	33,709	33,858	33,082	214	0.4	-2.3
Winchester, VA-WV	4,041	4,168	4,162	3.1	-0.1	33,362	33,994	33,568	210	1.9	-1.3
Winston-Salem, NC	16,839	17,187	16,891	2.1	-1.7	35,676	35,801	34,832	161	0.4	-2.7
Worcester, MA	33,034	34,252	33,994	3.7	-0.8	41,498	42,850	42,296	47	3.3	-1.3
Yakima, WA	6,726	7,202	7,269	7.1	0.9	28,955	30,661	30,409	306	5.9	-0.8
York-Hanover, PA	14,700	15,179	15,159	3.3	-0.1	34,868	35,651	35,340	167	2.2	-0.9
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	17,870	18,075	17,794	1.1	-1.6	31,289	31,911	31,608	273	2.0	-0.9
Yuba City, CA	4,824	5,043	5,157	4.5	2.3	29,559	30,562	31,155	311	3.4	1.9
Yuma, AZ	4,686	4,840	5,022	3.3	3.8	24,768	25,041	25,496	362	1.1	1.8

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

2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

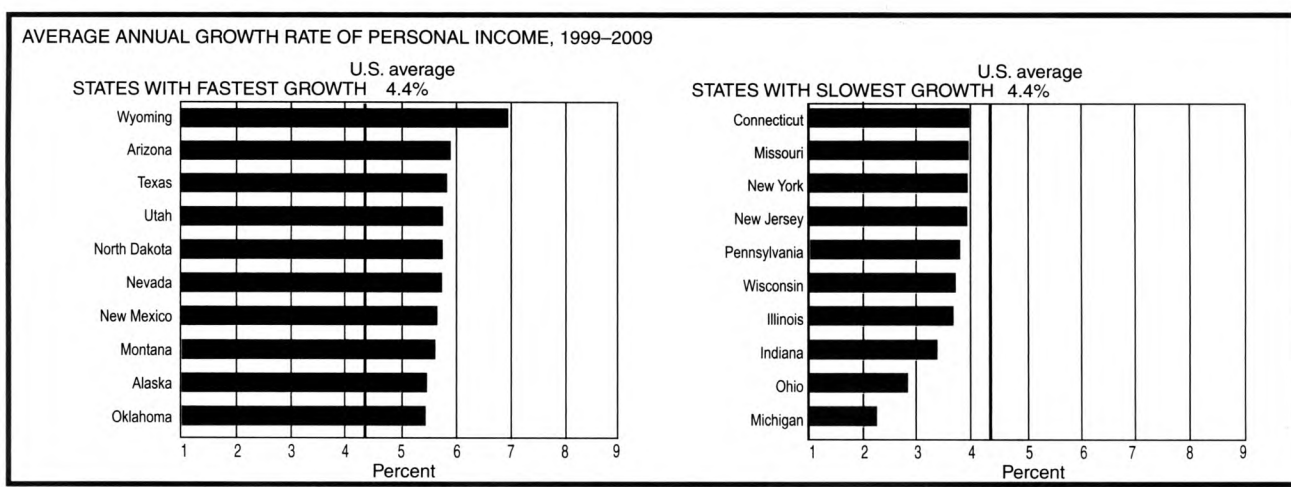
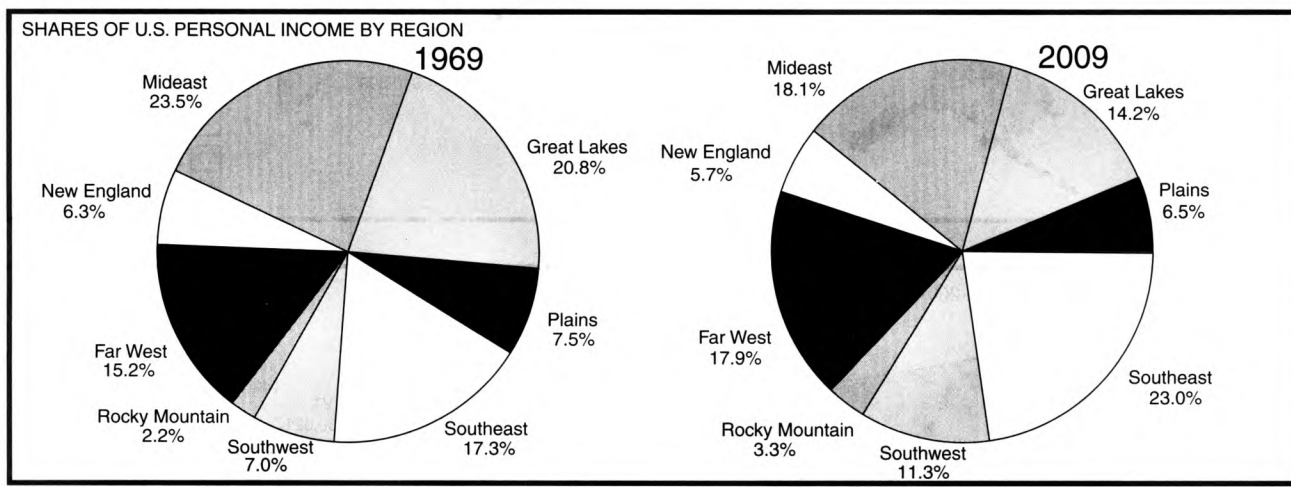
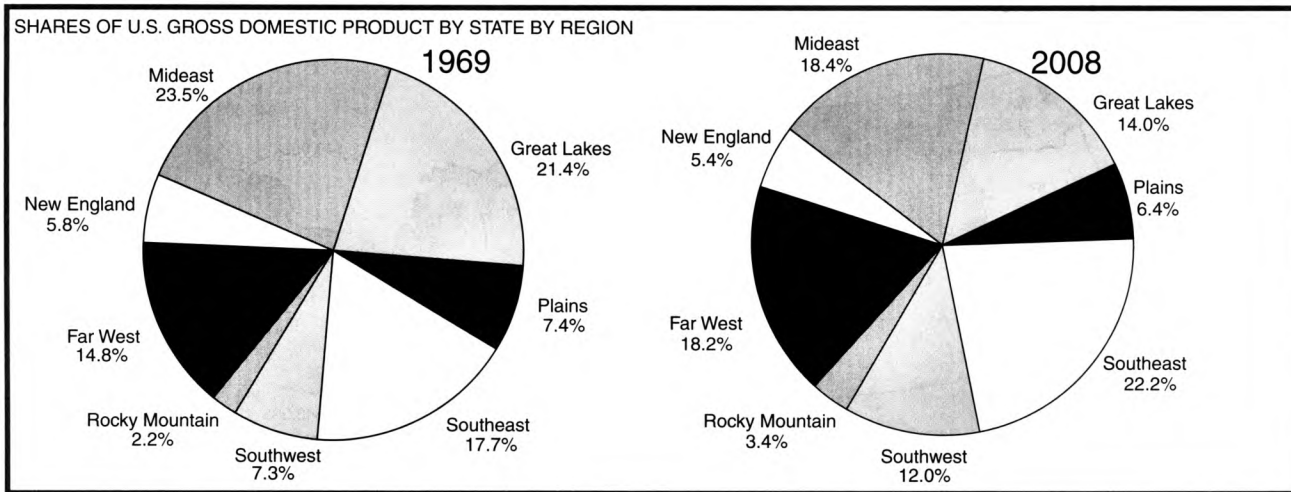
3. The metropolitan area definitions used by BEA for its personal income estimates are the county-based definitions issued by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009, for federal statistical purposes.

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

It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data.

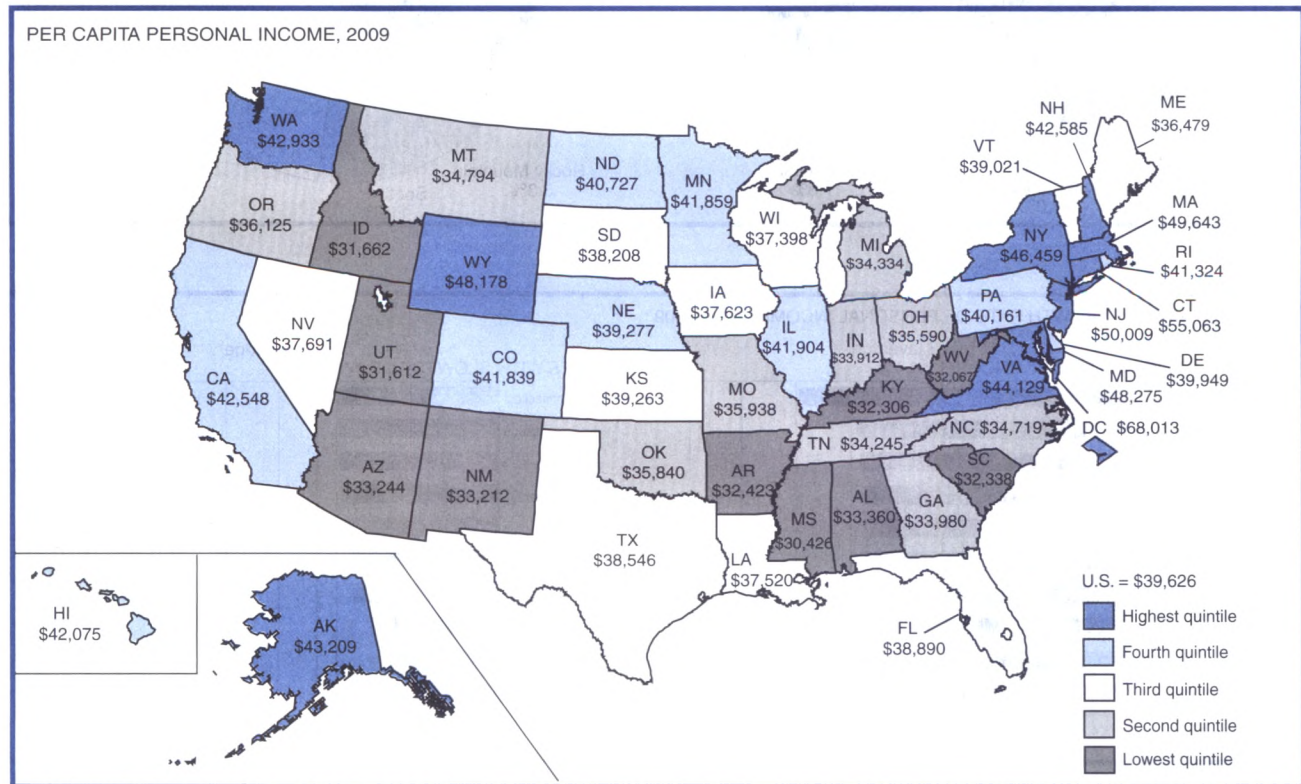
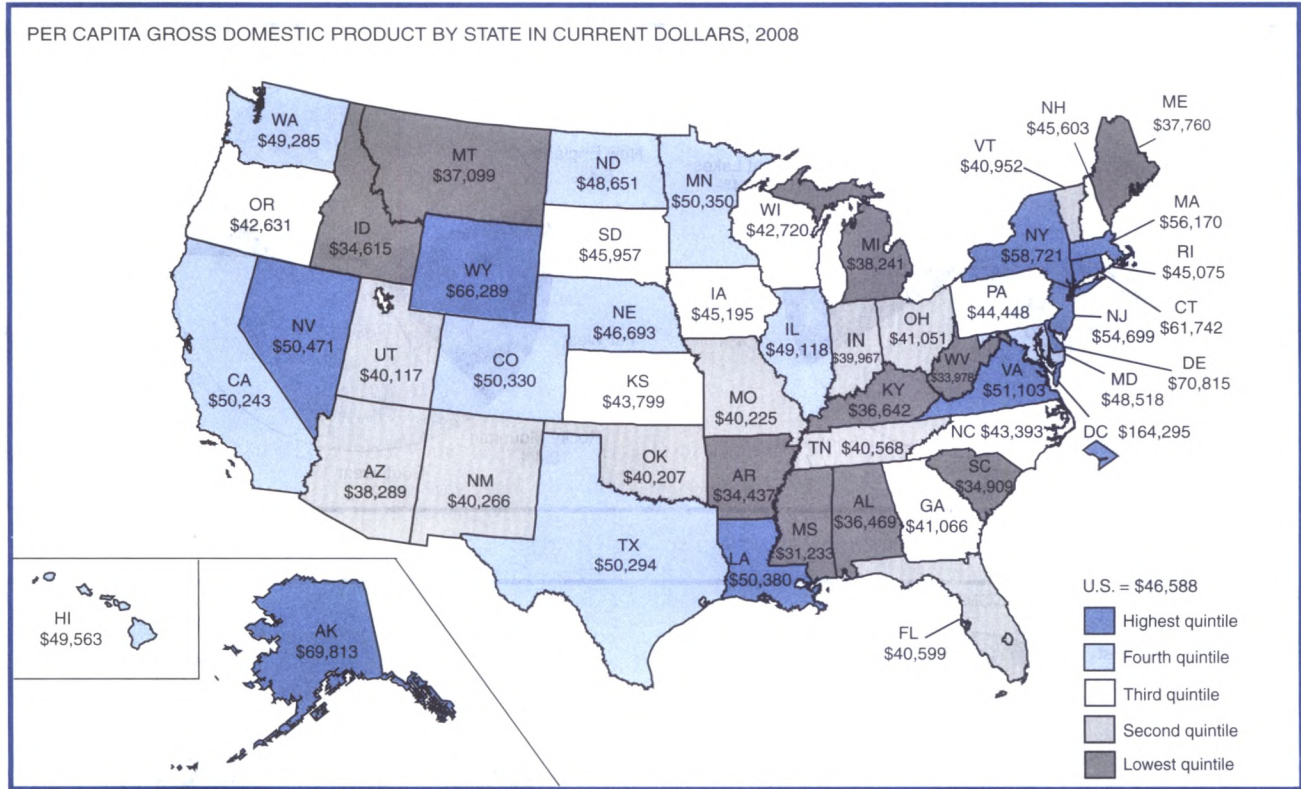
K. Charts

SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendixes

A. Additional Information About the NIPA Estimates

Statistical Conventions

Current-dollar GDP is a measure of the market value of goods, services, and structures that are produced in the economy in a particular period. The changes in current-dollar GDP can be decomposed into quantity and price components. Quantities, or “real” measures, and prices are expressed as index numbers with the reference year—at present, the year 2005—equal to 100.¹

The annual changes in quantities and prices are calculated using a Fisher formula that incorporates weights from 2 adjacent years. For example, the annual percent change in real GDP for 2006–2007 uses prices for 2006 and 2007 as weights, and the 2006–2007 annual percent change in the GDP price index uses quantities for 2006 and 2007 as weights. Because the Fisher formula allows for the effects of changes in relative prices and in the composition of output over time, the resulting quantity or price changes are not affected by the substitution bias that is associated with changes in quantities and prices calculated using a fixed-weighted formula. These annual changes are “chained” (multiplied) together to form time series of quantity and price indexes. The percent changes in the Fisher indexes are not affected by the choice of the reference year.

BEA also publishes implicit price deflators (IPDs), which are calculated as the ratio of the current-dollar value of a component to the chained-dollar value of the component, multiplied by 100. The values of an IPD are very close to the values of the corresponding “chain-type” price index.

The measures of real GDP and its major components are also presented in dollar-denominated form, designated “chained (2005) dollar estimates.” For most series, these estimates are computed by multiplying the current-dollar value in 2005 by a corresponding quantity index number and then dividing by 100. For example, if a current-dollar GDP component equaled \$100 in 2005 and if real output for this component increased by 10 percent in 2006, then the chained (2005) dollar value of this component in 2006 would be \$110 (\$100 × 1.10). The percent changes calculated from the chained (2005) dollar estimates and from the quantity indexes are the same; any differences will be small and due to rounding.

The chained-dollar values for the detailed GDP components will not necessarily sum to the chained-dollar estimate of GDP (or to any intermediate aggregate) in a table, because the relative prices that are used as weights for any period other than the reference year differ from those of the reference year. A measure of the effect of such

differences is provided by a “residual” line—the difference between the chained-dollar value of the main aggregate in the table and the sum of the most detailed components in the table. For periods close to the reference year, when the relative prices that are used as weights have usually not changed much, the residuals tend to be small, and the chained-dollar estimates can be used to approximate the contributions to growth and to aggregate the detailed estimates. For periods further from the reference year, the residuals tend to be larger, and the chained-dollar estimates are less useful for analyses of contributions to growth. In particular, for components for which relative prices are changing rapidly, the calculation of contributions based on chained-dollar estimates may be misleading even just a few years from the reference year. Thus, contributions derived from quantity indexes provide a better measure than contributions derived from chained-dollar estimates; contributions based on quantity indexes are shown in selected NIPA tables 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 1.5.2, 2.3.2, 3.9.2, 4.2.2, and 5.3.2.

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

For most quarterly NIPA estimates, *percent changes* in the estimates are also expressed at annual rates. Calculating these *changes* requires a variant of the compound interest formula:

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{x_t}{x_0} \right)^{m/n} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where r is the percent change at an annual rate; x_t is the level of activity in the later period; x_0 is the level of activity in the earlier period; m is the periodicity of the data (for example, 1 for annual data, 4 for quarterly data, or 12 for monthly data); and n is the number of periods between the earlier periods and the later periods (that is, $t - 0$).

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

1. See J. Steven Landefeld, Brent R. Moulton, and Cindy M. Vojtech, “Chained-Dollar Indexes: Issues, Tips on Their Use, and Upcoming Changes,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* (November 2003): 8–16.

Reconciliation Table

Table 1. Relation of Net Exports of Goods and Services and Net Receipts of Income in the NIPAs to Balance on Goods and Services and Income in the ITAs

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	2008	2009	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
				2009				2010	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
Exports of goods and services and income receipts, ITAs	1	2,594.5	2,159.0	2,086.9	2,080.4	2,162.9	2,305.7	2,400.7	2,455.4
Less: Gold, ITAs.....	2	18.7	13.9	13.8	12.3	14.3	15.3	17.9	14.7
Statistical differences ¹	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.8	-7.8
Other items.....	4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.2
Plus: Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments.....	5	10.1	8.0	8.4	9.2	7.2	7.1	6.2	5.8
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico.....	6	51.1	49.6	49.1	49.0	48.6	51.8	49.7	54.6
Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers.....	7	8.3	7.0	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.3
Equals: Exports of goods and services and income receipts, NIPAs	8	2,642.9	2,208.2	2,136.8	2,131.9	2,209.5	2,354.6	2,451.5	2,514.0
Imports of goods and services and income payments, ITAs	9	3,167.4	2,412.5	2,350.3	2,297.1	2,418.4	2,584.3	2,697.9	2,817.1
Less: Gold, ITAs.....	10	12.5	8.8	7.3	8.4	8.8	10.9	9.7	11.8
Statistical differences ¹	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-4.9
Other items.....	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus: Gold, NIPAs.....	13	-4.1	-5.1	-4.5	-4.8	-5.2	-5.8	-6.2	-4.2
Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments.....	14	10.1	8.0	8.4	9.2	7.2	7.1	6.2	5.8
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico.....	15	35.0	34.8	35.3	37.2	32.4	34.2	40.1	38.7
Imputed interest paid to rest of world.....	16	8.3	7.0	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.3
Equals: Imports of goods and services and income payments, NIPAs	17	3,306.8	2,448.3	2,390.0	2,337.3	2,450.6	2,615.5	2,740.2	2,857.9
Balance on goods and services and income, ITAs (1-9)	18	-572.9	-253.5	-263.4	-216.7	-255.5	-278.6	-297.2	-361.7
Less: Gold (2-10+13).....	19	2.1	0.0	2.0	-0.9	0.3	-1.4	2.0	-1.3
Statistical differences (3-11) ¹	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.9	-2.9
Other items (4-12).....	21	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.2
Plus: Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico (6-15).....	22	16.1	14.8	13.8	11.8	16.2	17.6	9.6	15.9
Equals: Net exports of goods and services and net receipts of income, NIPAs (8-17)	23	-663.9	-240.1	-253.2	-205.4	-241.1	-260.9	-288.7	-343.9

¹ Consists of statistical revisions to the ITAs that have not yet been incorporated into the NIPAs.

ITAs International transactions accounts

NIPAs National income and product accounts

B. Suggested Reading

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has published a wealth of information about the methodologies that are used to prepare its national, industry, international, and regional accounts. Most of this information is available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov.

National accounts

The national accounts encompass the detailed estimates in the national income and product accounts (including gross domestic product) and the estimates of fixed assets and consumer durable goods.

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

Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts

“Introductory Chapters 1–4”(2009)

“Chapter 5: Personal Consumption Expenditures” (2009)

“Chapter 6: Private Fixed Investment” (2010)

“Chapter 7: Change in Private Inventories” (2010)

Corporate Profits: Profits Before Tax, Profits Tax Liability, and Dividends (2002)

An Introduction to National Income and Product Accounts (2007)

Measuring the Economy: A Primer on GDP and the National Income and Product Accounts (2007)

The following SURVEY articles describe the 2009 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs.

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

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

Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive NIPA Revision Changes in Definitions and Presentations (March 2009)

New Classifications for Personal Consumption Expenditures (May 2008)

Statistical Changes (May 2009)

“Preview of the Revised NIPA Estimates for 2002: Effects of Incorporating the 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts and Proposed Definition and Statistical Changes” (March 2008)

In addition, see the following articles.

“Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts” (August 2010) presents revisions and describes any changes in the data and the methods used to prepare the estimates.

“Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies” (November 2010) describes the source data and methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

“Chained-Dollar Indexes: Issues, Tips on Their Use, and Upcoming Changes” (November 2003) discusses the advantages of using chain-weighted indexes and the challenges of using chained dollars.

“The Reliability of the GDP and GDI Estimates of U.S. Economic Activity” (February 2008) evaluates the principal NIPA estimates by examining the record of revisions to them.

“Gross Domestic Product: Revisions and Source Data” (February 2006) describes the categories of data that are used for the advance, preliminary (now called second), and final (now called third) quarterly estimates of GDP.

Fixed assets and consumer durable goods. *Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods in the United States, 1925–97* (2003) discusses the concepts and statistical considerations that underlie the estimates and their derivation.

“Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods for 1999–2008” (November 2009) describes the improvements that were incorporated into these estimates as part of the 2009 comprehensive NIPA revision.

Satellite account. This account extends the analytical capacity of the NIPAs by focusing on the effects of a particular aspect of economic activity on GDP.

“Research and Development Satellite Account”

For 1959–2002 (December 2006)

For 1959–2004 (October 2007)

Mission Statement and Strategic Plan

The mission statement of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and its most recently updated strategic plan for improving the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of the national, industry, regional, and international accounts are available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov under “About BEA.”

Industry accounts

The industry accounts consist of the annual industry accounts (the input-output accounts and the gross domestic product by industry accounts), the benchmark input-output accounts, and two satellite accounts.

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

“Annual Industry Accounts” (June 2010) presents the comprehensive revision of these accounts and summarizes the source data and any changes in the methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

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

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

“U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts”

For 1998–2006 (June 2007)

For 2004–2007 (June 2008)

For 2005–2008 (June 2009)

For 2004–2009 (November 2010)

International accounts

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

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

The Balance of Payments of the United States: Concepts, Data Sources, and Estimating Procedures (1990) describes the methodologies used to prepare the estimates in the ITAs and the international investment position of the United States. These methodologies are usually updated and improved as part of the annual revisions of the international transactions accounts. The updated and improved methodology is described in a series of articles, the latest of which was published in the July 2010 SURVEY.

“Modernizing and Enhancing BEA’s International Economic Accounts: Recent Progress and Future Directions” (May 2010) provides an overview of BEA’s initial and long-term plans to introduce the new international statistical standards from recently updated manuals and other improvements to the accounts.

Direct investment. Updated methodologies are available in *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Final Results From the 2004 Benchmark Survey* (2008) and in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 2002 Benchmark Survey* (2006).

Additional improvements are described in the following annual articles: “Direct Investment Positions: Country and Industry Detail” (September) and Operations of U.S. Multinational Companies (August) and of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies (November).

International services. The methodology used to prepare the estimates is usually updated and improved in a series of articles, the latest of which was published in the October 2009 SURVEY.

“Selected Issues in the Measurement of U.S. International Services” (June 2002) describes key issues in defining and measuring insurance, wholesale and retail trade, finance, construction, and utilities services and explores possible actions to address these issues.

Regional accounts

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

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

State Personal Income (2009) describes the improvements in the methodology that is used to prepare the quarterly and annual estimates. This methodology has been updated in “Regional Quarterly Report: Comprehensive Revision” (November 2009).

Local Area Personal Income (2009) describes the detailed methodology that is used to prepare the estimates for counties, metropolitan divisions and areas, micropolitan areas, and BEA economic areas and regions. This methodology has been updated in “Comprehensive Revision of Local Area Personal Income” (May 2010).

Gross domestic product. Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) are prepared for states and metropolitan areas.

Gross Domestic Product by State (2006) describes the sources and the methods that are used to prepare the estimates.

“Gross Domestic Product by State” (June 2009) presents the most recent annual revision.

“Introducing New Measures of the Metropolitan Economy: Prototype GDP-by-Metropolitan-Area Estimates for 2001–2005” (November 2007) describes the potential uses of the estimates.